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EAST INDIA (INDIAN STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT).

REPORT

ON THE

WORK OF THE INDIAN STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT.

JULY 1912—JUNE 1913.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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REPORT

ON THE WORK OF THE INDIAN STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT.

JULY 1912—JUNE 1913.

1. I submit for the information of the Secretary of State for India in Council a report on the work of my Department for the twelve months beginning on the 1st July, 1912, when I entered on my duties as Secretary for Indian Students. Period covered by the Report.

THE OBJECT AND NEED OF THE DEPARTMENT.

2. The organisation for the benefit of Indian Students was established in 1909, on the recommendation of a Departmental Committee appointed by the Secretary of State, which advised that no impediment should be placed in the way of Indian Students visiting this country, but that steps should be taken to afford them assistance such as no unofficial agencies could give. The sole object of the Department is to help Indian Students, who come here for education, to secure the facilities which they require and to deal with the difficulties which they encounter. It has no powers of discipline or coercion. It exercises no censorship over opinions. It has no desire to interfere with the students' freedom. But experience has shown that there are many ways in which such a Department, if adequately served, may be of use to Indian students, especially to men unfamiliar with English conditions and brought into sudden contact with the customs and prejudices of English life. It is important that Indians who come to study in Great Britain should be able to obtain such assistance as they need to make their studies satisfactory and useful. It is even more important that men who represent the better educated classes in India, and whose influence with the younger generation is out of all proportion to their numbers, should take back with them on their return an assurance of good will and a conviction that Indians may count on receiving fair and liberal treatment in this country. Object of the Students' Department.

3. The number of Indian students in England has of late years greatly increased. Complete returns are not available and the figures are to some extent a matter of conjecture. But it is estimated that there are now some 1,600 or 1,700 in the United Kingdom, of whom more than 700 are members of the Inns of Court, 100 are divided between University College, King's College and the City and Guilds Central Technical College in London, 48 are studying in the London Medical Schools, 183 at Oxford and Cambridge, nearly 300 at Edinburgh and Glasgow, 40 at Manchester, 12 at Birmingham, 9 at Bristol and 13 at Leeds, while the remainder are distributed among other Universities and institutions in all parts of the United Kingdom. Many come over to qualify as barristers, and will continue to come for that purpose so long as a barrister's standing in India can only be gained or most easily gained by a visit to this country. Many come to join the older Universities, the Hospitals and Medical Schools of England and Scotland. And with the increase of industrial openings in India many more come over every year to study technical subjects—engineering in all its branches, spinning and weaving, dyeing and bleaching, milling and farming, mining, tanning, sugar-making, soap-making—almost every variety of industry and trade. They are British subjects seeking in Great Britain the training which they Number and distribution of the Students.

cannot find at home. It is right that they should seek it in the United Kingdom rather than in America or Germany or Japan. And so long as there are comparatively few facilities in India for advanced or technical education, there is likely to be a steady and increasing flow of Indian students to this country.

Their character.

4. The great majority of students who come over do credit to their training here. The Committee on State Technical Scholarships recently appointed by the Secretary of State found it to be the general opinion of the educational authorities whom they consulted that "as a class Indians work hard and give no trouble." Some of them are men of distinction and intellectual power; in the twelve months under review six Indians gained first-class honours in the Tripos examinations at Cambridge. Many others work with steadiness and success. Some have special difficulties to contend with in respect of language and early education. Others have to rely on very limited resources, and face this honourable difficulty in the true spirit of the poor scholar. Exceptions there are, of course, men who come over for no particular purpose except to see the world and to enjoy such amusements as English life affords, and others who fail in character or conduct, and whose failure creates an unjust prejudice against the community to which they belong. But the proportion of such cases is not large, and it ought steadily to diminish as parents in India learn to know more of the requirements and limitations of education in Great Britain.

Their needs.

5. It is necessary, however, if Indian students are to make full use of the educational facilities offered in this country, that some means of informing them should be organised in India and some means of assisting them organised here. Otherwise the majority of them will inevitably be at a disadvantage as compared with English students. For this purpose it is desirable that more should be done to bring home to them and to their parents in India what is needed by students who join educational institutions in Great Britain, in the matter of preparation, in the matter of income, and in matters of health and conduct. No student should come unless his health can stand it, for too many have already suffered from loss of health and from consumption here. And it is equally necessary that on this side some organisation should exist to look after the interests of students on their arrival, and to enable them to gain access without delay or difficulty to the facilities which they desire. The institutions which they wish to join—the Inns of Court, the Universities, the Medical Schools and others—are independent bodies with rules and regulations of their own. They require not only certificates and introductions from India, but someone in this country to vouch for them. They lay down their own standards for examination, and some of these standards have been lately raised. As the number of Indian students increases, the competition for vacancies, appointments, opportunities of training inevitably increases too, and the possibilities of prejudice increase to some extent as well. Lincoln's Inn and the Temple may welcome thirty or forty Indian students, but when the numbers rise to two or three hundred at a single Inn, they begin to consider whether some restrictions should not be imposed. Workshops and factories may be willing to give facilities for practical work to an occasional student from India, but it is not so easy to find these facilities for a hundred or two hundred men. To condemn this attitude as illiberal would not lessen the difficulty, even if the charge were fair. While pleading for open doors in all directions, and bringing pressure to bear upon doors that are closed, we have to deal with the situation as it is, to accept any reasonable regulations which these institutions insist on, and to work steadily to modify any hardships or inequalities involved.

Attitude of
British insti-
tutions.

Calls on the
Students' De-
partment.

6. By every mail the Students' Department receives from India inquiries of wide range as to the opportunities for education which

exist in this country and the measures to be taken to secure them, and sends back advice and information in reply. Every day it is being consulted by students here and by institutions which they apply to, supplying information on matters of training, corresponding with tutors and professors on their behalf, furnishing advice and recommendations on a great variety of subjects—from the choice of lodgings to the choice of a career—giving or procuring certificates, introductions, passports, when required. The Secretary for Indian Students is now responsible for all correspondence with agencies in India, and for all negotiations on behalf of students with the Universities, the Inns of Court, the Medical Schools, the Engineering Institutes, and other educational and technical institutions in this country. Sometimes the Department is asked by Indian parents to undertake a limited guardianship over their sons, that is, to take charge of their finances, and thus to exercise a certain measure of control. This means receiving the young men on their arrival, finding suitable quarters for them, advising them as to their education, and expenses, supervising to some extent the administration of their funds, furnishing audited accounts to their parents, and reporting regularly to India about their health and progress. This limited form of guardianship is a responsible and difficult task. It is undertaken only, at the parents' request, but it has often proved useful to students and satisfactory to their parents. It will be discharged in future by one of the Local Advisers for Indian Students now established in London, Oxford, Cambridge, Manchester, Edinburgh and Glasgow, who are in personal touch with the students and in constant communication with the Secretary in London. Many Indian students are, of course, well able even on their first arrival to look after themselves. But there have been and will be cases of students, far away from the influence of home, who need advice and assistance, who know nothing of English ways, who are unaccustomed to handle money and inclined to spend it unwisely, and who run risks of wasting their time in this country or of falling into bad company and serious trouble. The idea of control, even in this limited form, is not always popular with young men who love their independence. But on this point the son's view is not necessarily the same as the parent's, and the students who most resent the idea of supervision are sometimes those most likely to require it. In cases of older men of strong character and self-reliance guardianship, when undertaken, becomes largely nominal, little more than a convenient method of administering their finances, and of keeping in touch with their families at home. It is occasionally an advantage to students to have someone in this country whose business it is to see that their remittances from India are punctually paid, and in no case has the guardian any authority beyond such as the student's parents confer upon him.

"Guardianship."

The value of guardianship.

7. New rules and suggestions in regard to guardianship have been drawn up and issued for the information of students during the year. The Secretary of State has decided that for this special service, which sometimes makes a large demand on the time of the Advisers, a small fee should be payable in future, amounting to one per cent. each year on the income administered on behalf of the student. In exceptional cases, where the student's means are very narrow, power is reserved to waive or to reduce this fee. Parents who wish their sons to receive special care and assistance of this kind will, it is believed, be willing to pay a small fee for the purpose, and will recognise that this personal service ought not to be wholly a public charge. At the end of June, 1913, there were 144 students under guardianship in this way, independently of Government scholars whose allowances are controlled by the India Office. The total amount of the balances standing to their credit and in charge of the Local Advisers at the same date was 7,854*l.*

New rules on the subject.

Funds under control.

THE LONDON BUREAU.

The House in
Cromwell Road.

The National
Indian Associa-
tion.

The Northbrook
Society.

The Law Library.

The Distressed
Indian Students'
Aid Committee.

The Managing
Committee.

The work of the
Bureau.

8. The Bureau established by the Secretary of State in 1909, to deal with these and similar questions, has for three years had its home at 21, Cromwell Road, S.W., and is still to a large extent the headquarters of the Students' Department. It is by far the most important of the centres which fall under the general direction of the Secretary for Indian Students. There Mr. T. W. Arnold, C.I.E., the Educational Adviser in London, and his assistants work, and a number of rooms are kept for the accommodation of Indian students on their arrival in this country. There the National Indian Association holds its meetings and receptions, and Miss Beck, the Honorary Secretary of the Association, resides. This Association is the centre of the social activities of the house. Its gatherings are shared in freely by Indian students, and many of its members are interested in making the acquaintance of the students and in showing them hospitality and friendship. There, too, the Northbrook Society has its quarters, in rooms which, like the National Indian Association, it rents from the Secretary of State. The Society's Committee, under the chairmanship of Sir H. H. Shephard, is composed of English and Indian gentlemen alike. Mr. Cranmer Byng, the Secretary, is in constant attendance, and a number of Indian students make use of the rooms. Both Miss Beck and Mr. Cranmer Byng are valued members of the establishment in Cromwell Road, and the usefulness of that house as a social centre depends largely on the development of the work they do. There also, in Cromwell Road, members of any Indian Society are made welcome; the London East and West Society meets for debates, and the law students hold Moots for legal discussions. There is kept the Law Library recently founded by a gift of books from Sir Thomas Raleigh, K.C.S.I., and supplemented by a grant from the Secretary of State. And there the Distressed Indian Students' Aid Committee, under the chairmanship of Sir James Wilson, K.C.S.I., meets weekly to consider any case of trouble brought before it, and occasionally makes loans and grants to enable students to tide over temporary difficulties or to return to their own country. Mr. F. M. Cheshire, Mr. Arnold's principal assistant, acts as Warden of the house, and has till recently resided in it. On Mr. Cheshire's marriage in April, Mr. R. E. Field went to reside there for a time in his place. The whole establishment is under the care of a managing committee of which Sir Theodore Morison, K.C.I.E., is chairman; and during Sir Theodore's absence in India Mr. C. E. Buckland, C.I.E., has devoted much time and attention to the Committee's work.

9. The duties of the Bureau were first organised by Mr. Arnold in three years of successful and ungrudging work, and he has given generous assistance in the task of developing and distributing these duties during the year. Its offices are always open to students and enquirers, and interviews with visitors occupy a large part of the time of the staff. One of the chief needs of the Department is to procure from educational centres in this country information in regard to the facilities they offer, the prospectuses which they publish, the examinations which they hold, and the certificates, diplomas and degrees which they confer. This information must be kept up to date each year, as enquiries are constantly being received from India in regard to the examinations which Indian students have to pass in this country, and the exemptions which their previous education entitles them to claim; and in collecting this information the London Bureau will continue to take a leading part. The Bureau also established relations, which it is the business of the Department to strengthen and extend, not only with the principal Universities, Law Schools and Medical Schools in the United Kingdom, but with institutions like the Imperial College of Science and Technology, the London School of Economics, the Royal College of Arts, the School

of Mines, the School of Pharmacy and the Leathersellers' Company's College in London, the Municipal School of Technology in Manchester, the Agricultural Colleges at Cirencester and Newport, the Institutions of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers, the Institute of Chartered Accountants, the Society of Apothecaries and many others, and with a large number of persons concerned in teaching and coaching and in technical training of various kinds. The information so obtained is summarised in the Handbook of Information for Indian Students, which was originally issued some years ago by the National Indian Association, and which is now published by the Department in conjunction with the Association. This Handbook, now in its fourteenth edition, is widely distributed in India. It has been re-edited and enlarged this year. It was found necessary, however, to supplement the technical information given in the Handbook by the appointment of an expert adviser, chiefly for engineering students, and the services of Mr. J. M. Champion, M.I.C.E., formerly Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Punjab Government, are now retained for an annual fee of 100*l*. Mr. Champion attends on regular days at Cromwell Road, and is always ready to advise students in regard to their training and to do his utmost to secure for them opportunities of practical work. His knowledge of engineering and of other practical callings has been of great assistance, and the correspondence which many students keep up with him even after their return to India is a strong testimony to the value of his help.

The Students' Handbook.

Mr. J. M. Champion's appointment.

10. The correspondence of the London Bureau has from the first been large and varied. It illustrates the many aspects of the work which the Indian Students' Department has to do. It includes communications with teachers and with teaching institutions of almost every kind, with individuals in India, with students and their friends and relatives, with bankers, doctors, lawyers, landladies and tradesmen. Over ten thousand letters were sent out last year from Cromwell Road, and a still larger number were received. In a single year the Bureau has been in touch with more than a thousand students and has received between two and three thousand callers. The work involved is largely personal, dealing with individuals, discussing their difficulties, giving recommendations, introductions and advice. On the personal side Mr. Cheshire's wide acquaintance with the men has been of great value. Living in the house in Cromwell Road, keeping in touch with all its activities and with other students' organisations in this country, Mr. Cheshire has been accessible at almost all hours to Indian students or visitors who wished to consult him; and his capacity and kindness, his active help in cases of illness, his practical sympathy in cases of distress, have won him great regard. His loss, when he goes to India this winter to take up an educational appointment, will be keenly felt in Cromwell Road and greatly regretted by his colleagues.

Correspondence of the Bureau.

Personal work.

Mr. F. M. Cheshire.

11. It was a part of the Secretary of State's intention that Mr. Arnold should have an Indian as well as an English assistant, and in March, 1911 Dr. P. K. Ray was appointed to this office, which he held for nine or ten months. After that Mr. M. A. Rahman, previously a student at Oxford and at Edinburgh, held the post from the 1st August, 1912 to the 28th February, 1913. And more recently the appointment has been offered to Mr. N. C. Sen, who will enter on its duties this autumn. The salaries paid at Cromwell Road, and the other expenses of that establishment, will be found in the financial statement at the end of this report.

Mr. Arnold's Indian Assistant.

12. A good deal of the time of the Students' Department and of the staff in Cromwell Road is necessarily occupied by miscellaneous work. Arrangements have to be made for meeting students on their arrival in England, in which several firms render valuable help, for recommending to them lodgings in London or elsewhere, for advising

Miscellaneous work.

them on questions of health and diet, for securing them medical treatment when needed and looking after them in the event of serious illness, for helping them in difficulties which frequently arise from their want of the necessary papers or from their adoption of new names, for assisting them to obtain opportunities of social intercourse and introductions to English friends. Personal work of this kind is of great importance, and the example set by the London Bureau is now being followed at other centres.

The question of lodgings.

13. As regards lodgings, lists of lodging-houses and boarding-houses in London have been carefully prepared, and during the twelve months under review these have been revised and the houses visited. It is often difficult to find good lodgings which are sufficiently cheap. Students and their parents in India do not always realise beforehand the cost of living in England, and young men come over who can only afford to pay 18s. or 20s. a week for board and lodging—a figure at which in London satisfactory accommodation can very rarely be procured. Students who can pay from 30s. to 35s. a week ought to find little difficulty in securing comfortable quarters; but the number of houses which can be recommended at lower rates than these is very small. Proposals have been made for the establishment of a hostel for Indian students on a large scale, and public-spirited attempts have been made on a small scale to supply such houses under good management with a special diet and attractive conditions. But it is found to be difficult, if not impossible, to make such houses pay, and it is at present doubtful whether Indian students would make use of a hostel in large numbers, were one established on a larger scale.

Holiday quarters.

14. One of the difficulties which students feel most, especially those who have long vacations to provide for, is the difficulty of finding holiday quarters where home life and a certain amount of variety can be secured. Steps have been taken during the last twelve months to organise small committees at certain popular seaside resorts, who would be willing to give assistance in matters of this kind. Reading parties have occasionally been arranged for Oxford and Cambridge students. A list has been made of rectories and country houses which will take in boarders for a few weeks at a time. A certain number of private gentlemen have invited Indian guests to their homes. And thanks are due to kindly hosts like Sir R. Laidlaw, Lady Porter and others, who have offered many students hospitality and entertainment. But a good deal remains to be done in this direction still. The need of satisfactory holiday arrangements is a recurring difficulty in the case of students who have no friends resident in this country. The need of companionship, of some society and amusement beyond what theatres and places of entertainment can afford, is often inevitably felt. Loneliness and want of occupation, the loss of home ties and home influence, are the worst dangers that Indian students have to face, and the source of the worst troubles they encounter. Young men need friends and are ready enough to make them, but Indian visitors do not always realise how long English people take in the process. On the other hand many friendships which have been formed by Indian visitors in this country are valued by Indians and by Englishmen alike, and with better acquaintance such friendships ought to become much more numerous in future. Problems like these, however, can only be solved if on the one hand English people, from motives of hospitality and from interest in India, will take some pains to make the acquaintance of individual students, and if, on the other hand, the students themselves will take part in organising arrangements for the purpose and will co-operate heartily with those who desire to help.

The need of friends.

Mistaken impressions in regard to the Bureau.

15. In these matters progress must be slow and criticism easy. But in spite of criticisms brought against the Bureau, chiefly by people unfamiliar with its work, the house in Cromwell Road is gaining in

reputation as a meeting-place for Indian students. During the last twelve months the number of students visiting it has substantially increased. Some undoubtedly avoid it still, and even warn their compatriots against it, because they fear official interference and imagine that the Bureau is intended to be a centre of espionage and restriction. That fear is of course a pure illusion; but it weighs with a certain number of young men who are nervous or suspicious and easily led to believe reports which they would be the first to laugh at if they knew the facts. There are plenty of men of stronger character among the students, whose help is needed to get rid of such mistaken impressions, and to put their relations with the Bureau and the Students' Department on a footing satisfactory to the students themselves.

THE ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

16. In connection with the work of the Students' Department, an Advisory Committee, consisting largely of Indian gentlemen resident in this country, was appointed by the Secretary of State in 1909, to assist Indian students with information, guidance and advice, to represent the views of parents in India, and to bring to the notice of the Secretary of State any question in regard to Indian students in this country on which they might think official action desirable. This Committee, under the chairmanship of Lord Ampthill, took an active interest in the arrangements originally made for the guardianship of students, for the publication of the Students' Handbook, and for providing them with introductions and with entertainment, as well as in the work done to secure for students facilities of training at the Universities, the Inns of Court and other institutions educational and technical. During the twelve months under review the position of the Committee has at its own request been reconsidered, its functions have been further defined, and its membership has been enlarged. It now consists of a Chairman and of not less than eight and not more than twelve ordinary members, appointed to serve for three years from the 1st January, 1913, while six Indian gentlemen visiting this country may be elected as honorary members for a term not exceeding six months. The present members are Lord Ampthill, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. (Chairman), the Right Hon. Saiyid Ameer Ali, C.I.E., Mr. T. W. Arnold, C.I.E., Mr. Abbas Ali Baig, C.S.I., Sir M. Bhownagree, K.C.I.E. (Vice-Chairman), Mr. B. Dube, Sir K. G. Gupta, K.C.S.I., Mr. C. A. Latif, Mr. C. E. Mallet, Sir T. Morison, K.C.I.E., Major N. P. Sinha, I.M.S. (Retired), Lieutenant-Colonel Sir J. R. Dunlop Smith, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. and Mr. Ratan Tata. The Committee has throughout owed much to the influence and initiative of its Chairman. The functions of its members, as recently defined afresh, are (1) to keep themselves informed as to the views of parents in India; (2) to advise the Secretary of State whenever he wishes to consult them; and (3) to bring to his notice matters respecting the needs of the students on occasions when, in the Committee's judgment, official action might usefully be taken. Its usefulness must largely depend on the extent to which, while representing the views and retaining the confidence of Indian parents, it is able to realise and to promote the genuine needs of Indian students. It has not at present been found practicable to associate the students directly with the work of the Committee. But it is desirable that the Committee should be in touch with any representative association formed by the students, and that the students should, as a Special Committee of Council lately recommended, have some share in working the scheme initiated by the Secretary of State.

The London
Advisory Com-
mittee.

Its members.

Its work.

17. The Secretary for Indian Students is also in touch with Advisory Committees in India appointed by Government in Bengal, The Advisory
Committees in
India.

Bombay and Madras, in the Central Provinces, the Punjab and the United Provinces, and more lately in Bihar and Orissa, in Ajmer-Merwara and in Assam. The centres and Secretaries are now distributed as follows:—

Bengal, centre Calcutta, Secretary, N. C. Sen Esq.
 Eastern Bengal, centre Dacca, Secretary, B. N. Das Esq.
 Bombay, centre Bombay, Secretary, Professor F. M. Dastur.
 Madras, centre Madras, Secretary, A. Davies Esq.
 Central Provinces, centre Nagpur, Secretary, S. R. Pandit Esq.
 Punjab, centre Lahore, Secretary, Dr. S. K. Datta.
 United Provinces, Allahabad, Secretary, R. K. Sorabji Esq.
 Bihar and Orissa, centre Bankipore, Secretary, Professor V. H. Jackson.
 Ajmer-Merwara, centre Ajmer, Secretary, The Commissioner.
 Assam, centre Gauhati, Secretary, J. Borooah Esq.

Their work.

18. The action of these Provincial Committees is an essential part of the scheme organised by the Secretary of State. They are intended to be consulted by students and the parents of students who propose to come to Great Britain for education. And they may be of the greatest assistance in informing enquirers in regard to the conditions of English life, the cost of living in England, the rules of educational institutions, the examinations to be passed, the testimonials and certificates required. For this purpose they are in regular communication with the Secretary for Indian Students in London, to whom they refer enquiries and apply for information of a varied kind. If these Committees could be brought into touch with all Indian students intending to visit this country, and if students and their parents could be made to realise that it is well worth their while to consult the Committees, to find out what can be expected and what cannot be expected of visits to Great Britain, and what is necessary in regard to previous education and in matters of income and introductions and certificates, disappointment would often be saved and delay avoided. It is not for any object of official supervision, it is in the interests of the students themselves, that consultation with these Committees should be encouraged. Were it possible for the Committees, as time goes on, to collect information as to openings and employments which may exist in India for students returning home after an education in Great Britain, their help in such matters might come to be greatly valued.

Their needs.

19. For these purposes the Advisory Committees in India need to be well organised. They need Secretaries with time at their command and readily accessible to enquirers. They need representatives who know England and English educational institutions well. They need not of course be wholly official. But they will probably need in most cases to have either branch Committees or local representatives scattered through the wide areas which they cover, whom parents and students would not fear to consult, and who would be able to advise generally as to life in England, and to refer enquirers to the Secretary for details. At present even Committees with active Secretaries and doing admirable work are met by the difficulty that many students come to England without consulting them. They do not wish in any sense to tout for clients. But they do wish to be in a position to advise enquirers as to whether it would be worth their while to go to England or not, and to provide for students who decide to go there such assistance and facilities as an efficient organisation can. It is very desirable that officials, professors and others who recommend Indian students to colleges and institutions here, should also send the students to consult their local Advisory Committee as to the certificates and testimonials which these colleges and institutions require. The Committees are informed on these points and can often save students trouble and delay.

20. The latest report of the Calcutta Committee estimates that 22 students went to England with introductions or information from that Committee during the year covered by the report, while some 200 enquiries on the subject were received. The Committee at Dacca reports 56 applications, and estimates that 5 applicants left for England during the year. The Bombay Committee reports 207 applications in writing and 161 personal visits, but knows of only 21 students proceeding to England during the year, of whom 7 were placed under the guardianship of the Department. The Madras Committee was in touch with 122 students, and estimates that 37 left for England, of whom 9 were placed under guardianship. The Central Provinces Committee dealt with 59 applications, but finds that only a very small proportion of these applicants went to England. The Punjab Committee reports 203 enquiries—some of them in regard to education in America—but knows of only 23 students who sailed for England during the year; of these 4 were placed under guardianship by their parents. The Committee at Allahabad estimates that 13 students went to England through its agency during the year. From the other Committees there are, at present, no reports. A statement by the Secretary of the Madras Committee illustrates the variety of the objects which students have in view. Of thirty-seven students believed to have started for England in a period of twelve months—though only twenty-four of them consulted the Committee—the Secretary estimates that twenty-eight were Hindus, one was a Muhammadan, three belonged to the Domiciled Community and five were Indian Christians, while three of them were ladies. This group included two Government scholars and eleven University graduates. Six went to Oxford, three to Cambridge, one to Manchester, one to Bristol, six to London, fifteen to Edinburgh, one to Glasgow and one to Dublin. Eleven proposed to study medicine, and the same number aimed at University degrees. Seven were intended for engineering, six for the Bar, four for the Public Services, two for forestry and one for accountancy. But, generally speaking, it appears from the reports that of students who consulted the Advisory Committees the largest number proposed to study for the Civil Service or for one of the other Public Services of India, that the number intended for the Bar ranked second, the number of engineering students third, and the number of medical students (apart from applicants for the Indian Medical Service) fourth. These estimates, however, are necessarily incomplete and only an indication of the wishes of enquirers. The periods covered by the annual reports of the Committees vary a good deal in date, and it would be convenient if their reports could in future be arranged to cover a uniform period of time, such as the calendar year ending on the 31st December or the financial year ending on the 31st March. In most cases the Indian Advisory Committees meet twice during the year, but the bulk of the work naturally falls to the Secretaries at headquarters. If the number of students coming to this country goes on increasing, the efficient working of the Advisory Committees in India will be more and more important every year.

Their reports.

Various objects of the Students sent over.

THE LOCAL ADVISERS.

21. An important development of the Students' Department since the 1st July, 1912 has been the organisation of Local Advisers at University centres outside London. It was found that Mr. Arnold and his staff were overwhelmed with work, and that the duties of guardianship towards a large number of students scattered over the United Kingdom could not be adequately discharged by the Educational Adviser in London alone. It was found also that some of the Universities felt the need of special arrangements to meet the case of Indian students. In Glasgow the demands made on the engineering staff of the University for the

The need of Local Advisers outside London.

Oxford and Cambridge opinion.

provision during the summer vacation of practical training for Indian students rendered it advisable to appoint an officer charged to undertake this work. At Oxford and Cambridge it proved impossible to secure admission at certain Colleges for Indian students without some guarantee from the Secretary of State. Several Colleges took the view that Indian candidates applying for admission ought to be put on the same footing as English candidates, and ought, in the absence of their parents in India, to have some responsible person appointed to act in their parents' place, to put forward their applications for admission, to answer the enquiries of College tutors in regard to character and education, and generally to furnish such information as the parents and schoolmasters of English candidates supply. It was felt that Indian students would gain by having an Adviser of their own at each University, just as the Rhodes scholars have an Adviser of their own at Oxford, who would take some responsibility for them, represent their interests with the University authorities, and guarantee the payment of the College bills.

Appointments at Oxford and Cambridge.

22. As the result of communications and conferences which I had last autumn with various Heads of Colleges, tutors and others at both Universities, the Secretary of State decided to invite Mr. S. Montagu Burrows, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, and formerly of the Ceylon Civil Service, to act as Local Adviser for Indian Students at Oxford, and Mr. E. A. Benians, M.A., a Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, who had already spent some time in India, to act in the same capacity at Cambridge. An inclusive grant of 300*l.* a year to cover all expenses was made in each case; but it was not found possible in either case to induce the University or the College authorities to contribute towards the expenditure incurred. Mr. Burrows has declined to accept a salary. Mr. Burrows and Mr. Benians entered on their duties on the 1st January, 1913, and both appointments have already fully justified themselves. Living on the spot, possessing the confidence of the Universities to which they belong, and sparing no pains to win the confidence of the students, they have already done a good deal, and will be able to do more in future, to facilitate the admission of Indian students. Mr. Burrows has been supplied with rooms at the Indian Institute in Oxford, which was largely built with Indian money and which receives a yearly subsidy from the Secretary of State, and he has made his own house a centre of hospitality for Indian guests. He has secured the sympathy of a good many English undergraduates and has enlisted the help of several Oxford residents in the social side of his work. Mr. Benians has been equally active in a larger field. Special thanks are due to the Vice-Chancellors of both Universities, to the Dean of Christ Church and the Master of Balliol at Oxford, and to the Master of Christ's College and other leading members of the University at Cambridge, who have helped to make the new arrangements a success.

Numbers and admissions at Oxford and Cambridge.

23. At the end of June, 1913 there were 66 Indian students at Oxford, and 117 at Cambridge, and a number of applications at both Universities for admission in the coming year. Of these students, 18 are under the guardianship of Mr. Burrows, and 31 under that of Mr. Benians, independently of Government scholars. The Colleges now in most cases require that Indian students should in future accept the guardianship of the Local Advisers, and this arrangement has undoubtedly made it possible to secure admission for Indian students at Colleges which would not otherwise accept them. Had it not been for the intervention of the India Office, and for the guarantees which the Local Advisers are willing to provide, it is beyond question that the openings for Indian students at Oxford and Cambridge would have been much further restricted than they are to-day. The right to admit or to refuse admission rests of course with the College or Non-Collegiate

authorities alone. Most of the Oxford and Cambridge Colleges have now undertaken to admit one or two applicants from India every year. A few Colleges will take a larger number. The Non-Collegiate authorities at Cambridge reserve five vacancies yearly for Indian undergraduates, and four or five for Indians who are graduates of other Universities. The Non-Collegiate authorities at Oxford fix no limit to the number of Indians admitted, but have to consider the provision for tuition which may be at the Delegates' disposal. Of the few Colleges at either University which have no Indian students at present—Selwyn and Corpus Christi at Cambridge, Magdalen, Trinity and Corpus Christi at Oxford—all, with possibly one exception, are prepared to entertain applications; and it is hoped that, subject to their special requirements, these Colleges will come into line with the others, and will refuse on public grounds to close their doors altogether to Indians who are British subjects. The number of applicants each year from India is already much larger than the number of vacancies reserved. As the conditions at Oxford and Cambridge come to be better known in India, Indian students will, no doubt, realise that in order to obtain admission at a popular College it is necessary to apply a long time in advance, that a certain scale of expenditure is necessary, and that high educational qualifications count for a good deal. Something will always depend on the impression which an applicant makes when he sees the Head or tutor of a College; and certain types of student are obviously better fitted than others to enjoy and to draw advantage from Oxford and Cambridge life. The rules laid down by Colleges in regard to guardianship will be recognised as reasonable in the case of men whose responsible relatives are far away, and may fairly be accepted as a part of the system by those who wish to share the privileges which Oxford and Cambridge have to give. But at the same time it should be remembered that there are other Universities of fame and standing in Great Britain, which offer equal educational facilities, and admission to which may be more easily obtained.

24. At Manchester, where it is estimated that there are 40 Indian students, similar negotiations took place, and a double appointment was made by the University in consultation with the Secretary of State. Mr. J. W. Dulanty, M.A., was nominated to act as Adviser for Indian Students at the School of Technology, and Mr. Gilbert Cook, M.A., to act for other Indian students in the University. Both appointments date from the 1st January, 1913. A fee of 50*l.* a year is divided between the two Advisers. The bulk of the work falls to Mr. Dulanty, as most of the Indian students at Manchester study scientific and technical subjects. Both Mr. Dulanty and Mr. Cook undertook to act as guardians when the parents of students desired them to do so, and, apart from Government scholars, six students have been placed under their care. Mr. Dulanty has been very successful in gaining admission for Indian students to mills and factories in Lancashire, in many cases without the payment of a fee. Trade rules and trade feeling make it often far from easy for strangers to secure opportunities for practical training. But certain public-spirited employers in Manchester and its neighbourhood have responded liberally to the proposals of the University authorities upon this point.

Arrangements at
Manchester.

25. The same difficulty has been experienced in Glasgow by Mr. Harry Bamford, M.Sc., the Local Adviser for Indian Students, who was appointed from the 1st February, 1913, after consultation with the University, at a fee of 100*l.* a year; and Mr. Bamford also has spared no trouble to meet it. But facilities for practical training in civil engineering are specially hard to obtain, and out of 57 Indian students at Glasgow studying some branch of engineering, who form the great bulk of the Indian community there, 52 are training to be civil engineers. There are only four students at Glasgow under guardianship, but Mr. Bamford will undertake this duty if parents desire him

Arrangements at
Glasgow.

to, do so. Some criticism was raised against the appointment of a Local Adviser at Glasgow by Indian students who did not realise its object or the help which it might be to them, and who mistakenly regarded it as an expedient for limiting their freedom. But time will show that the Adviser may be of great service to those students who desire his assistance, and can do no possible harm to those who do not. The need for the appointment will soon, I hope, be better understood, and I should like to acknowledge the leading part taken by the Principal of the University in helping forward the new arrangements. Mr. Bamford's chief occupation has been the endeavour to procure for students good opportunities of practical training, and already many of the Indians in Glasgow have been to him for assistance and advice upon this point. The question becomes every year more difficult and more important, as the number of engineering students increases in the Scottish Universities and elsewhere.

Difficulty of securing practical facilities for training in Civil Engineering.

26. The problem, however, of obtaining these facilities in civil engineering is one which no Local Adviser and no Professor of Engineering can adequately solve. English railways, which are private corporations with claims and interests of their own, cannot be relied upon to give them. New English docks are now very rarely built. Many English engineering students have to seek these facilities abroad, and it is in some respects unfortunate that Indian students who wish to work at the making of railways and bridges and roads, should leave India, where the opportunities exist, in order to seek them in England, where from the nature of the case they are far more rarely to be found. The difficulty is accentuated in the case of Indian students by the fact that they sometimes seek this training only for short periods like twelve months, in order to qualify for the Public Works Department, whereas many civil engineers are unwilling to accept pupils for less than two years, and employers generally insist on a still longer term of training. And a few cases have occurred where Indian students have thrown up without sufficient reason arrangements made with great difficulty in their interest. Generally speaking, it is possible to obtain the facilities needed for practical training in electrical and mechanical engineering, and in municipal and sanitary engineering also. But the larger experience in civil engineering is very difficult to secure. It has been frequently suggested by the students, and by the London Advisory Committee, Engineering Professors and others in their behalf, that the Stores Department of the India Office should in settling contracts take questions of this kind into account, and invite assistance in placing Indian pupils who desire factory and workshop training from firms and individuals with whom the Department deals. It may be doubted whether the case of civil engineering students could be greatly assisted in this way; but some special influence is needed to overcome the difficulty with which we are faced. And it would be of great assistance if the railways and Public Works Department in India could see their way to afford facilities for the practical training of Indian students in civil engineering, which it is so difficult to obtain in this country.

Arrangements at Edinburgh.

27. The latest appointment made, with the concurrence of a Scottish University, of a representative of the Secretary of State, to act when desired as guardian to Indian students, to secure facilities and introductions for them, and to render such other services as circumstances require, was the appointment from the 1st April 1913, of Dr. James Miller, M.D., D.Sc., at Edinburgh. The special conditions at Edinburgh rendered necessary a long negotiation, and I have to thank the Principal and several members of the Senate, and in particular Sir Ludovic Grant, Professor Lodge and Professor Harvey Littlejohn for the valued help which they gave in reaching a satisfactory conclusion. Thanks are also due to Lord Minto, the Rector of the University, for his kindly interest in the matter. Dr. Miller is not officially

described as an Adviser, as that designation is already borne by other officers in the University. The fee paid for his services is 100L. a year. At Edinburgh there were in June last 229 Indian students, of whom 9 were under the guardianship of Dr. Miller. The largest proportion of them consists of medical men, but the number of engineering students is rapidly increasing. At Edinburgh, where, as at Glasgow, there is no College system, special difficulties have sometimes arisen in the case of Indian students without friends or relatives in this country, who have fallen into illness or financial trouble, have ceased to receive remittances from home, or have found themselves in undesirable lodgings and among undesirable companions. In such cases the help and advice of a man of some tact and experience, in touch with the University and possessing local knowledge, though he possesses no powers of control or interference, may be and has proved to be of real value. Scottish students are rightly jealous of their independence, but no student's independence can suffer from the fact that there is such an officer ready to help in case of need. At Edinburgh there are already various unofficial agencies whose hospitality and kindly interest has been much appreciated by Indian students, and it is hoped that they will not hesitate to co-operate with Dr. Miller in promoting objects common to them both. The Indian students in Edinburgh have a Habitation of their own, and questions in regard to its management, which once raised some controversy, have now been happily settled. But, apart from that, they take an active part in all University movements, and hold their own as they ought to do in the life of the place. Attention has been lately drawn to signs of race and colour prejudice shown by certain Edinburgh students, who like the Indians are British subjects and visitors from over seas. But prejudice of this kind, so far as it is conscious and deliberate, is, happily, not widely spread. It is found only in a few young men, who do not realise what the British Empire stands for or what the obligations of good manners mean. It is repudiated by all that is best in Scottish opinion, and is neither countenanced nor excused by the University authorities in Edinburgh or elsewhere.

Signs of race prejudice happily few.

28. With the five appointments made at Oxford, Cambridge, Manchester, Glasgow and Edinburgh, the list of Local Advisers or representatives at British Universities is for the time complete. Mr. Arnold and his staff are left free to deal with the large number of Indian students in London, though Mr. Arnold is still willing to act as guardian, if desired, to a few students living with tutors out of London or studying at centres where no Local Adviser exists. At Leeds, where there are 13 Indian students, the University expressed a wish for the appointment of a Local Adviser, but it was felt that the numbers did not at present justify a separate appointment; the needs of Indian students there have been admirably met by the considerate action of the Vice-Chancellor and of certain members of the University staff. At Bristol, Birmingham and Newcastle, at Cirencester and Reading, the numbers of Indian students also are too small to render separate appointments necessary, and the best arrangements practicable in cases of guardianship are made by Mr. Arnold in co-operation with the authorities upon the spot. The total number of students under Mr. Arnold's guardianship on the 30th June was 76.

At other centres no special provision required.

GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS.

29. It is an important part of the work of the Local Advisers to assist the Secretary for Indian Students in obtaining the best training available for Government scholars. Arrangements have to be made for the admission of these scholars at Universities and other educational centres at home and abroad; and, as the University year in most cases begins in the autumn, it would greatly facilitate these

Indian Government Scholars.

arrangements if the selection of Government scholars in India could be made at the beginning of the calendar year, several months before the scholars arrive in England. There are other points also on which the rules in regard to Government scholars may with advantage be modified, if the Government of India assents. The practice is that every year a certain number of scholarships are awarded by Local Governments in India, one or two of the value of 200*l.* a year each for three years, the holders of which generally proceed to Oxford or Cambridge, two for the study of Arabic and Sanskrit of the value of 150*l.* a year each for two years, and ten for the study of technical subjects, also of the value of 150*l.* a year for two years or more. The object of the technical scholarships is to qualify the holders on their return to India to improve existing industries and to develop new industries when possible. There are at present ten scholars holding scholarships of 200*l.* a year, six holding language scholarships, and twenty-six technical scholars; and they are distributed over a great variety of centres in Great Britain and abroad. The language scholars not infrequently take a degree at a German university. The technical scholars are of many kinds. Some are concerned with the textile industries and with chemistry as applied to textiles. Some of them come to study mining, metallurgy and the various branches of engineering. Others are learning the manufacture of sugar, of pottery, of alkalies, of leather and soap. The list of technical scholars selected for 1913 includes one for the study of architecture, one for the study of flour-milling, two for the study of sugar-engineering, one for pottery, one for leather, one for chemistry as applied to minerals, and three for mechanical and electrical engineering.

The training of technical students.

30. It is not always easy to place these technical scholars, or to secure them the facilities they require. Sometimes it has been found necessary, in the case of scholars sent to study special industries, to arrange for visits to the Continent, the West Indies and the United States. One scholar has been sent to study silk-weaving at Lyons, another to study electro-hydraulics at Lucerne, another to study sugar manufacture in Barbados, Antigua and St. Kitts, another to Ohio to study the crushing of the cotton-seed. More often private negotiations and the friendly interest of individual employers have enabled us to find the necessary facilities for practical training in this country, especially when good notice is given. Academic training of a useful kind, which is to some extent practical in its nature, can always be secured. But the training in works, which is often necessary, and which is essential in the case of engineers, is not so easy to obtain; and the problem of training in civil engineering is, as has been explained already, the most urgent which we have to solve. Special acknowledgments are due to public-spirited employers like Sir Hugh Bell (of Messrs. Bell, Bros., Middlesborough), Sir Benjamin Browne (of Messrs. Hawthorn, Leslie and Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne), Sir William Mather, Sir Frank Forbes Adam and Mr. J. J. Yates of Manchester, Mr. W. Higginson of Bolton, Mr. W. W. Lishman of Todmorden, Mr. E. M. Hollingsworth of St. Helens, Mr. J. P. Stafford of Macclesfield, Messrs. Platt and Messrs. Asa Lees and Co. of Oldham, Messrs. D. Adamson and Co. of Dukinfield, Messrs. G. Howarth and Co. of Failsworth and Sir J. W. Farmer and Sons of Salford, Messrs. Warren and Stuart, Messrs. MacFarlane, Messrs. Coulson and Mavor, Messrs. Ogston and Tennant, the Clyde Trust, Mr. David Home Morton and others in Glasgow and its neighbourhood, Messrs. Siemens of London and Stafford, Mr. Kenneth Gibbs of the Battersea Soap Works, Messrs. Barrington and Co. of Dublin, Mr. T. C. Moore of Stoke-on-Trent, Mr. J. E. Aynsley of the Anchor Pottery, Longton, and many others, who have helped the Government of India by offering facilities for the training of scholars in their offices and works. But a good deal has yet to be done in enlisting the help of private firms willing to afford to Indian students the opportunities of practical work which are so frequently required.

The assistance of Manufacturers required.

31. Experience has shown that, while many Indian Government scholars excel in the academic part of their teaching, they do not always realise sufficiently the importance of a practical training. They are apt to attach too much value to degrees. Mining scholars, for instance, who are not prepared to work underground, and engineering scholars who have not served a thorough apprenticeship in workshops, can never justify the grant of a scholarship. The Committee appointed by the Secretary of State under the chairmanship of Sir Theodore Morison, which has recently reviewed the whole subject, has recommended important modifications in the selection and training of technical scholars, which are now under consideration by the Government of India. It is evident that these scholars ought to be carefully chosen and thoroughly educated before they come, and that no technical scholar ought to be sent to this country until he has had some practical training, has proved that he has the health to stand it and the aptitude to turn it to account, and has learned enough of the industry selected to understand the theoretic teaching he receives. It will probably be necessary to make the technical scholarships tenable for longer periods. And while it is impossible for Government to guarantee employment to scholars when their training is done, the usefulness of the system would be greatly increased if the men selected had definite openings to look to on their return. It is obviously not worth while to spend 1,000*l.* on training a technical scholar, if on his return to India he fails to find industrial employment, and takes refuge in the law or the teaching profession. And it is equally a doubtful experiment to train Indians in the manufacture of alkalies or other commodities, if industries able to apply their knowledge do not already exist in India, or if capital is not forthcoming to start them with any prospect of success.

Practical work essential.

Possibilities of improving the system.

32. Besides Government scholars, one student at present is drawing an allowance of 50*l.* a year to study the fine arts, and one lady is drawing an allowance of 150*l.* a year for the study of Pedagogy. There were also at the end of 1912, ten scholars sent by the Government of Mysore, and four scholars sent by the Government of Patiala, under the general charge of Mr. Arnold, who had previously undertaken similar duties in regard to scholars sent over by the Governments of Cochin and of Travancore. The trustees of the Tata Education Scheme, who grant scholarships in the form of loans which the recipients repay when their earnings allow, had at the end of 1912 ten scholars in this country, whose progress Mr. Arnold and the other Local Advisers are requested by the Tata trustees to report on and to assist as opportunity offers. The Hyderabad Government have appointed Mr. E. A. Seaton, lately Principal of the Nizam's College, to take charge of Hyderabad scholars in this country.

Other scholars and assisted students.

33. In this connection it may be well to mention the difficulties sometimes encountered by students sent over here with small grants from educational or philanthropic associations, sufficient to induce them to visit England, but not sufficient to maintain them when they get here. These students either gravely under-estimate the expense of living in England, or hope to pick up something to eke out their allowance when they arrive, and the result is often disappointment and trouble. Several cases have already occurred of these inadequately assisted scholars, who, after a vain struggle to support themselves in this country, have had to be aided by charitable funds. It cannot be too strongly impressed on societies and individuals who desire to help Indian students to visit Great Britain, that to send men over with doles or allowances insufficient to keep them through their training here, is to court disappointment and hardship. The grant of adequate allowances to a small number of scholars would be far more effectual in helping education than the grant of inadequate assistance to a larger number of men.

The trouble caused by inadequate grants.

INDIAN STUDENTS FOR THE BAR.

Bar students.

The standard of examination.

Certificates required.

New High Court Rules in India.

34. A large proportion of Indian students who come to this country consists of men who come to be called to the Bar, and some of them perhaps overrate the value which attaches to a Barrister's standing. At Lincoln's Inn it is estimated that there are now between 250 and 300; at Gray's Inn there are 90, at the Middle Temple some 300, at the Inner Temple 39. The large increase of numbers lately at one or two Inns has rendered the problem more difficult than before. There has been some disposition on the part of the Inns to raise the standard of examination required from Indian students seeking admission. It is pointed out that it is a good deal easier to qualify as a Barrister in England than to qualify as a Pleader in India, and that the examinations in this country ought not to be regarded as a means by which students, unable to pass the examinations which Pleaders have to pass in India, are able to secure a qualification that ranks higher by coming here. The recent change which requires Indian students taking the Oxford and Cambridge Senior Local examinations to pass in Latin, may in some respects bear hardly upon students to whom Latin is an unfamiliar tongue. But to the raising of the standard of examination no objection can be taken, provided that due notice is given of any changes made by the Inns of Court. The demand for a higher standard of education for Barristers proceeds chiefly from the High Courts in India. The Inns of Court will admit students who have passed Responsions at Oxford or the Previous Examination at Cambridge, and are far from insisting that all Bar students should have a University degree. On this point some misconception appears to exist in India still. Meanwhile the rule which required a native of India to obtain a certificate from the Collector or Deputy Commissioner of his district, or from the Political Officer attached to a Native State, and which sometimes involved applications to police officials, has been altered; and a certificate from the Secretary for Indian Students takes its place. The Secretary for Indian Students has to be satisfied by enquiries made in India, through the machinery of the Advisory Committees, that his certificate may be fairly given; but the method of securing certificates has been rendered more elastic, and adequate testimonials from private persons obviate the need for any application to the police. It should be added that any representations made on the students' behalf by the Secretary for Indian Students to the Inns of Court have received, and are sure of receiving, courteous and friendly consideration.

35. At the same time some of the High Courts in India have been making changes with a view to raising the standard of education for the Bar. The High Court of Calcutta now insists that any person applying to be admitted as an Advocate must fulfil three conditions. He must be entitled to practise as a Barrister or Advocate in the United Kingdom. He must (unless he be a Scottish Advocate) read for not less than one year in the Chambers of a practising Barrister in England. And he must either be educated in the United Kingdom for three years, exclusive of the year in Chambers, or take a degree in the United Kingdom or a degree in law in one of certain Indian Universities. The High Court of Bombay now requires that Barristers applying to be admitted as Advocates should produce proof that they have been called to the Bar in the United Kingdom, that they are men of good character and ability, and that they have read in the Chambers of a practising European Barrister of more than ten years' standing for at least one year. The High Court of Allahabad has more lately passed new rules similar to those of Calcutta, but, unlike the Courts of Calcutta and Bombay, it has made them apply to students without any period of warning or notice. This might occasion some real hardship in the case of men whose legal education in England was practically completed when the new rules

were passed, whose plans for their return were made, and whose funds available for legal education were perhaps exhausted, were it not that the High Court retains the power to dispense with the new rules in cases where it would not be expedient to apply them. It is to be hoped that this power will be liberally exercised in the case of students called to the Bar during 1913, and that in the end a period of notice similar to that given by the High Courts of Calcutta and Bombay will be granted by the High Court of Allahabad before the new rules are brought into full operation. It should be added that the High Court of Allahabad proposes to allow any Doctor of Laws in the University of Allahabad to apply for admission to the roll of Advocates after practising for not less than three years in one or more Courts of the United Provinces.

36. Some of the other High Courts and Chief Courts of India have also been reconsidering their rules, and it may be that ultimately the different Courts will decide upon some uniform system. It is, no doubt, desirable to raise the standard of education for Barristers, and to make that higher standard as general in India as may be. But it is perhaps worth further consideration how far the regulation which requires Indian students called to the Bar in this country to spend a year in reading in Chambers in England, answers a really useful purpose. It would seem undesirable to prevent Indian students from reading in the Chambers of an Indian Barrister in England, provided that they can find Indian Barristers with sufficient general practice to give them the opportunities required. It would seem also undesirable to insist that the year in Chambers should be exclusive of the three years occupied in keeping terms, because in many cases Indian students can pass their Bar examinations in less than three years, and might well read in Chambers for some time before their call. To insist in such cases on an extra year in Chambers would seem to involve unnecessary expenditure and delay. And it also seems to be worth consideration whether the alternative might not be allowed to Indian students called to the Bar in this country of reading in Chambers in India instead of reading in Chambers in England. A year's reading in Chambers in England is not necessarily a guarantee of industry or education. Moreover, should the number of Indian students required by the new rules to read in Chambers here become very large, it might prove very difficult to procure for them the facilities required, and it is probable that opportunities of studying Indian law and practice might be better obtained in India than in England. There is much to be said for some joint consideration of the questions involved by the Courts concerned; and there is a good deal to be said against laying down rules and requirements for Indian Bar students which it may not always prove easy to enforce in this country.

Possible modifications.

MEDICINE AND THE PUBLIC SERVICES.

37. As regards Medicine, the number of Indian students visiting London for this purpose seems likely to increase; and it is of course important to them that they should be able to secure the same facilities for hospital work as other students. Hitherto these facilities have been granted to Indians more or less freely by the medical authorities at the London Hospital, the Middlesex Hospital, University College Hospital and others. The London Hospital has given a generous lead. St. Bartholomew's, Charing Cross, St. Mary's and others have a few Indian students each; Guy's and St. Thomas' have each at present only two. And the students have in most cases thoroughly justified the facilities given. At one or two hospitals, however, these facilities are not very freely offered to Indians, and at all hospitals post-graduate appointments are very difficult for Indians to secure. The subject is not free from difficulty, and there

Medical Students.

may be at times some prejudice on the part of patients and of other students. But the Deans of the Medical Faculties in London have consented to meet the Secretary for Indian Students in conference at an early date, and to consider whether it would be possible for the hospitals in London generally to open their doors more widely to Indians of character and ability desirous of studying there. In the meantime Indian students should not overlook the fact that there are now admirable facilities for medical study at many provincial centres in England, and especially at Manchester, Liverpool and Leeds. Anything which tends to distribute more widely over different centres the number of Indian students seeking facilities will probably make those facilities more easy to obtain.

Certificates required by the General Medical Council.

38. The General Medical Council has been in consultation with the India Office in regard to applications from Indian medical men and medical students who seek to be registered in the United Kingdom. The Council requires certificates to prove that the applicants have had an adequate medical education, and are in all respects qualified for registration. It wishes to be satisfied that the testimonials presented are from people qualified to sign them, and are presented by the candidates entitled to them; and it would like to see some system devised by which these testimonials could be vouched for in this country. Could this be done, it would probably save trouble and difficulty for Indian students, and the Secretary of State is in communication with the Government of India on the subject.

WOMEN STUDENTS AND BOYS.

Women students.

39. A certain number of Indian ladies, but at present only a limited number, are studying at educational centres in this country. During the year ending the 30th June, 1913 two ladies belonging to the Educational Service in India were sent over for a period of study in England, with leave and allowances from the Government of India, and arrangements have been made for another lady in the Indian Educational Service to study at Cambridge in 1913-14. A few Indian students are accompanied by their wives. One lady has recently been a member of Somerville College, Oxford, while her husband was an undergraduate of Oxford University, and some Indian ladies take part in the gatherings at Cromwell Road, where they are especially welcome.

Boys.

40. A small number of Indian boys, from eleven or twelve years of age and upwards, are being educated at schools in this country, and the tendency is for their numbers to increase. Five of these boys are under the guardianship of Mr. Arnold, and a list of suitable schools which will receive them has been made. If boys are educated first at preparatory schools and afterwards at Public schools in England, it, no doubt, makes it easier for them to join in the life of an English University later, and perhaps to qualify for posts in the public service. But it is a difficult thing for a young boy to take his place in a preparatory school in England, unless he has first been placed in an English family and learned something of English ways. It is also often advisable that lads of seventeen or eighteen, who wish to go to Oxford or Cambridge, should be placed with a tutor or coach in this country for some months first. On the other hand, it is a question for Indian parents to consider whether it might not prove more satisfactory in the end to aim at raising the standard of education in India, and at providing there the schools and facilities required, with a view to sending Indian lads to England only after they have reached a certain standard of education at home, and have certain definite advantages to gain by a visit to this country beyond the bare chance of a public appointment.

THE BURMA SOCIETY.

41. Apart from the Indian students' organisation, but conducted upon similar lines and in touch with the Secretary for Indian Students, is the work done by the Burma Society in London. Some eighty students from Burma are now studying in this country law, medicine, arts and technical trades. A club has been established for them at 3, Charleville Road, West Kensington, where a few bedrooms are provided and where meals are supplied. The working of the Society is in the hands of a private committee under the chairmanship of Sir F. W. R. Fryer, K.C.S.I., formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Burma; and Mr. H. G. H. Keene, formerly a member of the Finance Department in Burma, who has done a great deal of work for the Society, has lately consented to act as Secretary. The guardianship of individual students, hitherto discharged with great success by Mr. S. A. Guest, will be undertaken in future by Mr. Walter Blake Odgers. The Society has been conducted not only with vigour, but with kindness and tact. Funds have been liberally provided by private subscription; and the annual grant of 200*l.* previously given by the Secretary of State has been raised to 300*l.* during the current financial year.

The Burma Society.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

42. On the general question it should be added that the work of the Students' Department is by no means free from difficulty yet. The problem of bringing home to students in India the information which they ought to have before they come has not been fully solved. And on this side many problems of training, as well as the problems of providing lodgings, of arranging for holidays and vacations, of finding companionship and entertainment for students who need them, and of introducing them to English houses and to English friends, still remain to be more adequately dealt with. In these matters time is needed, and the Department must to some extent depend on the voluntary help which it is able to enlist. Above all, it must depend on the co-operation and goodwill of the students, on convincing them that its object is not to watch or to restrict them, but only to secure fair play for them in this country, and to help them in matters where they cannot altogether help themselves. But, on the other hand, a good deal has been accomplished. It has been proved that some organisation of this kind is needed. It has been proved that many students are glad to avail themselves of its help, and that the better they become acquainted with it, the more ready they are to use it. It has been proved that in many cases valuable service can be rendered to individual students and greatly appreciated by their parents. So long as Indians cannot in effect get called to the Bar, cannot get trained in industrial employments, and cannot secure the highest kind of academic teaching, without visiting this country, so long they will continue to come here. And if these facilities are not provided in India, Government may to some extent be held responsible for the flow of Indian students to this country, and may fairly appeal to British educational institutions to help in affording them the facilities required. No one desires that British subjects should be driven to seek under foreign governments opportunities of education denied to them in India or here. But the India Office has no desire to do for students anything that they can do for themselves. If the day ever comes when Indian students arriving in this country with few friends or introductions and with little knowledge of English ways, find that they have no special difficulties to encounter and no prejudices to overcome, and that they can secure for themselves without official assistance the fullest facilities for training and education, no one would advocate the continuance of a Students' Department. At present this is not the case. The applications which students make to the Department daily prove

Problems which remain.

The Department is needed.

But the co-operation of the students is needed also.

that there are many ways in which it can be useful, even to the most independent among them. Students' associations have been lately formed in London, to deal in a serious and practical spirit with the difficulties which Indians encounter here; and if these associations can co-operate heartily with the Department, both they and the Department will gain. It is the Secretary of State's desire that the students should take part in working a scheme which was initiated in their interests alone.

Growth of the Department's work.

Its Staff.

Its cost.

43. Meanwhile there is no lack of work for the Department to do. The calls on it are steadily increasing. It has necessarily a large public and private correspondence both in India and in this country. It does much of the work done by specialists in education—work of a rather complicated kind. It does much of the work of a College tutor for some hundreds of young men, and the work of a legal guardian for many others, with a good deal of work of a personal nature such as tutors and guardians rarely undertake. It has a small, hard-working staff; and the duties which fall to second-class clerks like Mr. R. E. Field and Mr. W. D. Rowe are often of a more varied and responsible kind than most second-class clerks are asked to perform. Mr. Field especially has rendered valuable assistance, not only to me at the India Office, but in his leisure hours in the working of the house in Cromwell Road. The cost to Indian revenues involved is nearly 6,000*l.* a year; the details of it are set out in the financial statement at the end of this report. This cost will be to some extent diminished when the fees payable by parents in cases of guardianship come in. But if the work grows—and the more thoroughly it is done the more likely it is to grow—it may later on require more staff to deal with it. Six thousand a year is not a heavy price to pay, if it results in sending back to India, to be the leaders of the younger generation, a body of well-equipped and well-educated men, with many links of friendship in England, who have no reason to complain of their experiences here, but every reason to recall them with gratitude and pleasure. But this is only possible if the opportunities needed are freely offered to Indian students who deserve them, and if British educational authorities will realise how large a public question is involved.

C. E. MALLET.

30th August 1913.

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT of Expenditure incurred in the United Kingdom
in connection with the Department of the Secretary for Indian Students
for the year ending 30th June, 1913.**

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
I. SALARIES AND STAFF EXPENSES:—						
The Secretary for Indian Students (Mr. C. E. Mallet)	1,000	0	0			
Clerks mainly at the India Office:—						
(Mr. J. Putman, 1st July to 1st December 1912)	122	19	6			
(Mr. R. E. Field, 2nd December 1912 to 30th June 1913)	68	16	5			
(Mr. F. C. Dominy, 15th May to 30th June 1913)	9	0	3			
The Educational Adviser in London (Mr. T. W. Arnold, C.I.E.)	800	0	0			
His Assistants:—						
(Mr. F. M. Cheshire)	415	0	0			
(Mr. W. W. Pearson, 1st to 31st July 1912)	25	0	0			
(Mr. M. A. Rahman, 2nd August 1912 to 28th February 1913)	174	3	10			
Clerks at 21, Cromwell Road, S.W.:—						
(Mr. R. E. Field, 23rd September to 1st December 1912)	19	4	7			
(Mr. W. D. Rowe, 1st December 1912 to 30th June 1913)	57	18	10			
Typists at 21, Cromwell Road (two permanent and one temporary)	157	5	0			
Accountant at 21, Cromwell Road	31	2	6			
The Engineering Adviser (Mr. J. M. Campion, M.I.C.E.)	86	13	6			
Local Advisers and Representatives at University Centres:—						
Oxford (Mr. S. M. Burrows, 1st January to 30th June 1913, for expenses)	150	0	0			
Cambridge (Mr. E. A. Benians, 1st January to 30th June 1913)	150	0	0			
Manchester (Mr. J. W. Dulanty and Mr. G. Cook, 1st January to 30th June 1913)	25	0	0			
Glasgow (Mr. H. Bamford, 1st February to 30th June 1913)	41	3	3			
Edinburgh (Dr. James Miller, 1st April to 30th June 1913)	25	0	0			
	<hr/>			3,358	7	8
II. THE LONDON BUREAU OF INFORMATION (21, Cromwell Road, S.W.):—						
Rent	557	10	0			
Ground-rent	40	0	0			
Rates	199	19	6			
Repairs (including some exceptional expenditure on painting, decorating and structural repairs)	448	6	9			
Furniture and fittings	137	1	8			
House expenses (including wages of servants and all house-keeping and maintenance expenditure in excess of receipts from visitors and boarders)	953	2	2			
Postage	22	12	3			
Telephone	11	8	6			
	<hr/>			2,370	0	10
Less Rent paid by the Northbrook Society	320	0	0			
Rent paid by the National Indian Association	50	0	0			
	<hr/>			370	0	0
				<hr/>		
				2,000	0	10
III TRAVELLING EXPENSES (the Secretary for Indian Students and his Staff)				<hr/>		
				60	12	1
IV. MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE:—						
Grant for Law Library (at 21, Cromwell Road, S.W.)	100	0	0			
Grant to Distressed Indian Students Aid Society	98	4	1			
Grant towards publication of the Handbook of Information for Indian Students	20	0	0			
Sundry items	5	15	0			
	<hr/>			223	19	1
V. NON-RECURRING EXPENDITURE:—						
Rent of No. 185, Piccadilly, formerly the premises of the Northbrook Society	299	15	0			
Grant to Sir E. T. Candy, C.S.I., as Correspondent at Cambridge	30	15	1			
	<hr/>			330	10	1
Total Expenditure				<hr/>		
				5,973	9	9

NOTE.—An annual grant of 300l. a year is now made to the Burma Society by the Secretary of State, independently of the expenditure on the Indian Students' Department.

S1433

REPORT

ON THE

WORK OF THE INDIAN STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT.

JULY 1913—JUNE 1914.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



2

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REPORT

ON THE WORK OF THE INDIAN STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT.

JULY 1913—JUNE 1914.

1. I submit for the information of the Secretary of State for India in Council a report on the work of my Department for the twelve months ending the 30th June, 1914. Period covered by the Report.

THE AIMS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

2. It is not possible to state exactly the number of Indian Students in the United Kingdom at the end of June. The figures rendered by the Inns of Court in London show that there were at that date 609 Indian students on their books, but the number of new students who have joined the Inns in the last twelve months shows a sensible decline. At Dublin the number of Law students at the King's Inns had risen on the same date to 17. In most cases there appears to be no marked change in the numbers of Indian students studying at British institutions, which were approximately estimated a year ago at 1,600 or 1,700 altogether. But in some centres there is a slight decrease. At the Manchester School of Technology the number has temporarily diminished, owing to the return to India of some students who had completed their training. In Edinburgh the number on the matriculation roll is less than it was at the end of last year. At Cambridge, though the increase of applications for October, 1914, was considerable, the actual numbers in June were less than twelve months earlier. But, generally speaking, the number of students who come over for University teaching, or for legal, medical, engineering or industrial training, shows little sign of diminishing; and it is desirable that every effort should be made, and all legitimate influence brought to bear, to secure and to increase the facilities which they require. Number of Students.

3. Every year the conditions of education in this country ought to become better known in India. But, successful and competent as Indian students often are, many of them still have special difficulties to encounter on their arrival in Great Britain. They are necessarily strangers, brought up among different surroundings and ideals, with little knowledge of English life and few ties or connections in England, launched in an unfamiliar country at a critical and impressionable age. Their previous education and training differ in many respects from the education of the average young Englishman by whose side they mean to work. They may not always find the rules of English institutions easy to understand or to comply with. They may be insufficiently prepared for the examinations which it proves necessary to pass. They may not have made sufficient enquiries before starting, or have brought with them the certificates and testimonials which English institutions require. They may not even have formed any clear idea as to the course of study they intend to take or the career they hope to follow. Under these circumstances it can hardly be doubted that the existence of some organisation, to supply them with information before they leave home, and to offer them the advice which they need on their arrival, must be of use to many among them. The Students' Department at the India Office was organised to undertake this work, because experience had proved that it needed to be done, and that no unofficial agency could do it. And the applications freely made by students for the Department's help, especially in circumstances of difficulty or trouble, would seem to show that its assistance is desired. Their difficulties on arrival.

Attitude of
British institu-
tions.

4. On the other hand, as Indian candidates rapidly increase in numbers, a certain proportion of English colleges and institutions have shown some tendency to take alarm, to raise difficulties, and to restrict admissions. But it would not be fair to exaggerate this tendency. Faced with a large number of applications from students of whom they know little or nothing, asked to accept testimonials and certificates of the value of which they find it difficult to judge, they have turned not unnaturally to the India Office for advice; and in many cases it is only because the India Office has been able to verify the references and to secure the information required, that these institutions have agreed to accept Indian applications. It is the rapid increase in numbers which has chiefly caused the difficulty and rendered necessary the organisation of the Students' Department. But the only aim of that Department is to secure fair opportunities for Indian candidates, to discourage, so far as it can, any signs of prejudice or illiberality of view, and to remind English educational institutions of the reasonable claims of British subjects. It is clear that something may be done by these methods to keep open doors which, without them, would probably be closed. But whether those doors can be kept open in future, and others opened as well, will always depend principally not on any Department but on the qualifications and character of the students themselves.

Their require-
ments.

5. Some Indian students not unnaturally expect that facilities for joining English institutions like the Universities, the Hospitals and the Inns of Court, will be thrown open to them as a matter of right, and are disappointed to find that so many formalities have to be complied with first. Some too are inclined to resent the idea that any official guarantee or reference should be needed, to secure for Indian students opportunities which English students apparently secure with greater ease. This objection is easily understood. But it has to be remembered that, when it comes to joining an Oxford or Cambridge College or a London Hospital or a great engineering firm, no one, strictly speaking, whether Indian or English, has any rights at all. It is in every case a question of satisfying the authorities of the institution concerned, of securing a privilege which those authorities could refuse. Nearly all these institutions are independent bodies, with distinctive rules and traditions of their own, free to lay down any conditions they like for the admission of any class of students; and, it may be, slow to act when asked to throw open to students from the other side of the world privileges that were once reserved for limited classes of English people. Moreover, Indian students do not always realise that, quite apart from any question of race prejudice, English students, who have friends and tutors at hand, are in a position to give references and to satisfy enquiries much more easily than applicants from India. The institutions which make these conditions cannot be coerced into altering their methods by any order from Whitehall. They can only be appealed to to do what is reasonable and just. In the meantime the wisest course would seem to be to face the facts as they are, and to comply with the regulations imposed, while doing all that can be done to break down prejudice and to alter any conditions that are illiberal or unfair.

Mistaken im-
pressions about
the Department.

6. Owing to the difficulties which some students have experienced in gaining admission to British institutions or in complying with the rules laid down, there has grown up a myth, which a few students seem to believe, to the effect that these difficulties are created by the India Office, in order to discourage Indian students from coming to Great Britain. It should only be necessary to mention this illusion in order to dismiss it as absurd. But it is necessary to notice and dismiss it, because during the last twelve months it has appeared in statements made by a small group of students, and has helped to create an atmosphere of distrust which might seriously injure the interests of students in this country, if not dispelled by common-sense.

Some who reject a theory so extravagant yet complain that the existence of the Students' Department leads English institutions to consult it, instead of dealing directly with the students themselves. But even if this were partly true, the remedy would be not to attack the Department, still less to abolish it—a course which would give those English institutions which depend upon its help the best possible excuse for excluding Indians altogether—but to strengthen it with all the backing that the students can, so that it may represent their wishes and plead their cause with more effect. The true view is that the Students' Department exists for no sinister political purpose, but simply to help students who want its assistance here; that in one way or another the majority of students do; that new-comers from India are thankful to find some organisation which will welcome them on their arrival, introduce them to lodgings and tutors and friends, advise them in regard to certificates and examinations, consult with them about their studies, and help them with kindness and knowledge in the thousand and one things, big and small, in which strangers are glad of assistance in an unfamiliar land. It cannot be made too clear that the Students' Department possesses and desires no compulsory or disciplinary powers. All students who wish to consult it can, but none need come near it unless they want its help. With politics and religion it has nothing to do; it neither cares nor enquires what a student's opinions may be. Official influence, no doubt, has its limitations; but it is yet a fact that a Department which can speak in the name of the India Office has opportunities of helping students and of giving introductions to them which carry some weight in this country, and which a private person or a stranger might find it difficult to procure. It would be a thousand pities, for the students' sake alone, if, from any motive of antagonism to the India Office, or from any mistaken notion that the Department wanted to control their freedom, they were to cut themselves off from the assistance which it is able to give.

The true view.

7. It may be well to explain once more the meaning of the guardianship which Advisers of the Department sometimes undertake, as misconception still exists on that point. This guardianship is purely voluntary so far as the Department is concerned. But if a parent in India wishes his son to have some responsible person to befriend him in England, to receive and administer his allowance for him, to report to his family about his health and progress, and generally to advise him as a friend of experience can, then the six Advisers at the different University centres will undertake this duty at a parent's request. Without a request from a student or his family it is never undertaken. Those who realise how difficult a duty it may be to discharge, will understand that no Adviser desires to undertake it for his own sake. But no one who sees how young and inexperienced many of the students coming to Great Britain are, how many new experiences they are exposed to, and how grave are the troubles to which those experiences sometimes lead, can wonder if parents who care for their boys, and who wish to be assured of their welfare, are grateful to men who will discharge with sympathy a responsible and not an easy task. The total number of Indian students under guardianship in the United Kingdom on the 30th June was 157, or, including 55 scholars under the general care of the Advisers, 212 in all. The total amount of the balances standing to the credit of the six Advisers on behalf of students under guardianship was at the same time 7,518*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*

Guardianship.

THE HOSPITALITY COMMITTEE.

8. In touch with the Department, but wholly independent of it, a large unofficial Committee has been formed during the year, consisting of ladies and gentlemen resident in London and in country places,

The Hospitality Committee.

who would like to show hospitality to Indian visitors and to promote friendly relations between English residents and Indian guests. Visitors from the British Colonies have been glad to accept hospitality of this nature, and it is hoped that visitors from India may sometimes be glad to accept it too. The Lord Chancellor is President of the Committee, and at its first gathering he received and welcomed the guests ; Sir Frederick Robertson is its Chairman ; and a number of leading English lawyers, doctors, employers, educationalists and others, representing professions and interests with which Indian students are most often brought into touch, have joined the Committee, in the hope not only of making Indians welcome in the professions to which they belong, but of doing whatever may be practicable to discourage prejudice and to remove difficulties in their way. This central Committee, which has on it several young University men anxious to make its work a success, is linked with agents or local committees at various centres outside London, like Bournemouth, Brighton, Eastbourne, Shanklin and Ventnor, Torquay, Bexhill, Colwyn Bay, Margate, Llandudno, Lowestoft, Newquay, Hunstanton and Penmaenmawr ; and these local representatives would gladly offer introductions or render any other service that they may, to make the visit of Indian guests to these centres more agreeable.

Reading-parties. Other branches of the Committee's work include the forming of reading-parties of University men in vacations, in which Indians and Englishmen may join, securing the offer of country-houses for this purpose, collecting names and addresses of comfortable quarters in Continental towns, getting together lists of good lodgings and boarding-houses in various parts of London and of private families willing to take in paying guests, and organising social gatherings at which Indians and English people may meet each other. The thanks of the Hospitality Committee are specially due to members and helpers like Sir Frederick and Lady Robertson, Sir Philip Sassoon, Mr. Ernest Debenham, Viscountess Churchill, Lady Farrer, Lady Emily Lutyens, Lady Alice Leslie, Miss E. Kinnaird, Sir H. Seymour King, Lady Boyle, Lady Scott Moncrieff, Lady Procter, Mrs. Sassoon, Mrs. Fox-Strangways, Miss Beck, Mr. E. R. Bevan, Mr. Mouat Jones, Mr. McEwan Lawson, Mr. F. D. Morley, Mr. J. W. Dulanty, Mr. Herbert Burrows, Mrs. F. A. White, Mrs. Herbert Whyte, Miss Lowenfeld, Mrs. Henry Hart, Mrs. Lowry at Bournemouth, Mr. F. H. Toyne at Brighton, Mrs. Gouldsmith and Dr. Cowper at Shanklin, and many others, who have placed their houses, their hospitality or their assistance at the Committee's disposal. The success of efforts of this kind must depend largely on the response which they meet with from students, without whose hearty co-operation the Committee could do little. But with that co-operation it might perhaps do something to make their stay in England pleasanter, and at least to give them an opportunity of making English friends. It is to be regretted that even this Committee suffered at first from some misrepresentation, and that attempts were made to describe its work as a form of semi-official patronage and interference. But criticism of that kind, which is not very fair or gracious, must not be taken to represent the views of Indian students as a whole. Whatever the shortcomings of English hospitality may be, it is beyond doubt that there are many English people who wish to prove their goodwill to Indian students, and many Indian students who will not fail to appreciate the friendliness and consideration which it is desired to show.

Lodgings and holiday quarters.

The Committee's aims.

Ungracious criticism.

THE LONDON BUREAU.

The London Bureau.

9. In Cromwell Road there has been no special new development, but the records show an increase of visitors and inquiries. During the year 1913 the London Bureau was in touch with some 970 students ; over 11,000 letters were issued and over 12,000 received ; 253 newcomers applied for advice, and of these 146 stayed in the house on their first arrival. The majority of inquiries from students relate to Engineering, Law and Medicine, but information has also been asked

for on a great variety of other subjects, including Agriculture, Art, Accountancy, Ophthalmology, Tailoring, Tanning and Veterinary Science. Mr. Arnold has continued to act as guardian to a large number of students and scholars placed under his care; on the 30th June they numbered 81, including 26 scholars sent by the Government of India, 2 Tata scholars and 2 from Patiala. Mr. J. M. Campion has continued his work as Engineering Adviser to the Department, and has helped materially in the case of many students. But he draws attention to the large proportion of students who still come over to study engineering without sufficient previous education and preparation at home; to the undue value attached even by some advanced students to B.Sc. degrees in this country; and to the fact that the paramount importance of a long and thorough practical training, sometimes involving the payment of substantial premiums, is not yet sufficiently recognised by many men who wish to become Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineers.

Mr. Campion's Report.

10. Among Mr. Arnold's Assistants there have been two changes. Mr. Cheshire left at Christmas, 1913, to take up his new duties at the Morris College at Nagpur, to the universal regret of his friends in this country. In September, 1913, Mr. N. C. Sen entered on his duties as Indian Assistant, and very quickly began to make friends: and in January, 1914, Mr. J. B. P. Adams, formerly of St. John's College, Cambridge, after some months of valuable voluntary service, took Mr. Cheshire's place as Warden of the house. Mr. Arnold expresses in his report his obligations to his new Assistants, and his appreciation of the good work done by Mr. W. D. Rowe as clerk, especially in the arrangement of details in regard to the training of Technical Scholars. Mr. R. E. Field, whose main work is at the India Office, has also rendered very useful service in many capacities at Cromwell Road. In all respects the work done there continues to prosper, in spite of criticisms which are always stimulating but not very often proved to be well-founded. The clubs and societies connected with the house do well. The Northbrook Society and the National Indian Association retain their quarters in the building, and it is hoped that they may co-operate still more closely in social activities in future. Miss Beck's untiring work is warmly appreciated by members of the Association.

Mr. Arnold's Assistants.

Useful work at Cromwell Road.

THE ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

11. The work of the Advisory Committees in connection with the Department continues both in London and in India. Lord Ampthill's Advisory Committee held seven meetings in the twelve months ending on the 30th June. The Rt. Hon. Saiyid Ameer Ali, C.I.E., and Mr. B. Dube resigned their membership during the year, and Lieut.-Colonel D. N. Warliker, I.M.S. (Retired) and Dr. S. A. Majid, LL.D., were appointed to fill the vacancies caused by these resignations which were accepted with regret. In the spring the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale, C.I.E., Lieutenant-Colonel Bhola Nauth, I.M.S., and Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha were added to the Committee as honorary members while on a visit to England. In October, 1913, a sub-committee of Indian members was appointed to inquire into the regulations of public bodies which appeared to press hardly upon Indian candidates and generally into the complaints of Indian students; and in January, 1914, this sub-committee presented a preliminary report, suggesting some modifications in the rules laid down by the Courts in India for the admission of advocates. In India one more Advisory Committee has been appointed at Delhi, raising the total number of these Provincial Committees to eleven. The Indian Committees and Secretaries are now distributed as follows:—

The Advisory Committees. In London.

In India.

Bengal, centre Calcutta, Secretary, N. C. Sen Esq.
Bengal (East), centre Dacca, Secretary, B. N. Das Esq.

Bombay, centre Bombay, Secretary, Professor F. M. Dastur.
 Madras, centre Madras, Secretary, A. Davies Esq.
 Central Provinces, centre Nagpur, Secretary, S. R. Pandit Esq.
 Punjab, centre Lahore, Secretary, Dr. S. K. Datta.
 United Provinces, Allahabad, Secretary, R. K. Sorabji Esq.
 Bihar and Orissa, centre Bankipore, Secretary, Professor V. H. Jackson.
 Rajputana, centre Ajmer, Secretary, The Commissioner.
 Assam, centre Gauhati, Secretary, J. Borooah Esq.
 Delhi, centre Delhi, Secretary, S. K. Rudra Esq.

At Calcutta.

The report of the Calcutta Committee for the year ending the 31st December, 1913, estimates that 35 students went to England with introductions from the Committee during the year, of whom 14 were University graduates, 10 desired to join Oxford or Cambridge, and 7 intended to join the Bar. 134 applications for information were received by the Committee, of which 4 came from Professors, 3 from Vakils of the High Court and one from a Deputy Magistrate. The majority of inquirers appeared to contemplate studying for the Indian Civil Service or the Bar. The Dacca Committee in the same period had to deal with 47 applications, of whom 12 students are believed to have left for England. The inquiries again showed a preponderance of students who proposed to study for the Indian Civil Service or the Bar. The Bombay Committee, whose report covers the twelve months ending the 31st March, 1914, received 252 inquiries in regard to many different forms of training, including a large proportion from students who wished to be trained as engineers. Of the 25 students, however, whom the Committee knows to have started for England during the year, 10 had decided for the Bar, 6 for Medicine and only 3 for Engineering. The Madras Committee, whose report extends only to the 26th October, 1913, records a marked increase in applications and correspondence in the twelve months preceding that date. Details are given in regard to 31 students who left for England, 6 of whom were B.A.s, one of whom was a Technical Scholar sent over to study the leather industry, and one of whom, Mr. S. Ramanujam, was a mathematician of exceptional ability, whose work attracted attention at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was brought to the notice of the University of Madras, with the result that a special scholarship for research purposes was granted to him. Most of these students proposed to join the Bar, 6 to study Medicine and 4 to study Engineering. The Nagpur Committee, whose report apparently covers the twelve months ending the 31st March, 1914, dealt with 81 applications, and sent over 10 students with recommendations to England, the majority of whom were intended for the Bar. The Committee's work shows signs of increasing popularity, and Mr. F. M. Cheshire has been added to it. The Lahore Committee finds that during 1913 it dealt with 297 inquiries, and that, out of the 47 or 48 students who left for England, all but one took with them introductions from the Committee. The report gives good evidence of the Committee's willingness to extend its operations as widely as it can. The Allahabad Committee, whose Secretary, Mr. R. K. Sorabji, paid a useful visit to England in 1913, which enabled him to exchange views with many people interested in the education of Indian students in Great Britain, reports that 7 students known to the Committee left for England during that year, of whom 5 intended to join the Inns of Court. The Bankipore Committee, whose report opens with the formation of the Committee in April, 1913, and is continued to the 31st March, 1914, records 31 applications, 11 of which were from University graduates. It is observed, however, that some of the applicants seemed to hope that education in England would be easier than in India. The Ajmer Committee reports that steps have been taken to make the formation of the Committee widely known in the Province, and that during the year ending on the 31st March, 1914, two Ajmer students were studying in Great Britain, while one returned to practise at the Bar.

At Dacca.

At Bombay.

At Madras.

At Nagpur.

At Lahore.

At Allahabad.

At Bankipore.

At Ajmer.

From the Committees recently formed at Gauhati and Delhi no reports have yet been received.

12. The reports show good work and increasing activity, and a desire to make the Provincial Committees better known and still more widely useful. The Secretary at Calcutta mentions that steps for organising and strengthening the Committee are under the Government's consideration. He dwells upon the importance of certificates of identity, and it may be added that students would often be saved trouble in England if they would provide themselves with these and with certificates of age as well. At Dacca, Bombay and Madras, very useful steps have been taken to add representatives in different parts of the Province as corresponding members of the Committees, and to make known and advertise in colleges, schools and educational centres, and as far as may be in the press, the help which the Committees desire to give and the information which they can offer. All the Committees will, no doubt, gradually avail themselves more and more of the services of the younger men engaged in education. It would not be reasonable to expect that men in important official positions should always have time for active participation in their work. But it might be useful to enlist the help of some of the older students who have returned from England, and whose experience, if they would co-operate in working the system, should be of special value to younger students. In Madras, local correspondents of the Committee are being appointed in several first and second grade colleges. In the Central Provinces notices of the Committee's work have been sent to all the Bar Associations and Tahsildars. At Lahore active efforts have been made with good results to render the Committee better known, to enlarge the activities of the office, and to circulate its information more widely. In many cases the Committees have recommended students to the guardianship of the Department in England. The Secretary at Bombay in his interesting report emphasizes the fact that the advice and information which the Committee offers to students who consult it involve no kind of official supervision, but are intended only to save students from difficulties on their arrival in Great Britain. He explains again the voluntary nature of guardianship. And he lays stress on the need of organised action to secure in England a better understanding of the value attaching to Indian University examinations as compared with examinations in Great Britain. In this matter a vigorous and organised initiative on the part of the Indian Universities might prove to be of great assistance. The Secretary in Madras dwells on the fact that a large proportion of students still leave for England without having formed any definite plans as to the purpose of their going and the best means of attaining it. The Secretary at Allahabad lays stress on the importance of providing parents in India with full information about education in England, not only about its opportunities but about its requirements and its risks. "The policy has been to warn parents and students of the difficulties that have to be encountered by students in England, and to lay before them in detail the advantages and disadvantages of going there, and to impress on them that failure in examinations in India is an argument against and not an argument for incurring the expense and risk of an English education." The Secretary at Bankipore dwells on the preference shown by applicants for Oxford and Cambridge careers; but he points out how often the necessary expense of such a training is under-estimated in India, and how frequently parents fail to recognise the many miscellaneous charges which a prolonged stay in England involves. The Secretary at Lahore states that at times the "travel-fever" takes hold of a whole district, and produces a large group of students who propose to go abroad to study the same subject. The information at the disposal of all the Committees is kept up to date by correspondence with England, and prospectuses and other educational publications are

Points from the Committees' Reports.

Corresponding Members.

Advertisement useful.

Assistance, not supervision, is the aim.

The value of Indian University Examinations.

The travel-fever.

Publications circulated.

regularly sent out by the Department. This year, in addition to the Handbook published by the National Indian Association in co-operation with the London Bureau, short pamphlets have been issued dealing with special subjects, such as Guardianship, the Requirements of Bar Students, and the Cost of Living in England, for circulation by the Committees. At the same time the help which the Committees can give in answering inquiries from England, or in securing from the Department information for inquirers in India about students who have been lost sight of in Great Britain, steadily increases as their activities become better known.

THE LOCAL ADVISERS.

The Local Advisers.

Oxford and Cambridge.

The real difficulties in regard to admission.

Early application is important.

Vacancies there.

Special requirements of Oxford and Cambridge.

13. Local Advisers or Representatives are now established at five University centres outside London. They were in every case appointed with the full co-operation of the Universities concerned, who proposed their names to the Secretary of State, and their close relations with the University authorities have helped them to promote the interests of Indian students. At Oxford and Cambridge, in particular, they have rendered special service, because the applications from India for admission are very numerous now, and the Heads and Tutors of Colleges require full information in every case. The Colleges do not bind themselves to accept only Indian candidates whom the Adviser recommends, and the Adviser neither seeks nor receives any monopoly of recommendation. But they are generally glad to consult him; and he is often able to support and further applications which without his help might not succeed. The more popular a College is, the more closely it scrutinises every request for admission, whether it comes from England or India or anywhere else, and the more it requires to be satisfied that the student applying is the kind of man who is likely to do the College credit. It does not always seem to be understood that no man can get into Oxford or Cambridge merely by sending an application in. But it is hardly too much to say that nine-tenths of the difficulties experienced in getting there are due to one of three causes, first, to the want of sufficient information to satisfy the College authorities, secondly to the want of sufficient notice, and thirdly, to the want of sufficient education. Indians with good education and good testimonials, who apply in good time, find little difficulty in gaining admission. But College Tutors, when considering applications, must have full information and certificates before them as to the student's character and attainments; they must have proof that a man has passed Responsions or the Previous Examination, or some equivalent examination, without which he cannot join the University at all; and they must receive the application in time to decide on it early in the calendar year. The academic year at Oxford and Cambridge begins in October, and most of the Colleges fill up and settle their list of admissions before the summer term is over, that is, at latest in April or in May. Students who apply after this are only too likely to find all vacancies filled.

14. Almost every College at Cambridge, and all except two Colleges at Oxford, now reserve one or two vacancies for Indian students every year. Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, has no Indian students at present, but will, it is hoped, take one next year, and University College, Oxford, and Corpus Christi College, Oxford, have both lately promised to admit one. Trinity and Magdalen are now the only two Oxford Colleges which still refuse; and it has occasioned great regret that Magdalen, the College selected for the residence of the Prince of Wales, should be one of the very few Colleges in either University to refuse to take its share in this Imperial obligation and to open its doors to British subjects from the East. The Non-Collegiate authorities accept several students each October; and we can now count altogether on nearly 40 admissions at Cambridge and nearly 30 admissions at Oxford every year. The total number of Indian students at Oxford last term was

70, and at Cambridge 100. It should, however, be remembered that Oxford and Cambridge are places of a special type, with special requirements and special expenses. It is not every student from England or from India who has the training and qualifications to enable him to fit happily into College life, and there are some men who would probably be happier and would find a better welcome in a University of a more modern type, like Sheffield or Manchester or Leeds. Oxford with its classical tradition does not necessarily offer the education which suits Indians best, and it is doubtful whether Indians hoping to enter the Indian Civil Service can always find there the coaching they require. The records of the Indian Civil Service examinations show that in the last five years (1910-1914) only three Indian candidates from Oxford were successful. On the other hand Indian students who excel in science or in mathematics are apt to choose the University of Cambridge, and some of them are very successful in the examinations there.

15. The Advisers at Oxford and Cambridge are steadily working to make matters easier for Indian students, where any difficulty still exists. Mr. Burrows at Oxford is in constant touch with them, and it would seem that most of the Oxford men now realise that his only object is to be of service to them. They on their side only ask to be judged on their merits and to have their fair share in the life of the place; and there are signs that a growing number of English people at Oxford appreciate the justice of this claim, and would gladly help to secure its fulfilment. At Cambridge, where the Indian community is larger, there is perhaps more difficulty in bringing Englishmen and Indians together, and more inclination on both sides to hold aloof. But this danger not only Mr. Benians and the College authorities, but all who value the meaning of University life, are doing their best to discourage and avoid. As a rule the Oxford authorities and many of the Cambridge Tutors ask Indian students to come under the guardianship of Mr. Burrows or Mr. Benians in matters of finance; and whenever the Colleges make this a condition, the Advisers are ready to help students by giving the guarantee required. Neither the Colleges nor the Advisers wish to make this guardianship difficult or irksome. The number of Oxford men under Mr. Burrows' care in June last was 52, including 6 scholarship-holders, and those under the care of Mr. Benians, including 7 holders of scholarships, numbered 49. Mr. Benians points out that the question of vacations still sometimes presents difficulty to Indian students who have no homes in this country. But the Hospitality Committee is now ready to help with reading-parties, introductions and addresses of houses to stay in both at home and abroad, and any student who cares to communicate with them or with the Local Advisers can obtain information on these subjects.

16. At Manchester, Mr. Dulanty's appointment to a post in the Education Office led to some changes. Mr. Gilbert Cook, who had divided the work of Adviser with Mr. Dulanty, concurred in the view that it might be better to concentrate it in the hands of one man, and generously stood aside, to the regret of those who had worked with him. In January Professor Wrapson of the School of Technology undertook to act, on the nomination of the University authorities, at a fee of 50*l.* a year, and he has already shown himself not less successful than his predecessors in securing for technical students the opportunities of practical work in factories and engineering firms which are essential to their proper training. The Indian students at Manchester include one or two of the most successful Technical Scholars hitherto sent from India. Their relations with the Adviser and with their fellow-students are generally satisfactory and cordial. Nine scholars and three other students were under Professor Wrapson's guardianship in June, and some twenty Indian

students in Manchester have consulted him in regard to their studies. One, in particular, who had broken down seriously in health and spirits, Professor Wrapson was able by great personal kindness to save from disaster and to send safely home. It is worth remembering that a University like Manchester, where the Public School type is not so predominant as at Oxford or Cambridge, and where there is perhaps more variety of view, as well as more attention paid to the technical aspects of education, offers in some respects exceptional opportunities for Indian students.

Glasgow.

17. At Glasgow there are between 60 and 70 Indian students, the great majority of whom are engineers. Of the 58 who were this year attending classes at the University or the Royal Technical College, no less than 54 were engineering students. Opportunities of getting practical work are necessarily important for all, and Mr. Bamford, the Local Adviser, has spared no pains in securing such opportunities by the exercise of personal interest with engineering firms on their behalf. In a matter of this kind personal introductions are obviously of considerable value, and the great majority of these students now come to Mr. Bamford freely, recognising how ready and how well able he is to give assistance in these ways. Instances also are not wanting of his readiness to help in difficulties of other kinds; and the idea that his appointment would in any way prejudice the students or interfere with their freedom has been shown to be without foundation. Three Government Scholars and 3 other students were under his guardianship on the 30th June.

Edinburgh.

18. In Edinburgh, Dr. James Miller reports, there were in June 12 Indian students under his guardianship, and he has been consulted by many others during the year. He has also had to deal with a large number of inquiries from India, and in one or two cases of difficulty and distress he has been able to re-open communications between Indian students and their friends in India, and to secure for them substantial assistance. Dr. Miller draws attention to the fact that some students still come to Edinburgh under the mistaken impression that examinations in Great Britain are easier than in India, and hardly qualified to succeed in the examinations which they hope to take; and he points out how often trouble and disappointment would be saved if they would only, before coming over, consult the Indian Advisory Committees and get better information as to what the conditions of education in Great Britain really are. The problem at Edinburgh is a large one; there were 222 Indian students on the matriculation roll of the University at the end of 1913, exclusive of extra-mural students; but during 1914 this number declined. The system of the Scottish Universities, which outside the class-room throws the student entirely on his own resources, has its risks as well as its advantages, and demands in the student both character and grit. It makes specially heavy demands on strangers brought up among different traditions and suddenly exposed to all the rigours of Scottish independence. There are still students in Edinburgh who seem to fear that they may be in some way compromised by consulting Dr. Miller, and they are, of course, quite free to hold aloof; but when they can convince themselves that the Students' Department has no designs against their independence, they will realise, as some have realised already, that an adviser of experience and sympathy, who represents both the University and the Secretary of State, may sometimes be worth consulting in their own interest.

PRACTICAL TRAINING.

Practical training.

19. As regards the practical training of students it cannot be fairly said that any special restrictions are imposed on Indians in Great Britain. Some little racial prejudice there may be, but in

questions of practical training it does not amount to very much. Steady and competent students, who will comply with the requisite conditions, make use of the help which is available, and pay the fees which are in some cases required, ought not to find any insuperable difficulty in securing the facilities they need. If they fail, it is not because they are Indians, but from some other cause. Good facilities for practical training in Civil Engineering in England on railways, bridges, roads and docks, are not very easy to secure, and this difficulty is by no means confined to Indian students. But training in Civil and Municipal Engineering under Civil Engineers in practice can be obtained, especially if the student is prepared to take a two or three years' course. It is more difficult to secure these facilities for short periods, because short periods are not always thought sufficient by experienced engineers, and all students do not realise how essential to success in engineering a thorough and continuous practical training is. The Institution of Civil Engineers insists on a course of three years' pupilage before admitting students to the A.M.I.C.E. examination, which is of course of great value as a test of competence and knowledge, and far more useful for professional purposes than a B.Sc. degree. The student who is already a B.Sc. of an Indian University would probably spend his time to greater advantage in taking a course of three years' pupilage and practical work than in seeking a B.Sc. degree at a British University. In Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, however, Indians of capacity and good conduct have good opportunities of obtaining the practical facilities they want, though here again they would often do well to spend more time in workshops than they do. It is usually necessary to pay a premium for this training, and difficulty may sometimes arise from the fact that all parents in India do not realise that practical training is necessary and must generally be paid for. The Department has, however, been able to secure training in workshops for a good many Indian students, even without the payment of premiums. In other professions and industries also competent students should find little difficulty in obtaining opportunities of practical training, especially with the help which the Department can give. Our Local Advisers have almost always found that, if not in one firm, then in another, they can procure the facilities they desire. Here and there trade customs or local or personal difficulties may stop the way. But it is yet true that most British manufacturers and employers are liberal-minded men, who realise the obligation of giving fair play to British subjects from India, and the personal interest which some of them have taken in Indian students has often been happily justified by the results.

Civil Engineering.

Mechanical and
Electrical
Engineering.Other forms of
training.

20. One point, which was a matter of complaint among engineering students, was dealt with during the year. It was alleged that the rules in regard to appointments made in England to the Public Works Department followed too closely the rules of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and thereby prejudiced students who had obtained Indian degrees and were entitled in consequence to certain exemptions at Universities in Great Britain. The rules of the Institution of Civil Engineers restricted such exemptions. During the year, however, the Institution relaxed many of the restrictions in respect of University degrees exempting from its A.M.I.C.E. Examination, and in regard to the remaining restrictions it was decided by the Secretary of State that they should not be imposed in the case of Indian candidates for appointments in the Public Works Department. In the latest issue of regulations of the Public Works Department it is made clear that students with Indian B.Sc. degrees, going, for instance, to the Universities of Durham or Birmingham, will not be required to take the Matriculation examination there, or to spend three years in a University which is willing to give them their degree in two.

Rules for appoint-
ments in the
Public Works
Department.

GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS.

Government
Scholars.

21. The work of the Government Scholars sent over from India continues in many cases with considerable success. In June 7 Government Scholars were studying at Oxford and Cambridge, and 5 holders of Arabic and Sanskrit scholarships were working for degrees abroad, in Paris, Berlin, Basle, Göttingen and Leipsig. At Cambridge 3 Government scholars, Mr. S. Modak, Mr. M. H. Qazi, and Mr. P. S. Katti, obtained a First Class in the first or second part of the Mathematical Tripos. Attention has been drawn to the fact that in some cases at Oxford and Cambridge, where the student is unable to supplement his allowance of 200*l.* a year from private funds, the scholarship alone is not adequate to cover all the necessary expenses of term and of vacation. Life in an Oxford or Cambridge College involves a certain scale of expenditure on the part of a student who wishes to enter into it fully on the same footing as other men; and holders of scholarships of 200*l.* a year who enter Oxford and Cambridge Colleges, require some private means in addition if they are without a home in this country. A scholar who enters as a Non-Collegiate student can live with less expense.

College expenses
at Oxford and
Cambridge.

Technical
Scholars.

22. The great bulk of scholars from India, however, are Technical Scholars who can live more cheaply, and who come over to study a great variety of subjects. In June last there were 26 of these Technical Scholars in Great Britain, 7 at Manchester; 3 at Glasgow, and 16 in London or in other centres. Of these, 15 were studying one form or another of Engineering, 2 were studying Tanning, 3 Textiles, 1 Architecture, 1 Flour-milling, 1 Mining, 1 Metallurgy, 1 Paper-making, and 1 the Manufacture of Oils and Fats. Two of the Textile Scholars at Manchester, Mr. A. Guha and Mr. M. C. Sitaraman, obtained the rare degree of B.Sc. Tech. in Textile Industries. One scholar, an engineer of some experience, was sent to study at Hydro-electrical Works in Switzerland, another to study Paper-making in Norway. One has shown both industry and capacity in the study of Flour-milling, and the Department has been able to secure for him a satisfactory course of training. Another was sent for some months to the United States, to study certain processes of the Cotton Seed Industry which could not be studied in England, and with the kind assistance of certain great American firms he turned his opportunities to excellent account. Employers and other private individuals, as well as various companies, societies and firms, have again responded liberally when appealed to by the Department to help with facilities or advice for students; and special thanks are due to the Platt Iron Works Company of Dayton, Ohio, to the Capitol Refining Company at Washington, to Messrs. Picard and Law of Atlanta, Georgia, to the Farmville Oil and Fertiliser Company of Farmville, North Carolina, to Mr. W. R. Voller of Gloucester, to Mr. R. A. Sidley, to the Union Oil and Cake Mills, to Messrs. Lever of Port Sunlight, to Messrs. Rose, Down and Thompson of Hull, to the Daren Mills, Dartford, to St. Peter's Milling Iron Works, Ipswich, to the Amsterdam Electricity Works, to Messrs. T. Bell & Co. of Lucerne, to Messrs. Escher, Wyss & Co. of Zurich, to the A. G. Motor Co., to the Lancashire Electric Power Co., to Mr. A. Steiger, to Messrs. Bulstrode, Pimm & Co., to Sir Alfred Hickman, Ltd., to the Barrow Haematite Steel Co., to the General Electric Co. of Birmingham, to Messrs. Röhm and Haas of Darmstadt, to Mr. J. Wilson of the Battersea Polytechnic, to Mr. E. G. Fleming, to the Harvey Engineering Co. of Glasgow, to Messrs. Hugh Symington and Son, Messrs. Brown and Kincaid, Messrs. Kyle, Dennison and Laing, Mr. W. Melville (of the Glasgow and South Western Railway), Mr. Macdonald (of the Glasgow Corporation), Mr. Patterson, Mr. Bishop and Mr. Anderson (of the Caledonian Railway) and others in that neighbourhood, to Messrs. A. Findlay & Co. at Motherwell, to Messrs. Mather and Platt of Manchester, to Messrs. Dobson and Barlow of Bolton, to Messrs. C. Herbert & Co. of Nelson, to the Pilot Spinning Co. of

Bury, to Mr. W. W. Lishmann of the Cornholme Dyeing Co., and to Professor Miles Walker, Professor Fox and Mr. Hubner of the Manchester School of Technology.

23. The Technical Scholars are generally men who value the opportunity of a training in Great Britain, and who are prepared to work hard to make it a success. Some, it may be, are inclined, especially on their first arrival, to attach too much importance to the degrees of British Universities, and to undervalue the need of practical training. Others have not always received in India the general education or the preliminary training which Technical Scholars ought to have before they come over, and have consequently been rather heavily handicapped in their studies in England. Instances of this kind are to be found among the Technical Scholars selected in 1913, and again among those selected for this year. It would seem that there is still room for improvement in the method of selection, and that the recommendations of Sir T. Morison's Committee on the Training of Technical scholars have not yet taken full effect. But it would greatly help to strengthen the system, and to secure the right kind of man, if Technical Scholars who have done good work in England could feel that on their return to India they might fairly rely on finding employment, and that some early opportunity would be offered them of turning their training in England to account. It should be added that three women students have been drawing allowances for training in England during the year, one at the Froebel Institute, one at Bedford College, London, and one at the Cambridge Training College for Women.

Importance of preliminary training for Technical Scholars.

Need of employment to go back to.

Women Students.

BAR STUDENTS.

24. The Bar continues to draw to England a very large proportion of students, but the number of new-comers during the last twelve months shows some decline as compared with recent years. It appears that there were 173 Indian students on the books of Lincoln's Inn on the 30th June, 288 and 50 on the books of the Middle Temple and of the Inner Temple respectively, and 98 on the books of Gray's Inn. But it must not be assumed that all these are still effective students. The standard of admission for Indian students laid down in the Consolidated Regulations of the Inns of Court in London is still a source of some criticism. It is pointed out with some force that if the Inns of Court are content to accept the standard of Responsions at Oxford and of the Previous examination at Cambridge as the standard of admission for Indian students in England, they might not unreasonably be asked to accept the Intermediate examination of the Universities of India as at least equivalent to the first public examination at Oxford and Cambridge, and not to insist on an Indian degree for this purpose. The whole question of the value to be attached in Great Britain to examinations passed in Indian Universities is one on which the Universities of India might well take united action. It is from them that the initiative should come, if British institutions are to be induced to modify their present rules in this respect. The changes lately made in the rules of some High Courts in India for the admission of Advocates have also given rise to comment, even among those who do not fail to appreciate the general desire of the Courts in India to maintain a high standard for Indian advocates. The requirements of some Courts that students should read in a barrister's Chambers in London, and should in some cases stay on for a fourth year for this purpose, have been found to present some difficulty, and English barristers of experience have expressed a doubt whether the facilities needed could always be found under satisfactory conditions in London. There is a wide-spread wish that it might be found possible for these and similar questions to be considered by the Indian Courts together, and for some consolidated regulations on the subject to be framed. Attention has also been drawn to the fact that under the new rules of

Bar Students.

Standard of admission.

High Court Rules.

Requirements in
the United
Provinces.

the High Court of the United Provinces, while a special value attaches to the Law degrees of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Calcutta and Allahabad in the training of advocates, the LL.B. degree of London and the Law degrees of some other British Universities are not included in the list. The high standing of the London LL.B. degree, in particular, and the fact that many Indian Law students reside in London and belong to the University there, would seem to constitute a claim for recognising the value of that degree. Some anxiety was expressed by students from the United Provinces who had completed all arrangements for their legal training before the new rules of the High Court were issued, as to whether the new requirements would be insisted on in their cases without some period of notice. But the High Court appreciated the hardship which the want of notice might entail, and arranged to treat these cases in a liberal spirit. It should be added that, while the Inns of Court in London require all students to produce certain testimonials and certificates before admission, the latest issue of the Consolidated Regulations allows an Indian student to offer either a certificate from the Secretary for Indian students, or, if he prefers it, a certificate from the Collector or Deputy Commissioner of the District in which his family resides, or from a Political Officer if his home is in a Native State.

Certificates for
admission to the
London Inns.

MEDICAL STUDENTS.

Medical Students.

25. Questions of some difficulty have arisen in regard to Medical students during the year. An incident at the London Hospital, which was misreported on imperfect information, led not only to unfavourable comment but to some mistaken and exaggerated statements. The facts were these. A meeting, which was adjourned and developed into two meetings, was summoned at the London Hospital by a group of English students who had friends among the Indians there, and who desired to secure better opportunities for them to take part in the life of the College. A certain number of English students, however, who objected to the admission of Oriental students altogether, and who thought that the Hospital authorities had already gone too far in that direction, attended, not to support the real object of the meeting, but to discuss the whole question of the admission of Oriental students; and a few of them, mostly very young men, made speeches, in which both ignorance and prejudice were betrayed. But it should be remembered that these speeches were effectively answered by other English students present, that the claims of Indians and of Oriental students were pressed with vigour and effect, and that the case of Indian students in England cannot suffer but can only gain from any free debate like this. No member of the Indian Medical Service was present, as has been alleged, and it is needless to say that the meeting had nothing to do with that Service. The Dean of the Hospital, who has never shown himself lacking in sympathy for Oriental students, presided over both meetings. The whole result was that a resolution was carried to this effect:—

The London
Hospital incident.

“This meeting expresses its opinion that great care should be taken in the admission of Oriental students to this Hospital, both as regards the type of man and the number of men admitted; and it considers that the distribution of Oriental students amongst the Medical Schools of the country should be readjusted.”

This was the only resolution adopted at either meeting. It was carried by no overwhelming majority in a gathering of about 150 students. It does nothing more than put into words what has been the policy of the Hospital for some time past; it can hardly have much effect on that policy in future; and it is only fair to remember that the London Hospital admits a larger number of Indian students than any other Hospital in England. The resolution matters little, though every example of racial prejudice is to be heartily deplored. It matters more, and it is not without encouragement for the future,

that a considerable body of English students at the London Hospital should have combined to claim better facilities and more equal treatment for their fellow-students from the East; and this demand, if temperately put and steadily adhered to, cannot fail to influence opinion in the end.

26. It is worth while to try to explain the real position in regard to medical training in this country, because it has been stated that it is now the settled policy of British educational institutions to exclude Indian students, and thus to prevent them from training for the public service. Statements of that kind cannot be justified and do harm to the cause of Indian students over here. When the Hospitals in London are urged by the Department to afford better facilities for Indian students, they raise four points which are not unreasonable in themselves. First, they claim that medical students from India who apply to them for admission should be men of good character; and on this point the Dean of the London Hospital has stated that he has no ground for complaint. Secondly, they urge that the Indian students whom they admit should be men of some educational standing, who have made substantial progress in their medical studies before they come. This point is a fair one, if it be not pushed too far; and there is also force in the contention that, if medical education in India were developed as it might be, there would not be the same necessity for Indian students, at any rate at an early stage in their studies, to seek medical training here. Thirdly, the Hospitals in London are justified in pointing out that, while they admit a considerable number of Oriental students altogether, the Medical Schools in the provinces, in spite of their excellent facilities, are very little visited by students from the East, and in urging Indian students to remember that it is not only in London that a first-rate medical training can be secured. The Medical Schools of Durham Manchester and Liverpool—to say nothing of Leeds, Birmingham and Bristol—offer a first-rate medical training, with hospital facilities on a large scale, and very few Indian students have as yet taken advantage of them. Edinburgh and London are not the only avenues to appointments in the Indian Medical Service, any more than Oxford and Cambridge are the only training grounds for the Indian Civil Service. Fourthly, they claim that their records show that they have not acted illiberally to Overseas students as a whole. The London Hospital, for instance, admitted 124 students from places outside the United Kingdom in the year 1911-12, and University College Hospital and St. Mary's Hospital admitted in the same year respectively 51 and 44.

Opportunities for Medical Training in Great Britain.

The situation in London.

27. On the other hand, it must be remembered that facilities offered to Overseas students generally do not meet the Indian case. Taking 12 representative Hospitals in London, it will be found that on the 30th June last they contained a considerable number of Overseas and Oriental students altogether, including in certain cases a large proportion of students from Egypt. But as regards Indians there were at St. Mary's only 3 out of 19 Oriental students, at Charing Cross Hospital 6, at Guy's 6, at the London Hospital 20, at St. Bartholomew's 8—there had been 6 more during the year—at King's College Hospital 1, at Brompton Hospital 3, at the London Ophthalmic Hospital 5, at the London School of Medicine for Women 6 (women students), at the Westminster and St. George's Hospital none, and at the Middlesex Hospital 10 or 11, including some natives of Ceylon. These numbers are not very encouraging when compared with the number of Indian students in this country; in some cases they are smaller than they were a year ago; and the offer of facilities to non-European students, who include Americans, Canadians, Japanese and visitors from almost every quarter of the world, is no answer to the Indian plea. It is pointed out that British subjects ought to have a special claim. At some Hospitals in London, where a limit is laid down for the admission of Oriental students, other Eastern nationalities, and Egyptians in

The special claims of Indians.

particular, have been admitted more readily than Indians. At St. Mary's Hospital there were in June 8 Egyptians, and only 3 Indians. At Guy's there were 8 Egyptians and 6 from India. At King's College Hospital there were 5 Egyptians and only 1 Indian; at Westminster there were 3 Egyptians, at St. George's 2 Egyptians, and none from India in either case. No one would grudge Egyptian students any facilities that they deserve, and these results are probably not due to any general policy or intention. But it is natural that Indian students should find them discouraging, in view of the large number of Indian applicants who are capable and well-conducted men with strong claims to share in such opportunities as the Medical Schools of the Empire afford. It would remove some legitimate dissatisfaction if the Hospitals in London, many of which have shown themselves willing to discuss the question in a generous spirit, would agree to consider the problem on broad grounds, and would decide as a matter of policy what facilities in London competent students from India may expect, not with the intention of cutting down their numbers, but with the intention of doing justice to a reasonable claim.

Hospital appointments.

28. Apart from the question of admissions, there is the more difficult question whether highly qualified and successful Indian students ought not to have their fair share of resident appointments in the Hospitals. This is a real grievance in the case of Indian students who do well. The Hospital authorities admit it, but plead that prejudice on the part of their staff, of their patients and of their other students, will not allow them to do justice. There may be something in this plea, but the prejudice should not be allowed to weigh too much. Resident appointments of this kind have been given to well-qualified Indians in the past with good results; and it would seem that the attitude of some Hospitals in this matter is now less liberal than it was. If the leading men on the Hospital staffs in London would set themselves to discourage prejudice of this kind, it might be found that there is less of it than is sometimes supposed. It should, however, always be remembered that, while these difficulties exist in London, they do not exist in the provinces in the same degree. London is only one of many British Universities in which Indian medical students could do well, and it is probable that in some other Universities the same difficulties would not be encountered.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

General considerations.

29. On the whole, neither the students nor the Department which tries to serve them, need have cause for discouragement in the history of the year. In spite of difficulties they are making way. Here and there racial prejudice may lift its head for a moment. Here and there traces are found of aloofness, shyness, alienation, on both sides. Here and there a demand is made for certificates which may at first sight seem exacting, or a rule is passed which bears more hardly on men educated in India than on men educated in England, or a limit is imposed on numbers which excludes some applicants from the particular school or establishment which they wish to join. But, broadly speaking, very few English institutions of educational standing decline to admit Indians to-day, and public opinion would not sanction their exclusion. No Indian student of character, capacity and education is now shut out from gaining in Great Britain the facilities necessary to qualify him for the public services of India or for any other career. And if the students on their side will meet half-way those who are able and anxious to help them, and co-operate with the many English men and women, official and unofficial alike, who are determined that prejudice shall not prevail and that Indians shall have no cause to complain of English fairness, such difficulties as still exist can with time and patience be surmounted, and the problem of Indian education in Great Britain largely solved.

C. E. MALLET.

22nd September, 1914.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT of Expenditure incurred in the United Kingdom
in connection with the Department of the Secretary for Indian Students
for the year ending 30th June, 1914.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
I. SALARIES AND STAFF EXPENSES:—						
The Secretary for Indian Students (Mr. C. E. Mallet)	1,000	0	0			
Clerks at the India Office:—						
(Mr. R. E. Field)	154	13	2			
(Mr. F. C. Dominy)	72	12	4			
The Educational Adviser in London (Mr. T. W. Arnold, C.I.E.)	800	0	0			
His Assistants:—						
(Mr. F. M. Cheshire, 1st July to 27th December, 1913)	210	18	5			
(Mr. N. C. Sen, 26th September, 1913, to 30th June, 1914)	298	12	7			
(Mr. J. B. P. Adams, 1st January to 30th June, 1914)	144	4	7			
Clerk at 21, Cromwell Road, S.W.:—						
(Mr. W. D. Rowe)	107	1	0			
Typists at 21, Cromwell Road (one permanent and one temporary)	156	0	0			
Accountant at 21, Cromwell Road	36	2	6			
The Engineering Adviser (Mr. J. M. Campion, M.I.C.E.)	100	0	0			
Local Advisers and Representatives at University Centres:—						
Oxford (Mr. S. M. Burrows, for expenses)	268	12	2			
Cambridge (Mr. E. A. Benians, including expenses)	300	0	0			
Manchester (Mr. J. W. Dulanty, 1st July to 11th October, 1913, Mr. G. Cook, 1st July to 31st December, 1913, and Professor J. P. Wrapson, 12th October, 1913, to 30th June, 1914, including expenses)	50	0	0			
Glasgow (Mr. H. Bamford, including expenses)	100	0	0			
Edinburgh (Dr. James Miller, including expenses)	100	0	0			
	<hr/>			3,898	16	9
II. THE LONDON BUREAU OF INFORMATION (21, Cromwell Road, S.W.):—						
Rent	557	10	0			
Ground-rent	40	0	0			
Rates	208	6	2			
Repairs, furniture, and fittings	182	17	1			
House expenses (including wages of servants and all house-keeping and maintenance expenditure in excess of receipts from visitors and boarders)	1,010	4	2			
Postage	47	0	4			
Telephone	15	18	1			
	<hr/>			2,061	15	10
	£	s.	d.			
Less Rent paid by the Northbrook Society	320	0	0			
Rent paid by the National Indian Association	50	0	0			
Fee paid by Hon. G. Eden for permission to build cellars	5	0	0			
	<hr/>			375	0	0
				<hr/>		
				1,686	15	10
III. TRAVELLING EXPENSES (the Secretary for Indian Students and his Staff, including 43 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> travelling expenses of Mr. N. C. Sen from India to take up office)						
				—	106	18 4
IV. MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE:—						
Grant to Distressed Indian Students Aid Committee	100	0	0			
Allowance for incidental expenses	35	0	0			
Sundry items	5	7	11			
	<hr/>			140	7	11
				<hr/>		
Less Fees due from students under guardianship to 30th June, 1914				5,832	18	10
				63	0	0
				<hr/>		
Total Expenditure				5,769	18	10
				<hr/>		

NOTE.—An annual grant of 300*l.* a year is made to the Burma Society by the Secretary of State, independently of the expenditure on the Indian Students' Department.

EAST INDIA (INDIAN STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT).

REPORT

ON THE

WORK OF THE INDIAN STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT.

JULY 1914—JUNE 1915.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



3

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REPORT

ON THE WORK OF THE INDIAN STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT.

JULY 1914—JUNE 1915.

1. I submit for the information of the Secretary of State for India in Council a report on the work of my Department for the twelve months ending the 30th June, 1915. Period covered by the Report.

THE EFFECTS OF THE WAR.

2. The whole field of education has of course been overshadowed by the war. From August, 1914, onwards the great majority of students at British educational centres responded steadily to the call for men. University Students, Bar Students, Medical Students, Engineering Students volunteered on every side for service, and Indian Students were as willing as any to take their part in the burdens of the war. Appeals for leave to join the British Army and to serve alongside the Indian troops came in to the India Office from many quarters. Appeals from Indian Students at British Universities for leave to join the Officers' Training Corps, and to drill and train with their fellow undergraduates, were freely made and strongly pressed. The appearance of the Indian troops in Europe in the British fighting line, the fine and generous response from India to the demands made upon her loyalty and help, lent force and weight to these requests. The regulations of the War Office did not allow the grant to Indians of commissions in the Army, or the enrolment of Indian Students in Training Corps specially intended to supply Commissioned Officers in time of war. But it seems that in a few rare cases individual Students enlisted in British battalions. Two holders of Government of India Technical Scholarships, Mr. H. D. Bennett and Mr. P. R. Duncan, secured commissions in the Royal Engineers. One holder of a Government of India Scholarship for Domiciled Europeans, Mr. A. T. Goulding Davis, received a commission in the Royal Fusiliers, and one Student at least obtained admission as a Driver Mechanic to the Royal Flying Corps. Effects of the war.
Indians volunteer for service.

INDIAN VOLUNTEER AMBULANCE CORPS.

3. Happily, however, a means was found of enabling many Indian Students in this country to render valuable service in connection with the war. In August the nucleus of a Voluntary Contingent for Ambulance Work was formed by Indian Students in London, and on the suggestion of Sir Theodore Morison, Dr. James Cantlie, of Harley Street, very kindly undertook to drill the men. Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu and other Indian residents in London gave their ready co-operation. An Indian Volunteers Committee was appointed, under the chairmanship of Mr. M. K. Gandhi, to promote the scheme. And in September this group of Volunteers developed, with the hearty assent of the Government of India, into an Indian Field Ambulance Training Corps. The Indian Volunteers Committee took the leading part in enrolling members. Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Baker, of the Indian Medical Service (retired), was appointed Commandant of the Corps. Indian Students from educational centres outside London were invited to join. Active steps were taken to increase the numbers. An excellent camping-ground at Eastcote was placed at the disposal of the Corps by the kindness of Mr. Ernest Debenham, a member of the Hospitality Committee, and for a short Ambulance Corps formed.
Developed and organised under Colonel Baker.

time week-end camps were held there, to teach the men something of service under field conditions. During the week drilling went on in London, and lectures were given in the evenings at the Polytechnic, Regent Street, and also in camp. Stores, tents, uniforms and other material were provided for the Corps. Sir Wilmot Herringham, Vice-Chancellor of London University and Commanding Officer of the Medical Unit of the London University Officers' Training Corps, gave valuable advice and co-operation; and two Officers of that Unit, Mr. R. A. Peters and Mr. R. A. Mansell, were appointed to act as Instructors. Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. R. James, C.B., of the Royal Army Medical Corps (retired), representing the War Office, helped greatly in matters of organisation and equipment, and also in lecturing to the men. And, while it was understood that the Corps was in no sense under the control of the Students' Department, that Department and other Departments of the India Office were glad to render any assistance that they could.

Called on for
Hospital Service.

Detachments sent
to Netley,
Brockenhurst, and
elsewhere.

Indian Hospitals
at Brighton.

Recruits from
Edinburgh.

Good work done.

4. It was hoped at first that the Corps, when fully trained, would ultimately find opportunities of serving in the field. But at an early date a demand was made upon its members for active service nearer home. In October, before the Field Hospitals despatched from India had reached this country, it was found necessary to organise an Emergency Hospital at Netley for wounded Indian soldiers arriving from the front, and on the 29th October the War Office made a sudden request for the services of Indian Medical Officers, Orderlies and other helpers there. In the course of forty-eight hours Colonel Baker was able to despatch 33 members of the Corps to Netley, who arrived just in time to receive the first draft of Indian wounded from France. In the weeks that followed further detachments for Hospital Service were sent to Netley, Brockenhurst and New Milton; 3 Medical Officers were sent to Calais, and 7 went to serve on Hospital Ships. At the end of November the Pavilion and Dome as well as the Schools in York Place at Brighton were converted into Indian General Hospitals on a large scale, and the Commander of the Indian Volunteer Ambulance Corps, as it began to be called, was asked to supply a considerable staff. With the help of Captain Inch, the Commanding Officer of the Medical Unit of the Edinburgh University Officers' Training Corps, a Unit of the Indian Volunteer Ambulance Corps was established in Edinburgh, which supplied a number of fresh recruits. Before the end of the year 58 Officers and men had been despatched to Brighton, and others had been sent to Brockenhurst, Bournemouth, Netley, and to help on the Hospital Trains in France. Many of these volunteers rendered admirable service at a critical time. They were engaged for periods of three months to begin with, but a large proportion of them continued to serve for further periods after that; and, had more work been forthcoming, there were many members of the Corps who were ready to do more. In all 272 members were enrolled in the Indian Volunteer Ambulance Corps, and 215 Officers and men were at one time or another actively employed. Two members of the Corps gained commissions by competition in the Indian Medical Service, and 38 others were granted temporary commissions during the spring and summer months. The good work done by many of its members fully justified the organisation of the Corps, and enabled many Indian Students and other Indian residents in the United Kingdom to give honourable and useful service in the war.

DECLINE IN STUDENTS' NUMBERS.

Diminished
numbers.

The Inns of Court.

5. The normal work of British educational centres was inevitably dislocated by the circumstances of the year. Many Indian Students returned to India, and the flow of new-comers at some centres sensibly decreased. The returns from the Inns of Court in London showed that the total numbers of Indian Students on the books of the Inns on the 30th June, 1915, were considerably less than the year before, and those numbers necessarily included some no longer resident in this country.

The numbers at Lincoln's Inn had fallen from 173 to 145, those at the Middle Temple from 288 to 151, and those at Gray's Inn from 98 to 66. On the other hand, the number of Indian Students at the Inner Temple had risen from 50 to 58. Questions relating to the training of Indian advocates in Great Britain and to the issue of regulations on that subject were necessarily suspended. The conferences which the Lord Chancellor had proposed to hold with Members of the Indian High Courts during the autumn of 1914 were for the time postponed. But it is hoped that the consideration of these questions may be resumed as soon as circumstances allow.

Questions of legal training.

THE LONDON BUREAU.

6. The work of Mr. Arnold's Bureau, in Cromwell Road, shows some diminution in the number of inquirers. But the outbreak of the war, and the many questions and difficulties arising out of it, for a time greatly increased the calls made on the Staff. During the year 1914 the Bureau received over 11,000 letters and issued between 7,000 and 8,000. It was consulted by some 620 Students. Of these, 137 came personally to Cromwell Road for advice, and most of them stayed in the house on their arrival. But in the first half of the current year there were only 38 new arrivals, and visitors and inquiries alike showed a decline. Engineering, Law and Medicine were as usual the principal subjects on which information was sought. But the inquiries ranged over many topics, and included questions on Accountancy, Forestry, Art, Handwriting, and even the Enamelling of Cash-boxes. A good many letters were received from Indian parents who wished to send their sons to Public Schools. But the writers did not always realise that a boy of sixteen is too old for admission at most Public Schools in Great Britain, and that an Indian boy of thirteen or fourteen could hardly be expected to be happy there unless trained for some years in a private school in England first. Information in regard to 107 educational institutions of various kinds is now available at Mr. Arnold's Bureau, and care is taken to supply the Advisory Committees in India with the prospectuses which these institutions publish. Mr. Arnold continued to act as guardian and adviser to a number of Students and Scholars, of whom the great majority resided in London. On the 30th June, 1915, 25 Government of India Scholars, 1 Tata Scholar, and 41 other Students were in a special sense under his care. But 4 of them were absent on military service, and 4, unhappily, who had gone to study in Germany, were detained there by the war. The total amount of the balances standing to Mr. Arnold's credit on behalf of students under guardianship was at the same date 1,964*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* Mr. J. M. Champion, as Engineering Adviser, was as ready as ever to help students who consulted him. But his report again emphasises the need in many cases of a more thorough scientific education in India before students come over to study Engineering in Great Britain, and draws attention to the numbers who come to study Civil Engineering in a country where the opportunities of practical training in Civil Engineering Works are naturally less plentiful than they are in India to-day.

Mr. Arnold's Report.

Students under guardianship.

Mr. Champion's Report.

7. The Staff of the Students' Department was closely affected by the war. In November, 1914, Mr. J. B. P. Adams joined the Artists' Rifles, and in December he received a commission in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. He was promoted Captain in March, 1915. In March also, Mr. W. D. Rowe joined the Queen's Westminster Rifles, and afterwards he received a commission in the Wiltshire Regiment. In Mr. Adams' absence Mr. R. E. Field was appointed to act as Warden of the house at 21, Cromwell Road. Mr. Rowe shared these duties for a time at first, and Mr. Arnold, on whom many demands have been made, stayed at Cromwell Road and gave personal assistance later. When Mr. Rowe enlisted, Mr. F. C. Dominy was transferred from his

The Staff and the war.

work at the India Office, to take his place. Another member of Mr. Arnold's staff, Miss C. M. Fisher, left to take up nursing duties at Leeds. In Mr. Adams the Department lost for a time a link with the younger generation at Cambridge, a Warden in close personal touch with University life. But it speaks well for those who remained that, in spite of these losses, the work of the Bureau and of the house in Cromwell Road was effectively carried on. Two Indian members are now serving on the House Management Committee there.

Societies at 21,
Cromwell Road.

8. The activities of the Northbrook Society and of the National Indian Association were, no doubt, like those of other Societies, to some extent affected by the war. The Northbrook Society lost the very useful services of Mr. Cranmer Byng, who retired to take up military and other duties, and Mr. G. R. S. Mead, with the assistance of Mr. B. K. Sircar, was appointed Secretary to the Society in his place. Miss Beck maintained the work and hospitalities of the National Indian Association, helped greatly by Mrs. Sen and others, and earned as steadily as ever the thanks of its members. The Distressed Indian Students Aid Committee, in addition to its usual work, was invited by the Secretary of State in August, 1914, to administer a special grant of 200*l.* to meet cases of exceptional distress arising out of the war—cases in which remittances from India had been delayed, or passages lost, or travellers in Germany suddenly compelled to leave, and in which a temporary grant, to be repaid by the applicant afterwards, might be of service. Within a few weeks a number of such cases were dealt with by the Committee, and two further grants, of 200*l.* and 100*l.* respectively, were made for the purpose by the Secretary of State. In this work great help was given not only by the Officers of the Committee, Sir James Wilson, K.C.S.I., Mrs. Herbert Whyte and Miss Beck, but also by Sir Frederick Robertson, who served for a time as Chairman of the Sub-Committee which dealt with applications for assistance, and by Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu and Mr. Yusuf Ali, who were invited to join the Sub-Committee. In the course of the year 64 persons were assisted from this fund. The Secretary of State also advanced small sums, amounting in all to 64*l.* 10*s.*, to a Relief Committee formed by Indian Students in London under the presidency of Sir K. G. Gupta, K.C.S.I., to meet cases of temporary difficulty occurring among Students owing to the war.

The Distressed
Indian Students
Aid Committee.

Cases of temporary
distress caused by
the war.

Mr. N. C. Sen.

9. Mr. N. C. Sen took an active part during the year, not only in the work of the Bureau at Cromwell Road, but in the work of the Distressed Indian Students Aid Committee and of other Societies connected with the house. He was always ready to identify himself with the interests of Students, and was specially helpful in dealing with cases of illness and distress. He also took charge of the arrangements made at 21, Cromwell Road for entertaining convalescent Indian Soldiers and Hospital Assistants on their visits to London, and invited a number of English friends to meet them. Since the war began some 800 visitors of this kind have paid short but welcome visits to Cromwell Road, and Mr. Sen has made these visits an opportunity of bringing together Students and others interested in the Indian Army and in all that concerns Indian visitors over here.

Wounded Indian
Soldiers at Crom-
well Road.

THE ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

The London
Advisory Com-
mittee.

10. The London Advisory Committee held six meetings during the year. Early in the autumn Lord Amptill resigned the chairmanship owing to the call of military duties. Mr. Ratan Tata resigned his membership in December, and soon afterwards Major N. P. Sinha and Colonel Warliker who were recalled to India on duty ceased to attend. In February the Committee forwarded to the Secretary of State the report of the Sub-Committee appointed in October, 1913, to inquire into certain representations by Indian Students, and in March the Secretary of State arranged for the publication of the report, together with his reply. In India the eleven Provincial Advisory Committees

continued their work, the Committees and Secretaries being distributed as follows :—

The Committees
in India.

- Bengal, centre Calcutta, Secretary, N. C. Sen, Esq.
- Bengal (East), centre Dacca, Secretary, B. N. Das, Esq.
- Bombay, centre Bombay, Secretary, Professor F. M. Dastur.
- Madras, centre Madras, Secretary, A. Davies, Esq.
- Central Provinces, centre Nagpur, Secretary, S. R. Pandit, Esq.
- Punjab, centre Lahore, Acting Secretary, Dalip Singh, Esq.
- United Provinces, centre Allahabad, Secretary, R. K. Sorabji, Esq.
- Bihar and Orissa, centre Bankipore. Secretary, Professor V. H. Jackson.
- Rajputana, centre Ajmer, Secretary, The Commissioner.
- Assam, centre Gauhati, Secretary, J. Borooah, Esq.
- Delhi, centre Delhi, Secretary, S. K. Rudra, Esq.

Nine of these Committees sent in during the year reports on their work, covering for the most part the twelve months ending on the 31st December, 1914. In three cases, however, those of Bombay, Nagpur and Delhi, the report covers the twelve months up to the 31st March, 1915, and in one case, that of Madras, the report does not extend beyond October, 1914. It would be convenient if the annual reports of all the Committees could be brought up to the same date. From Rajputana and Assam no reports were received.

11. The Calcutta Committee reports that during the year under review the Secretary received 140 applications for information in regard to study in England, as compared with 134 in the preceding year—the great majority of them before the war began. The applicants included, besides one lady Student, Professors, Doctors, Schoolmasters, a Deputy Magistrate and a Vakil, a Sanitary Officer, a Gardener, a Veterinary Surgeon, and members of other occupations. 40 of the applicants proposed to study for the Bar, 35 had in view the Indian Civil Service, 19 were candidates for Oxford or Cambridge, 12 wished to study Medicine, and 26 some form of Engineering. It appears that only 11 of these applicants went to England with introductions from the Committee during the year. Many probably altered their intentions after the outbreak of the war. The Dacca Committee had only 27 applicants, of whom the great majority came from Dacca town. The inquiries were mostly in regard to Degrees and Law and Engineering studies in England; but only one of the applicants left for England to the knowledge of the Committee. In a note to the report the President of the Committee draws attention to the work done by the Secretary, Mr. B. N. Das, which has been recognised by the grant of the distinction of Rai Bahadur. The full and interesting report of the Bombay Committee shows a total of 208 applicants desiring information, of whom, apparently, 26 were considering the Bar, 25 an Oxford or Cambridge Degree, and between 40 and 50 some branch of Government Service. Of these inquirers 26 are believed by the Committee to have gone to England during the year. The report indicates a sympathetic interest in the questions which most closely concern Indian Students in Great Britain, and in the removal of difficulties in their way, which accounts for the increasing confidence which it inspires in Students. The Madras Committee, whose report covers only three months of the war, draws attention to the steady increase of applications and inquiries. In the three years ending the 31st October, 1912, 1913 and 1914 respectively, these numbered 120, 211 and 303, which speaks well for the usefulness of the Committee. The figures seem to indicate that the Bar and Medicine are the most popular professions among inquirers there. The Nagpur Committee reports 63 applications during the year, and believes that the number would have been much higher except for the war. The great majority of the inquirers were contemplating studying for the Bar. The Lahore Committee dealt with no less than 401 inquiries, showing a very large increase in its work.

At Calcutta.

At Dacca.

At Bombay.

At Madras.

At Nagpur.

At Lahore.

At Allahabad.

At Bankipore.

At Delhi.

Points from the
Committees'
Reports.

Some growth of
influence.

But Committees
might well be
used more.

Additional
Members.

98 related to the Bar, 67 to Engineering and Sanitary Engineering, 45 to Medicine and the Indian Medical Service, and 16 to Education in America. Of these inquirers, 44 are known to the Committee to have left India, and 39 of them took introductions to the Secretary for Indian Students. The Allahabad Committee reports that only 6 Students sailed for England in the autumn of 1914, but records a large increase of applicants for information. The Committee in Bihar and Orissa records 46 applications, and notes the increasing proportion of Muhammadan Students who apply for information, and the preponderance of applications from the Patna Division. It is mentioned that inquiries were increasing rapidly before the war began. The majority of them related to Oxford and Cambridge, the Indian Civil Service and the Bar. 10 Students appear to have left for England during the year; 5 others who had arranged to leave, including 2 who had obtained admission at Cambridge, cancelled their arrangements owing to the war. The Delhi Committee reports 10 inquiries for information, mostly from Students whose educational qualifications were not very far advanced.

12. The reports show that a good deal of useful work is being done, and that in certain districts, at any rate, Students and their friends have found that it is worth while to consult the Committees and that the information which they can give is worth having. The Bombay Secretary notices a growing inclination on the part of Students to realise that the Committee exists to help them, and a very marked abatement of the distrust with which its work was at one time viewed. The large increase of applications registered by the Committees in Madras and Lahore points to the same conclusion. The Madras Secretary notes a rapidly growing desire among young men in that Presidency to go to Europe, and regrets that so many still go off to England without sufficient advice or consideration. But he finds "a growing tendency among Students and their parents alike to realise the seriousness of the step that is being taken when a young man goes abroad for study, and consequently to show greater forethought and care in preparation." On the other hand, it appears that in some districts the Committees are as yet little used by Students. Even in Bihar and Orissa, where the amount of advisory work done by the Committee was increasing rapidly before the war, the Secretary reports that very few of the College Students seem to seek information in regard to studies in England. The Principals of large Colleges state that no Students consulted them during the year regarding courses in England; and even at the Patna College, where the facilities for obtaining advice were greatest, and where attention was specially drawn to the work of the Advisory Committee, only two undergraduate Students applied for information. At Allahabad, on the other hand, it has been proposed to form a special class at the Muir Central College for Students intending to go to England, which may perhaps stimulate interest in the subject. At Allahabad also a very useful pamphlet, "Shall I go to England?" was published by Mr. Sorabji. Several Committees have been strengthened lately by the addition of Corresponding Members, and the Secretary at Bombay records the services which they have rendered in putting new Students in touch with the Committee. In Bihar and Orissa the Civil Surgeon of Patna and the Principal of the Bihar School of Engineering have been co-opted to advise on special subjects. The more the Committees can enlist the help of men interested in education and in personal touch with Students, the more successful, no doubt, their work will be. In the Punjab the District Officers have adopted a system of sending to the Secretary of the Committee at Lahore copies of certificates issued by them to Students going abroad, and this has enabled the Secretary to get into touch with many who might not otherwise have heard of the Committee. The Secretary at Nagpur mentions that there is very little interchange of correspondence between the different Committees, and it may be that the want of

opportunities for the interchange of ideas and experience is a good deal felt by some of the Committees which are trying to do new and difficult work. It is evident that the conferences which Mr. Cheshire has had with two or three local Secretaries were much appreciated, and that his knowledge of the working of the system in England and of the whole Student problem there has been found very useful. Anything which would enable Committees or Secretaries to discuss their difficulties together would probably add to the value of their work, and it might be of service if local Secretaries had some allowance for travelling put at their disposal, not only to confer with each other, but to visit different parts of their large areas when circumstances render that desirable. If it is worth while to have a system of Advisory Committees in India, to supply the information and assistance which many Students greatly need if they are to succeed and not to fail in England, it is worth while to make the Committees vigorous and the system effective. The weightiest list of official names is perhaps of less value than a small number of men in close touch with Students, and well acquainted with educational conditions both in India and in England, who have the time and the inclination to make their Committee a success.

Value of conference and consultation.

THE LOCAL ADVISERS.

13. Nowhere perhaps have the effects of the war been more visible and depressing than at Oxford and Cambridge. The life of the Colleges and Universities is suspended. The numbers are seriously depleted. Many tutors and dons are away. It is not a happy time for Indian candidates to join the University, and several who had secured admission very naturally withdrew their names during the year. Mr. Burrows strongly advises Indian parents not to send their sons to Oxford during the continuance of the war. The fact that Indian Students were unable, like their fellow undergraduates, to join the forces for service in the field caused inevitable disappointment. But their ready and repeated offers of service, and the contribution made by all ranks in India to the common cause, produced a marked effect on University feeling, and can hardly fail to bear fruit later. Both Mr. Burrows and Mr. Benians lay stress on this in their annual reports.

Oxford and Cambridge.

"The outbreak of war," says Mr. Benians, "was the occasion of a striking demonstration of goodwill on the part of the Students who were in residence at the time. Going in a body to the headquarters of the Officers' Training Corps, they volunteered their services in any capacity in which they might be of use. It was not of course likely that at the time they would all be given employment, or that men who are here in most cases for specific purposes of study would be able to abandon their work. But this voluntary evidence of their generous sentiments made, I think, a profound impression in the University; and had it been found possible to grant them the request which they afterwards so strongly urged, that they should be admitted to the University Officers' Training Corps, I think lasting good would have resulted. A few of them ultimately received employment in ambulance work, or as Student Interpreters, or in military service."

Cambridge Students and the war.

Apart from the necessary consequences of the war, Mr. Burrows notes that the Adviser's work at Oxford is now better understood and is proceeding on definite lines. His relations both with the Colleges and with the Students from India are very pleasant. Magdalen College has agreed to admit one properly qualified and accredited Indian Student every year, on certain conditions, as soon as normal circumstances return. University College has admitted a Government Scholar. At Merton another Government Scholar, Mr. K. Zachariah, has obtained a First Class in the Modern History School. But the number of Indian Students at Oxford naturally declined during the year. In June the total was 61, of whom 37, including 8 Scholars, were under the guardianship or the general care of the Adviser. The total amount of moneys held by Mr. Burrows on behalf of Students under guardianship was on the 30th June, 1,323*l.* 14*s.*

Mr. Burrows' Report.

The question of
Guardianship.

Practically all Colleges insist on guardianship, at any rate to begin with, and Students who seek admission to these Colleges are expected to comply with the rules which they lay down.

"It cannot be too clearly or too frequently pointed out," says Mr. Burrows, "that this is a matter that rests entirely with the Colleges (and the Non-Collegiate Body) to decide. There is no forcing of guardianship on our part. If a College elects to accept an Indian Student without it, there is no objection. We simply place ourselves at the disposal of the Colleges, if they desire to employ our agency."

In dealing with the question of guardianship Mr. Burrows and Mr. Benians raise important points. Mr. Burrows endorses the suggestion made by Indian Students that Colleges which ask for a guarantee of this kind in the case of Indians might perhaps be expected to make similar rules in the case of other students from the East, and that a system which applied to all Oriental Students equally might be less open to misunderstanding. And they both indicate that something might be done to remove objection were the two Universities to take over the responsibility for such guardianship as is required, and to work out in each case a system suitable to local conditions. It may be safely said with regard to these suggestions that any proposals made on this subject by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, which would secure the Colleges the guarantees they require, while removing difficulties or increasing facilities for Indian Students, could count upon the ready co-operation of the Secretary of State.

Mr. Benians'
Report.

14. Mr. Benians finds the work of his office undiminished. During the year 35 new students from India were admitted to Cambridge for the regular University courses, besides 3 who came to study for the Diploma of Public Health. The great majority of applications passed through Mr. Benians' hands. Though the applications in the preceding twelve months were much more numerous, he thinks that few, if any, candidates of good qualifications failed to secure an offer of admission. 108 Indian Students were in residence during the year. Of these, 58, including 7 scholars, were specially under Mr. Benians' care, and 3 other students, not yet members of the University, were under his guardianship during part of the year. The total of the balances in his hands on account of students under guardianship amounted on the 30th June to 3,273*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* Mr. Benians dwells in his report on the help that can be given to the work of the Advisory Committees by members of Indian Universities who are familiar with Oxford and Cambridge life. There is little doubt that candidates from India strengthen their chances of admission at Cambridge by consulting their Local Advisory Committee in good time. Arrangements for guardianship, when a College requires it, should be made before the Student leaves India, if delay and difficulty are to be avoided here. Mr. Benians notes a perceptible rise during recent years in the educational level of Indian Students admitted to Cambridge, and draws attention to the good work done by them last year. In the open competition for the Indian Civil Service, 5 Indians were successful. In the Tripos Lists for 1915, 41 were classed, 11 in Science, 10 in Mathematics, 10 in Law, 7 in Economics, 2 in History, and 1 in Classics. No less than 7 Indians were placed in the First Class—Mr. C. K. Daphtary of Magdalene in Classics, Mr. C. K. Desai of St. Catherine's and Mr. P. C. Mahalanobis of King's in Natural Science, Mr. C. V. Hanumanta Rao of Trinity, Mr. K. Ananda Rau of King's, Mr. D. E. Reuben of St. John's and Mr. S. R. V. Savor of St. Catherine's in Mathematics. Two Indian Students received Eastern Cadetships. Mr. Benians points out that many Indians at Cambridge are closely concerned in the arrangements made in regard to the Indian Civil Service examinations during the war, and that, having come to England and planned their studies specially with a view to these examinations, they are naturally affected by the necessary uncertainties of the position.

Value of intro-
ductions from
Advisory Com-
mittees.

Good work by
Indians at
Cambridge.

15. In Manchester and its neighbourhood, Professor Wrapson reports, there were during the year 30 Indian Students in residence or undergoing practical training in works. The Local Adviser in Manchester receives a good many inquiries direct from India in regard to training, examinations and exemptions. Of the work of the Indian Students at that centre he gives a very good account. He finds that the proportion of failures among Indian Students is considerably less than that among Foreign Students of other nationalities, and that where failure occurs it is chiefly due to inadequate preliminary training before coming to this country. The courses followed by Government Scholars in Manchester included Textiles, Milling, Paper-Making and Engineering, and practical training of course bulked largely in them all. The great works of Messrs. Mather and Platt and of the British Westinghouse Company offer admirable facilities for studying Electrical Engineering, though the war may lessen Engineering facilities at the moment. Many other firms in Manchester and its neighbourhood have again been equally liberal in placing opportunities at the disposal of Indian Students; and Professor Wrapson and his colleagues in the School of Technology, who are in close touch with industrial leaders in the district, are in a position to secure valuable help in this respect. Besides 10 Scholars under the Adviser's care during the whole or part of the year, 3 students were under his guardianship. The total amount of the balances held by him on behalf of Students on the 30th June was 123*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*

Professor
Wrapson's Report.

16. Dr. James Miller, the Local Adviser in Edinburgh, reports that 10 Students were under his guardianship at one time or another during the year. One or two others were glad of his advice in financial matters; and both in regard to educational questions and in regard to special difficulties arising out of the war, an increasing number of Indian Students in Edinburgh consulted him during the period under review. The total amount of balances held by Dr. Miller on behalf of Students under guardianship was 212*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* on the 30th June. Here, as at other centres, evidence increases that misunderstandings in regard to the aims of the Local Advisers are dying away, and that students recognise that an University Adviser, who identifies himself with their interests and has no desire to interfere with their freedom, may prove a useful friend. Dr. Miller bears witness to the valuable assistance given in cases of financial trouble caused by the war by the Distressed Indian Students Aid Committee in London. His own assistance in these matters has been equally appreciated by those who sought it. He made some progress during the year in introducing Indian Students to residents in Edinburgh who were glad to welcome Indian guests; and he took a prominent part in helping Colonel Baker, of the Indian Volunteer Ambulance Corps, and Captain Inch, of the Edinburgh Officers' Training Corps, to organise a special Medical Contingent of Indian Students in Edinburgh to co-operate in Hospital work. Mr. D. R. Thapar, the Secretary of the Indian Association in Edinburgh, and the Members of that Association took the matter up with vigour. Under Captain Inch's auspices, the Indian Contingent, reinforced by some Indian Students from Aberdeen, was organised and trained; and from the 15th November onwards drafts of trained men were despatched from Edinburgh, as Members of the Indian Volunteer Ambulance Corps, to serve as Medical Officers, Dressers, Orderlies, Interpreters and Cooks in the Indian Hospitals in the South. Special thanks are due to Captain Inch, to Mr. D. R. Thapar, and to the spirit in which the Students responded, for the success of this appeal.

Dr. Miller's
Report.

Edinburgh
Students and the
Indian Ambulance
Corps.

17. At Glasgow, Mr. H. Bamford reports, there were 69 students from India and three from Ceylon during the year. The great majority now consult freely with the Local Adviser, who is able to be of considerable service to them. At least 50 of these students were

Mr. Bamford's
Report.

Practical training.

training to be Civil Engineers, two were studying Medicine, and the rest other forms of Engineering. The question of providing adequate facilities for the practical training of Students on railways and in other Civil Engineering works is always a serious problem in this country. The advisability of supplementing the limited facilities available in Great Britain by the larger facilities which could be made available in India, is one to be kept steadily in view. Mr. Bamford, however, has been successful in making satisfactory arrangements during vacations for the practical training of every Indian Student who applied to him for it, in each case without the payment of a premium. It is encouraging to note that both Students and employers were gratified with the results; and special thanks are again due to those Firms and Heads of Departments in Glasgow and its neighbourhood who in this matter have continued their kindness of past years. Including two Government of India Scholars, 6 students are specially under Mr. Bamford's care, and the balances held in his hands for students under guardianship amounted to 265*l.* on the 30th June. Like the other Advisers, Mr. Bamford receives many inquiries directly from India in regard to facilities for studying in Glasgow, and personal inquiries also from the relatives of students of whom their friends have temporarily lost sight. Assistance rendered in answering such inquiries is generally appreciated by those who receive it.

GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS.

Government
Scholars.

Scholars detained
in Germany.

Other Indian
Students in
Germany.

18. The outbreak of war, the difficulties of travelling, and the uncertainty how far educational institutions would re-open for their normal sessions in the autumn of 1914, led many Indian Students to postpone their coming to Great Britain, and caused the postponement of the arrival of several Government Scholars. In June, 1915, however, there were 8 Government of India Scholars and 2 Scholars from Bihar studying at Oxford and Cambridge, and 7 Language Scholars studying Arabic and Sanskrit in London, Oxford and elsewhere. There were also 5 women Students drawing Government allowances for training in Great Britain. In response to representations made upon the subject, the Government of India agreed to raise the scale of scholarships to 250*l.* a year in cases where Scholars were admitted to a College at Oxford or Cambridge. Of the Language Scholars, however, no less than four, Mr. A. H. Mansur Ahmad, Mr. T. C. Roy, Mr. Todar Mall, and Mr. A. Siddiqi, were studying in Germany when the war broke out, and are still, unhappily, detained in Berlin, Bonn and Göttingen. Efforts have been made, not without success, to communicate with them and to transmit funds through neutral agents, and it is believed that they are continuing their studies without much serious inconvenience. Their scholarships are being continued for the present in one or two cases where they have expired. Mr. G. A. Mahamadi, an Indian Technical Scholar who was visiting factories in Germany on his way home to India, was stopped at Hamburg and detained there for some time. He was, however, able with the help of friends to make his way into Holland, and returned to England safely in December. Other Indian Students in considerable numbers were staying or travelling in Germany in the summer of 1914, or on their way to join Austrian Lloyd Steamers at Trieste. A few were able to get out of the country, but the great majority, it is feared, have been detained. Representations have in many cases been made through the Foreign Office, and the good offices of the American Embassy enlisted on their behalf. In some cases money has been remitted through neutral agencies, and it is hoped that most of them have been saved from grave discomfort. Efforts have not been spared to secure information about them, to forward news to their families in India, and generally to render them any assistance which it is possible to give.

19. Of Technical Scholars from India there were in June 5 studying in London, 5 in Manchester, 2 in Glasgow, 2 in Bristol, 1 in Sheffield and 1 in Canada; 2 others, who would otherwise have been at Birmingham, were serving with commissions in the Royal Engineers. The subjects of study included Textiles, Tanning, Architecture, Flour-Milling, Sugar-Making, Metallurgy, and Electrical and Mechanical Engineering. Mr. L. M. Khosla's good work in Flour-Milling won a prize from the National Association of British and Irish Millers. Special thanks are again due to many individuals and employers who have been good enough to place advice or facilities at the disposal of these and other Indian Students, and in particular to Sir F. G. Kenyon, K.C.B., and Mr. Laurence Binyon of the British Museum, to Mr. James Ransome, F.R.I.B.A., to Mr. H. Faraday Proctor of Bristol, to Mrs. Bode, Ph.D., to Dr. J. Gordon Parker, Principal of the Leathersellers' Technical College, to Dr. R. Mullineux Walmsley, Principal of the Northampton Polytechnic Institute, Clerkenwell, to Professor Miles Walker, Professor T. W. Fox, Professor E. Knecht and Mr. J. Huebner, of the Manchester School of Technology, to Mr. R. Dumas of the British Thomson-Houston Co., Rugby, to Mr. W. R. Voller of the Albert Flour Mills, Gloucester, to Mr. A. E. Cressal of the Hovis Mills, Westminster, to Mr. J. Thompson of the Hovis Mills, Manchester, to Mr. R. A. Sidley, to Mr. W. M. Morrison of the British Aluminium Co., to Mr. J. C. Smith of the Shawinigan Water and Power Co., Montreal, to Messrs. G. Gilkes & Co. of Kendal, to Messrs. J. T. Hart & Son of Bermondsey, to Messrs. T. N. and F. H. Briggs of Leicester, to Mr. W. Higginson of Messrs. Dobson and Barlow's works, Bolton, to Messrs. Howard and Bullough of Accrington, to Messrs. Butterworth and Dickinson of Burnley, and to the National Gas Engine Co. of Ashton-under-Lyne.

Technical
Scholars.

20. There seems still to be room for improvement in the selection of Technical Scholars. If these Scholars on their return from England are to find employment and to have successful careers, it is important, not only that they should be trained with regard to the end in view, but that, before leaving India, they should receive such preliminary education as may enable them to use their time in England well. If Scholars with no adequate training in physics, chemistry, or mathematics, are sent here for studies which involve a thorough grounding in those subjects, they will be compelled, on arriving in Great Britain, to spend valuable time in learning what they ought to have learned before they came. In choosing men for these scholarships there seem to be two methods which give good results. One method is to select Students already well educated in India, to give them at British Universities and in British workshops the best theoretical and technical training to be had, and to try to fit them for responsible posts, for the officer class in industry, on their return. The other method is to select men of less general education, trained as working mechanics already and content to aim at being good mechanics and foremen on their return, and to send them to England, not to join the University or to work for diplomas and degrees, but to enter workshops and to become finished and capable mechanics there. Men belonging to both of these classes have been sent from India as Scholars, and there is room in this country for both. But the Scholars who come over for the higher type of training seem at present to be few in number. They need very careful selection, and should consist only of the best educated men. If others are sent with less education, they should be trained in a different way. Their courses might well be shorter; and they should be clearly told, when given the scholarships, that they are not selected to join Universities or to get degrees, but to secure practical training in British workshops, with a view to employment as skilled mechanics on their return. Difficulty has sometimes been caused by the fact that Scholars fitted only for the second type of training

The selection of
Technical
Scholars.

Two classes of
Technical
Scholars.

have come over bent on trying for the first. The outcome is inevitable disappointment, a serious loss of time in this country, and an unsatisfactory result in the end. The whole object of the system of Technical Scholarships would be defeated if the holders were to return to India, insufficiently equipped, on the one hand, for leading and responsible positions in industry, and, on the other hand, too conscious of academical attainments to turn to and work as foremen and mechanics. At present, owing to the uncertain methods of selection, there is some danger of our Technical Scholars falling between these two stools, and failing to secure satisfactory employment. The point is understood to be engaging the attention of the Government of India now.

CONCLUSION.

General
considerations.

The Hospitality
Committee.

21. One effect of the war has been to make Indians and Englishmen realise more clearly that, if some differences divide them, they have great common interests to draw them together. The loyalty of India and the spirit shown by Indians here will not be without effects on English feeling, and there is ground for hoping that these considerations may lead to a better understanding between English and Indian Students in future. The work of the Hospitality Committee, which aims at promoting such an understanding, has necessarily been restricted by the war. It has not been a time for organising parties or for making holiday arrangements, and many of the young Englishmen who were helping in the work of the Committee have been called away to fight. But opportunities have been found of introducing a number of students to English friends during the year, and of providing to some extent for their recreation. One large gathering was held at Lord Brassey's house in March, 1915, by the kind invitation of Lord and Lady Brassey, when Professor Gilbert Murray of Oxford gave an interesting address, and another gathering of the same kind was arranged for the autumn at Lord Glenconner's. There is no lack of friendliness to be found in Great Britain for Indian Students of character and conduct who will meet it half-way, and who, in joining English institutions, will accept their rules and standards, and try to turn to the best advantage the opportunities they give. There will always, perhaps, be a few critics to protest that Indian Students would get on better in this country if they had no connection with the India Office, and no Department to help or advise them, to supply information about English life and education, to receive new arrivals and start them on their way, to secure them the introductions for which they ask, to support their admission to institutions which they wish to join. But that view is only tenable by people who know little of English institutions and still less of Indian Students' needs. There are some indications that it is yielding, together with the mistaken suspicions it encouraged, to a truer realisation of the facts, and that the Department's aims and opportunities of service are gradually becoming better understood.

2nd October, 1915.

C. E. MALLEY.

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT of Expenditure incurred in the United Kingdom
in connection with the Department of the Secretary for Indian Students
for the year ended the 30th June, 1915.**

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
I. SALARIES AND STAFF EXPENSES:—						
The Secretary for Indian Students (Mr. C. E. Mallet)	1,000	0	0			
Clerks at the India Office:—						
(Mr. R. E. Field)	181	11	5			
(Mr. F. C. Dominy)	80	2	4			
The Educational Adviser in London (Mr. T. W. Arnold, C.I.E.)	800	0	0			
His Assistants:—						
(Mr. N. C. Sen)	423	7	0			
(Mr. J. B. P. Adams, less Army Pay as Private, Lieutenant, and Captain respectively)	199	10	9			
Clerk at 21, Cromwell Road, S.W.:—						
(Mr. W. D. Rowe, 1st July, 1914, to 10th June, 1915 (date of Commission as Lieutenant), less Army Pay as Private, 27th March—10th June)	114	1	3			
Typists at 21, Cromwell Road (one permanent and one temporary)	149	10	10			
Accountant at 21, Cromwell Road	41	2	6			
The Engineering Adviser (Mr. J. M. Campion, M.I.C.E.)	100	0	0			
Local Advisers and Representatives at University Centres:—						
Oxford (Mr. S. M. Burrows, for expenses only)	275	4	3			
Cambridge (Mr. E. A. Benians, including expenses)	300	0	0			
Manchester (Professor J. P. Wrapson, including expenses),	50	0	0			
Glasgow (Mr. H. Bamford, including expenses)	100	0	0			
Edinburgh (Dr. James Miller, including expenses)	100	0	0			
	<hr/>			3,914	10	4
II. THE LONDON BUREAU OF INFORMATION (21, Cromwell Road, S.W.):—						
Rent	557	10	0			
Ground-rent	40	0	0			
Rates	216	12	10			
Repairs, furniture and fittings	118	2	8			
House expenses (including wages of servants and all house-keeping and maintenance expenditure in excess of receipts from visitors and boarders)	963	5	6			
Postage	35	5	7			
Telephone	16	1	3			
	<hr/>			1,946	17	10
	£	s.	d.			
Less Rent paid by the Northbrook Society	295	0	0			
Rent paid by the National Indian Association	60	0	0			
	<hr/>			355	0	0
				<hr/>		
				1,591	17	10
III. TRAVELLING EXPENSES (the Secretary for Indian Students and his Staff)						
	—			22	12	5
IV. MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE:—						
Grant to Distressed Indian Students Aid Committee*	100	0	0			
Allowance for incidental expenses	35	0	0			
Subsidy in aid of new Edition of Handbook of Information for Indian Students	15	0	0			
Sundry items	5	1	9			
	<hr/>			155	1	9
				<hr/>		
Less Fees due from students under guardianship				5,684	2	4
				<hr/>		
				119	16	10
				<hr/>		
Total Expenditure	5,564	5	6			

*NOTE.—Advances to meet special war distress were made to this Committee by the Secretary of State, to the extent of 500l., of which 150l. has so far been refunded.

S1433

REPORT

ON THE

WORK OF THE INDIAN STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT.

JULY 1915—JUNE 1916.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



4

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1916.

REPORT

ON THE WORK OF THE INDIAN STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT.

JULY 1915—JUNE 1916.

1. I submit for the information of the Secretary of State for India in Council a report on the work of my Department for the twelve months ending the 30th June, 1916. At the end I have tried to summarise, after four years work, the present situation in regard to Indian Students in the United Kingdom.

Period covered by the Report.

WAR CONDITIONS.

2. The year under review has been in many respects abnormal. The war has for the time checked the flow of Indian Students to this country. It has caused a good many to return home. It has profoundly affected the conditions at British educational centres, and it has necessarily restricted, to a considerable extent, the opportunities of study and of training. At the Inns of Court in London the total number of Indian Students has declined still further. The returns from the Inns show that on the 30th June there were 145 Indian Students on the books of the Middle Temple, "about 100" on the books at Lincoln's Inn, 76 at Gray's Inn, and 58 at the Inner Temple. At the Universities too there is some reduction, though less than might have been expected, for the numbers in London, Oxford, Cambridge and Edinburgh remain considerable, and in Dublin the number of Indian Law Students has lately tended to increase. But the suspension of the normal life of the Universities and the enrolment in the army of dons and undergraduates alike, have for the time being robbed even Oxford and Cambridge of much of their usefulness and charm. This has been wisely recognised in some cases by Indian parents, who during the continuance of war conditions have postponed their plans for sending their sons here.

Reduced numbers.

The Inns of Court.

The Universities.

3. It is no fault, however, of the Indian undergraduates if they are unable to serve with their British contemporaries, and to many of them it has undoubtedly been a severe disappointment that better opportunities of war service could not be secured. The Indian Volunteer Ambulance Corps, organised in the autumn of 1914, rendered valuable help in the Indian Hospitals in this country during most of the year which followed. But after the removal of the Indian troops from Europe the immediate need for its services ceased. A contingent of 18 Indian Hospital workers, to which Edinburgh in particular contributed its quota, was sent to Egypt in the early months of this year, and for the most part to Mesopotamia later. And then Colonel Baker, Commanding Officer of the Corps, brought his work to a close, to the regret of all who had worked with him. But the services rendered by members of the Corps had by that time been widely recognised as reflecting credit on those concerned. I wish it had been possible to continue in some shape the work of the Corps after the Indian Hospitals closed, and to afford other opportunities of active service to many Indian Students who were anxious to obtain them. A few individual Students succeeded in finding their way into British Battalions, and one of them, Mr. H. D. Bennett, of the Royal Engineers, the holder of a Government of India Technical Scholarship, has already happily recovered from wounds received in France. In this connection two incidents of the war should be put upon record, which most unfortunately involved the loss of several Indian Students, voyagers returning home. One was the sinking of the S.S. *Persia* in the Mediterranean on the 30th December, 1915, in which several Students

War Service.

Losses at sea.

lost their lives, including Mr. J. N. Sahai and Mr. Chuni Lal, who had both served in the Indian Volunteer Ambulance Corps, Mr. S. M. Dikshit, a pleader of Bombay, who had taken a great interest in the work at 21, Cromwell Road, and Mr. Sita Ram, a school-boy of Clifton College, placed under Mr. Arnold's care. The other was the sinking of the S.S. *Maloja* in the English Channel on the 27th February, 1916, in which two Students died. Deep sympathy was felt for these losses; and sympathy is also felt for the Indian Students who are still detained by the war in Germany, though in their case there is no ground to apprehend danger or serious discomfort. It may be added that the Secretary of State has helped Government Scholars to meet the pressure of war time by granting them an increase of five per cent. on their Scholarships for the present.

THE LONDON BUREAU.

Work in Cromwell Road.

4. I do not propose to dwell in much detail this year on the office work of the Local Advisers and the Indian Advisory Committees. In the case of the London Bureau it has necessarily been diminished, and the Staff in Cromwell Road has been much reduced. Of four assistants and clerks of military age in London, three, Captain J. B. P. Adams, Mr. W. D. Rowe and Mr. F. C. Dominy, volunteered for active service, and two have already come back wounded from the front. Captain Adams, wounded in France, was, I am glad to say, on the high road to recovery at the end of June, and Mr. Rowe, severely wounded in Gallipoli, was already back at his military duties. Their absence has thrown a good deal of detail on to Mr. T. W. Arnold and Mr. N. C. Sen, who have carried it through with little assistance, and special acknowledgments are due to them both. Some acknowledgment is also due to Mr. R. E. Field, who has been spared as often as possible from the India Office to give help at Cromwell Road, and who has been temporarily discharging the duties of Warden there with great success. For a few weeks at Christmas and at Easter Mr. J. Marshall, of Trinity College, Cambridge, also gave some temporary help. Students, though diminished in numbers, have resorted freely to Cromwell Road during the war, in some respects more freely than before; and it is pleasant to note among them a steadily increasing friendliness of tone. Mr. Arnold's report shows that 402 Students were in touch with the Bureau during the year, of whom 64 were new arrivals. 8,101 letters were registered, including a large number of inquiries in regard to studies in a variety of subjects: 4,617 letters were issued: 889 visits were received. It will be seen that the work, though lessened by the war, is still substantial in amount, and it would not be possible to carry it on efficiently without some competent clerical help. Including 31 Government Scholars and four other Scholars, 77 Students in all were under Mr. Arnold's special care at one time or other during the year, and the moneys held by him on behalf of Students under guardianship amounted to 951*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* on the 30th June, 1916. Mr. J. M. Champion, our Engineering Adviser, while noting a decrease both in his correspondence and in the number of Students coming over during the year, reports that 19 new applicants consulted him for the first time in regard to Engineering training, that they came mostly from Bengal and the Punjab, and that the standard of education among them was distinctly higher than in years before. And he emphasises again the desirability as regards Civil Engineering of arranging for Indians to study it in India, where the facilities for practical training in it are far more plentiful than here.

Mr. Arnold's Report.

Mr. Champion's Report.

The National Indian Association.

The Northbrook Society and Distressed Indian Students Aid Committee.

5. The absence of Miss Beck in India during the winter, on a welcome and successful tour under the auspices of the National Indian Association, was naturally felt in Cromwell Road. But Miss Dove very kindly undertook to fill her place in the work of the Association, while Mr. and Mrs. Sen and Mr. and Mrs. Field and others rendered great assistance in carrying on the hospitalities of the House. The Northbrook Society and the Distressed Indian Students Aid Committee

continued their activities as usual, and the latter in particular had many calls to meet. But it is satisfactory to note that of the loans made by the Committee, from special grants amounting to 500*l.* provided by the Secretary of State in Council to relieve cases of temporary distress arising from the war, a very substantial proportion—250*l.*—has already been repaid. Sir Murray Hammick, K.C.S.I., has now undertaken to act in the place of Sir James Wilson, K.C.S.I., as Chairman of the Committee. Very special thanks are due to Sir Frederick Robertson for acting as Chairman during the absence of Sir James Wilson, to Mrs. G. H. Whyte and Mr. N. C. Sen, on whom in Miss Beck's absence the chief burden of the work devolved, and to the Advisory Committees in India who have again given valuable help in recovering the repayment of loans made to Students.

THE ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

6. In January last the members of the London Advisory Committee completed the three years of service for which they had been appointed in 1913. But before that date Lord Ampthill and several other members had been called away to special duties in connection with the war, and the Secretary of State, while expressing his cordial appreciation of the services rendered, decided not to reappoint the Committee for the present. The interruption caused by the war in the flow of Indian Students to Great Britain was reflected in the work of the Indian Advisory Committees, and the applications made to these Committees generally diminished. The 11 Committees are now constituted as follows:—

- Bengal, centre Calcutta, Secretary, N. C. Sen, Esq.
- Bengal (East), centre Dacca, Secretary, B. N. Das, Esq.
- Bombay, centre Bombay, Secretary, Professor F. M. Dastur.
- Madras, centre Madras, Secretary, A. Davies, Esq.
- Central Provinces, centre Nagpur, Secretary, S. R. Pandit, Esq.
- Punjab, centre Lahore, Acting Secretary, Dalip Singh, Esq.
- United Provinces, centre Allahabad, Secretary, R. K. Sorabji, Esq.
- Bihar and Orissa, centre Bankipore, Secretary, Professor V. H. Jackson.
- Rajputana, centre Ajmer, Secretary, The Commissioner.
- Assam, centre Gauhati, Secretary, J. Borooah, Esq.
- Delhi, centre Delhi, Secretary, S. K. Rudra, Esq.

Most of these Committees, but not all, have sent in reports for periods ending on the 31st March, 1916.

7. The Calcutta Committee reports that the number of applications has declined, though in other respects its work has increased, and that only 10 Students proceeded to England with introductions from the Committee during the year 1915. But a large number of inquiries was received, of which 39 related to the Bar, 39 to University training, 22 to the Indian Civil Service, 15 to Engineering, and 6 to Medical studies. The Secretary also reports a considerable number of interviews with inquirers and of letters from them. The Committee draws special attention to two points—first of all, to the need of securing better openings in India for Technical Scholars who have received training in the United Kingdom, and, secondly, to the great importance of inducing Indian Students and parents of Students who have incurred obligations in this country, left debts or loans unpaid behind, to see that these obligations are honourably fulfilled. Hardly anything more closely concerns the credit of Indian Students in Great Britain. The Dacca Committee finds that its work has been more interrupted by the war than in 1914, and that the number of applications is consequently lower. It appeals to its corresponding members to make the Committee's work as widely known as possible to Students who contemplate visiting England. The interesting report of the Bombay Committee shows great activity in spite of the war.

Inquiries made of it in writing in 1915-16 increased to 314 as against 208 for the previous year, and the inquiries made by personal visits to 230 as against 158. Most of these inquiries related, as usual, to the Indian Civil Service and University examinations, to Engineering, Medicine and the Bar. But a large number related also to the Cambridge Local Examination, thrown open at the instance of the Committee to candidates from non-European schools. The number of Students known to have gone to England was 24, as against 26 the year before, but a rather higher proportion desired to avail themselves of official guardianship in Great Britain. No less than 475 documents containing prospectuses and regulations of British institutions were issued by the Committee to students during the year. The Executive of the Committee met regularly every month, and regular correspondence went on as usual between the Secretary in Bombay and the Secretary for Indian Students in London. It is hoped that the services of Professor G. Anderson will soon be available to assist Professor Dastur in his admirable work; but in the meantime it is evident that the Bombay Advisory Committee is increasing its influence every day; and that its steady and sympathetic methods of conveying advice and information are more and more appreciated by those who consult it. At Madras, where the Committee's report covers a longer period than usual—this Committee, like some others, having courteously agreed to bring the dates of its report into line with those of the majority—the effects of the war have been more evident in reducing applications which till then were steadily increasing. For the same reason more Students seem to have considered the possibility of going to the United States. The Bar, the Universities and Medicine continue to attract most inquirers, and it is satisfactory that the Secretary is able to record a steady improvement in the average qualifications of Students going to Great Britain. There can be no question of the usefulness of the Committee's work, and after the war its opportunities of service will probably increase.

At Madras. The Nagpur Committee reports a similar decrease of applications, from 63 to 44. The Secretary notes that the educational qualifications of most of the applicants seemed to be very weak, and that some of them did not possess the means to meet the expenses of the voyage to England. The Lahore Committee has still a large record of inquiries—over 300 in 1915—but the war caused a substantial decrease in their number, and only 19 Students are believed to have sailed for Great Britain. Many of the inquiries related, as before, to the Bar, to Engineering, and to Medicine, but a very large proportion related to the Cambridge Local Examination, which was held in Lahore for the first time in December, 1915. In Lahore, as in Bombay, the Committee has taken a prominent part in organising facilities for Indian Students in connection with this examination. The Allahabad Committee records 250 applications for information in the period of 15 months ending on the 31st March, 1915, but knows of only 4 Students who actually started for England. It expresses the view that the war acts as an inevitable check, but that a very large number of Students will probably desire to proceed to England as soon as the war is over. It is interesting to note that at Allahabad, as at some other centres in India, the record of the Hospitality Committee in England has been favourably received. The Bankipore Committee also notes a considerable decrease in its work. Only 34 Students applied for information, and only 6 are known to have left for England. There was a marked absence of inquiries in regard to commercial or industrial occupations, but an increase in the inquiries about Medical Study, and a large proportion of inquiries about admission to Universities in Great Britain. The Committee has been of great assistance in securing the repayment of debts owing by Students. The Secretary mentions a useful conference which he had with Mr. Arthur Davies, the Secretary of the Committee in Madras, and there can be no doubt that more conferences of this nature would be found useful by all concerned. The Delhi Committee reports only

At Nagpur.

At Lahore.

At Allahabad.

At Bankipore.

At Delhi.

a few applications at present, for which useful information was supplied; only 2 students from the Delhi Province seem to have proceeded to England during the year. From the Committees in Rajputana and Assam no reports have been received.

8. The record of the Indian Advisory Committees is encouraging in spite of the war, and the record in particular of the Bombay Committee and of some others shows how useful their activities may be. No one who has been in constant touch with them can fail to appreciate the difficulties of their task or the spirit in which they meet them. Our success in securing facilities for Indian Students in this country, and the Students' success in turning them to account, must to a large extent depend on the preliminary work of the Indian Advisory Committees. It is only these Committees which can adequately bring home beforehand to Students and their parents in India what training in Great Britain involves, the risks and difficulties inseparable from it, the requirements of British institutions, the cost of joining certain Universities and qualifying for certain professions, and the standards of education needed for a successful start. It is hardly possible to lay too much stress on the help that efficient Committees in India can render in advising upon points like these, if they can get into touch with Students before they come over and induce them to believe in the value of their advice. It is chiefly in India that our Student problem will be solved. For men who come over with good records of conduct and capacity, equipped with the necessary education and the necessary means, difficulties in England quickly disappear. But for men who come over without the preparation or equipment needed, with no very clear idea of what they come for, and without having counted the risks or the cost, difficulties necessarily arise at every turn which no Department and no Advisers can prevent. It is the business of the Students' Department in England to supply the Committees in India steadily with the information they require, to keep them acquainted with the rules and prospectuses of English institutions, to answer their inquiries and to support their recommendations in every way it can, and to point out—sometimes even at the risk of seeming discouraging or ungracious—the demands and conditions which must be complied with by Students seeking admission to certain institutions here. But the work of distributing this information in India, of explaining to inquirers what the situation at British educational centres is, and of convincing Students whose plans may have been made without much knowledge that they would do well to consider those plans afresh, must fall on the Local Committees, and it is work which needs great qualities of tact and patience. It can only be done if Indian parents come to realise the difference which this advice and information may make to the success of their boys in this country, and if the Students themselves find by experience, as in time they will, that the action of the Committees is no hindrance to their freedom but a substantial help to them at the start. No effort therefore should be spared—and a good deal has been done already—to strengthen the Advisory Committees, to popularise their labours, to make them each year more representative and efficient. The bulk of their work must necessarily be done by the Secretaries, and every Secretary should have the hearty support of the educational authorities in his Province, and should be able to rely on the constant help of a small executive of working members. He might well have the co-operation also of one or two representatives of Students, chosen from men who have studied in England with success. There should, I think, undoubtedly be conferences from time to time between the Secretaries and members of different Committees, to talk over problems which are common to them all; such conferences could hardly fail to be of use. There should be at every centre an ample supply of information—handbooks, pamphlets, prospectuses and the like, supplied from England and supplemented locally if need be. There should be allowances available

The progress of the Indian Committees.

Importance of their work.

Need of extending and supporting it.

to enable the Secretaries to travel about in their Provinces, when that seems desirable or necessary, as it sometimes may be, and even on rare occasions to visit England. It might perhaps be possible to utilise the Indian Press still more to explain to the public what the objects of the Committees are. It ought not to be impossible, though it may not be easy, to interest the leaders of Indian opinion, and to secure their co-operation in work which has no object except to improve the chances of Indians visiting Great Britain, and to enable those who do so to maintain the credit of their country here.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE ADVISERS.

Oxford and
Cambridge.

9. At Oxford and Cambridge the year has been marked by some important changes. In spite of the war the number of Indian Students at Oxford increased to about 70 in the course of the year, and the relative proportion of Indians to Englishmen in residence increased, of course, much more. Of these, 38, including 8 Scholars, were under the special care of Mr. S. M. Burrows, and the total amount of moneys held by him on behalf of Students under guardianship was 1,652*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* on the 30th June, 1916. The number of applications, however, for admission at Oxford has very much declined and seems unlikely to revive while the war lasts. At Cambridge also the number of applications for admission declined both in 1915 and in 1916, but owing to arrangements previously made the number of Indians actually admitted was higher than the average of recent years. 39 newcomers from India entered Cambridge University during the year, of whom 7 were Government Scholars, and the total number of Indian Students in the University was 103. Of these, 68, including 14 Scholars, were in Mr. Benians' charge, and the moneys held by him for Students under guardianship amounted to 2,752*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* on the 30th June. Mr. Benians expresses in his report his gratitude to the Indian Advisory Committees for the help they are giving in recommending applicants and in furnishing the necessary testimonials and information, and he draws attention to the admirable work done by many Indian Students at Cambridge. In the open competition for the Indian Civil Service in August, 1915, Mr. S. P. Shah of Jesus College gained the fourth place, and two other Indians, Mr. S. Modak of Emmanuel College and Mr. N. P. Thadani of Queen's College, shortly afterwards secured nominations as Probationers on the strength of their work in the examination. In the Tripos examinations of 1916, 6 Indians were placed in the First Class in Mathematics or in Natural Science—Mr. A. C. Banerji of Clare College, Mr. C. P. Dutt of Queen's College, Mr. M. A. Husain of Christ's College, Mr. P. S. Katti of Trinity College, Mr. T. S. Narayana of Fitzwilliam Hall, and Mr. K. Ananda Rau of King's College. 48 Students in all passed their Tripos examination, 15 in Mathematics, 12 in Natural Science, 7 in Law, 6 in Economics, 4 in History, 3 in Moral Science, and 1 in Modern Languages. An increasing number of Indians now enter for the Diploma examinations, especially for the Diploma in Public Health.

Mr. Benians
Report.

Successes at
Cambridge.

"I have carefully studied and compared," says Mr. Benians, "the examination results of the Indian Students at Cambridge over a long period of years, and it is, I think, perfectly clear that the intellectual standard of men coming into residence at Cambridge has been substantially raised during the last few years. The first class men are a larger proportion of the whole number than they were, and the number of Students who take an ordinary degree has fallen considerably, though perhaps the most striking difference is that the general level of ability is very much higher than it was. I think no one could look at the quality of the work now being done by the Students without realising the increasing educational importance that attaches to their coming here."

Grounds for
encouragement at
Oxford.

Mr. Benians is justified in calling these "striking and encouraging" results. At Oxford the same level of success has yet to be achieved; but Mr. R. P. Dutt's career, which includes a Balliol Scholarship, a First Class in Classical Moderations, and an Honourable

Mention for the Ireland and Craven Scholarships, shows that, while Mathematics and Science will probably draw more votaries to Cambridge, the intellectual prizes of Oxford are not beyond the grasp of Indian Students who go there to work. I feel sure it would strengthen the claims and the position of Indians at Oxford if the number of these successes could be substantially increased. Among the Indian Students at Cambridge there are now 5 Scholars from Bihar sent over to qualify for Professorships at home, and no less than 11 Indians, Mr. A. C. Banerji, Mr. M. D. Bhansali, Mr. E. C. Chatterji, Mr. P. A. Gasper, Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, Mr. M. A. Husain, Mr. P. S. Katti, Mr. A. Kumar, Mr. G. Matthai, Mr. K. Ananda Rau and Mr. B. Sahni, who have been awarded Scholarships, Exhibitions or other prizes for the year 1916-17 by Cambridge Colleges, including Christ's, Clare, Emmanuel, Jesus, King's, Pembroke, St. John's and Trinity.

Grant of Scholarships by Cambridge Colleges.

"My experience," says Mr. Benians, "leads me to the belief that the Colleges will increasingly help to the extent to which they see that there is an importance and a value in their doing so, and thus the better the men who come here, and the more interest the India Office takes in their education here, the larger the response it is likely to get from the Colleges."

Both Mr. Burrows and Mr. Benians bear testimony to the increasing liberality with which Oxford and Cambridge Colleges view applications from Indian Students, and it is only fair to add that this is in no small measure due to the personal influence and helpfulness of our Local Advisers.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

10. But the most notable event of the year has been the establishment at Oxford and Cambridge of independent University bodies to deal with the admission and supervision of Indian Students. The intervention of the India Office in this matter has from the first been dictated by one motive alone, the desire to secure for Indians wider openings and an easier entry into Universities which are still to a large extent privileged places. Some of our critics have never quite realised how serious the risk had become, owing to causes which need not be dwelt on here, that the facilities offered to Indians at Oxford and Cambridge might be diminished rather than increased, and how the situation was saved by Lord Morley's action and by the system of guarantees and guardianship which subsequently grew up. Many of the leading Colleges required better recommendations if they were to admit candidates from India, better means of sifting and testing the applications which they received, and better security that the men admitted would prove to be satisfactory Students. These recommendations the Advisory Committees in India have been able to provide with increasing success, and the Advisers at Oxford and Cambridge, by consenting to act as guardians when the Colleges required it, have supplied the local guarantees desired. Few, I think, of the Indian Students who came under the guardianship of Mr. Burrows and Mr. Benians would deny that that difficult duty was discharged with kindness and tact, or that the Advisers interfered as little as possible with the Students' freedom. But to this system of guardianship it was sometimes objected that it brought Indian Students under official control, because the Local Advisers at Oxford and Cambridge were representatives of the India Office. Arrangements have now been made at Oxford and Cambridge, with the cordial co-operation of the India Office, which ought to remove any grounds for such objections in future. A Delegacy for Oriental Students has been created at Oxford, and an Inter-Collegiate Committee has been appointed at Cambridge, which will to a large extent relieve the Students' Department of the India Office of its responsibilities as regards Indian Students at those centres. The Secretaries of the new bodies will be in future University Officials, responsible only to the Delegacy and Committee which appoint them. They will take over

A change of system.

New University Bodies.

the duties hitherto discharged by the representatives of the Secretary of State, and the Local Advisers for Indian Students at Oxford and Cambridge and the present grants made to them will cease. The Secretary of State will make a grant in future to each University, to secure the interests of Indian Students, which the University bodies will administer as they please. The Students' Department will continue to give to these bodies any information or assistance which they require, and to forward to them any applications or testimonials received from the Advisory Committees in India. Mr Burrows and Mr. Benians will, it is understood, act as Secretaries to the new bodies, and their work will, no doubt, continue on the same general lines as before. Many Colleges will still require some form of guarantee or supervision in the case of Students who have no parents or natural guardians living in this country, and Indian Students will serve their own interests by consulting the Advisory Committees in India before they come over, and by forwarding through these Committees in good time applications for admission at Oxford and Cambridge. But in each case a University organisation will take the place of an Official Agency, and the responsibility for any guardianship of Indian Students which the Colleges desire in term or in vacation will pass to the new authorities and will be exercised by them alone. The Delegacy for Oriental Students at Oxford will have power to deal not only with Indians but with Students from Burma, Ceylon, Egypt and elsewhere; and it is possible that the operations of the Inter-Collegiate Committee at Cambridge may sooner or later be extended in the same way. It is hoped that the new arrangements, which owe much to the personal interest and initiative of the Vice-Chancellors of the two Universities, will be generally approved, and not least by the Students concerned. Provided that the openings for Indians at Oxford and Cambridge are not restricted in number, it is on many grounds desirable that the Universities should make their own rules and arrangements for them; and the fact that both Universities are now willing to take over the work and to develop it for themselves, is the best proof that the Students' Department could desire that its efforts in the past four years have not been thrown away.

Take over work
of Official Ad-
visers.

THE LOCAL ADVISERS ELSEWHERE.

Manchester.

Mr. Richardson's
appointment.

Facilities for
practical work.

11. At Manchester the Department has to record with great regret the loss of Professor J. P. Wrapson, its local representative, whose sudden death in December, 1915 deprived it of a valued colleague and the Students of a friend whom they were glad to consult. The Vice-Chancellor of the University nominated Mr. H. Richardson, also of the School of Technology, to succeed him, and Mr. Richardson has thrown himself heartily into his new work. He reports that in the twelve months ending on the 30th June there were 30 Indian Students at one time or another resident in Manchester, of whom several went back to India during the year. One of them, unhappily, Mr. M. N. Banaji, was lost in the S.S. *Persia*. There were some 10 Scholars under Mr. Richardson's care, and most of the Students at this centre were studying the Textile Industry or some branch of Engineering. The work done during the year was generally good, and compared favourably with the work of many English Students. Mr. P. B. Advani gained the degree of B.Sc.Tech. with Second Class honours, and other Indians acquitted themselves well. Mr. Richardson points out how much it may help Students, and save them time and trouble, if they will furnish beforehand through the Advisory Committees in India full details of the work done before they come over. He has been very successful in securing facilities for practical training in works for Students, even in days when war conditions make the situation abnormal at Engineering centres. Mr. Richardson wishes specially to recognise the kindness shown in this respect by his colleagues at the School of Technology, and by

Mr. L. E. Mather of Messrs. Mather and Platt, by Mr. J. Redman and Mr. W. Nichols of Messrs. Howard and Bullough, by Mr. A. P. M. Fleming of the British Westinghouse Company, by Mr. A. P. Wood of the Lancashire Dynamo and Motor Company, by Mr. J. C. Howarth of Meadow Mill, Failsworth, by Mr. J. Williams of the Great Central Railway, by Mr. S. L. Pearce, the Manchester City Electrical Engineer, by Mr. J. Lamb of the Manchester Corporation Power Station, and by Mr. C. Day of Messrs. Mirrless, Bickerton and Day. The more thorough the practical training which an Indian Student desires, the easier it is to obtain facilities of this kind. The Manchester Adviser also urges the importance to Indians of not neglecting the social side of University life, and hopes to secure more and more opportunities which they will be willing to accept of bringing them into touch with English friends.

12. Dr. James Miller reports from Edinburgh that he has had 8 Students under his guardianship during the year; the guardianship funds in his hands on the 30th June amounted to 455*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* Many other Indian Students have consulted him on various subjects, and not a few have applied to him for help in obtaining passports with a view to returning home. The numbers in Edinburgh are still large, though they have fallen well below 200 now. Dr. Miller anticipates a considerable increase after the war, and urges the importance to the Students themselves of selecting their course of study before they come over, and of passing beforehand some examination which exempts them from the entrance examination of the British University which they desire to join. One point of importance also he wishes to bring to the notice of all Indian Students who hope to be successful here.

"During the past year I have had more than one case brought before my notice of the ill-effects of Indian Students attempting too much in the way of degrees at the University. This is a matter which I would like you to bring before the notice of Advisory Committees in India. A Student, let us say, comes to Edinburgh primarily to study Engineering. He finds that, by taking out a few extra classes and going in for some additional examinations, he can obtain the degree of M.A. within the same time that he takes to graduate B.Sc. in Engineering, or perhaps only a few months more. He argues that it is good business to take two degrees in the time that he could take one. That is, I am convinced, a short-sighted way of looking at the matter. An able Student will succeed in some cases, but success means extra work which may be more than his health can stand. It certainly means interference with his primary work—Engineering. The classes are not necessarily arranged so as to fit in with one another, and any attempt to do so will result in lost attendances and failure at examinations. The last result is too often the experience. I know of several instances of men who have had to remain here for years beyond the normal time required for taking the degree which they came to this country to obtain, simply because they devoted themselves to other studies with a view to obtaining an additional degree. I know from personal experience and from conversation with teachers that the feeling amongst them is not to make allowance for Students of this type, who are dove-tailing courses into one another. I feel therefore that, as advisers to Indian Students, we should discountenance such action on their part as much as possible. I am afraid that parents in India are a little apt to encourage their sons in this. Hence it should be the aim of local Advisory Committees in India to advise boys coming to this country to aim at one degree at a time."

The folly of trying for too many degrees.

Incidentally Dr. Miller mentions that he was able to help one of the Medical Students in Edinburgh—Syed Iqbal Ali Shah—who had served as a dresser for some months in one of the Indian Hospitals at Brighton, to organise with the assistance of a number of Edinburgh citizens a "flag-day" for Indian wounded soldiers, which should result in a substantial sum for the benefit of the Indian troops.

13. In Glasgow 62 Indian Students have been attending classes or taking practical training during the year, of whom 3 were studying Medicine, 2 the Manufacture of Sugar, and no less than 55 some form of Engineering. Of these, 7, including 3 Technical Scholars, were specially under Mr. Bamford's care, and the guardianship fees in his hands amounted to £262 8*s.* 6*d.* on the 30th June. Most of the Indian Students in Glasgow have come to consult our Adviser during

Mr. Bamford's
success.

the year, and Mr. Bamford adds that he knows of none who would now hesitate to seek his advice if occasion arose to do so. This is the best commentary that could be desired on the fears of interference and political supervision expressed too hastily when our Adviser in Glasgow was appointed three years ago, and the best testimony to the services which he has rendered by his influence and interest with employers in securing practical training for Students without the payment of any premium on their part. Mr. Bamford admits with a touch of humour that instead of boycotting him, as was once resolved, the Students come to see him in such numbers that he is sometimes "almost overwhelmed," and he mentions with pleasure the generous terms in which his efforts to serve them have been acknowledged by Indian parents and, it may be added, by the Students themselves.

THE GENERAL POSITION.

A summary.

14. On the whole the record of work done, even under the restricted opportunities of war time, is encouraging to those responsible for it, and there is no mistaking the growing tone of cordiality and friendliness among Indian Students in this country. It may be said that the influences which made misunderstandings have diminished, that the real objects of the Department are better appreciated, and that common-sense and good humour have prevailed. What is now the real situation as regards difficulties experienced by Indian Students who come over to this country for educational training, and how far can it still be said that any serious practical grievances exist?

(I.) THE BAR.

Standard for
admission to Inns.

15. Take the Bar. Here the complaints made have resolved themselves into three points of some importance. First, the standard of the Indian examinations which qualify applicants for admission to the Inns of Court is said to be higher than the standard of the alternative English examinations. For instance, Responsions at Oxford or the Preliminary Examination at Cambridge is held to be sufficient; but the B.A. degree of an Indian University is required. I think this criticism deserves consideration, and that a fairer alternative to Responsions or the Cambridge Preliminary Examination might be the Intermediate Examination of the Indian Universities. But the attitude of the Inns of Court is necessarily to some extent dependent upon that of Oxford and Cambridge; and unless the latter admit that the standard of the Indian Intermediate Examination—not in one University only, but in all the Indian Universities alike—is in an educational sense fully up to the level of Responsions and the Preliminary Examination, complaints made against the Inns of Court are not likely to lead to an alteration of the rule. The remedy seems to lie with the Universities of India. If they by some united action, setting forth in detail the educational tests involved, could convince the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge that the Indian Intermediate Examination ought to be accepted as the proper equivalent of Responsions and the Preliminary Examination, then the Inns of Court could be more effectually urged to follow suit. Secondly, it is sometimes felt to be a little irksome that Indian Students wishing to join one of the London Inns should be required to secure certificates from officials in India or from the Secretary for Indian Students here. But on that point it should be remembered that Indians who have been receiving their general education in the United Kingdom can, according to the Consolidated Regulations, which the Inns may fairly be expected to observe, dispense with the official certificate and offer a testimonial from their Tutor or from the Head of their College or School instead. As regards Indians who have been educated in India the reason for requiring an official certificate is not far to seek. No British institution which sets store by its privileges will accept

Certificates
required.

candidates of any nationality without some testimonials or guarantees, and in the case of young men who have no home and no responsible tutor in England, it is natural that the Inns should look to the Indian Government to supply them with a certificate on which they can rely. Moreover, it is worth considering whether the intervention of the Secretary for Indian Students may not be of real assistance in the end. A time comes when every Bar Student who wishes to be called has to get a Bencher to vouch for him. It is not always easy for an Indian in London to find this guarantee alone, and when Call-days draw near, I have many applications for a recommendation to a Bencher. If a Student who needs one has already come to me for a certificate of admission, and has for that purpose sent me from India through one of the Advisory Committees testimonials on which I can depend, I am able at once to give him the recommendation required, and thus to help in a matter of some importance. It proves worth while for him to have gone through this routine. It seems therefore that the rules on this subject, with the various alternatives now provided, can hardly be considered a grievance which a wise man would resent. Thirdly, there is the requirement now made by several of the High Courts in India that Indian Students should read in the Chambers of a Barrister in London before being admitted to practise in India. The object of this requirement, to increase the thoroughness of the Student's legal education, will be generally approved; but experience suggests some doubts as to whether the rule in its present form is the best way to secure it. In the first place, if it were widely insisted on, it is far from certain that all Indian Students could secure access to Chambers in England where the right kind of training could be had; and anything less than this—a merely nominal acquiescence in the rule—would be of little value. In the next place, even if every Student could procure admission to satisfactory Chambers in London, it is open to question whether he would gain in them the kind of knowledge which he most requires. There must be many cases in which time would be better spent in studying law and practice in India under lawyers of recognised standing there. In the third place, it should be remembered that reading in Chambers may mean very little. It does not necessarily make a man work; it may not substantially increase his knowledge. And, in the fourth place, there is some real hardship in a rule which tells unequally on men who are well-off and on men who are poor. It involves a good deal of expenditure for an Indian to come over to be called to the Bar in England. Many attempt it who can ill afford the cost, and not a few of the troubles encountered by Indian Students in London are directly due to this attempt. To require men of small resources, who have with difficulty been able to get together the funds needed for three years in England, to stay on and read in Chambers for a fourth year, as in some cases the present rules do, involving, as this often will, an additional outlay of about 300*l.*, is a serious consideration, which may press most hardly on the frugal and hard-working Student. If it is thought necessary for Students to read in Chambers, there would seem to be strong reasons for allowing Indians the option of reading with Advocates in India.

Reading in
Chambers.

16. But the truth is that the whole system of requiring Indians to come over to England if they wish to acquire the status of Barristers, is one which may possibly call for reconsideration. The alternative methods of qualifying as an Advocate in India involve long and elaborate courses of study and are beyond the reach of most Students. It cannot be doubted that they have a right, and must always have a right, to come over, if they wish to, and to seek admission like other British subjects to the Inns of Court. It will not be denied that the traditions of the English Bar are great traditions, and that anything which tends to perpetuate in India its spirit and its standards is of real value to all concerned. But the question remains whether the mere fact of coming

The real issue.

Why should calls
to the Bar in
England be
required?

over to qualify in the United Kingdom if they wish to practise as Advocates at the Indian Bar, even with a high level for entrance examinations and the additional requirement of reading in Chambers, is of substantial value to many. Can Indian Students as a whole gain much that is worth having in knowledge, traditions, character or conduct from a system which leads them to spend three or four years in this country at the most critical period of their lives, cut off from all the associations and obligations of home, to pass a few examinations, to attend a few lectures, to read in Law libraries or under a Law Coach, to look occasionally into the Law Courts, to dine so many nights in the halls of their Inns, and for the rest of the time to see the world, too often from the standpoint of a London lodging? The fact that many of them work admirably and join Universities and take degrees as well, does not of course touch the point raised here—the question of the system practically imposed. Can it be shown that this system, involving as it does a heavy expenditure for many young men of narrow means, is the best way to maintain in India the high traditions of the English Bar, or to send back the Students who come over imbued with better standards than their own? On the money question alone—a question which must not be lost sight of, for it often means the difference between success or failure in England—it is melancholy and not uncommon to see a family which can ill afford the cost and perhaps hardly realises how heavy it will be, raise at some sacrifice the funds necessary to equip and maintain their boy over here, and then find all their labour wasted owing to the risks to which he has been exposed. It is a severe test of character to throw into a new world, out of touch with all restraining influences and without sufficient work to occupy their time, lads of eighteen or nineteen who may never have had any command of money before. If English boys of the same age were cast adrift in a foreign capital under the same conditions, how many could we reasonably expect to come through the test unscathed? The theory that we are doing good to India or strengthening the character of the Indian Bar by encouraging Indian Students to come over to this country, to go through a training which may be worth little and to face risks which we know to be grave, does not dispose of these questions. It is hardly fair to give young men so trained precedence over experienced Pleaders who cannot afford to come here. But that is by no means the most serious objection. It may be worth consideration whether the remedy would lie in making provision for Indians to be called to the Bar in their own country, and to secure in India the legal training they require.

(II.) MEDICINE.

Hospital training.

17. As regards Medicine, it cannot be fairly said that any Indian Student of character and education is now prevented from securing in the United Kingdom the Medical training which he needs. Both in London and in Edinburgh Indian Medical Students are admitted in considerable numbers; and it is too often forgotten that there are several other Universities in Great Britain—Birmingham, Durham, Manchester, Leeds and Liverpool may be mentioned among them—where a first-class Medical training can be procured, of which few Indians have as yet taken advantage. It would be unfair to the great London Hospitals, and it would overlook the special position they hold and the many demands they have to satisfy, to suggest that they are as a body illiberal in offering facilities to Indian Students. But it is the fact, whatever be the cause, that in some the facilities are much fewer than in others. It is perhaps not too much to ask that every Hospital according to its abilities should admit the obligation of keeping a fair proportion of its vacancies for Indian Students, and that the Hospital Authorities should recognise that, among the large numbers of over-sea Students whom they admit,

Indians as British subjects have a strong and even a preponderating claim. There is reason to hope that with a fuller recognition of the needs of India the number of Indian Medical Students in the London Hospitals might be appreciably increased. But even as matters stand, there is nothing to prevent any Indian Student, with a fair record and with the preliminary education needed, from getting the highest kind of Medical training at one centre or another in Great Britain. A more serious question, where the way is not so open, is the question of resident appointments in the Hospitals for men who have shown capacity and conduct. In London Hospitals generally these appointments are rarely obtained by Indian Students. If the Hospital Authorities could see their way to recognise and reward by such appointments ability and application among Indian Students, a grievance which presses most hardly on the most competent men would be removed. This and other points connected with the interests of Indian Medical Students in Great Britain, the India Office has not failed to urge. But here again the only complete solution, though it may take years yet to achieve, is to develop Medical education in India till it is independent of Hospital regulations in Great Britain.

Hospital appointments.

(III.) ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL TRAINING.

18. Indian Students who come over to study Engineering are steadily increasing in numbers, and are among the most successful here. As a class they have now, I think, very few grounds for discouragement or complaint. It was at one time objected that the Institution of Civil Engineers declined to recognise exemptions granted to Indian graduates by certain British Universities, and that the India Office followed the lead of the Institution on this point in selecting candidates for the Public Works Department. But the Institution of Civil Engineers has now relaxed many of the restrictions which it imposed in this respect, and, whatever the action of the Institution, the exemptions granted to Indian graduates by British Universities are now fully recognised by the Public Works Department. It has also been stated without sufficient evidence that Indian Engineering Students experience special difficulty in securing facilities for practical training in this country. But this complaint cannot now be said to have much foundation. Students who want practical experience in Civil Engineering, in building railways, roads, or docks, may, no doubt, find it difficult to secure adequate opportunities in Great Britain, because these are necessarily limited—for English Students just as much as for anybody else. That difficulty has nothing to do with any question of race. It is indeed a mistake for men who want practical training in Civil Engineering to leave India, where such opportunities exist in plenty, in order to look for them in Great Britain, where they are much less likely to be found; and there is a strong case for urging the Government of India to place practical facilities for the study of this subject more fully at the disposal of Indian Students. Again, Students who do not like workshop regulations, who only want short periods of training, who are not prepared to do the thing thoroughly, or who are not in a position to pay the premiums required, will, no doubt, find it more difficult to secure openings than others; but that is the same in the case of all races alike. Students of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering who mean to work, as most Engineering Students do, and who will make use of the help that we can give them, ought not to find any serious difficulty in securing first-rate facilities for practical training in this country; and the records of our Engineering Adviser in London and of our Local Advisers in Manchester and Glasgow contain very satisfactory evidence on this point.

Engineering Students.

Practical experience.

19. British employers as a whole are by no means unready to respond when appealed to for facilities for Indian Students, and

British employers help.

introductions given by the India Office—by the Students' Department and the Stores Department too—have often proved of service. Now and again a case will occur where a manufacturer will admit no pupils and make no exceptions, or where special importance is attached to some trade process which must not be revealed. And of course in war time there may be special pressure on certain factories and works. But such cases do not close the field, and they are few as compared with the number of those willing to help. Moreover, there are cases where an employer will sometimes grant to a Student from India opportunities which an English Student would ask for in vain. It would be wrong to suggest that Indians as Indians are shut out from opportunities of training in Great Britain which other Students can easily secure. In this connection the thanks of the India Office are specially due to Mr. J. C. Moore of Shelton, Stoke-on-Trent, to Messrs. Samuel Force & Co. of Stockbridge, Sheffield, to Messrs. J. T. Hart and Sons of Bermondsey, to Messrs. W. J. Smith & Co. and Messrs. J. N. and F. H. Briggs of Leicester, to the British Chrome Tanning Co. of Northampton, to Messrs. Pilkington of Clifton, Manchester, to Mr. H. Faraday Proctor of the Bristol Corporation Electricity Department, to Mr. E. H. Manley of the South Metropolitan Electric Tramways, to Messrs. A. Bishop and J. Anderson of the Caledonian Railway Co., to Mr. W. M. Alston of the Clyde Navigation Trustees, to Mr. D. Home Morton, of Messrs. Morton, Kerr and Gibson, Glasgow, and to the Harvey Engineering Co. of Glasgow. Thanks are also due to the Director of the British Museum and the Director of the Victoria and Albert Museum for facilities afforded to a Scholar sent by the Government of India to be trained as an Archæological Chemist, and to Mr. Laurence Binyon and to Mr. C. Stanley Clarke for their guidance of his studies. The training given may be various in kind. We have had Technical Scholars lately studying Textiles, Architecture, Metallurgy, Pottery, Tanning, Sugar Manufacture, and every form of Engineering, and many of these Scholars have done very good work. But there is still room for improvement in the methods under which the Technical Scholars are selected. The recommendations of Sir Theodore Morison's Committee, which reported in 1912, have not yet taken practical effect. We still have to get three points more clear: first, what the principle and object of selection should be; secondly, what preliminary grounding the Scholars should have both in schools and in workshops before they come over; and, thirdly, what opportunities exist for them to turn their training to account when they get back. There have, no doubt, been cases of Technical Scholars trained in Great Britain who have found suitable openings on their return—sometimes in Government employment. But there have also been too many cases of Technical Scholars trained over here who, apparently through no fault, have failed to find employment in India, who have not had the capital to start industries of their own, and who have found it impossible to secure openings in Indian industries already existing. In neither case is the real object of the Scholarship secured, and it cannot be said that the problem has yet been satisfactorily solved. If openings cannot be found in India for Technical Scholars who take the highest type of training here, it might be better to award more Scholarships to well-educated mechanics for whom there is work when they go back, to be less ambitious in our aims and to risk fewer disappointments. But in any case the question needs exploring further, and it is difficult to resist the conclusion that those who appoint these Technical Scholars should be to some extent responsible for seeing that their training is not thrown away.

Selection and training of Technical Scholars.

The problem not yet solved.

Exclusion need not be feared.

(IV.) THE UNIVERSITIES.

20. If it is asked whether Indian Students are now unfairly excluded from Universities in this country, I think an unqualified

OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA.

AA6276

S1433

REPORT
OF THE
INDIAN STUDENTS'
DEPARTMENT.

FOR THE YEAR APRIL 1st, 1920—MARCH 31st, 1921.

PRECEDED BY A BRIEF REVIEW OF THE PERIOD 1916—1920.



5

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REPORT

ON THE

WORK OF THE INDIAN STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT.

1. I have the honour to submit for the information of the High Commissioner for India a report on the work of the Indian Students' Department for the twelve months commencing from 1st April, 1920 and ending 31st March, 1921, preceded by a general survey of the work of the Department for the period of five years since the issue of Sir Charles Mallet's last report in August, 1916. Period covered by the Report.

2. The transfer of the Indian Students' Department from the control of the Secretary of State in Council to that of the High Commissioner for India, which took place on the 1st October, 1920, marks the close of a chapter in the history of the Department and furnishes a favourable opportunity for reviewing the intervening period since the issue of the last report. It is much to be regretted that the abnormal conditions of the War years and their attendant difficulties inevitably led to the temporary suspension of the Annual Reports and I therefore propose to give a brief résumé of the work of the Department from 1st July, 1916 to 31st March, 1920, and then to cover, in more detail, its work during the last financial year, *i.e.*, from the 1st April, 1920 to the 31st March, 1921. Description of Report.

PART I.

GENERAL REVIEW, 1916-1920.

3. In June, 1916, when the period covered by Sir Charles Mallet's reports ceased, we were still in the midst of the war and the country was beginning to feel the hardships attendant upon a war in which the whole nation was engaged. The cost of living began to rise slowly but steadily, and a shortage of essentials began to make itself felt. Food rationing and military service—to mention but two of the abnormal factors existent—tended to make conditions harder for Indian students. The staffs of the universities were depleted, as the younger men joined the army and the older men took up various kinds of war work. Many university buildings were handed over to, or commandeered by, the military authorities, and thus not only the accommodation, but the facilities available for all kinds of education, became gradually less and the courses offered were, of necessity, below the pre-war standard. The number of students coming to this country decreased perceptibly—the risks of the voyage, even if passages could be obtained, being by no means an inconsiderable factor. But it by no means follows that the work of the Students' Department was reduced. On the contrary, the numbers of enquiries dealt with increased every year, as students and parents wished to obtain all the information possible, in anticipation of the end of the war. The regulations regarding the issue of passports and the necessity for recommendations gave the Department the opportunity of helping many students, and the certificates of an officer of the Department, to the effect that the holders were Indian students in England only for the purposes of study, were accepted by the military authorities as exempting them from service in the army. But I prefer to deal with the various points of interest under the headings in which they arise. Position in 1916.

THE LONDON BUREAU.

Various Changes. 4. Dr. Arnold succeeded Sir Charles Mallet in 1916, with the altered designation of Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State, and Mr. N. C. Sen, O.B.E. assumed the duties of Local Adviser, London, at 21, Cromwell Road, assisted by Mr. R. C. Dyson, as Clerk. In February, 1919, Mr. R. E. Gordon George, B.Litt., M.A., became Assistant Adviser and also Warden of 21, Cromwell Road. In view of the great increase in the work, further reorganisation was found necessary and, on Mr. Dyson's retirement in October 1919, Mr. D. F. Bowers was appointed Clerk and Accountant and Mr. R. M. J. Knaster, B.A. was appointed as second Assistant Adviser. On Mr. Gordon George's resignation in February, 1920, Mr. Knaster took over the duties of Warden in addition to his work as Assistant Adviser, and Mr. V. I. Gaster, B.A., was appointed an Assistant Adviser.

Reports of Local Adviser, London. 5. The annual reports of the London Adviser show a gradual increase in the correspondence and work of this branch, and details of the correspondence dealt with and of the visits to the office are given in the table in paragraph 13. 1916-1917. He noted in 1916-17 that the work of the Department seemed to be attaining more recognition and that the hostility, which had undoubtedly arisen—due partly to ignorance and partly to misconception—was on the decrease. On the other side, he observed how the magnificent response of India during the war had had an excellent effect in England, and that as a consequence any racial prejudice that might have existed seemed very much on the decline. Attention was drawn to the number of Indian students who had obtained various medical appointments as house surgeons, house physicians, etc., in particular, Drs. R. N. Cooper, G. C. Chatterjee and Cawas Homi. 21, Cromwell Road, became the centre of many kinds of Indian activities during the war, and it is a matter for gratification that it was possible for Indian students and others to offer help and personal services and to show attentions not only to a large number of Indian officers and soldiers from the Front, but also to members of the Indian medical and clerical staff, of the Y.M.C.A., the Indian Labour Corps and others. Many distinguished people attended receptions and parties held there, especially those given in honour of Lord and Lady Chelmsford, Lord Ronaldshay, Lady Willingdon and Lady Earle; and the visit of His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner, Sir James (now Lord) Meston and Sir Satyendra Sinha (now Lord Sinha of Raipur) was made the occasion by Indian students of according an enthusiastic welcome to these representatives of India at the Imperial Conference. In this year the Indian Gymkhana Club was started.

1917-1918. 6. 1917-18 was a quiet year, as, owing to the difficulty of obtaining passages, the number of students arriving was very small, though the increasing number of enquiries showed the probability of many arrivals when the war ended. The Bureau was able to render assistance to the military authorities by finding students to instruct British officers in Hindustani, and to act as interpreters or as translators of Oriental papers.

1918-1919. 7. The number of arrivals in 1918-19 was more normal, as the only restriction seems to have been the accommodation available for passages. It was pleasant to notice that newly arriving students seemed to make a point of resorting to 21, Cromwell Road, for accommodation and assistance, and as a result the house was very often overcrowded, owing to the impossibility of sending away students, who had just arrived, to find other lodgings. The problem of providing for sudden batches of newcomers was taken in hand and in the following year it was possible, by making arrangements with neighbouring hotels and institutions, to find accommodation at a moment's notice for practically any number.

1919-20. Difficulties after the War. 8. In 1919-20 the numbers arriving exceeded all records, and many difficulties arose as an aftermath of the war. The Local Adviser discussed these at length in his reports, and their importance cannot be underestimated when considering the work of the Department.

Congestion at Educational Establishments. 9. At the head must be placed the congestion at all the educational institutions. The return of the teaching staff to these institutions, and the release of the buildings by the military authorities, again placed the educational

resources of the Kingdom open to those who could take advantage of them, and the number of those who could and would do so, had greatly increased. Boys of 18 or 19, who had, owing to the approaching necessity of joining the army, remained at school instead of going to a university for a few months only, now rushed to seize their opportunity before they became too old. Students, whose services in the army had interrupted their courses, returned to resume their study. In the provincial universities especially, the children of artisans and the lower middle classes were enabled, owing to the high rate of wages prevailing, to take advantage of a university education, and in addition, large numbers of ex-Service men, who desired a university or technical education and had reasonable qualifications, were given grants by the Government. So numerous were these applications that admission was very hard to obtain even for well qualified Indian students. This was in no way due to any tendency to neglect or ignore Indian students; it was the inevitable result of the special circumstances arising out of the war. As the universities and other educational institutions naturally felt that the ex-Service men and the younger students whose training had been interrupted claimed the first consideration, the pressure on accommodation was very severe and large numbers of British applicants had to be reluctantly refused admission. It is interesting to note that the official return of the number of full-time students at the various Universities and University Colleges in England alone (excluding Oxford and Cambridge) shows that the number increased from 10,808 in 1913-14 to 19,829 in 1919-20, and that the corresponding figures for the whole of the United Kingdom (excluding Oxford and Cambridge, Trinity College, Dublin, and Guy's Hospital) were 22,230 in 1913-14 and 36,424 in 1919-20.* The Cromwell Road Bureau made many efforts to obtain admissions for students, and was generally successful if the student concerned were duly qualified and had applied in good time. It must be remembered in this connection that the Bureau was not concerned with applications for the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Manchester, Edinburgh and Glasgow, which were dealt with by the Educational Adviser at the India Office. (It is unfortunate that the numbers of admissions obtained cannot be given as no record appears to have been kept, but this has been remedied and records will be available in the future.) There is no doubt that many students arrived here with very vague ideas as to the courses they desired to study, having made no preliminary enquiries and having no promise of admission. Difficulties often arose because students applied for courses upon which they were not qualified to enter or because they lacked the requisite qualifications for admission to a British university; in many cases much time and money was thus wasted before the necessary entrance examinations could be passed and the courses begun. Often, when the qualifications were good, only insufficient certificates were forthcoming, students sometimes bringing statements from the Principals of their colleges to the effect that they had passed a particular examination, completely ignoring the necessity of producing the University Certificates in original. Many disappointments and delays could have been avoided had these students availed themselves of the facilities and information obtainable from the Advisory Committees and other trustworthy sources in India, instead of relying upon very vague memories and statements from irresponsible people, as even if no definite promises of admission could be obtained, at least a statement of the requirements of the English institutions could have been ascertained.

10. The great increase in the cost of living in this country proved another difficulty in the path of students coming to England, as their allowances in many cases were quite inadequate, their parents' calculations having been based on pre-war conditions and pre-war values. The Board of Trade index figures, published monthly, based on the average expenditure of a working-class family, prove an approximately correct guide, and when it is realised that the increase in August, 1920 was 176 per cent. above the pre-war figure, some idea may be formed of the position. It was clearly impossible for any student to live on an income which might have been considered sufficient before the war. An income of £250-300 became the minimum, and failure to realise this led to many applications for help to the Distressed Indian Students' Aid Committee, and, sometimes, to the return of the students to India, before they had completed

* Returns from Universities and University Colleges in receipt of Treasury Grant, 1919-20.

their course of training. The fact that allowances of the Government of India scholars were increased (*see* paragraph 46) shows the view taken by the Secretary of State, as to what income was necessary to enable a student to pursue his studies in England without undue financial anxiety.

11. In addition, the housing difficulty, due to the demobilization of large numbers of men and the consequent difficulty of obtaining accommodation, became greatly accentuated everywhere. Particularly was this felt in industrial towns where labourers and other workmen earning good wages could afford to pay high prices for their lodgings, and thus put up the market price beyond what the average Indian student could pay and although the London Adviser and his staff did as much as possible to mitigate this difficulty, the pressure of the purely office work rendered it practically impossible to carry out an efficient survey of the various lodgings and accommodation available.

Women Students

12. Another noticeable feature of this year was the number of Indian women students who arrived, all of whom appeared to be well qualified for the courses they proposed to undergo. It is interesting to notice that the majority of these ladies proposed to study medicine or teaching.

Work of London Adviser.

13. A great deal of attention has been given to the reports of the London Adviser, as the majority of students coming to England pass through London and came into contact with his office, even if they might ultimately go to another university. He was in touch with all the universities except the universities of Manchester, Glasgow and Edinburgh (where there are Local Advisers) and Oxford and Cambridge (where different arrangements are in force) and with these cases the department at the India Office dealt directly.

Table showing the Correspondence and Interviews at 21, Cromwell Road, for 1916-20.

	1st July, 1916, to 30th June, 1917.	1st July, 1917, to 30th June, 1918.	1st July, 1918, to 30th June, 1919.	1st July, 1919, to 30th June, 1920.
I. Total number of individual students interviewed*	287	296	389	994
II. Total number of newly arrived students interviewed (included in I).	57	33	96	445
III. Total number of interviews given	995	1,155	1,204	3,033
IV. Total number of new students accommodated at 21, Cromwell Road on arrival	49	30	90	311
V. Letters received	5,396	4,488	3,995	7,337
VI. Letters despatched	4,108	3,487	3,724	7,339

* This does not include students who were in touch with the Department by correspondence but who were not actually interviewed.

Engineering Adviser.

14. Mr. Champion, the Engineering Adviser, reported that the number of students who consulted him in 1917-18 was 20; in 1918-19, 16 (the smallest number with which he has dealt); in 1919-20, 78. He has been successful in placing many students in works or as apprentices to engineers, and has helped many to find the training most suitable to them. He reverts again to the question of the study of Civil Engineering in this country, and points out that there have been many distinguished engineers trained at Roorkee College, who obtained prominence in India without having come to England. The B.E. Civil Engineering Degrees of the Universities of Calcutta or Madras are not below the standard required for the British Degrees, whilst stress should be laid on the fact that for Railway work, Irrigation Works, the building of bridges, &c., engineers do not require a specifically European

training. Moreover, it is scarcely necessary to add that facilities for these special branches are extremely limited in the United Kingdom, whilst they can more easily be obtained in India. But these seem to be overlooked or ignored by Indian students, who apparently prefer to come to this country and pay the high premium required by a Civil Engineer, often as much as £150 per annum. Mr. Campion is, therefore, of the opinion that students are ill-advised to come to England for such training, though, of course, in other branches of Engineering, where, as he explains, the Indian universities and institutions do not yet possess the necessary plant, &c., they can derive great benefit from study and experience in this country. It is specially pointed out that as a general rule there is but little opportunity for gaining experience in Railway instruction in this country, and Mr. Campion therefore strongly urges the heads of Indian Institutions to remind and advise their engineering students that a practical training as a premium pupil is obtainable in Indian railway companies. The same point is brought forward in regard to training in railway traffic for the purpose of obtaining posts on Indian Railways. Each English railway prefers to train men for its own particular system, and this training is of not much use when applied to another railway company, especially to an Indian railway system, where the conditions are different. Besides, very few appointments are made as Assistant Traffic Superintendents in England, many more being available in India.

15. He noted in 1917-18 the fact that it was easy in that year to obtain facilities in practical training for Indian students in most branches of Engineering, owing to the fact that so many English employees were engaged in war services, and many of them earned good wages. Practical Training.

PROVINCIAL LOCAL ADVISERS.

16. In 1916, the Local Adviser in Edinburgh was Dr. J. Miller. The principal changes which have been noted with regard to Edinburgh concern the educational facilities. Of the most important of these may be mentioned the institution of the degree of Bachelor of Education (B.Ed.) in 1916, the Bachelor of Commerce (B.Com.) in 1918, and the Diploma of Public Health (D.P.H.) in 1919. Other changes are the raising of the standard of the medical preliminary examination and the institution of an admission examination in chemistry for students wishing to attend a chemistry class for graduation purposes. Edinburgh.

17. With regard to finance, attention is drawn to the hardships and inconveniences caused by the failure of parents and guardians to send money at regular intervals. Numerous cases have been brought to the Adviser's notice, and in some cases the health and prospects of the students have been seriously affected. He suggests that a sum should be kept on deposit and that this should not be drawn upon for current expenses. He also draws attention to the fact that in the Scottish Universities, the University authorities exercise no supervision over the conduct or behaviour of the students, except in the class-room and laboratory. It may thus happen that the student matriculates and pays his fees, but does not study or attend classes, and may do so for one or more years without attention being called to his conduct by anyone in authority. Where the parent or guardian lives in the British Isles, sooner or later these facts come to light and appropriate action is taken, but in the case of students from distant countries, whose parents have not made some arrangements for guardianship, irregularity in diligence and conduct may continue unchecked for a considerable period. It is therefore advisable for such students to be placed under the guardianship of an official of the University or of some other responsible person, it being understood of course that the supervision will be so exercised as to lead the earnest student to look upon his guardian as a friend and adviser rather than as a sort of policeman. Dangers of Irregular remittances to Students.

18. Special emphasis is laid on the great importance of medical examination before leaving India, and the absolute necessity for a definite medical opinion that the student is likely to be able to withstand the climate here. Moreover, it is strongly recommended that students, although in apparently good health, should be medically examined periodically in this country, so that any possibility of a serious breakdown in health may be discovered. Importance of Medical Examination in India.

Glasgow.

19. In 1916, the Local Adviser at Glasgow was Mr. H. Bamford. Owing to ill-health he retired in September, 1918, and Dr. Duff succeeded him for a short period. He was compelled to resign this position owing to pressure of other duties, and Mr. J. S. Nicholson assumed charge in October, 1919. During the years 1915-1918, the Engineering Department was almost completely closed, and it is for Engineering that the majority of Indian students come to Glasgow. Only the lecture classes were held, but a full course of study was provided at the Royal Technical College, which is affiliated to the University. During the session 1919-20, no Engineering classes at all were held at the University, but as post graduate students began to be admitted in 1919, a special summer session was held. Full activities were renewed in the session 1919-20, but as there was an excessive demand for admission to the University, due mainly to the demobilization of ex-service men, many students were refused admission. Also, as a large extension of the Engineering Department was begun in 1920, the accommodation available was for the time being further diminished. It is now hoped to be able to take more students than has been previously possible.

Manchester.

20. The Manchester Local Adviser, Mr. Richardson, having taken a commission in the army, was away from Manchester from January, 1918—April 1919, during which time his place was taken by Mr. Murray Wrong, and later on by Mr. F. B. Fishenden. The number of students who were in attendance in Manchester was 16 to 17, including two Government of India scholars.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

Relations between Department and Oxford and Cambridge.

21. The new system of dealing with Indian students at Oxford and Cambridge has been working for some years, and this appears to be a convenient opportunity for explaining clearly the relations between the Secretary to the Delegacy for Oriental Students at Oxford and the Secretary to the Inter-Collegiate Indian Students' Committee at Cambridge and this Department, and also for discussing some of the difficulties which have manifested themselves.

Early History.

22. In the early days of the existence of this Department, there were, both at Oxford and Cambridge, Advisers to Indian students, who were members of the Department. Their position was explained in Sir Charles Mallet's Report of 1915-16 (para. 10) as follows:—

“The intervention of the India Office in this matter has from the first been dictated by one motive alone, the desire to secure for Indians wider openings and an easier entry into Universities, which are still to a large extent privileged places. Some of our critics have never quite realised how serious the risk had become, owing to causes which need not be dwelt on here, that the facilities offered to Indians at Oxford and Cambridge might be diminished rather than increased, and how the situation was saved by Lord Morley's action, and by the system of guarantees and guardianship which subsequently grew up. Many of the leading Colleges required better recommendations if they were to admit candidates from India, better means of sifting and testing the applications which they received, and better security that the men admitted would prove to be satisfactory students. These recommendations the Advisory Committees in India have been able to provide with increasing success, and the Advisers at Oxford and Cambridge, by consenting to act as guardians when the Colleges required it, have supplied the local guarantees desired. Few, I think, of the Indian students who came under the guardianship of Mr. Burrows* and Mr. Benians† would deny that the difficult duty was discharged with kindness and tact, or that the Advisers interfered as little as possible with the students' freedom.”

Students perhaps did not appreciate the fact that, had it not been for these Advisers, who accepted the burden of guardianship, the possibilities of obtaining admission for Indian students at these Universities might have been very greatly reduced, owing to the natural insistence of the college

* The Adviser at Oxford.

† The Adviser at Cambridge.

authorities that there should be someone to stand surety for these students and thus be responsible (*inter alia*) for the payment of their fees and dues. This, of course, implied no differentiation between English and Indian students, since when English students defaulted or failed to pay their dues, or were otherwise not amenable to discipline, representations could be made to the parents and others in England, whereas it is obvious that no such action is possible where the parent or guardian lived over six thousand miles away. (The whole matter is explained very lucidly on pages 10 to 12 of the "Memorandum on the Position of Indian Students in the United Kingdom," forwarded by the Secretary of State to the Government of India and published in India in 1918.) But objection was raised to the system of Advisers, on the ground that to place the students under the guardianship of these Advisers was tantamount to placing them under the direct control of the India Office, and, to meet this objection and to avoid the slightest suspicion of an encroachment by the India Office on the liberties of Indian students, the whole system was re-cast in 1916. The position is now as follows: At Oxford, a Delegacy for Oriental Students, and at Cambridge, an Inter-Collegiate Indian Students' Committee, have been formed under the control of the University authorities, and although grants are made to the Universities by the Secretary of State (now by the High Commissioner for India) for the expenses of these bodies, in virtue of the services they render to Indian students, no rights of control are conferred upon the Secretary of State or the High Commissioner for India.

Present Position.

23. Matters affecting Indian students, which include dealing with applications for admissions, are in the hands of these University authorities, and are thus completely severed from all official control; and it is just the fact that the University authorities and Heads of colleges are not under official control which makes it possible to allege that the Indian Students' Department is unable to influence admissions to these Universities. It is hardly necessary to add that all the British Universities naturally and justly reserve to themselves the entire power of granting admission, but whereas in the case of the majority of British Universities it is possible to submit an application to one single and definite authority having power to grant admission, the conditions at Oxford and Cambridge, where the right to admit is ultimately in the hands of the Head of the College concerned, renders this simplified procedure impossible. No action can, therefore, be taken on an application for admission received by this Department beyond forwarding it, together with all the certificates received, to the Secretaries of the two University bodies referred to above. Each Secretary collects all the applications received, whether through this Department or direct from the applicant, and submits the applications about March of each year to the heads of the various colleges, with reference to their selections for the ensuing session. There are, especially in view of the congestion in the universities at present, many more applications than vacancies, and many must, therefore, be rejected. The acceptance or rejection of a particular applicant rests completely in the hands of the authorities of each college, and this explains why some students with inferior intellectual qualifications are selected, whereas other students with superior qualifications are unsuccessful, as each college chooses from its own point of view. One may prefer a student with a degree, another College a student with no degree but with a good record in sports, a third College may decide on the grounds that an applicant has some family connection with the college. However unsatisfactory this may be thought, it rests in the hands of the University authorities, and is beyond the power of the Department to alter. It may be noted, however, that of late the High Commissioner has induced the College authorities to agree not to make selections without a full study of the names in the Secretary's list.

Procedure regarding applications for Admission.

24. A question often raised is that students have been informed by the Department on the authority of statements from the Secretary to the Delegacy for Oriental Students at Oxford or from the Secretary to the Inter-Collegiate Indian Students' Committee that no more vacancies are available, and that their applications have been rejected; and then, later on, they learn that other candidates with inferior qualifications, who applied considerably later than they did, have succeeded by personal application in obtaining admission.

Notifications of Admissions.

It is useless to deny that this occasionally happens. It is due to that independence which each college cherishes and preserves. It is open to a college tutor to tell the Secretary to the Delegacy for Oriental Students at Oxford, or the Secretary to the Inter-Collegiate Indian Students' Committee at Cambridge, who so informs the Department that there is no more room for Indian students, and then for the college to re-consider its decision in a particular case. But this is not a frequent occurrence, and too much emphasis cannot be laid on the risk which is taken by a student who comes to England at the last minute, in the hope that some such lucky event may help him in securing admission, and, as observed in the last paragraph, the Colleges have agreed to make their selections in fuller contact with the Delegacy's (or Committee's) Secretary.

Number of Indian Students at Oxford and Cambridge.

25. There is just one other point to which attention may be drawn. It is often stated that Oxford and Cambridge now admit fewer Indian students than formerly. This is not the case; apart from a temporary drop during the war years, when the Colleges were working with greatly reduced numbers, there has been an increase. Thus in 1913-14 the total number of Indian Students in residence was 70 at Oxford and 100 at Cambridge; in 1920-21 the figures were 112 and 121 respectively. These latter figures are a high watermark. Figures for 1908-09 to 1912-13 can be found in the Memorandum (p. 13) previously referred to.

Applications not necessarily to be through Department.

26. It may be emphasised that there is no necessity for an application to be made through this Department, though this ensures, to a certain extent, that all the necessary testimonials and papers, &c., are in due form, and provides a useful means of communication, since any application sent direct to the Secretary of the Oriental Delegacy at Oxford, or the Secretary to the Inter-Collegiate Indian Students' Committee, Cambridge, receives equal consideration. This Department acts merely as a forwarding agent to these Secretaries. There is, however, this advantage for the student applying through the Department, that he can simultaneously state an alternative choice, and should he be unsuccessful in Oxford and Cambridge, steps can at once be taken to apply for his admission at another university.

INDIAN ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

Common Features.

27. The work of the Indian Advisory Committees throughout the period under discussion, as shown by the annual reports forwarded by the Secretaries, is extremely interesting and shows to what increasing extent the Committees are being utilised. Common features through all the reports are (1) appreciative references to the conference of Secretaries which took place in Simla in 1917; (2) the continuous increase of the work, which was specially marked in 1919-20; and (3), in the more important Advisory Committees, the large increase of enquiries regarding education and technical training in Japan and America.

Conference of Secretaries.

28. The Conference of Secretaries, which was held at Simla in 1917, was summoned by the Government of India, and while there can be little doubt that the recommendations considered and adopted, proved useful in so far as the work of the Committees in India is concerned, it is not by any means certain that full advantage was taken of this meeting to make clear the position in England and the requirements of the English institutions.

Increase in Work.

29. With regard to the increase in the work, such Committees as have submitted figures of the number of students interviewed and the correspondence sent and received, show that although, generally speaking, there was, in 1917-18, a decline in the number of students proceeding to England—preliminary enquiries seemed to have remained more or less stationary during these years—during 1919-20 the figures suddenly increased to an unprecedented extent, and even then, unfortunately, all students proceeding to England did not first consult the Advisory Committees, and consequently met with difficulties which might have otherwise been avoided. The Committees have been working fairly satisfactorily; the Secretaries have obviously taken great

pains to explain matters to students who applied to them; and the references to the India Office in cases of difficulty have shown how well they have appreciated these very difficulties. The Advisory Committees do not, themselves, communicate directly with the universities and obtain admission for the students who apply to them, but forward these applications to this department, which does the actual work of obtaining the necessary admission into English universities or educational institutions on behalf of Indian applicants. Except in so far as Oxford and Cambridge are concerned, there are very few cases in which it has not been possible to secure admission to suitable universities for properly qualified men, whose applications have been forwarded by one of the Advisory Committees.

30. The third point is interesting to note, viz., the increase in requests for information regarding Japan and America, especially with regard to technical training. Whilst it is doubtful whether the necessity of acquiring a new language will not always keep the number of students going to Japan fairly low, it is probable that the tendency to go to America will increase. It appears that the American manufacturers and business men are more generous in their provision of facilities for Indian students than are English manufacturers and business men. It is suggested, however, that the conditions in America are so different that training there may not prove too successful in India, but I do not feel that as between study in England or America this objection has much weight. It is important, therefore, that manufacturers in England should realise that the result of their inability or unwillingness to provide facilities for practical study of Indian students in their works will be that these students will go to America where they will learn to compete with the English manufacturers, and that, when their training is completed and they start in business, they will naturally tend to resort to America for their contracts, machinery, &c. Enquiries regarding America and Japan.

31. The Allahabad Committee notes the large increase in the number of applications and enquiries dealt with, from 197 in 1917-18 to 700 in 1919-20. This Committee, through its energetic secretary (Mr. Sorabji) was responsible for compiling Pamphlet VII of the Government of India Educational Publications, dealing with Japanese and American universities, which it felt was becoming necessary owing to the large number of enquiries regarding them. It was recommended by this Committee in 1917-18-19 that students should study Agriculture, Commerce and Teaching, and that this recommendation appears to have been followed in 1919-20 is shown by the large increase in students' enquiries on these subjects, especially Commerce and Agriculture. It is interesting to notice that study for the Bar alone is strongly deprecated as a ground for going to England, though the objection does not hold when a university degree is sought at the same time. While commending the Handbook of Information issued, the Committee expresses a strong desire for separate pamphlets on various subjects, e.g., Engineering, Medicine, &c. Allahabad.

32. At Bombay, a former prejudice against the Committee is perceptibly diminishing and students no longer seem to avoid it. As compared with 294 enquiries in writing and 257 personal interviews in 1916-17, 1919-20 showed 619 enquiries in writing and 529 in person. The Committee noticed the great increase in enthusiasm for higher studies and for Government services (I.C.S., &c.). Here also enquiries about Japan and America increased largely. The most important need was, however, stated to be a well-defined scale of equivalence between English and Indian examinations. Bombay.

33. At Calcutta, a set of rooms was taken at the University Institute and was duly furnished and equipped, and a reading room and reference library established for students. A useful system was started of preparing and binding together files of reports, pamphlets, &c., and placing copies of these files in the libraries, colleges and reading rooms, so that students could consult them. Bulletins dealing with changes in the British universities, regulations, &c., were published and were much in demand. This Committee also felt the effect of the increased work after the war 370 interviews in 1919-20 as compared with 120 in 1916-17. There was a great increase in enquiries Calcutta.

regarding the Bar and the I.C.S. in 1918-19 (106 and 99 respectively), but in 1919-20 these figures had sunk to 62 and 47 respectively, and Engineering now took the first place with 124.

Bihar and
Orissa.

34. Regular meetings of the Bihar and Orissa Committee have been held, and the usual incidental enquiries dealt with. The number of students applying for advice has increased to about 129 in 1919-20, as against 52 in 1918-19. Enquiries regarding electrical and mechanical engineering and industrial training have been on the increase.

Dacca.

35. In 1917-18, the Dacca office was transferred to a more central situation, and in the following year it became possible to engage a whole-time clerk and to keep open the Reading Room from 7 to 10 in the morning and from 4 to 7 in the evening, with consulting hours with the Secretary from 6 to 7. This led to a great increase of the work and in 1919-20 the Secretary pointed out that there were no students who could be unaware of the existence and activities of the Committee and added that if some went to England without consulting the Committee, it was because they did not desire to do so. It is interesting to note that the Magistrate of Dacca has followed the practice of the Government of Madras and refers all students who are applicants for passports to the Secretary. The work shows the same increase as the other Committees, there being 509 letters sent and 78 interviews in 1919-20, as against 150 letters sent and about 20 interviews in 1917-18.

Assam and
Delhi.

36. At Delhi and Assam useful work has been carried on throughout the period under review and steps have been taken to bring to the notice of the heads of colleges and of others in these Provinces of the existence of these Committees.

Lahore.

37. The Lahore Committee met two or three times every year, and the reports show a large increase in their work, 934 enquiries and 53 interviews in 1919-20 being dealt with, as compared with 434 and 85 respectively in 1917-18. The increase in the enquiries for information regarding studies in Japan and America is noted. This Committee considers it right to advise students not to proceed to England, unless they have passed a University Intermediate examination in Arts or Science.

Madras.

38. The Madras Committee also reports an increased number of enquiries regarding Japan and America, especially for technical studies. During the latter part of the war, the work became somewhat reduced, but bounded up in 1918-19 and 1919-20, there being 253 interviews in 1919-20 in place of 180 in 1917-18. The Local Government here adopted the very useful practice of referring all applicants for passports to England for purposes of study to the Secretary of the Committee, thus ensuring that every student who left the Presidency was aware of the conditions in England and had an opportunity of obtaining useful advice. The average quality of the students going to England seems to be improving and the habit of early application is also growing. The need for pamphlets on individual subjects of education, such as medicine, agriculture, forestry, is urged.

Nagpur.

39. No reports have been forthcoming from Nagpur for the years 1918, 1919 and 1920, though many enquiries have been received by us from the Secretary.

Rajputana.

40. The Rajputana Committee has been in communication with this office regarding various applications, as necessity arose, but apparently no report has been received.

GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS.

Various War
Difficulties.

41. The continuance of the War resulted in no reduction in the number of male Government scholars, but the number of women scholars was affected by the embargo which it was found necessary to place on ocean travel in consequence of the submarine menace, and several women to whom Government Scholarships had been awarded were told to postpone their departure from India until the conclusion of hostilities, while others who were already

in this country had to return home *via* South Africa on the expiration of their scholarships. Great difficulties were experienced in obtaining passages to India, and many scholars were, therefore, detained in England for a considerably longer period after the completion of their studies than would have been necessary in normal times. As this delay was due to no fault of the scholars, and involved them in unexpected expenses for their maintenance, the Secretary of State decided that in all cases scholarship allowances should continue to be paid up to the date at which the scholar actually embarked for India.

42. As an instance of the difficulties with which the Students' Department had to contend in regard to securing passages, the following case may be quoted:—A scholar, who had finished his course at Oxford, applied for a passage and, after considerable delay, a berth was secured for him, and he was notified of the date on which he was to embark; that date was changed more than once owing to the departure of the boat being postponed, and eventually the boat was commandeered and all passages on her cancelled. A berth was then obtained for the scholar in question on another boat, and he duly started his voyage; but while still within sight of England the boat was torpedoed, and after an unpleasant experience in an open boat on a rough sea, he was landed near Plymouth and sent back to London, with the result that the task of providing for his return to India had to be faced all over again. Although this scholar was the only one who suffered the misfortune of being torpedoed, his case is typical of the difficulties regarding passage accommodation that were met with during the latter part of the War, and for a considerable time after the Armistice was signed.

Passage
Difficulties.

43. Another difficulty with which the Department was faced in regard to Government Scholars was that in consequence of the enormous demand for men for war service, the staffs of universities and colleges became so depleted that facilities for a suitable training in many subjects ceased to exist, or were reduced to such an extent that it was in some cases necessary for the scholars to repeat a part of their course of study later on, when hostilities had ceased.

Reduced
Educational
Facilities.

44. As was stated in Sir Charles Mallet's report for the year to the 30th June, 1916 (para. 3), Government scholars were granted, during that year, an increase of 5 per cent. in their allowances to help meet additional expenses arising from the War, but as the War continued and the prices of all necessaries of life grew higher, that increase became insufficient and it was found necessary to grant further assistance.

Increase in
Scholarships by
War Bonus,
30th June, 1916.

45. With effect from 1st January, 1918, the following war bonus was sanctioned by the Secretary of State:—

Further Increase
by War Bonus,
1st Jan., 1918.

- (1) To scholars on an allowance of £150 a year, 20 per cent.
- (2) To scholars on an allowance of £200 a year, 15 per cent.
- (3) To scholars on an allowance of £250 a year, 5 per cent.

Subsequently, with effect from the 1st April, 1919, scholars on an allowance of £250 a year (*i.e.*, those in residence at Oxford and Cambridge Colleges) had their bonus increased from 5 per cent. to 20 per cent., and those on £200 a year, who were non-collegiates at Oxford and Cambridge, were given a bonus of 37½ per cent. instead of 15 per cent., no alteration being then made in the rate of bonus for scholars on £150 a year, or those on £200 a year who were studying elsewhere than at Oxford and Cambridge.

1st April, 1919.

46. Early in 1920, the whole question of the rates of scholarship allowance was taken up for consideration, and in view of the great increase in the cost of living that had taken place since the conclusion of hostilities, the Secretary of State in Council decided that, with effect from the 1st April, 1920, the rates should be revised as follows:—

Increase in Rates
of Scholarships
and War Bonus,
1st April, 1920.

- (1) Women scholars £300 a year, plus 15 per cent. war bonus.
- (2) Male scholars at Oxford and Cambridge Colleges, £300 a year, plus 15 per cent. war bonus.
- (3) Technical scholars £200 a year, plus 25 per cent. war bonus.
- (4) Other scholars, £250 a year, plus 20 per cent. war bonus.

In fixing these rates, consideration was given to the fact that the scholars were called upon to pay income-tax, and that it was desirable for women scholars to be given an allowance which would enable them to maintain themselves in a somewhat greater degree of comfort than in the case of men. It should be mentioned that Technical scholars have their necessary fees, premiums and travelling expenses paid for them by Government in addition to their allowance, whereas all other scholars have to pay such charges from their allowance, with the exception of their passages from India to England and back, which are in all cases paid from Indian Revenues.

Number of
Scholars.

47. The number of scholars under the charge of the Department during the period under review was as follows :—

Year.	Technical Scholars.	University Scholars.	Language Scholars.	Domi-ciled Euro-pean or Anglo-Indian Male Scholars.	Domi-ciled Euro-pean or Anglo-Indian Women Scholars.	Indian Women Scholars.	Pro-vincial Scholars.	Special Scholars.	Holders of Grants-in-aid.	TOTAL.
1916-17 ...	22	6	7	3	5	3	6	2	4	58
1917-18 ...	16	8	6	3	3	2	6	2	5	51
1918-19 ...	24	9	6	4	2	2	5	3	7	62
1919-20 ...	26	6	6	4	3	3	3	5	3	59

Deaths.

48. Mr. Arjan Das, a Technical Scholar studying at the College of Technology, Manchester, unfortunately contracted pneumonia and died at the Royal Hospital, Salford, on the 17th. December, 1918; and Mr. Todar Mal, a Language Scholar who was in Germany at the outbreak of the War, died at Bonn from influenza in October, 1918. By the death of the latter, India lost a Sanskrit Scholar who had already displayed evidence of exceptional ability and who, had he lived, would probably have won considerable reputation as an Orientalist. The MSS. of the work upon which he was engaged during his tenure of the scholarship have been handed over to the Students' Department by the Authorities of the Oriental Seminary at Bonn, where they had been deposited by Professor Jacobi under whose direction he had been studying, and arrangements are being made by Dr. A. A. Macdonell, Boden Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Oxford, in consultation with the University of the Punjab, for publication by the Clarendon Press, Oxford, of the most important of them, a critical edition of the *Mahaviracarita* of Bhavabhuti.

Scholars detained
in Germany.

49. Of the other Language Scholars who were in Germany at the outbreak of War, Mr. A. Siddiqi safely returned to India *via* England on the conclusion of hostilities, after obtaining the Ph.D. degree of the University of Göttingen; Mr. Tara Chand Roy is still at Leipzig, having been prevented from obtaining his Doctorate of that University as soon as was expected on account of the death of the Professor under whom he was working, and the considerable delay that has taken place in arranging for the appointment of a successor; of Dr. A. H. Mansur Ahmed nothing has been heard for several years, and no information is available as to his whereabouts.

Scholars under-
taking Military
Service.

50. Of the Scholars who volunteered for military service, Mr. H. D. Bennet is still serving with the Royal Engineers, and has, it is understood, been offered a permanent commission in that Corps; Mr. A. T. Goulding-Davis has been appointed to a permanent commission in the Indian Army; Mr. P. R. Duncan resumed his studies on his demobilisation from the Royal Engineers, with whom he did useful and creditable service in Salonica, and has now been appointed to the Indian Forest (Engineer) Service; and Mr. J. P. Sears was unhappily killed in action in France on the 20th August, 1918, while serving as a 2nd Lieutenant with the Oxford and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.

51. The distinctions gained by Government Scholars during the period under review have not fallen below those mentioned in Sir Charles Mallet's Reports. Among them the following are worthy of special mention :—

Distinctions
Gained.

- Mr. M. D. Bhat, a University Scholar studying at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, obtained a First Class in Part I of the Mathematical Tripos in 1919, and was awarded a prize and scholarship by his College.
- Mr. R. N. Cooper passed the Primary Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons in November, 1917; the second London M.B., B.S. Part II, with distinction in two subjects in December of that year; the M.R.C.S. in April, 1918; the M.B., B.S. London in May, 1918; and the F.R.C.S. in November, 1919.
- Mr. S. N. Dhar, the holder of a special scholarship, was awarded the D.Sc. Degree of the University of London within eighteen months of his arrival in this country.
- Mr. Abdul Ghafoor Khan, after passing the B.Sc. (Tech.) of the University of Manchester in 1917, when he was the only student to obtain a First Class in Electrical Engineering and was awarded a prize by the College, secured the M.Sc. (Tech.) in 1918, and was offered a Research Scholarship by the College, which he refused in order to enter a works for the purpose of obtaining practical training.
- Mr. K. K. Mathur, a Scholar for Mining Engineering, obtained the Associateship of the Royal School of Mines, the Student's Prize of the Bristol Society of Mining, the Ernest Edward Gloeney Scholarship of £40, the De La Beche Medal, and the London B.Sc. in Mining Engineering with First Class Honours.
- Mr. P. K. Parija, a Provincial Scholar from Bihar and Orissa, obtained a First Class in Part II of the Natural Sciences Tripos (Botany) at Cambridge in 1918 and was awarded a Frank Smart Prize and Studentship of the value of £200 a year for two years.
- Mr. P. K. Acharya, a Sanskrit Scholar, obtained the Ph.D. Degree of the University of Leiden in June, 1918, and the D.Litt. Degree of the University of London in the following October.
- Mr. Nilratan Dhar obtained the London D.Sc. in Chemistry in July, 1917, and the D. ès Sc. of the University of Paris in 1918. He was awarded a special grant from the Dixon Fund of the University of London.
- Miss J. J. Jhirad passed the London M.B., B.S. in May, 1918, and the M.D. in July, 1919.
- Mr. Lakshman Sarup, a Sanskrit Scholar, obtained the D.Phil. Degree of the University of Oxford early in 1920.
- Mr. B. D. Puri obtained a First Class in Part I of the Cambridge Mathematical Tripos in 1918, and was awarded an Exhibition by his College. On the result of the College Mathematical Examination in the following year in which he also obtained a First Class, he was awarded a Blackburn Daniel Prize and a College Scholarship of £40.
- Mr. S. G. Sengodiyar obtained a First Class in Part I of the Mathematical Tripos in 1918, and was elected a Scholar of his College (Emmanuel), and in August of that year was successful at the Open Competitive Examination for the Indian Civil Service. In 1919, he obtained a Wranglership in Part II of the Mathematical Tripos, and was awarded the Bhavnagar Medal and a special prize.
- Mr. P. B. Advani, the holder of a Grant-in-Aid, was awarded a Scholarship of £100 for one year by the Manchester College of Technology.
- Mr. K. L. Moudgill, the holder of a Grant-in-Aid, was awarded a Robert Donaldson Scholarship for Chemistry by the University of Glasgow.
- Mr. S. P. Prasad, the holder of a Grant-in-Aid, was awarded a Scholarship of £100 a year for one year by Trinity College, Cambridge, for Physics.

- Mr. N. M. Shah, the holder of a Grant-in-Aid, was awarded Mathematical scholarships, amounting to £130 a year by Trinity College, Cambridge.
- Mr. V. S. Ghaté secured a First Class in the Oriental Languages Tripos at Cambridge in June, 1917, and in 1918 was awarded the D.Litt. of the University of Paris with the distinction of "Trés Honorable."
- Mr. A. C. Bannerjee, a Provincial Scholar from Bihar and Orissa, obtained a First Class in Part II of the Mathematical Tripos in 1918, and was awarded an Exhibition by Clare College, Cambridge.
- Mr. C. C. Chatterji obtained a First Class in Part I of the Moral Sciences Tripos, Cambridge, in 1917, and a First Class in Part II of the same Tripos in 1918.
- Mr. K. Prasad, a Provincial Scholar from Bihar and Orissa, obtained a First Class in Part II of the Natural Sciences Tripos (Physics) in 1918, and was elected to a Foundation scholarship and a Hutchinson Research Studentship by St. John's College, Cambridge.
- Mr. B. M. Rawley, the holder of a Grant-in-Aid, obtained the London M.Sc. in Economics in 1918, and the D.Sc. of that University in the following year.
- Mr. B. M. Barua, a Sanskrit Scholar, was awarded the D.Litt. Degree of the University of London in July, 1917.
- Mr. Hari Chand, a Sanskrit Scholar, obtained the Doctorate of the University of Paris with distinction in April, 1917.

Provincialisation
of Technical
Scholarships.

52. It may be mentioned that the Government of India Technical Scholarships have now to all intents and purposes been provincialised, and are awarded by the Local Governments, who now correspond directly with the Students' Department. This arrangement has not in all respects proved satisfactory, as some Local Governments do not always appear to have paid sufficient attention to the rules laid down for their guidance when selecting such scholars. Several Scholars have, of late, been sent to the United Kingdom with qualifications inferior to those necessary to enable them to pursue their studies here to the best advantage, and one or two scholarships have been awarded to men of an age considerably in excess of the maximum of 25 years suggested in the rules. One Technical Scholar, who was sent over in 1919, and who has not yet finished his course of training, is now nearly 40 years of age, so that he will be returning to India to start upon his career at an age when most men have already established their position; and, on the other hand, he is less able, physically, to stand the strain of manual work while undergoing practical training than would be the case with a younger man. This case has been brought to the notice of the Provincial Government concerned.

Sussex Trust.

53. In addition to the students studying in this country with scholarships awarded by the Government of India and the Local Governments, the Department has also undertaken the duty of arranging and supervising the work of students to whom exhibitions and scholarships tenable in the United Kingdom have been awarded from the Sussex Trust, which is administered by the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, under the Charitable Endowments Act of 1890. These scholarships and exhibitions are granted to Domiciled European and Anglo-Indian men and women, and are given with the object of enabling the holders to undergo a course of higher general, professional, or Technical education.

Firms providing
facilities for
Technical
Training.

54. Among the persons and firms to whom acknowledgment is due for the assistance given in arranging or providing facilities for the practical training of Technical Scholars are: Messrs. Minton, Hollins & Co., Messrs. Sampson, Bridgwood & Son, Mr. T. C. Moore and Dr. J. W. Mellor, of

Stoke-on-Trent; Messrs. Bruce, Peebles & Co., of Edinburgh; The British Thomson, Houston Co., of Rugby; Messrs. Samuel Fox & Co., Ltd., of Stockbridge; Messrs. Clement Talbot & Co., Ltd., of London; the Great Central Railway Co.; Messrs. Ruston & Hornsby, of Lincoln; Mr. Palmer, Municipal Engineer, Hastings; Mr. E. Worrall, Municipal Engineer, Stretford; the Chief Engineer of the Bristol Corporation Electricity Department; the Medland Railway Co.; the Metropolitan Railway Carriage & Finance Co., Smethwick; the North British Locomotive Co., Ltd.; the Westburn Sugar Refineries, Greenock; the British Aluminium Co.; the Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd.; the Eglinton Silica Brick Co., Ltd., Glasgow; the Gwersylt Silica Brick Co., Sheffield; the North Eastern Railway Co.; Messrs. Napier & Co., Ltd.; the Caledonian Railway Co.

21, CROMWELL ROAD.

55. It is unnecessary to refer to the origin of the institution at 21, Cromwell Road, beyond saying that it was established in 1910, and was inaugurated primarily as a centre for Indian Students and for English Societies and persons interested in India and Indian Students. A certain number of beds were made available—the avowed intention being, not that permanent residence should be provided, but that the house should act rather as a clearing house where students could be accommodated immediately on their arrival until they were able to settle their proposed work and to establish themselves in more permanent lodgings. The Educational Adviser's Office, with the Bureau of Information (formerly housed in the India Office), was transferred to Cromwell Road, and the Northbrook Society and the National Indian Association both rented rooms in the house. Organisation.

56. The house is controlled by a House Managing Committee responsible to the Secretary of State (now to the High Commissioner for India), and the functions of the Committee consist in the administration of funds and the general supervision of the arrangements of the house. The Committee consisted originally of the Educational Adviser, two members nominated by the Secretary of State, a member nominated by the Committee of the Northbrook Society and a member nominated by the Committee of the National Indian Association, which occupy rooms in the building. In September, 1919, the number of members nominated by the Secretary of State was increased from two to four, with a view to the appointment of Indian members of the Council to the Committee. This Committee generally met once a week. There is also a Warden who is responsible for the effective management of the House under the general direction of the House Managing Committee. The Warden is also Assistant to the Local Adviser and is thus, in his dual capacity, able to assist students coming to the house. He deals with all applications for admission to the Hostel, controls the housekeeper and staff of servants, except in so far as the National Indian Association and Northbrook Society are concerned, and deals with all complaints. House Management Committee.

57. The original intention already referred to, viz., to use the hostel as a clearing house only, was defined in 1910 by the laying down of a rule that a week was to be the length of the stay of any individual students, though extension could be granted at the discretion of the Warden; but this question of accommodation presented many difficulties in practice. Boats from India might be delayed; students from India who had written for accommodation might not arrive, with the result that the beds which had been reserved for them and which could have been utilised by other applicants, were left vacant and the means of regulating admissions in such a manner that the loss to the house was reduced to a minimum became exceedingly difficult. A considerable latitude was therefore given to the interpretation of a "temporary nature," and students have been allowed to stay in the house for long periods on the understanding that during the months of pressure—August, September and October—they may have to vacate their rooms at a moment's notice. Accommodation

58. The following figures show the numbers who took advantage of the facilities for staying in the House. The average accommodation up to the year 1920 was for 18-20 students :—

Years from April 1st to March 31st.	Years of War.							
	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
Separate visits ...	393	377	374	430	295	318	344	725
New arrivals ...	124	142	106	67	54	26	50	336*
Daily Average of Residents ...	11	10	9	9	8	8	12	20†

Food.

59. During the period with which I am dealing, war difficulties came to a climax. Essential food-stuffs were controlled, and those that were uncontrolled, were, owing to their great shortage, practically unobtainable. Most of the men-servants joined the Army, and most of the maid-servants left for munition work, so that it became exceedingly difficult to obtain an adequate staff. In addition the cost of living rose rapidly, not only in regard to food-stuffs, but with regard to coal, gas, electricity, laundry, &c. In 1916 the grant from the Secretary of State was increased from £500 to £600, and even then, in order to meet expenses it became necessary to raise the charges for resident students from 24s. 6d. a week to 28s. a week, and again in 1919 to 31s. 6d. a week. The grant from the Secretary of State was increased to £800 in 1917 and to £1,000 in 1918. It must be admitted frankly that even with the increased charges it was still impossible to cater for students as well as was desirable, but this was due completely to war conditions, and the same difficulties that were met with at Cromwell Road were met with in every club, lodging house, and private household in the Kingdom. The problem was very often to do without all that was not strictly essential, and to rest content with inferior quality when better qualities were unavailable. It is to be feared that some new arrivals did not quite appreciate the difficulties, but, in any case, the number of students who resorted to the house proved conclusively that the majority were alive to the conditions. It may be mentioned that since the war these difficulties have been to a large extent overcome.

Social Activities.

60. I have referred to the various entertainments which took place at this house in quoting the annual reports of the London Local Adviser. I may say that Cromwell Road maintained its name as a centre for social activity, many parties being held at which both Indians and English people were enabled to meet one another, and more important even than this, Cromwell Road was able to play its part in the War by entertaining numerous Indian Officers and men who passed through London during that time.

PART II.

THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT FROM 1ST APRIL, 1920, TO 31ST MARCH, 1921.

61. To come now to the work of the Department during the past financial year, 1st April, 1920 to 31st March, 1921.

This has been an eventful year for the Department, as it has seen the transfer of the control of its work from the Secretary of State at the India Office to the High Commissioner for India, with consequent re-organisation and changes.

* A very large influx of students arrived in England this year probably due to the cessation of war and the favourable rate of exchange.

† The average is high due to the fact that eight more beds were available during four months of pressure (but see paragraph 96 of this report).

62. Before the alteration, the centre of the Organisation was at the India Office, where Dr. (now Sir Thomas) Arnold, as Educational Adviser for Indian Students to the Secretary of State, was Head of the whole Department, being under the direction of the Secretary of State, and controlled the work of the various Local Advisers in England, and was in intimate touch with the Advisory Committees in India. Control of matters of policy, of the work of the Government scholars, of applications for admissions to Oxford and Cambridge, Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and general supervisory work was carried out at his Office. Mr. R. E. Field acted as Assistant. Under the control of Sir Thomas Arnold were the Local Advisers at London, Manchester, Edinburgh and Glasgow, of whom the most important was the Local Adviser, London, whose office was established at 21, Cromwell Road. He was assisted by Mr. R. M. J. Knaster, B.A. (who was also Warden at 21, Cromwell Road), and Mr. V. I. Gaster, B.A. The work of this latter office was important owing to the fact that, although it was nominally concerned with London only, nearly all students passed through London, and consequently consulted the Cromwell Road Office as to their studies and the possibility of vacancies at the various institutions, &c., whilst new arrivals, accommodated at the Hostel, naturally consulted the Local Adviser, whose office had been established there. Applications for admission to the universities other than those where there were already Local Advisers established, were made from this office, and a large amount of overlapping and duplication resulted from the existence of two offices in London, whose work was not absolutely differentiated. I mention this in passing as it will tend to explain the meaning of the re-organisation.

63. On 1st October, 1920, the Department was transferred to the High Commissioner for India in London, as local representative of the Indian Governments; the post of Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State was abolished and it was decided to combine the work of the offices of the Educational Adviser at the India Office and of the Local Adviser, London, at 21, Cromwell Road, and to unite these at the office of the High Commissioner (the actual amalgamation taking place on the 21st February, 1921). Two Joint Secretaries were to be in charge of the Department, one of whom was Mr. N. C. Sen, previously Local Adviser, London, whilst the duties of the other were discharged by Mr. J. W. Bhore, Secretary to the High Commissioner, pending the appointment of a separate Officer (Mr. T. Quayle, D.Litt., M.A.), who only took up his functions after the expiration of the period under review. Mr. R. E. Field, Mr. R. M. J. Knaster, and Mr. V. I. Gaster became Assistants to the Joint Secretary, Mr. Knaster retaining his position as Warden at 21, Cromwell Road. The position of the Local Advisers at Manchester, Glasgow and Edinburgh, was not affected by the alteration. It in no way involved a change in the functions of the Local Adviser, London, or of the general work; and though the changed conditions have not been in operation long, it may confidently be asserted that a more efficient organisation has been set up, whereby much overlapping and duplication has been avoided whilst the different branches of the work have been more easily and conveniently delimited. It may be added that a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Earl of Lytton has been appointed by the Secretary of State, after consultation with the Government of India to consider a variety of questions relating to the conditions affecting Indian students in this country and that it is now prosecuting its enquiries here.

THE LONDON BUREAU.

64. The work of the office during this year has shown a very large increase, and the staff has been working at high pressure, especially during the "rush" months between July and October, when large numbers of students arrived in England, many without having made any satisfactory arrangements for their studies.

The following table shows the amount of correspondence dealt with, the number of interviews and the number of students interviewed.

	At 21, Cromwell Road.	At 42, Grosvenor Gardens.	Total.
	1st April, 1920 to 20th February, 1921.	21st February, 1921 to 31st March, 1921.	
I. Total number of individual students interviewed*	988	98	1,086
II. Total number of newly arrived students interviewed (included in I)	502	15	517
III. Total number of interviews given	2,986	129	3,115
IV. Total number of new students accommodated at 21, Cromwell Road on arrival	—	—	196
V. Letters received	8,621	1,018	9,639
VI. Letters despatched	8,731	3,076	11,807

Ninety students were under the guardianship of the Local Adviser for London (now Joint Secretary) during the year, including 44 Government Scholars and eight Sussex Trust Scholars, and the balance in hand on 31st March of money held on behalf of students under guardianship was £5,053. The amount of money received on behalf of students during the period 1st April, 1920, to 31st March, 1921, amounted to £16,544 (of which approximately £2,431 was received for students not under guardianship and handed to them direct, or transferred to other Local Advisers under whose control they came). Large numbers of students, who had apparently omitted to consult Advisory Committees in India, or to read the various official notifications issued by the Government of India, arrived here thinking that they had but to present themselves at Oxford and Cambridge to receive admission, and many were bitterly disappointed at the last moment, as they were compelled, very often, to revise the whole of their programme of studies before they could obtain admission to another university. But during the year, promises of admission were obtained in 118 cases to universities or educational institutions (other than Oxford, Cambridge, Manchester, Glasgow and Edinburgh).

The enquiries dealt with by the Bureau of Information were more numerous. A large number asked for special information regarding the exemptions available, and as far as possible detailed answers were forwarded in reply. A special feature of the year's work has been the large increase in enquiries concerning women's education, and the help of the Department in finding schools for boys and girls has been sought many times.

65. The Engineering Adviser reports that for the year now under review 93 new Indian students applied to him for specific advice and direction with regard to Engineering, Technical Education and Training, and many enquiries were made for their admission to colleges and engineering schools, as well as for their apprenticeship and pupilage with manufacturers, engineers and railways. In the course of these arrangements, 160 interviews and consultations were held with the students, besides the great amount of correspondence with, and on behalf of, students resident here, and with parents and guardians of students in India. From the period from 1916 to 31st March, 1921, 441 students were assisted with advice for Engineering and Technical Training, and it is interesting to note that Bengal, Bombay and the Punjab supplied two-thirds of this number.

* This does not include students who were in touch with the Department by correspondence but who were not actually interviewed.

66. Of the 93 who applied for advice this year, 44 applied in respect of Civil Engineering, 11 for Mechanical Engineering, one for Mining Engineering, five for Traffic Department on Railways, and one for Technology. The Engineering Adviser again comments regarding the 44 students who have come here for training as civil engineers, and suggests the advisability of considering whether their training could not be just as efficiently, and much more cheaply obtained in India. It should be emphasised that this comment does not refer to the other branches of Engineering. Civil Engineering

67. Reference is made to the preliminary training of the students received in India. Of the 93 students above-mentioned, 22 had graduated, 19 had passed the Intermediate Science or Arts, 26 had matriculated, and 26 had come from school; that is to say, nearly 50 to 60 per cent. were inadequately qualified, and could profitably have remained in India for another year or two for further education before coming to England. Mr. Campion declares that it is most inadvisable for Engineering students to enter on a course of study for a degree in this country before they have passed the Intermediate examination, as nothing less than this admits them to an English University (except by a concession in special circumstances), and time and money are continually being wasted in qualifying and passing preliminary examinations in this country, which would have been unnecessary had the Intermediate been passed in India. Preliminary Training in India.

68. He also draws attention to the fact that practical training on Indian railways is obtainable for students as premium pupils, this concession having been arranged by the Government Director of Railways, India Office, with the leading Indian Railway Companies, at the time of the issue of the Report of the Morison Committee in 1913. Training in Indian Railways.

PROVINCIAL LOCAL ADVISERS.

69. In October, 1920, Dr. James Miller, the Local Adviser at Edinburgh, resigned his position to become Professor in Pathology at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, and Dr. J. E. Mackenzie succeeded him. There are 172 matriculated Indian students at this University, divided among the various faculties, as follows: 42 were in the Faculty of Arts; 74 in Science; 2 in Law; and 54 in Medicine. During the course of the year, there were 10 students under guardianship, one of whom left in July, 1920, to return home. It is pleasant to learn from Dr. Mackenzie that he has established happy relations with the students, and that intercourse with them has been of a most friendly character. The amount of correspondence has increased very greatly, especially concerning applications and enquiries regarding admission. Since March, 1920, the number of applications for admission to the University, received through this Department, was 38, of which 26 were successful, and the corresponding numbers received direct from India were nine and five respectively. Edinburgh.

70. A special difficulty mentioned by the Local Adviser arises from the fact that students sometimes do not realise the importance of determining at once the name by which they propose to be known, and keeping to it. For instance, Charan Singh, C. S. Rathee, R. C. Singh, are the names of one and the same student as expressed at different times, and this leads to much confusion. Change of Name by Students.

71. Dr. Mackenzie has taken the opportunity of visiting a number of Indian students in their lodgings, as in Edinburgh the great majority of students are obliged to live in rooms, there being no residential colleges at Edinburgh and the only hostels administered by the University being those for women students. The Indian hostel (which is not a University institution) was opened in the winter by Sir Alfred Ewing, K.C.B., at 5, Grosvenor Crescent, and has been very successful under the management of its warden, Mr. S. S. Singha, providing accommodation for some 38 students and carrying on important social work. The Parsee Union is more of an ordinary club, but it has six bedrooms available, mainly for temporary use. Lodgings.

72. A new degree, the Ph.D. (Doctor of Philosophy) was instituted in October, 1920, to be granted to graduates of Edinburgh or other approved universities, who have completed special study or research during not less University Changes.

than three academic years, and have presented a thesis embodying the results of their work. It is noted that the fees will be shortly raised—probably 50 per cent. in the Arts and Science Faculties; 33½ per cent. in the Law and Divinity Faculties, and 40 per cent. in the Faculty of Medicine. The Matriculation fee may be increased by 100 per cent. and the examination fees for graduation to be about 50 per cent. from the 1st October, 1921.

Examination in English.

73. Another important change to which attention must be drawn is the institution of a compulsory examination in English for all Indian students who are exempted from the Preliminary Examination by examinations such as the Intermediate or Matriculation; this regulation, however, does not apply to candidates who have already obtained a degree.

Advisability of passing Intermediate Arts or Science in India.

74. The Local Adviser from his own experience strongly advises that intending students should pass the Intermediate Examination of an Indian University before joining a Scottish University, as this will secure exemption from the Preliminary Examination of the Scottish Universities Entrance Board, and will thus avoid the expenditure of time and money in studying for it.

Glasgow.

75. In June, 1920, Mr. Nicholson, who had been Local Adviser at Glasgow since October, 1919, died and was succeeded by Mr. R. M. Brown, B.Sc. He reports that the congestion in the Department, due, of course, to the post-war conditions, had become so great that no applications for admission to the 2nd year classes, in the Session 1920–21, could be entertained. This is undoubtedly a hardship, but is unavoidable while the present congestion continues. He draws attention to the fact that most of the students come to study Engineering and states that there is a probability that the course at the University will be increased to four years, though this has not yet been definitely decided. This University has also started a graduation course in Aeronautics, which was well attended and proved very successful. Three Indian students were attending this class. There are approximately 64 students at Glasgow at the University and Royal Technical College, of whom 38 were admitted for the Session 1920–21. The number of applications received by the University, either direct or from the Indian Students' Department, was 63.

There were four students under guardianship at the beginning of the session, one of whom has recently returned to India. Four students graduated during the session.

Manchester:

76. In May 1920, Mr. H. Richardson, M.Sc., retired from his post as Local Adviser at Manchester on accepting the position of Principal of Bradford Technical College, and Mr. James Moir, M.A., M.I.M.E., Vice-Principal and Senior Tutor of the College of Technology, Manchester, was appointed as his successor as from the 1st of June. There are 19 Indian students studying at the Manchester University—12 in the Faculty of Technology, three in the Faculty of Science, three in the Faculty of Commerce, and one in the Faculty of Education. One student is under the guardianship of the Local Adviser and five are Government of India scholars. Since 31st March, 1920, 25 applications for the admission of Indian students for the session 1920–21 were received by the Local Adviser from this Department, and of these five obtained admission, one to an Honours Course in Engineering, whilst five were placed on the waiting list for the year 1921–22, and in all probability will be admitted next October. It was, unfortunately, not possible to admit the remaining applicants chiefly owing to the lack of space. Positions with an Engineering Firm have been obtained for two Indian students, who also attend part-time classes in Engineering in the College.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

77. Applications for Oxford and Cambridge are still abnormally large, and hence it has become increasingly difficult to gain admission there. At Oxford, the Secretary to the Delegacy for Oriental Students reported to the Department that for October, 1920, vacancies for 23 students had been found, out of the applicants whose papers had been forwarded through this office, whilst the Secretary to the Inter-Collegiate Indian Students' Committee at Cambridge reports that the corresponding number was 19. It may be noted here that the decision which has just been arrived at as regards the similar

numbers for this year, gives 16 promises of admissions to Oxford and 14 promises of admissions to Cambridge, excluding the cases of Government Scholars.

THE INDIAN ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

78. The Indian Advisory Committees have been continuing their very 1920-1921. useful work during this year and the volume of correspondence between the office and the Committees has shown to the full the usefulness of the whole organisation. The 11 Committees are constituted as follows:—

<i>Committee</i>	<i>Secretary's Name</i>
Allahabad, U.P.	R. K. Sorabji, Esq.
Madras	Arthur Davies, Esq.
Calcutta, Bengal.	J. C. Coyajee, Professor.
Dacca, Bengal.	B. N. Das, Professor.
Bombay.	F. M. Dastur, Professor.
Nagpur, C.P.	S. R. Pandit, Esq.
Lahore, Punjab.	Kunwar Dalip Singh.
Bankipore, Behar and Orissa.	W. V. Duke, Esq.
Gauhati, Assam.	J. Barooah, Esq.
Ajmere, Rajputana.	F. A. Leslie-Jones, Esq.
Delhi.	S. K. Rudra, Esq.

It has always been the practice of the Department to notify all the Advisory Committees of every important change made in the regulations of the various English universities, and this has proved especially necessary now when the changes have been so frequent, as it is naturally impossible to print a new edition of the Handbook every time an important change is made in the regulations of a university. By a system of circular letters, however, much has been done to keep the Advisory Committees fully posted.

79. The annual report of the Allahabad Committee shows that approxi- Allahabad. mately 384 students made enquiries in writing and probably 25, who actually sent formal applications to England through the Secretary, sailed. The personal enquiries during this year numbered 300.

It is interesting to note that of the 25 students who actually sailed for England, six desired to study Engineering, four Medicine, and other subjects such as I.C.S., History, &c., had an average of two for each. A large number of applications for information about education in Japan and America is noted, and the Secretary points out that at least two Canadian Universities—Toronto and Halifax—are willing to admit Indian students on the same conditions as to qualifications as are recognised by English universities. The Committee again explains its functions as being purely advisory, emphasising the fact that whilst it can insure that a student fulfils all the necessary conditions and takes the necessary certificates over with him to England, it cannot be held responsible for disappointment in case of failure to gain admission into any particular University or Institution. Moreover, special attention is drawn to the fact that the number of candidates from all over the Empire seeking admission is far in excess of the vacancies available.

The Committee, of which Sir Grimwood Mears is President, is being re-constructed so as to include experts and men lately returned from England who are well-acquainted with up-to-date requirements in Western institutions. The heads of 200 schools and 30 colleges are corresponding members.

80. Much valuable work has been done in Bengal by providing the leading Bengal. colleges and libraries with bound files containing reports, pamphlets and tracts, and the Secretary of the Committee has compiled a Pamphlet of "Instructions for Students proceeding abroad for Education Purposes," which, it is proposed, should be supplied to all students seriously desiring to go abroad. This will probably tend to supplement the Indian Students' Department's Handbook of Information and keep it up to date. The second impression of the Pamphlet on "Admission to American Universities and Colleges" is now on sale. The Library section has been greatly improved and the collection of books and pamphlets (including English as well as foreign educational journals) has been augmented. The applications for advice during the year 1920-21 were 369, as compared with 292 in the previous year. The interviews granted were 552, as

compared with 370 in the previous year. The letters received were 685, as compared with 415 in 1919-20, and the letters issued were 960, as compared with 496, in the previous year. All but 12 applicants had passed matriculation or its equivalent, and at least 109 had graduated. Arrangements have now been made to recruit the Committee by the addition of Junior Professors with foreign experience, from the post graduate department of the Calcutta University, as well as from the Medical College and Sibpur College. The educational aim of the students appears to have altered. The majority in 1918-19 showing an inclination to read for the Bar or the Indian Civil Service, but the popularity of these lines of work declined in 1920, and whereas Engineering had attracted 19 enquiries in 1917-18, the number increased to 124 in 1919-20, and 95 during the last year. The figures show also a perceptible increase for Medicine, and Commercial training, there being not less than 40 students desirous of studying this subject in England.

Bombay.

81. The report of the Bombay Committee states that this year it transmitted 61 applications for admission, including 21 to Oxford or Cambridge, of which 13 were accepted and eight rejected, the remaining 40, addressed to other universities, being all successful. The enquiries again show an increase over the preceding year, there being 681 enquiries in writing, as against 619 in the previous year, but the interviews sank to 379, as against 579 of the previous year. About 70 students proceeded to England with the knowledge of the Committee—ten to study for the Bar and 11 for Economics, 16 for Cambridge and the I.C.S., ten for Oxford and the I.C.S., seven for Medicine and seven for Engineering. Six hundred and fifty-seven documents were issued to 540 students who applied for them, against 559 in the preceding year.

Madras.

82. The Secretary of the Madras Committee notices that the volume of work is about the same as during the previous year. The number of interviews recorded (140) is probably much lower than the number actually held, as it appears that many of those given by Mr. Madhavan Nair (who acted as Secretary from 1st May to 31st December, 1920, while Mr. Davies, the Secretary, was on leave) at his house and elsewhere were not entered on the books. The number of students who proceeded to England is shown to be less than the preceding year, due partly to the fall in the value of the rupee, and partly to the congestion at the educational institutions in Great Britain.

The number of communications received in this year was 1,077, and the number of replies sent 962. The majority of students, apparently, who went to England, went to study for degrees in Arts and Science; seven went for the Bar; four Engineering; and five Medicine. Twenty of these University students went to London, five to Edinburgh, and four to Oxford.

83. Up to the date of publication of this report, no reports have been received from the other Advisory Committees in India.

GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS.

Numbers of
Scholars.

84. During the year to the 31st March, 1921, the number of scholars under the charge of the Students' Department has considerably increased, partly owing to the award of special scholarships from Provincial Revenues, and partly to the arrival of students to whom scholarships had been awarded in previous years, but whose departure from India had been delayed for one reason or another.

The number of scholars under the charge of the Department during the year under review was as follows:—

Technical Scholars.	University Scholars.	Domiciled European or Anglo-Indian Male Scholars.	Domiciled European or Anglo-Indian Women Scholars.	Provincial Scholars.	Language Scholars.	Indian Women Scholars.	Special Scholars.	Holders of Grants-in-Aid.	Holders of Sussex Trust Exhibitions or Scholarships.	Total.
29	7	5	4	5	7	5	7	3	8	80

85. It is worthy of mention that Mr. R. N. Cooper continued his successes by obtaining the M.S. degree of the University of London in July, 1920, and that two scholars, Mr. J. A. Frost and Mr. J. McDougall, have won athletic distinction. The former has played hockey for his College (Trinity) and Cambridge University, and only just failed to get his "blue" for tennis in 1920. He has now been elected Secretary of the Cambridge University Lawn Tennis Club, while Mr. McDougall, immediately upon going into residence at Merton College, Oxford, in the autumn of 1920, became a regular member of the University Hockey team, and has also played for Scotland. Distinctions.

86. Considerable difficulty has recently been experienced in securing the facilities for practical training needed by the Technical Scholars. To some extent this difficulty is the result of the trade depression now prevalent in the United Kingdom, and it cannot, of course, be expected that manufacturers will admit students to their works when they are working on short time and are finding it necessary to discharge large numbers of their regular employees. In that respect the difficulty of obtaining practical experience is shared by students of all nationalities, and is in no way peculiar to Indian students who, in fact, have in some cases secured facilities that would have been denied to natives of the British Isles. But difficulties have also arisen on account of the hostile attitude said to have been adopted by Labour on the question of the admission of students to works and factories, and in one industry, viz., leather manufacture, it has been found necessary to report to the Government of India that no facilities for practical training can be obtained in this country on that account. While, however, much of the difficulty now being experienced in the matter of practical training is due to trade depression and labour troubles, it cannot be denied that in certain cases the unwillingness of manufacturers to admit Indian students to their works is due to a fear of competition and a belief—sometimes a mistaken belief—that the processes employed by them are secret and known only to themselves. Manufacturers who take up this attitude perhaps fail to appreciate that their refusal to admit Indian Students reflects a short-sighted policy inimical to the highest interests of the Empire, that the denial of the facilities desired will in no way prevent the development of the resources of India, and that the only result will be that the students in question will go elsewhere—to France, America, or Japan. The inevitable consequence is that they return to India with a knowledge and high opinion of foreign machinery and methods of industry, and a natural discontent at having failed to secure a welcome at the hands of English manufacturers, which cannot but have an undesirable effect. Facilities for Practical Training difficult to obtain.

In addition to those whose names have already been mentioned earlier (in paragraph 54), acknowledgment is also due to the following gentlemen and firms who have rendered assistance in providing facilities for practical training: The Gas Light and Coke Co.; Messrs. J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd.; the Frodingham Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.; Mr. W. Chapman, Water Engineer, Torquay; the South Wales Power Co.; the Great Northern Railway Co.; the United States Glass Co., Pittsburgh; Monsieur Rizier Henri, Ravières, France.

GUARDIANSHIP.

87. A system of guardianship, which it was originally intended should be shared by the various members of the London Advisory Committee when it was first appointed, but which was subsequently undertaken by Dr. Arnold alone, has developed into part of the regular work of the Department and is shared among the various Local Advisers—the Local Advisers at Edinburgh, Glasgow and Manchester, taking charge of the students placed under guardianship and of the Government scholars who study or live in these respective towns, and the Local Adviser for London (now Joint Secretary) taking charge of such students and scholars in all other parts of the Kingdom.

To avoid misconception, I would state again that no students are taken under guardianship except at the express request of their parents or guardians, and that these arrangements can be terminated at any time by a letter from their parents or guardians.

Consent of Parent to Annual Budget of Expenditure obtained.

88. Communication is always maintained with the parent or guardian in India, and his instructions obtained regarding the education to be followed. A detailed yearly estimate of the amount of money necessary for the use and maintenance of the scholars is submitted for his approval, and is rigidly adhered to. In exceptional cases, where unforeseen expenditure may be required, the consent of the parent in India is always sought. Students, who do not always realise that their incomes are limited, are inclined to resent the action of the Joint Secretary or the Local Adviser here in refusing his consent to some expenditure which is not absolutely necessary, and do not realise that he is only fulfilling his obligations to the parents in India. A specimen budget for a student in London, whose father is prepared to allow him £300 per annum, is attached:—

	Per week.			Per annum.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Part Board and Lodging (<i>i.e.</i> , no luncheon or tea on week days)	2	10	0	} 4	5	0	221
Extra meals	0	15	0				
Laundry	0	3	0				
Travelling	0	5	0				
Pocket Money	0	12	0				
Fees and Subscriptions ... ..	...	...	...				40
Books and Instruments ... ..	...	...	...				10
Clothes (<i>i.e.</i> , excluding preliminary outfit) ... ..	...	...	...				15
Holidays ... ..	...	...	...				10
Illness (Doctor's fees, &c.) ... ..	...	...	...				4
							£300

It might also be noted that the Adviser himself, when he considers that a young man has reached the age and stability when he can with advantage control his own accounts, recommends to the parents that he should be released from guardianship; but it cannot be denied that the system has proved specially useful where newly arrived students are concerned. Time after time, from lack of good advice, such students have spent far in excess of what was required on clothes, lodging, &c., to the consequent annoyance of parents or guardians in India.

Shortcomings.

89. But I am afraid that it must be admitted that the system is not satisfactory in all respects. It has been emphasised in various communications that the guardianship exercised can and must be only partial, although the control over the students' finances is absolute. It is possible to assist students with recommendation and to assist them to obtain their admissions to universities or institutions. It is possible to arrange tutors, and it is possible, generally, to assist them to find lodgings when they are to be in London, and to help and advise them in any difficulties which may arise, but there is no provision for visiting the students once they are established, especially if they live out of London. The work of the office has hitherto absorbed too much time to enable any individual member to tour the country, however desirable it may be, with the result that unless the students actually write or come to the office, it is difficult to exercise other than purely financial supervision. If they move to lodgings of their own free-will, it is not possible to go and find out whether the lodgings are satisfactory. In fact, much of the control depends upon the estimate of the character of a student, formed on his arrival. The reform of this matter is receiving consideration at present and it is hoped that some more satisfactory arrangements can be devised. And it may be stated that the existence of two Joint Secretaries should enable one to tour the country freely in the future.

Rules of Guardianship.

Regularity of Remittances essential.

90. The Rules of Guardianship are printed in Appendix II of this report (p. 38). The important rule concerning the regularity of remittances is one the neglect of which causes much inconvenience both to the Department and to the student himself. It cannot be too strongly emphasised that it is essential that sufficient money should be available for the student, and that to leave a son to the risk of being penniless (as has happened more than once in the

hopes that perhaps the rate of exchange may improve, or for some other cause) cannot be justified for a moment. Once a young man, in a strange country, is started on the downward path of borrowing money, there is no saying where he may land.

91. The rule, insisting on the deposit of £40, was not insisted upon during the War period as the difficulties and irregularities of the mails during the war were fully recognised, but it is essential that this should now be maintained. But it should be understood that this deposit is not meant primarily as a reserve for use when remittances from India are delayed, but as an emergency fund for unexpected expenses, such as illness, or to contribute suddenly to a passage home, which may be required on account of ill-health, or for the sudden payment of unforeseen fees. A point which might also be noticed, and which has not apparently been realised, is that when large sums are received on behalf of individual students, a certain amount is set aside for current expenses, and the remainder is placed on deposit with a bank, thus earning interest at the current rate. The deposit of £40 under Rule 3 is generally kept on deposit at seven days' notice. Deposit.

92. The Government of India Scholars are under the general supervision of the Department, though the guardianship does not extend so far as in the case of private students, as the control of the expenditure is limited to the issue of the quarterly allowances and no further account is demanded as to the manner in which it is spent.

93. It is interesting to note that besides Government of India Scholars and private students placed under guardianship, many Trust bodies and organisations in India sending students to England for study, such as the Dufferin Fund and the Wadia Charities, have placed their students under the general supervision of the department, which has thus been able to render useful assistance. Several Indian States have also sought our assistance and have adopted, to a certain extent, the same practice. Some of the Sandhurst Cadets have been placed under my guardianship, and others have sought my help in finding tutors or arranging holidays. Various Students under Guardianship or General Direction.

94. The total amount of money under the control of the Joint Secretary and the Local Advisers at Manchester, Glasgow and Edinburgh on account of students under guardianship on March 31st, 1921, was nearly £7,000. Amount of Money under Control of Dept.

21, CROMWELL ROAD.

95. Various changes have taken place in the governance of the house during the period under review. The first important amendment was the recommendation by the Secretary of State to the House Managing Committee to co-opt a representative of the students on the House Managing Committee. In October, 1920, the High Commissioner for India having replaced the Secretary of State for India as controlling authority for the Indian Students Department, the right of nominating to the House Managing Committee hitherto exercised by the Secretary of State, now vested in him, and he accordingly nominated Mr. J. W. Bhore, Secretary to the High Commissioner, Chairman of the Committee. The Committee now consists of :— Changes in Organisation.

Mr. J. W. Bhore, Chairman	}	Nominated by the High Commissioner.
Sir Murray Hammick, K.C.S.I.		
Mr. N. C. Sen.		
Miss Beck (representing the National Indian Association).		
The Warden (co-opted by the Committee).		
Mr. P. V. Isaac, representing the Northbrook Society.		

The staff of the house consists of the housekeeper and ten servants, all under the control of the Warden. There is in addition a part-time servant employed by the Northbrook Society.

Miss Beck, Secretary to the National Indian Association, who lives in the house, acts as Secretary of the House Managing Committee, and has been allowed free board and lodging.

Accommodation.

96. The hostel has given accommodation to 196 students arriving from India, and during the months of August and September the accommodation was taxed to the utmost, more than 60 arrivals from India being unable to be admitted; but such a possibility had been foreseen, and accommodation had already been secured outside. From the provinces, especially from the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh and Glasgow, there have been 291 visits from students, for periods varying from three days to four or five weeks; but here again many students had to be refused admission owing to lack of room. In addition, beds were provided for 19 students, resident in London, who were unable to secure suitable lodgings, and had asked to be taken in until permanent lodgings had been found. The daily average of the students staying in the House for the period under review had been 15, and in all, 345 students have stayed at 21, Cromwell Road during the year, many of them more than once, the total number of separate visits being 506. When comparing these figures with those previously noted in paragraph 58, attention should be paid to the fact that the accommodation was not increased by the eight temporary beds placed in the Lecture Hall during the previous year, since this was found to be uncomfortable and unhygienic, and rooms at neighbouring hotels were secured for students, who arrived when 21, Cromwell Road was full.

Charges.

97. The high cost of living and the increased cost of the maintenance of the house—electricity, coal, gas, laundry, servants' wages, &c—necessitated an increase in the charge to students, the weekly amount being increased from 31s. 6d. to 38s. 6d. per week (this excluded lunch, tea, and laundry). An extra charge of 6d. a day was made for students staying for a shorter period than three days. The charge for meals was left unchanged. It should be noted that the grant from Indian Revenues was increased from £1,000 to £1,200 and later to £1,500.

Food.

98. Much improvement is noted in the quality of the food that it is now possible to obtain and serve, and that this is appreciated may perhaps be realised from the fact that a large number of non-resident students take their meals at Cromwell Road. The dining room will only accommodate 28 people, and often a second dinner has to be served. The service has improved considerably, and a further improvement is the installation of a hot table in the serving room, so that it is possible for late-comers to have their meals served hot. The charge is 1s. 6d. for lunch and 2s. for dinner. Economy has been effected by purchasing foodstuffs from wholesale firms, and by having food, as, for instance, jam, made on the premises.

Decorations and Alterations.

99. The outside of the house has been re-painted after a long period, and some re-decorations have taken place, and new stair carpet, &c., provided. The removal of the Local Adviser's office in February to 42, Grosvenor Gardens, made it possible to provide accommodation for a further ten students, and the total number that can now be accommodated is 32. As far as possible the various domestic furnishings of the house are being standardised—"unchippable" cups, saucers, milk jugs, of a standard pattern being purchased, and washing stand sets and other items being purchased on the same principle, in order to avoid lack of uniformity if an article is broken. The new rooms have been furnished on the basis of the following necessary articles for each student:—

- One bed with woollen mattress, two sheets, four blankets, pillow case, pillow, bolster, and bed-spread.
- A combined washing-stand and chest of drawers.
- A hanging wardrobe.
- A small table.
- A book-case.
- Chair.
- Bedside rug.
- A waste-paper basket.
- Hot-water jug.
- A gas stove, worked on the penny-in-the-slot principle.

All the bedrooms in the house are thoroughly cleaned and aired every day, and in winter extra blankets and hot-water bottles are provided for any student who requires them. Four emergency beds are available in the large enclosed verandah adjoining the lecture hall, which, during the winter months, is heated by radiators.

100. A continuous supply of hot water is maintained, and non-resident students can avail themselves of the use of the baths for which a charge of 6*d.* is made. Twelve lockers with keys are also available for the students, and a deposit of 2*s.* per locker is made. Luggage can also be stored in the large luggage room, and there is no charge for this to students staying in the house. There is a small charge for non-resident students of 6*d.* per package per month or part of a month. This was introduced by the House Managing Committee in order to keep the amount stored within reasonable limits, but the Committee do not undertake any responsibility beyond storage. Badminton in the lecture hall is permitted at certain hours of the day at a nominal charge of 1*d.* per game, and this has proved popular.

Various
Facilities.

101. The house has maintained its character as a social centre for Indian Students, and the lecture hall with its stage and large space available, has been of the utmost value to the house. Receptions and lectures have been arranged by both the Northbrook Society and the National Indian Association; the former has entertained, amongst others, Sir Ali Imam, and the latter has given receptions to the Earl and Countess of Reading, Lord Sinha of Raipur, Sir Rabindranath Tagore and others. These receptions have always attracted a large number of visitors, and have been attended by very large numbers of Indian Students. At Christmas a successful party was given by the two Societies jointly. The lecture hall has also been lent to outside Indian Societies, such as the London Brahma Somaj and others, for their celebrations and receptions.

Entertainments.

PUBLICATIONS.

102. During the War, publications by the Department were, of course, in abeyance. The Handbook of the National Indian Association, which was issued in conjunction with this Department, was re-issued in 1919 in a 16th edition and in 1920 in a 17th edition. A great deal of revision was required in view of the enormous changes which had taken place and which are still taking place at the various educational institutions in England and it has been decided that future issues shall be made entirely by the Department. It is hoped to publish it in future in such a form that it can be sold either as one whole, or in separate sections dealing with various heads (such as Engineering, Technical Training, &c.). It is intended also to revise other previous publications with regard to the cost of living and necessary expenses of a student coming to England, in view of the variations in the cost of living in England and of the fact that the previous pamphlets issued are now completely out of date.

BAR.

103. There are still large numbers of students studying at the various Inns of Court, the figures on 31st March of this year being :—

Middle Temple	...	...	...	...	311
Inner Temple	...	...	...	...	60
Lincoln's Inn	...	...	...	...	140
Gray's Inn	...	...	...	...	88
Total	...	...	...	...	599

104. Much difficulty has been met with during the year owing to the fact that quite a large number of students, who came over to this country had no intention, when they left India, of studying for the Bar and only later made up their minds to do so. The Consolidated Regulations of the Inns of Court lay down that certain certificates must be produced by students who are not ordinarily resident in this country. One of these should be from the Collector (or Deputy Commissioner) in the District in which the student's

Certificate of
Joint Secretary.

family resides, or the Political Officer (or other officer of high rank representing the Indian Government) attached to the Native State in which the family resides. Failing either of these two, a Certificate from the Joint Secretary to the High Commissioner is required, but the form in which it must be given is definitely laid down in the Consolidated Regulations and commences as follows: "Enquiries have been made by the Advisory Committees in India," &c., &c. This Certificate can, therefore, be issued by the Joint Secretary only when a recommendation has been made on the student's behalf by an Advisory Committee in India, and if the student had not originally the intention of studying for the Bar, and did not obtain this recommendation, it is clearly impossible for the Joint Secretary to give it, with the consequent result that the Inns of Court will not then grant admission, and thus a considerable period, perhaps as much as six months, may be lost. The Inns of Court have shown themselves very generous in their interpretation of the Regulation and have, in some cases where the students have been well known to the Department, proved willing to admit them provisionally while the necessary recommendations or certificates were being obtained from India.

Generosity of
Inns of Court.

105. Mention must also be made of the exceptional generosity of the Inns of Court (especially the Middle Temple) in making concessions regarding exemptions from the Preliminary Examination, as well as in regard to the number of terms required, to students who either individually or through members of their families, have a good record of War services. In this manner the Inns of Court have helped to give practical recognition to the great services which India has rendered to the Empire during the War.

SOCIETIES.

106. I attach a few notes regarding the more important Societies interested in Indian Students, which come in contact with this Department.

National Indian
Association.

107. The National Indian Association, of which the Patroness is H.M. Queen Alexandra, the President, The Right Hon. Lord Lamington, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., the Chairman, Sir Leslie Porter, and the Secretary, Miss E. J. Beck, has continued its useful work during this last year, and has celebrated in the course of this period the 50th anniversary of its establishment. The National Indian Association has played an important part in the spreading of knowledge of India and Indian people amongst the inhabitants of this Kingdom, and has done a great deal in bringing them together and breaking down ancient and old-fashioned prejudices. The Society has every reason to congratulate itself on the success of its efforts in this and other directions. It is still doing excellent work in assisting Indian students (both men and women) to attain the education they desire in this Kingdom, and to it also must be placed the credit of first establishing the Handbook of Information, which, as already stated, reached its 17th edition in 1920. The annual report for 1920 states that the total number of members at the end of the year was 141, and of associates, 223, as against 155 members and 221 associates in the previous year. The Society has to regret the loss by death of Sir Charles A. Lyall, who had acted as Chairman for many years, and who, after retiring from Chairmanship, still remained a member of the Committee. The amounts sent to India this year, as grants to schools and colleges for Girls, was £44.

During the year, the "At Homes" given by this Society have been very successful—one on March 31st, 1920, being in honour of Sir Jagadis and Lady Bose; one on July 19th in honour of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore; and one on the 6th September, 1920, in honour of the Right Hon. Lord Sinha of Raipur, before he took up the Governorship of Bihar and Orissa.

The Northbrook
Society.

108. The Northbrook Society, of which the President is the Right Hon. Lord Hardinge of Penhurst, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., the Chairman, Mr. Austin Low, C.I.E., and the Secretary, Dr. S. A. Kapadia, also had a successful year. The last Report ends on the 31st December, 1919, and states that the end of 1919 showed 171 members, an increase of 13 over the preceding year. During that period, the average daily attendance at the Club was 30, who made use of its general, reading and billiard rooms. The social functions organised by the Club have also been well attended. There have been 7 Club At Homes during the year 1919, and also Christmas parties given by them in 1919 and 1920, in conjunction with the National Indian Association.

It has been felt that as the National Indian Association and the Northbrook Society are working for the same object, an amalgamation would be advisable, and sub-committees have been appointed from each of these Societies to discuss this question. I think it would be advantageous for both Societies that such an amalgamation should be made, and this would, I have no doubt, further increase their usefulness.

109. The Distressed Indian Students' Aid Committee (which was appointed in November, 1910, with the object of organising assistance to Indian students in temporary and pecuniary difficulties, and whose offices are at 21, Cromwell Road) has been carrying on its useful and beneficent work since its foundation, and has helped a very large number of students. This Society receives an annual advance from Indian Revenues calculated on the loans made and repayable from the loans recovered. The Chairman is Sir Murray Hammick, K.C.S.I., the Treasurer, Miss E. J. Beck, and the Secretary, Miss D. J. M. Dove. I have had to give a considerable portion of my time to enquiries as to the antecedents of students and to the work of the Committee. Many donations are received, but not nearly enough to meet the demands of the Fund, and it is regrettable to notice that many advances made to applicants by the Committee have not yet been repaid. In many cases, the aid of our Advisory Committees in India is sought to recover debts, and often successfully.

The Distressed
Indian Students'
Aid Committee.

During the ten years in which the Committee has been in existence, it has aided 254 students from its General Fund, which receives some assistance from Indian Revenues, and 68 from a Special Fund, which was established to deal with distresses due to the War. The amount lent by the General Fund during this whole period is £4,638, of which £2,760 has been returned; £341 has been written off as irrecoverable, and there is still £1,537 which has not been repaid.

The Special Fund received a loan of £650 from the Secretary of State, and from this 68 different cases received help; £891 was advanced in loans, and of this £660 was returned; £79 written off as irrecoverable, and £7 has been spent on office expenses. There is still a balance of £184 to be accounted for to the High Commissioner.

110. The Indian Gymkhana Club was established on the 11th December, 1916, and has gone from strength to strength. It provides the means for healthy exercise and opportunities for social intercourse with the best English playing clubs and Public School teams. Tennis and cricket have been very flourishing, and many matches have been played. The question of a new sports ground has been under consideration, as the Mill Hill Park Cricket Club desired to reserve the exclusive use of their ground and the Club had, therefore, to vacate the ground at Acton used since their inauguration. It has now acquired 16 acres of land at Thornbury Avenue, Osterley, and an appeal for £15,000 has been made for the purchase and development of the ground. The President of the Club is the Rt. Hon. Lord Hawke, the Chairman, Rt. Hon. Lord Carmichael, G.C.S.I., and the Hon. Secretary, Mr. T. B. W. Ramsay.

Indian
Gymkhana Club.

111. The Burma Society, of which Sir Harvey Adamson is now the President and Mr. H. Keene the Secretary, assists Burmese students and gives them what help they require. A house has been leased at Hammersmith, where they can be accommodated, and it has been possible to find quarters for most of those who applied. This Society has obtained annual grants from the Secretary of State for many years, and now receives £375 on the understanding that £150 per annum is raised in Burma. It is understood that latterly nearly £500 has been raised there. The work of this Society is being carried on very successfully.

The Burma
Society.

112. The Indian Women's Education Association, of which the President is now Lady Wedderburn, and the Chairman Sir K. G. Gupta, grants scholarships to Indian lady students for study in this country, and a grant of £100 per annum for the two years 1919-20 and 1920-21, was authorised by the Secretary of State in Council subject to certain specified conditions. Miss Dwarka Balchandra, of the Diocesan College, Ballyjunge, was selected as scholar in

Indian Women's
Education
Association.

1920 and arrived in England in December of that year. She is studying at the Maria Gray Training College. Miss N. P. Ghosh, the scholar selected in 1919 is taking a further course at the London Day Training College.

Indian Students' Union and Hostel, Keppel Street.

113. The Indian Students' Union and Hostel, established under the auspices of the Indian National Council of the Y.M.C.A., at Shakespeare Hut, Keppel Street, was formally opened by Mr. Laurence Binyon on 4th February, 1920. The first Annual Report, covering the year ending 4th February, 1920, shows that this building has served the double purpose described in its title as a union and a centre for Indian students, and also as a hostel. The membership of the Union at the end of the year under review is given as 612, of which 31 were English and 581 Indians, mostly students. Of these, 84 Indians and 11 British students were resident members of the hostel, there being accommodation for 95 people in 77 single rooms and 9 double rooms. About six rooms have been set aside for temporary accommodation for new arrivals. A restaurant has also been established, where about 250 people a day take their food. The Union and Hostel is controlled by a Management Committee, of whom the General Secretary was, until lately, Mr. M. N. Chatterjee.

A special feature of the work has been the number of addresses by various prominent people, amongst whom were Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Sir J. C. Bose, Sir P. C. Roy, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Colonel Wedgwood, M.P., Sir Michael Sadler and others.

With regard to the financial situation of this club, the capital expense in equipping, decorating and furnishing the rooms is given as about £6,100, which was met out of the grant from the Indian National Council of the Y.M.C.A. The running expenses for the year exceeded the revenue from room rents, restaurant and other sources by about £6,000, including about £3,000 ground rent. This has been met to the extent of £2,000 by a further grant from the Indian National Council, leaving a deficit of about £4,000. A scheme is at present under consideration to secure a site for a permanent hostel, and the option of an extensive piece of ground at Golders Green has been secured.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Attitude of Universities, etc.

114. On the whole, considering the difficulties with which they have been faced, I think it only just to refer to the generosity which the majority of the educational institutions in this country have shown towards Indian students generally. The number of Indian students at the universities and technical colleges of this country may be estimated at approximately 1,500, and, considering the great pressure at these universities, the number cannot be said to show any disregard for, or neglect of, India. At the same time it is to be noted that, owing to the large number of applicants from the United Kingdom, India, and other parts of the Empire, and in fact from all parts of the world the universities have been so full that they have been compelled to refuse large numbers of applications. As a consequence they have been led to insist on a higher standard of qualification for admission and many concessions granted in the past have now been cancelled, and as a result many candidates—nearly, but not quite, qualified—have been refused admission. It should be understood that I am excepting Oxford and Cambridge, where the conditions regarding admission vary from College to College.

Inadvisability of coming to U.K. without having passed the Intermediate Examination of Indian University.

115. It cannot, however, be too strongly emphasised, and it should be brought to the notice of every student who wishes to come to England, that it is practically useless—except in exceptional cases—to come to England to join a University with less than an Intermediate Examination pass, as that is the minimum qualification for exemption from the entrance examination. Generous recognition of the war services of students or of their relatives has since the Armistice taken the form of substantial concessions, limited however to a definite period, and the Colleges are now more and more insisting on a strict fulfilment of their entrance and other regulations. Students not adequately qualified for admissions before arriving in England are thus obliged to spend time and money in preparing for a qualifying examination which might well have been taken before they left their homes. It is hoped to prepare

and issue in the near future a pamphlet giving general information about the entrance examinations of the various universities, and showing the Indian examination accepted in lieu.

116. It has been noticed that many students arrive in England in the early part of the calendar year, not realising that the university sessions commence in September or October, so that even if admission is obtained immediately no direct advantage is as a rule gained as the Degree courses must usually be pursued from the terms beginning in September or October. But application for admission to the session should be made as early in the year as possible.

Commencement of Session in September and October.

117. With regard to technical education, many difficulties have been met with in finding facilities for practical work in factories, mills, &c. This is due, to a great extent, to the prevailing conditions of labour unrest in this country. Unemployment is now rife; factories are reducing their staffs and closing down their works; and hence opportunities for placing apprentices are extremely limited. Moreover, the attitude of the Trades Unions concerned is often a deciding factor. In many trades the introduction even of an English student is, I am told, resented, unless his parents have been closely connected with the trade, as it is desired to keep it, as far as possible, a closed preserve. Yet, in spite of this and other obstacles, various students have been placed in electrical works, engineering works, whilst a few have secured admission to railway traffic departments and training under Civil Engineers, or in offices, potteries, farms, &c.

Practical Facilities for Technical Education.

118. A welcome feature of the work of last year has been an increase in the number of Indian women students who have come to study—chiefly Medicine—and most of whom have been working very successfully. In this connection it might be mentioned that a hostel for women students was started at Highbury in the North of London in July, 1920, by a number of well-known Indian ladies; this removed a long-felt want. A hostel has also been opened under the auspices of the London School of Medicine for Women at which eight rooms are reserved for Indian lady students of the School. The Secretary of State made a loan of £1,000 towards the initial expenses of this house. Several students have stayed there and it is hoped that advantage will be taken of this hostel in the future, as it realises two most important desiderata for Indian students coming to this country, *i.e.*, close association with English students and close proximity to the School itself.

Women Students

Hostel of London School of Medicine for Women.

119. Though this has been an unprecedented year, full of grave difficulties for the universities and colleges in this country as well as for the students and their parents and guardians in India, the Department and the associated Advisory Committees, I am glad to say, can fairly claim to have to their credit a record of useful and important work. One gratifying feature is undoubtedly the increasing recognition accorded to the Department by the various universities and other educational institutions throughout the United Kingdom, who are now referring to us more freely than ever before for authoritative statements as to the value and validity of those certificates and other documents produced by Indian students upon which depends their prompt and definite admission. This often does away with the necessity for direct reference to India with its consequent delay and inconvenience, and much time and trouble is saved.

120. As to what may be called the personal side of the work of the Department there is every reason for encouragement and hope. During the War the activities and sacrifices on the part of His Majesty's Indian subjects as a whole were gratefully recognised and appreciated by all classes and communities in Great Britain, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the good feelings thus engendered will long continue to the great and lasting advantage of the students in this country, who are naturally sensitive to any kind of discourtesy or hostility. There is no gainsaying the fact that the majority of the students themselves by their conduct, ability and industry, and by their increasing record of success in academic and other fields of educational and allied activity, have created a very favourable impression on those most competent to express an opinion. If they keep in mind the simple truths that each Indian student who comes to this country may well regard himself as an ambassador for the continu-

ance of the most friendly and cordial relations, based on a spirit of mutual goodwill and understanding between the two countries, they may thus tend to do much for the welfare, happiness and prosperity of the Empire as a whole. But the students must realise that something more than industry and concentration on their part are required; the training, whether in the lecture room, the laboratory or the workshop is important, but it is not everything. In British university and college life, sport and social activities play a most important part, and he must be prepared and willing to cultivate that corporate life of his college—its debating and other societies, its recreation clubs, and so on—so that all these receive their due share of his time and enthusiasm. The great value of university and similar training lies exactly in this, that, whilst a man is equipping himself efficiently for his chosen profession, he has abundant and excellent opportunities of gaining from daily contact and co-operation with his fellow students in the class room or on the playing field those personal and social qualities on which real success in life so often depends. The difficulties and obstacles that sometimes stand in the way are not ignored—far from it; but they should not be found insuperable, as will be evidenced from the records of the unions and clubs in London, Oxford and Cambridge.

It seems to me that in the past there has always been a tendency on the part of both Indian and British students to lay undue stress on their assumed differences. But in my opinion if they will try to appreciate and recognise the good points in each other, their aims and characteristics, they will find that as students they have much in common, and there will be much hope for the future.

And the Indian students themselves can do much to help matters in this respect; they must make up their minds to imbibe and assimilate as much as possible of their new life and environment; they must not be unduly sensitive and regard with suspicion or distrust any aspect of their college life which they do not at first quite understand; they must remember that the British student is often just as shy and reserved as themselves, and just as afraid of making advances. In a word they must do what they can to identify themselves with the common life of their college, to cultivate that *esprit de corps*, that spirit of loyalty and goodwill to their college and their fellow students which in itself will do much to ensure them happy years of university and college life as well as a valuable and personal equipment for the days of work and endeavour that are to follow.

Conclusion.

121. In conclusion, I would refer to the work of the various members of the Department, and unfortunately I must commence with the losses which it has incurred. On February 27th, 1917, Capt. J. P. Adams, formerly Assistant to the Educational Adviser, and Warden at 21, Cromwell Road, died of wounds received in action, and his loss was felt severely by all his friends and colleagues at 21, Cromwell Road. I have also to record the loss of Dr. Nicholson, the Local Adviser at Glasgow, who succumbed to a sudden illness in 1920. Glasgow has had in addition the misfortune to lose Mr. H. Bamford, who was Local Adviser since 1913, and who retired in 1919 as the result of a severe stroke. Both of these gentlemen had worked hard in the interests of the Indian students committed to their care, and they will always be remembered by those who had the good fortune to come in contact with them. At Edinburgh, Dr. Miller, who had been Local Adviser since 1913, retired on October 1st, 1920, to take up the position of Professor of Pathology at Ontario; and at Manchester, Mr. Richardson, who had been Local Adviser since December, 1915, retired in 1920 to become Principal of Bradford Technical College. The good wishes of the Department follow them in their new positions. Thanks are also due to Drs. Clapperton and Duff, who acted for some periods at Glasgow between the retirement of Mr. Bamford and the appointment of Mr. Nicholson, and also to Mr. Murray Wrong and Mr. F. B. Fishenden, who acted at Manchester during Mr. Richardson's absence on military duty.

122. But the most noteworthy change in the *personnel* of the Department is undoubtedly the retirement of Sir Thomas Arnold, who took up the duties

of Professor of Arabic at the London School of Oriental Studies, when his post as Educational Adviser to Indian Students to the Secretary of State for India was abolished on the transfer of the Department to the High Commissioner. It would be difficult to overstate the value of the work on behalf of Indian Students in this country which Sir Thomas Arnold has performed. In 1909 he was appointed as Head of the Bureau of Information, and on the establishment of 21, Cromwell Road, took up his work there, where he remained until 1916. In that year when Sir Charles Mallet retired from his post as Secretary for Indian Students, having completed the re-organisation of the work during his four years of office, Sir Thomas became Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State, and in that capacity he directed the work of the Department and was in constant touch with that of the Advisory Committees in India. It was very gratifying to the Department to see that his services to it and to India were recently recognised by the conferment of a Knighthood on him.

123. I should like to express my grateful appreciation of the work performed by the staff of the Department. Mr. J. M. Campion, the Engineering Adviser, has, throughout the period under review, been of the utmost assistance in dealing with the engineering and technical problems, which continually arose, and has, by his constant courtesy and readiness to oblige the students, greatly helped in the work of the Department. The Local Advisers at Glasgow, Manchester and Edinburgh (Messrs. Brown, Moir and Mackenzie), although their connection with the Department has been of short duration, have given freely of their time and attention, not only to the many requirements of the students, but to the many complicated questions referred to them, and I have, as a result of their clear and careful replies, been able to send very definite and detailed informations to enquirers in India concerning those universities. Mr. R. E. Field's work in the Department since 1912 calls for special mention with particular reference to the War period, during which, in addition to his office work, he undertook, most successfully, the duties of Warden at 21, Cromwell Road. I am indebted to Mr. R. M. J. Knaster and Mr. V. I. Gaster for their efficient help, and for the tact and patience exhibited by them in their dealings with Indian students. Mr. Knaster has, in addition, proved a capable Warden at 21, Cromwell Road. Acknowledgment is also due to Mr. D. F. Bowers for his excellent work as Accountant and Head of the Registry for the Department.

124.—Particulars of the expenditure by the Department itself and on the state and other scholarships which it administers, will be found in Appendix I.

N. C. SEN.

APPENDIX I.

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL EXPENDITURE ON SCHOLARSHIPS, ETC., AND ON THE INDIAN STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1921, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1922.

SCHOLARSHIPS :	Actuals 1st April, 1920, to 31st March, 1921.			Estimates 1st April, 1921, to 31st March, 1922.						
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				
Allowances of Government of India scholars, other than Technical	9,314	0	0	9,530	0	0				
Allowances of Government of India scholars, Technical Scholars	6,600	0	0	6,720	0	0				
(a) Special Grants-in-Aid	423	0	0	750	0	0				
Passages	351	0	0	400	0	0				
Travelling expenses	412	0	0	200	0	0				
Premiums, fees, &c.	1,755	0	0	900	0	0				
TOTAL FOR SCHOLARSHIPS, &c. ...	£18,855	0	0	£18,500	0	0				
INDIAN STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT :										
Salaries :—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				
Office Staff	5,157	16	10 (c)	5,300	0	0 (d)				
Local Advisers at Manchester, Edinburgh and Glasgow	393	1	4	400	0	0				
Engineering Adviser	172	18	3	250	0	0				
			5,723	16	5	5,950	0	0		
Grant to Oxford University for Expenses for Delegacy for Oriental Students			325	0	0		400	0	0	
Grant to Cambridge University for expenses of Inter-Collegiate Indian Students' Committee			400	0	0		550	0	0	
21, Cromwell Road :—										
Rent, Rates and Taxes	866	5	4	1,000	0	0				
Repairs, renovations, &c.	1,405	18	6	700	0	0				
Allowance for incidental expenses	35	0	0	35	0	0				
Grant towards House expenses	1,411	8	1	1,500	0	0 (f)				
			3,718	11	11		3,235	0	0	
Miscellaneous :—										
Travelling expenses	42	13	0	25	0	0				
Postage	92	16	11							
Telephone	5	6	3	15	0	0				
Advance to Distressed Indian Students' Aid Committee	70	15	10	100	0	0				
(b) Special cost of providing lodging accommodation for Indian Students at Cambridge	147	0	9							
Sundries	23	8	1	25	0	0				
								165	0	0
Less Repaid by Distressed Indian Students' Aid Committee	382	0	10							
	80	0	0							
			302	0	10					
TOTAL FOR INDIAN STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT ...	£10,469	9	2	£10,300	0	0				

(a) These are to enable students of exceptional ability to complete a course of study which they cannot otherwise finish owing to lack of means.

(b) This was a special arrangement entered into by Sir Thomas Arnold and sanctioned by the India Office to meet an apprehended shortage of lodging accommodation for Indian students.

(c) Details of this amount are as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Educational Adviser	908	19	7
Assistant to Educational Adviser	538	18	9
Local Adviser, London	1,021	9	9
Two Assistants to Ditto	1,198	13	9
Clerical Staff	1,489	15	0
	£6,157	16	10

(d) Details of this amount are as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Two Joint Secretaries	2,250	0	0
Three Assistants to Ditto	2,030	0	0
Clerical Staff	1,020	0	0
	£5,300	0	0

(e) These estimates were based on the actuals for 1919-20, those of 1920-21, not being at the time fully available, and are likely to require enhancement. On the other hand, expenditure on allowances will be below the estimate if the war bonus on such allowances is reduced from 1st October, as is probable in view of the trend of prices.

(f) Details as to how this amount is arrived at will be found in separate statement overleaf.

**STATEMENT SHOWING DETAILS OF BUDGET OF THE HOUSE MANAGING
COMMITTEE AT 21, CROMWELL ROAD, FOR THE YEAR 1921-22.**

RECEIPTS.					EXPENDITURE.						
					£						£
Boarders	...	...	...	...	2,000	Wages	...	...	...	...	780
Meals	...	...	...	...	800	Food	...	...	...	...	2,500
Northbrook Society—Rent...	...	...	...	...	270	Heating and Lighting	...	...	...	...	500
National Indian Association—Rent	...	...	...	...	70	Laundry	...	...	...	...	160
Grant for upkeep of the Law Library	...	...	...	...	20	Maintenance	...	...	...	...	400
Grant from Indian Revenues to meet difference between receipts and expendi- ture	...	...	...	...	1,500*	Law Library	...	...	...	...	20
					<u>£4,660</u>	Furnishing rooms vacated by Local Adviser, London	...	...	...	...	300
											<u>£4,660</u>

* This includes a special grant of £300 for furnishing the rooms vacated by the Local Adviser, London.

APPENDIX II.

 RULES FOR THE GUARDIANSHIP OF INDIAN STUDENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Office of the High Commissioner for India,
42, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.

1. The Joint Secretaries to the High Commissioner in London, and the Local Advisers now appointed in Edinburgh, Glasgow and Manchester, are willing to undertake a limited guardianship of Indian students in this country, if their parents desire it.
2. It would be well that in all such cases parents should communicate first with the Secretary of one of the Advisory Committees for Indian Students now established at Ajmere, Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Dacca, Delhi, Gauhati, Lahore, Madras, Nagpur and Patna, some time before the student leaves India or takes any decision in regard to education in Great Britain, as these Committees are in a position to give useful information with regard to the educational facilities existing for Indian students in the United Kingdom and the expenditure which such education involves.
3. It is necessary in each case that the parent should instruct the Joint Secretary or the Local Adviser fully as to the allowance which he wishes his son to receive ; that all remittances of money for the student should be sent direct to the Adviser or to a bank in the Joint Secretary's or the Local Adviser's name, in regular quarterly instalments in advance ; and that a deposit of £40 should accompany the first quarter's instalment, to be kept in the bank and only drawn on if unforeseen contingencies arise.
4. The Joint Secretary or the Local Adviser will send to the parent of the student a full account every six months of the monies received and expended by him. This account will be audited at the India Office, and will be accompanied by a report of the student's progress. The Joint Secretary or the Local Adviser will at any time be ready to correspond with the parents of the students under his care, and to write to them freely on any matter affecting the welfare or progress of their sons.
5. The parents should send to the Joint Secretary or the Local Adviser clear instructions as to the course of study which they wish their sons to follow. It is very desirable that this should be thought out and settled before students leave India, if necessary in consultation with one of the Advisory Committees. It should be made clear to the student under guardianship that he is expected to follow the instructions of the Joint Secretary or Local Adviser, who will be acting under instructions from the student's parent. But when the student has once entered a College, the College tutors become primarily responsible on questions of discipline and education.
6. Students under guardianship should, on arriving in England, at once place themselves in communication with the Joint Secretary to the High Commissioner, at 42, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1, or with one of the Local Advisers.

OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA.

R 2185

REPORT
OF THE
INDIAN STUDENTS'
DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR APRIL 1st, 1921—MARCH 31st, 1922.



LONDON :

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1922

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REPORT

ON THE

WORK OF THE INDIAN STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT.

1. We have the honour to submit for the information of the High Commissioner for India a Report on the work of the Indian Students' Department for the twelve months commencing the 1st April, 1921, and ending the 31st March, 1922.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

2. This Report deals with the first full year of the activities of the Department since its transference to the High Commissioner for India, and the experience obtained has shown, and is showing, the advantages to be gained from the closer and more effective organisation now rendered possible. Instead of the two offices of the Educational Adviser and the Local Adviser existing side by side in London, and inevitably overlapping to a large extent, the work is now carried on at a single centre, and the Department, as may perhaps be gathered from the present account of its activities, is now in a position to deal speedily and efficiently with all the various and varied matters connected with the education and training of Indian students in this country. Organisation.

3. These are matters which, it may be said, have come into considerable prominence during the year under review, especially owing to the investigations of the Committee presided over by the Earl of Lytton. Practically all the Universities of the country were visited by that Committee; many witnesses, including the Principals and Heads of the various Universities and Colleges, as well as representatives of the Indian students themselves at the various centres, gave evidence before it, and there can be little doubt but that the Report when published will contain a large amount of valuable information on the special questions with which we are concerned. And whatever the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee may be, it is all to the good that British educational institutions of various kinds should thus have been brought into close contact, by the visit and enquiries of a Departmental Committee, with the important question of the facilities available for overseas students; doubtless they have thus been led to take a deeper interest in, and to make themselves more closely acquainted with, all aspects of the question at issue. Lytton Committee.

4. The observations of the Royal Commission on Oxford and Cambridge, quoted in paragraph 67 below, whilst intended to apply to Oxford and Cambridge only, may fairly be said to reflect accurately the attitude of most of the British Universities, Colleges and similar educational institutions towards applications received from Indian students. No difficulty, as a rule, is found in securing admission for the Indian graduate, qualified and equipped to carry on research work; careful and sympathetic consideration is likewise given everywhere to applications received from those students of undergraduate standing who have passed such examinations in India as to secure for themselves immediate exemption from the matriculation or entrance examination, and enable them to start work at once on a course leading to a degree or a diploma. Royal Commission on Oxford and Cambridge.

5. But Indian students who come to this country, not only without having first made a preliminary enquiry or application, but also, in many cases, with little or no qualifications to secure them partial or entire exemption from the necessary entrance or preliminary examinations, ought not to be surprised Necessity for students to make preliminary arrangements.

if they find it difficult, if not impossible, to secure admission anywhere. It cannot be too strongly impressed upon parents and guardians in India that it is extremely unwise to allow their sons or wards to come to this country without any previous arrangement having been made: it is also much to be deprecated that many of them, as has been repeatedly pointed out, are allowed to come to this country without having first passed an examination of at least Intermediate standard. In such cases, much time and money are wasted in securing, after arrival in this country, the necessary preliminary qualifications, whilst the attendant dangers and temptations besetting a student who has perforce to spend nine months or a year in London or in some other large centre, whilst awaiting admission, are obvious enough.

Continued Pressure on Educational Institutions.

6. The pressure on the accommodation of British Universities, Colleges and Technical Institutions, though not so great as in the two years or so immediately after the Armistice, and despite the fact that a large proportion of the ex-service students have now completed their courses, is still making itself felt to a considerable extent. This may be seen from the following statement taken from the "Returns from Universities and University Colleges, 1920-21," published by the University Grants Committee of H.M. Treasury, which gives the comparative figures of full-time students at British Universities for the year 1913-14, 1919-20 and 1920-21 respectively:—

—						1913-14.	1919-20.	1920-21.
England	...	...	...	...	...	10,808	20,486	22,214
Wales	...	...	...	...	...	1,230	2,473	2,749
Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	8,419	10,992	11,746
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	1,777	3,130	3,134
United Kingdom						22,234	37,081	39,843

In 1919-20 there were some 17,000 ex-service students in attendance at the Universities and Colleges of the United Kingdom and Ireland under the scheme for the higher education of these students, but in 1920-21 the number had fallen to about 12,000. Despite this substantial decrease of 5,000 in ex-service students, the total figures for 1920-21 show an increase on those for 1919-20 of nearly 2,800.

A Report on the work of the University of London for 1921-22 states that the total admissions by all channels amounted to 7,092, as compared with 3,852 in the last year before the war, and 6,728 in 1920-21: the roll of internal students now comprises 8,758 names, as compared with 4,888 on the corresponding date in 1914, and 7,870 in 1921.

7. It is evident from the figures quoted above that there is still great pressure on the accommodation available at British educational institutions. Numbers of British students, as well as applicants from all parts of the world, have still to be refused admission, or have to postpone their entry for a year or even longer. Indian applicants, therefore, who naturally feel very disappointed when their applications for admissions are not at once successful, should bear these facts in mind.

Qualifications for Oxford and Cambridge

8. Further, it has been noted that many Indian students, who have not yet passed the Intermediate Arts or Science, though they may be awaiting their examination results, send in applications for admission, especially to Oxford and Cambridge, six months or so before the session begins. It is, of course, recognised that they may pass the Intermediate before October of the current year, but as there is always a long waiting list of applicants (already fully qualified for admission) which is circulated to the various Colleges in March and April of each year for their consideration, it is hardly to be expected that a College will then be willing to promise admission to an unqualified student provisionally and conditionally on his passing the Intermediate Arts or Science. Moreover, it is to be remembered that a large number of students desiring admission to Oxford or Cambridge send in their applications at least one full year ahead, and that in a great many instances applications are received two or more years beforehand. An Indian student, therefore, who wishes to come to this country after spending some time at an Indian University should first make quite sure that he has the necessary preliminary qualifications for admission to the selected institution, and should then send in his application as early as possible, preferably a year ahead and

certainly not less than nine months before the commencement of the academic session in October.

9. At the various Schools and Colleges of the University of London the number of Indian students is approximately 450 and the Authorities at the central administrative offices of the University and at the constituent Schools and Colleges, have always given the varied requirements of the students the utmost consideration. Individual applications for admission are carefully and sympathetically considered on their merits, especially in the case of students for whom refusal would have meant a serious hardship. A good proportion of the Indian students now working in London are men and women of graduate standing in Arts, Science and Medicine who have come to this country, either to add to their special qualifications or to pursue advanced study or research of some kind, and it is pleasing to note that such students usually find no difficulty in securing the special reading or technical facilities required for their branch of study. University of London.

10. The figures quoted in paragraph 6 give some indication of the large increase in the total number of students matriculated and studying at the University of London; and, of the Indian students, over 100 are at the School of Economics. It must be remembered, however, that the qualifications for admission to this admirable institution have now been raised.

The Director, Sir William Beveridge, K.C.B., M.A., B.C.L., at the recent Commemoration Day celebrations, paid a happy tribute to the large number of overseas students studying at the School and emphasised the value to the general body of students of being brought into contact with, and thus having special opportunities of learning the views and ideas of, students from other lands and peoples.

11. It is pleasing to note that reports from the other London Schools and Colleges show that the Indian men and women students studying there take a great interest, not only in their own private studies, but in the general corporate and social life of the institution to which they are attached, and we feel that a special word of gratitude is due to Sir Gregory Foster, the Provost of University College, who has always taken a real personal interest in the Indian students at his College, and has shown in many ways his desire that they should get the utmost from their University life.

12. A special feature of the year's work has been the visits paid to many of the British Universities and Colleges in order that the Department might be brought into as close touch as possible with the Indian students at the various centres. In addition to the visits paid by the High Commissioner himself to Oxford and Cambridge, in the course of which he was able to discuss various questions with University and College Authorities, most of the British Universities and University Colleges have also been visited by the Joint Secretaries, viz., Oxford, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Manchester, Liverpool, Aberystwyth and Cardiff by Dr. Quayle, and Cambridge, Edinburgh, Leeds, Sheffield, Bristol and Nottingham by Dr. Mallik, who was acting for Mr. Sen, whilst on leave. Visits to Universities

13. There are about 140 students at Edinburgh, of whom a small number live at the Y.M.C.A. Hostel in Grosvenor Crescent, whilst the majority share rooms in various parts of the city. Both at Edinburgh and Glasgow excellent reports were given of the ability and industry of the Indian students, and of the interest they take in the social life of the University, though regret was expressed at Edinburgh that so few of them join the Athletic Clubs, which is always an excellent method of becoming well acquainted with the social and corporate life of the University. It was pleasing to learn, however, that nearly a hundred Indian students are members of the University Union, and that they take a lively and practical interest in the weekly debates. The Edinburgh Y.M.C.A. serves as a centre for the social life of the students in that city: social gatherings are held there each week, and are attended by many ladies and gentlemen resident in the city, who in return often invite Indian students to their homes and thus enable them to see something of British family life. Edinburgh.

14. At Manchester there are between forty and fifty Indian students, the large majority being at the School of Technology. All of them expressed themselves happy in their University life, in which they take an active share. One student represents his Faculty on the Students' Representative Council: others play in the College Hockey and " Soccer " Teams, and one is in the Manchester.

University Hockey Eleven, with a keen ambition to get his "colours." There are two Societies in which the Indian students are specially interested. The Manchester Indian Students' Association meets for lectures and social evenings and is well attended. There is also an East and West Society attended by British and Indian students, which is apparently most popular. (It is worthy of record that a Manchester bank has advanced money for 15 years to Indian students on the strength of their promise to refund such sums when they receive their remittances from home and that the bank has never found its confidence misplaced.)

Aberystwyth.

15. At University College, Aberystwyth, there are about a dozen Indian students, most of them studying agriculture. It was evident to Dr. Quayle that the Indian students mix freely with their fellow-students and take an active share in College life, and they expressed themselves happy and contented. Two of them last year secured their Tennis Colours, one of them is on the Students' Representative Council, and most of them attend the weekly meetings of the Literary and Debating and other Societies.

University of
Wales, etc.

16. The University of Wales, on the representation of the Department, have been good enough to modify, in the case of Indian students of agriculture, their Regulations requiring all Indian students to be in possession of at least an Intermediate Certificate before they can be granted exemption from Matriculation. Such students who, whilst not having taken the Intermediate Examination of an Indian University, may have secured the diploma of an Indian Agricultural College, will, if they wish to study for the degree of the University of Wales in Agriculture, be allowed to apply for exemption from Matriculation. The application will be made on their behalf by the Constituent College at which they propose to study, and the Academic Board of the University will then decide each case on its individual merit, according as they consider, on the evidence before them, that the Diploma or the special training already obtained in India merits the concession asked for.

Leeds.

17. The Acting Joint Secretary who visited the Indian students at Leeds stated that they expressed themselves highly satisfied with their University life, both in the classroom and laboratory as well as outside. Here great difficulty has again been experienced in finding practical training for the technical students. The Head of the Colour Chemistry and Dyeing Department, for example, emphasised the obstacles standing in the way of obtaining practical training facilities in British Dye Works, even for home-country students, owing to the general prejudice against the admission of apprentices, and the fear of the leakage of secret methods and processes.

Sheffield.

18. The Indian students at Sheffield, most of whom are taking engineering, have also been seriously handicapped by the lack of practical facilities, though the Department had made strenuous efforts to place them suitably. It was, however, insisted upon here, as elsewhere, that the question of race or nationality was rarely a factor in the refusals received: it was pointed out that at Sheffield about 200 engineering students in all had to be placed, and that in consequence it was almost impossible to secure admission for more than a portion of them, especially during the present slump.

Bristol.

19. At Bristol there is an East and West Club, with an Indian student as secretary, its object being to bring all classes of students together more regularly and systematically than is possible in the University Union, for purposes of debates, discussions and social evenings. It was also learned that an organisation, external to the University, had lately been started with a view to introducing Indian students, so far as possible, to English home life. The Acting Joint Secretary found the Indian students at Bristol most enthusiastic in their praise of their "Alma Mater" and its staff generally.

General con-
clusions from
visits.

20. In the course of these visits the Joint Secretaries had the opportunity of meeting the Vice-Chancellors and many prominent Professors of the various Universities. Rules and Regulations which seemed to bear hardly on Indian students were often discussed, and it is not too much to claim that in this way their position has been materially improved. On every side there was evident on the part of Professors and Lecturers a general readiness and good-will to do all that was possible to smooth away the difficulties lying in the path of the young students who have come from so far across the seas, and to make them feel thoroughly at home in their new environment.

21. It was distinctly encouraging to learn that the Indian students, on their side, were showing, by their more active participation in games and in all the various social activities that go to the making of student life in this country, that they were doing their best to get the utmost possible value from their University education. The necessity for this was strongly emphasised in last year's Report, and it is a point which cannot be too often reiterated. It is not too much to say that most of the British Universities now recognise that it is more or less an Imperial obligation, that well-qualified overseas students should be encouraged as much as possible to pursue their studies or seek their practical training in this country; in return they have the right to expect that Indian and other students from abroad will show themselves jealous and proud of the reputation of their Colleges, both in the class and examination rooms, as well as in the Debating Hall or on the playing fields.

22. Special reference must be made to a Conference held in April at the Office of the High Commissioner, presided over by the Joint Secretaries, and attended by the Secretaries to the Oxford Delegacy for Oriental Students, and to the Cambridge Inter-Collegiate Committee, as well as by the Local Advisers from Glasgow and Edinburgh, when many important matters relative to the admission and welfare of Indian students in this country were fully discussed. The special points dealt with in the preceding paragraphs received confirmation from the views and experience of the Local Advisers and the Oxford and Cambridge Secretaries, and it was generally agreed that the Indian students everywhere were identifying themselves much more than heretofore, with the common and corporate life of the Colleges. In all this it is permissible to read a very happy and healthy omen for the future. It is hoped in future to make such conferences a regular feature of the work of the Department.

Conference of
Local Advisers
and Indian
Students' De-
partment.

23. Several changes of importance have taken place in the various educational and professional regulations during the current year, and attention should be drawn especially to those relating to Junior and Senior students at Oxford (para. 52-55), to the revised schedule of examinations for admission to an Inn of Court (para. 116), and to alterations for registration as a medical student by the General Medical Council. The General Medical Council has now laid down that "on and after the 1st January, 1923, before registration as a student, every candidate shall produce evidence that he has attained the age of 17 years and will be required to have passed, in addition to the examination in general education, an examination in elementary physics and in elementary chemistry, conducted or recognised by one of the Licensing Bodies." By this regulation the lowest age of entry is raised by one year, and elementary physics is added to the Examination.

Changes in
Regulations.

24. The accounts of the Department are shown in Appendix I, and it is interesting to note the increased amount disbursed by the Department, coupled with the decreasing administrative expenses. The tabular statement below summarises clearly the amount of money administered both from Indian revenues and in respect of moneys received from the parents and guardians of students, and also the cost of the Department in connection with these matters:—

Accounts of
Department.

	Actual Amounts.		Estimated Amount.
	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
Scholarships (including Special Grants-in-Aid) ...	£18,855	£19,586	£25,550
Grants to Educational and other bodies (a) ...	1,238	1,457	1,625
21, Cromwell Road	3,724	2,948	2,385
Guardianship Expenditure (received from private sources).	16,544	19,522	17,250
TOTAL	40,361	43,513	46,810
Administrative Expenses (b)	5,883	5,758	5,505

NOTES : (a) Includes an annual grant of £375 to the Burma Society.

(b) These amounts do not include any proportionate charges for services and staff shared with other departments. (See Note 'f', Appendix I.)

WORK OF DEPARTMENT.

Work of Department, 1921-22.

25. The work of the Department has remained at approximately the same level as during the preceding year, for although there was a falling off in the number of newly-arrived students, the number of students interviewed has increased, and the enquiries have been maintained at approximately the same level.

	1920-21	1921-22
(1) Total number of individual students interviewed	1,086	1,223
(2) Total number of newly-arrived students interviewed, included in (1)	517	129
(3) Total number of new students accommodated at 21, Cromwell Road on arrival	196	138
(4) Letters received	9,639	10,113
(5) Letters despatched	11,807	9,004
(6) Total number of cases in which offers of admission were obtained from Educational Institutions	210	181

26. One hundred and forty-four students were in the charge of the Joint Secretaries during the year, including 89 Government Scholars, 9 Sussex Trust Scholars and 13 Mysore Scholars. The amount of money administered on behalf of students under guardianship during the period 1st April, 1921, to 31st March, 1922, amounted to £13,936, besides a further amount of £5,322 administered by the Local Advisers at Manchester, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

Admissions.

27. During the year promises of admission at educational institutions, other than Oxford and Cambridge, were obtained for 135* students out of 171* applicants. Of the remaining 36, no decisions had been received in 13 cases by the end of the year, 8 applications had been withdrawn, and in only 15 could no offer of admission be obtained. Of this latter number, 8 were refused by the Institutions concerned because of insufficient qualifications, 3 wished to enter colleges where there were no vacancies, and the other 4 cases were those of applications on behalf of students for exemption from passing one of the preliminary examinations required for admission to an Inn of Court, which exemption the Inn declined to grant.

Function of Department.

28. It might be well here to point out that the function of the Department is not, as is sometimes imagined, solely confined to obtaining the admission of students to various education institutions. It also acts as a Bureau of Information, from which can be obtained an exact statement of the qualifications necessary for admission to the various Universities and Colleges, and which can ascertain if the preliminary qualifications of applicants are satisfactory, and if not, how they may best be improved; and many such enquiries are received and dealt with every year. In addition, full and detailed information is always at hand with regard to the various courses of study and training, the fees involved, the period of residence necessary, the number of terms to be kept, and the different examinations to be passed. Changes or modifications in the Rules and Regulations of the Universities and the various Professional Societies are noted, and information on these and similar matters is circulated amongst the Advisory Committees in India, so that intending students may be informed in good time.

Engineering Adviser's Department.

29. The Engineering Adviser to the Students' Department reports that 53 new students consulted him this year as compared with 93 and 78 during the previous two years. He ascribes the falling off in the number to the cost of living, to increase in the fees of educational institutions in this country, and to the adverse rates of exchange. Of these 53, 13 were graduates, 11 intermediates, 14 matriculates, and 15 had only school education. During the year, considerable difficulty has been found in securing practical training for Engineering and Technology students in this country, owing to the industrial and labour conditions in this country, and in several cases it has been necessary to make arrangements on the Continent, France, Denmark, etc. Workshop training in the Engineering Trade has been particularly hard to obtain. In addition, great difficulties are being found in placing students at workshops and factories

Difficulties of obtaining practical training.

* These figures included applications on behalf of unsuccessful applicants for Oxford and Cambridge who had requested that admission should be secured for them elsewhere.

unless they have had a good and efficient college technical education, as managers are disinclined to take students for training in workshops on the strength of a purely general school education, and in cases where such insufficiently educated students come to this country it has been practically impossible to secure for them the facilities which they desire. And even for well qualified students facilities have not been easy to obtain on account of the prevailing trade depression. Nevertheless in the cases of the only five applications received from suitably qualified students for workshop training, the Engineering Adviser was able to accommodate all five.

30. A feature of the year has been the increased number of applications for training in the Traffic Department of the English railway. Difficulty in obtaining such training was encountered during the period of the railway strike with its consequent general disorganisation, but it has been possible to make arrangements for all the nine students who applied during the year. Railway Traffic Training.

31. In this connection, the Engineering Adviser suggests that the special attention of students should be drawn to the fact that though no very high standard of technical qualification is required for such training, the number of appointments available to trained students is by no means large. Moreover, hardly any such appointments are made by the Secretary of State in this country for Indian State railways. A student who adopts traffic training here to secure an appointment in India without reasonable assurance of such an appointment on its completion is running a grave risk.

PROVINCIAL LOCAL ADVISERS.

32. The Local Adviser at Edinburgh reports that there are 119 Indian students who have matriculated to the University, divided among the various Faculties as follows: Edinburgh.

21	in	Faculty	of	Arts.
66	"	"	"	Science.
1	"	"	"	Law.
27	"	"	"	Medicine.
4	"	"	"	Commerce.

33. There are between 15 and 20 students studying in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 2 at the Dental Hospital, and 3 in the Heriot-Watt College. Many of these have been in touch with the Local Adviser. There have been 9 students under guardianship during the year; and a Government of India Scholar, studying Fermentation and Distillation at the Heriot-Watt College, has also been under the charge of the Local Adviser.

34. That the University Authorities recognise and appreciate the value and necessity of the work done by the Local Adviser at Edinburgh will be gathered from the fact that the following paragraph will be inserted by the University in future issues of the University Calendar :

" INDIAN STUDENTS.

" By the appointment of the High Commissioner of India, with the concurrence of the Senatus, Dr. J. E. Mackenzie, University Lecturer on Chemistry in relation to Medicine, is Adviser to Indian Students in Edinburgh. They can obtain from him information or advice which may be useful to them in planning their course of study; and he will act as their guardian and-as the administrator of their funds, if desired to do so by their parents."

35. The Local Adviser reports that the volume of correspondence received at Edinburgh through the Office of the High Commissioner, and also directly from persons in India, has been considerable. The number of applications for admission to the University through the former channel was 37, of which 33 were successful, and the corresponding numbers through the latter were 5 and 5 respectively. Full information and the appropriate pamphlets were supplied in all cases. In addition to enquiries concerning the University, there were also many concerning the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Dental College and the Heriot-Watt College, and in one case as to schools for boys.

Necessity for original certificates.

36. The Adviser again draws attention to the necessity of applications for the Certificate of Fitness to commence any University course being accompanied by *original* certificates, delay having ensued in some cases owing to copies only being sent. Moreover, students who intend to take classes of Chemistry and of Accounting and Business Method for graduation purposes may be reminded that in each of these subjects there is an Admission Examination, quite apart from the Preliminary Examination.

Increased length of certain degree courses.

37. Within the University changes have been made in several directions during the past year. In Pure Science a new Ordinance came into force in October, 1921, whereby candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Pure Science must attend not less than nine courses of instruction in the course of not less than four academical years, as against at least seven courses of instruction in not less than three academical years under the old Ordinance. The new Ordinance also institutes a Degree with Honours (First, Second and Third Class). For the Honours Degree the candidate, during not less than three years, must have attended seven courses, and passed examinations in not less than three and not more than five of the subjects specified, and thereafter have, for at least one year, pursued advanced studies in the University of Edinburgh in one of the Schools named.

38. Another Ordinance, which also came into force in October, 1921, sets forth the regulations for the Degrees of Bachelor of Science in Mining and Metallurgy and Doctor of Science in Mining and Metallurgy. For the B.Sc. Degree "candidates must, in the course of not less than four academical years, attend at least the sixteen courses of instruction prescribed under Section VIII of this Ordinance." Candidates must also spend at least two periods of three months each in practical work in a mine. The Midlands of Scotland being a centre of the coal, iron and steel industries, this Degree should become one of considerable practical value.

Increased fees.

39. In last year's Report attention was called to the raising of Tuition Fees, and the proposed increase in Matriculation and Examination Fees for Graduation. The Matriculation Fee is now doubled, being two guineas for the academic year or one guinea for a Summer Session, and the Examination Fees for Graduation are now 50 per cent. greater than last year.

40. The Local Adviser draws attention to the inconvenience caused by the failure of parents and guardians to send regular remittances, and also to the urgent necessity of students passing an Intermediate Arts or Science Examination in India, and thus avoiding the inevitable waste of time and money until the Preliminary Examination of the Scottish Universities is passed.

Glasgow.

41. The Local Adviser at Glasgow reports that in October, 1921, there were 62 matriculated Indian students; of these, 55 were students of Engineering, 14 of whom studied at the Royal Technical College, 3 of Medicine, 1 of Arts, 1 of Arts and Science, 1 of Agriculture, and 1 of Sugar Manufacture. Thirty-nine applications were received by the University, 15 of which were made through the Indian Students' Department; of these 15, 13 were accepted by the University and 2 were rejected. Of the remaining 24, 21 were accepted and 3 withdrew, that is to say, all but two applicants were accepted for admission. It is, however, unfortunate that attention must be drawn to the fact that out of the 34 students accepted for admission, 15 failed to arrive or to give any explanation of their failure. This is likely to create difficulties with the University authorities and it is hoped that students to whom admission has been promised to any educational institution in this country will at the very first opportunity notify the institution concerned of their inability to accept admission, should their personal circumstances warrant such a step.

42. The decision of the Senate that students cannot be accepted in the second year classes in Engineering will apply to applicants for October, 1922. It will be noticed that the majority of the Indian students take Engineering courses, and it is a matter for regret that the necessary facilities for practical training have been difficult to obtain owing to the great trade depression on the Clydeside, a remark which is, of course, applicable to English as well as Indian students.

43. There are at Glasgow three students under guardianship and one Government scholar. Five students were successful in passing their Final Examination in Engineering Science in April, and one student has been awarded the Royal Technical College Diploma in Sugar Manufacture.

44. There are no changes in the University regulations which affect Indian students during the coming session. The four-year course in Engineering has not yet been authorised, and will not therefore be in force in October, 1922, but additional classes are to be organised in order to assist students who cannot overtake the work in three years, and to bridge over the gap between the three and four years curriculum.

45. The Local Adviser at Manchester reports that there are 42 students at present following courses at the University, 30 in the Faculty of Technology, eight in the Faculty of Science, three in the Faculty of Commerce, and one in the Faculty of Law. In addition to these, three Technology students have discontinued their courses, and one (Mr. V. N. Sahai), an Indian Government scholar, died on 1st March, 1922. One student is under the guardianship of the Local Adviser, two are Indian Government scholars, and one is a Mysore Government scholar. Manchester.

46. Of the 12 Technology students (including the late Mr. Sahai) who were in attendance during the session 1920-21, four graduated in July, 1921, one obtaining a second class degree and three third class. Of these, three have returned to India, while one is conducting research work at the College of Technology. Two students passed the second year examinations, and will sit for their final examination in June, 1922. One student passed the first year examinations and part of the Intermediate B.Sc. Tech. examination, and proceeded to the second year of his course. The remaining four students were following special courses in the College, and of these two are obtaining practical experience in paper mills in Scotland, and one is continuing the special course for a further year. The three Science students passed their examinations and proceeded to the next year of their course. The three Commerce students also passed the sessional examinations. The student in the Faculty of Education satisfactorily completed his course, which applied especially to the Teaching of the Deaf, and has now returned to India.

47. Since 1st April, 1921, 16 applications for the admission of Indian students to courses in the University of Manchester have been received by the Local Adviser from the Joint Secretary. Of these, six were offered admission in the academic year 1921-22, but they did not present themselves for enrolment; two were not qualified to enter upon a University course; one had to be refused admission owing to lack of accommodation in the Department which he desired to enter; and one was unable to obtain at Manchester the course he desired. One is an apprentice in an engineering works, and has been given permission to begin research work and proceed to the Master's Degree so soon as he has obtained the M.Sc. of Bombay University. The remaining five are on the list of applications for the session 1922-23.

48. The fees for degree and certificate courses in the Faculty of Technology were increased to £60 per annum as from October, 1921. The fees for special courses were also increased by 50 per cent. Increased Fees.

49. The Ordinances and Regulations for the Degree of B.Sc. Tech. have now been revised with a view to the provision of Higher Courses in the Faculty. These Higher Courses will extend over three years from the starting point marked by the present Intermediate B.Sc. Tech. examination, and their standard will thus be at least one year in advance of the present courses. Candidates taking one of the Higher Courses will have the opportunity of graduating, with first, second or third class Honours. These courses will come into operation in October, 1922. Students who enter the College through the Matriculation Examination, or its equivalent, will be eligible to enter upon a College course leading to the ordinary Degree of B.Sc. Tech. Higher Courses
in Technology.

50. In July, 1921, Mr. R. H. Patuck of Bombay offered to give £100 5 per cent. War Loan, the interest from which should be awarded each year to the best all-round Indian student in the College of Technology—not only in studies, but in the social and athletic life of the College. Candidates for this prize will be nominated by the Indian students in the College of Technology. Prize awarded
by Mr. Patuck.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

Oxford Ad-
missions.

51. Applications for admission to Oxford and Cambridge are still far in excess of the number of vacancies. At Oxford the total number of applicants for October, 1921, on the list of the Delegacy for Oriental students, which closed on 31st March, 1921, was 80, including Burmese; 26 were accepted, and of these 23 had applied through this Department. There were also 6 I.C.S. probationers and 21 Forestry Probationers admitted to Oxford.

New Statute
regarding status
of Junior and
Senior Students

52. An important new change is to be noted in the conditions relating to the status of the Senior and Junior Indian students, who have the privilege of taking courses in a shorter time than is required of ordinary undergraduates. The new Statute has already come into force, but any student entitled to claim the status and the privileges of an Indian junior student under the old regulations may do so until the first day of the Michaelmas Term, 1923.

53. This new Statute confers Junior status on Indian B.A.s or B.Sc.s provided that their degree includes the study of English, and in addition two of the following languages: Latin, German, Greek, French, Sanskrit, Pali, Arabic, Persian and Classical Chinese; one of these languages must be either Latin, Greek, French or German. Further provisions lay down that all Junior students must take an Honours School in either the First or Second Public Examinations, or the School of Agriculture and Forestry.

54. Senior students must have studied for three years at a recognised Indian University and have obtained a degree with first or second class honours. Both the Degree and the University require the approval of the Hebdomadal Council, but it may be taken for granted that the Universities and the Degrees which have been already approved will still be accepted. It is provided that Senior students can only obtain the B.A. degree with Honours and not a pass degree.

55. It should be noted that as a result of this new Statute, no Senior student will be able to offer Forestry or Agriculture for a degree. A candidate who desires to take either of these Schools should, therefore, apply for Junior (and not Senior) Status.

Cambridge
Admissions.

56. The Secretary of the Inter-Collegiate Committee, Cambridge, reports that during the financial year 1st April, 1921, to 31st March, 1922, there were 81 applications and 20 enquiries of a general nature. Admission was secured for 38 undergraduate and 9 research students, of whom 19 undergraduate and 4 research students had made their applications through this Department. There were also 6 I.C.S. probationers and 1 Forestry probationer admitted.

57. He states that the total number of Indian students at Cambridge is 139, including Government scholars, Indian Civil Service probationers and Forest Service probationers (as compared with 100 in 1913). Of these students 33 are in their first year and 25 are research students. In comparing the number of Indian students with the total number of students in residence it must be remembered that they form only a part of the foreign and overseas students, who number approximately 500, and that an increase in the number of Indian students cannot be considered apart from the larger problem. It is improbable that any increase in the number of Indian students will take place in the near future. It is interesting to note the increase in the number of research students as compared with the pre-war conditions, when the Indians were more generally undergraduates, but this is probably due to the general advance in education in India and to the creation of the Ph.D. degree in the University.

58. During the year 38 Indian students sat for a Tripos. In the results 5 were placed in the First Class, 15 in the Second and 16 in the Third. One Diploma in Agriculture has been gained by an Indian student during the period, one in Public Health and two in Tropical Health, and two Indian students have been granted Certificates of Research.

Guardianship at
Cambridge.

59. The number of students under guardianship was 33, but the funds held by the Secretary on their behalf were less than they had been at any previous time. This was due, to some extent, to the fall in the exchange and financial difficulties in India, but also, largely, to the growing custom of students opening private accounts at local branches of the banks in Cambridge.

60. Special attention has been given to the whole system of guardianship, the results of which will be felt later. The solution arrived at is based upon the peculiar circumstances of Cambridge. Strict guardianship is only enforced

when (i) the parent desires it and (ii) when the student has proved himself incapable of managing his money and the College insists on it. Normally, the degree of control is not strictly defined, as it is felt that some degree of elasticity is desirable, and it may be pointed out that such a solution is possible and desirable where there is a College system which in itself guarantees a general supervision; too strict a guardianship would tend to encroach upon College rights, and in practice the system, as worked, proves itself sound.

61. It is interesting to note that of research students, 11 came from the Lahore (Punjab) University and that the majority are studying Biology and Geology, 4 Physics and Chemistry and 4 Oriental studies.

62. The High Commissioner paid a special visit to Cambridge in February, and discussed various general questions concerning Indian students with Mr. Thatcher, the Secretary to the Inter-Collegiate Indian Students' Committee. He also discussed with Sir Geoffrey Butler, Secretary of the Research Students' Board, and with Mr. Reddaway, Censor for non-Collegiate students, certain difficulties which have arisen from time to time in connection with the admission of research students, of whom a considerable number are Indians, and it is confidently hoped that, as a result of this informal conference, well-qualified Indian research students will find little difficulty in securing admission either to Fitzwilliam Hall (the non-Collegiate centre) or to one of the Colleges. The High Commissioner, on the occasion of this visit, also visited the Cambridge Indian Civil Service Club, which in the previous year he had addressed on the subject of Indian Finance, and gave (by request) an address on the development of the system of administration in British India.

High Commissioner's visits to Cambridge.

63. In March the High Commissioner attended a meeting of the Delegacy for Oriental Students at Oxford, when such important questions as the admission and training of I.C.S. and Forestry probationers were discussed with the Vice-Chancellor and the members of the Committee, as well as various matters concerning ordinary Indian candidates applying for admission to the University. At this meeting a warm appreciation, in which the High Commissioner cordially concurred, was expressed of the services of Mr. S. M. Burrows, C.I.E., as Secretary to the Delegacy.

High Commissioner's visit to Oxford.

64. In recording the resignation of Mr. S. M. Burrows of the Secretaryship of the Oriental Delegacy at Oxford, we would wish to pay tribute to the valuable services which he has rendered to the interests of Indian students at Oxford for the last ten years. In the beginning of 1913 Mr. Burrows was appointed Local Adviser to Indian students under the jurisdiction of the India Office (Indian Students' Department), holding this post until 1916, when he became Secretary to the new Oriental Delegacy established in that year. Although no longer under the direct jurisdiction of the India Office, he remained in close touch with the Students' Department and gave great assistance in all matters dealing with Oxford University. A comparison of the number of Indian students at Oxford when Mr. Burrows took office (70) with the number of students now in residence (about 150) shows how much their admission has been facilitated during his period of office, and no small part of the credit for this must be given to Mr. Burrows himself. But here, as at Cambridge, further extension of numbers must not be looked to in the near future. Mr. Burrows was succeeded as Secretary to the Oriental Delegacy by Mr. E. H. Walsh, C.S.I.

65. At Cambridge Mr. W.S. Thatcher took over from Mr. Burnaby the duties of Secretary to the Inter-Collegiate Indian Students' Committee. Mr. Burnaby, although he held this office for only a short time, had to deal with the great pressure of the post-war rush of students, and recognition is due to the assistance he rendered during the tenure of his office.

66. The Royal Commission on Oxford and Cambridge, whose Report was presented to Parliament in March, 1922, considered the question of the admission of Indian students. The Report stated that a memorandum had been received from the India Office in which the Secretary of State expressed a hope that more accommodation would be provided in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge for Indian students, preferably in the Colleges, or, if necessary, with the non-Collegiate Bodies, and suggested that the admission of Indians should be regulated on more uniform organised lines to be determined by the Universities themselves.

Report of Royal Commission on Oxford and Cambridge.

67. On the questions thus raised no specific recommendations were made by the Commission, to whom it appeared that they were such as could not be considered in relation to Indian students only. The matter was therefore dealt with by the Commission in relation to the whole question of "Students from Abroad," and the views expressed and conclusions reached are so interesting and instructive as to merit quotation in full:—

"In view of the present crowded state of the two Universities, and of the probability that the pressure of numbers will continue to a considerable extent in future, it may fairly be contended that the Universities as places of undergraduate education should give a preference, in the matter of the admission of undergraduates, to applicants domiciled in the United Kingdom. At the same time we recognise that it would be unwise to lay down any hard and fast rule on the subject. There will always be exceptional cases. Rhodes Scholars and Government probationers from India are obvious examples. But there are doubtless many cases where a claim to favourable consideration is less clear and yet is real and proper to be taken into account. For instance, fathers who were themselves at Oxford or Cambridge, though now settled abroad, may naturally desire to send their sons to their old College and University, and their College may as naturally wish to keep up the family connection. Again, it would seem unreasonable to put difficulties in the way of admitting to Oxford and Cambridge young men who have received their school education in this country solely on the ground that their parents are domiciled outside of these islands.

"On the whole, subject, of course, to any educational tests which the University may see fit to require, we think it must be left to the Colleges and the non-Collegiate Authorities, unfettered by any definite regulations, to decide whom they will and whom they will not accept as undergraduates. At the same time we venture to hope that all the Authorities concerned will combine to discourage the practice, not uncommon, we understand, among Indian students, of coming over to this country without any kind of previous arrangement with College or University, and then appealing *ad misericordiam* for admission on the ground of the situation in which their own action has placed them. If it became generally known that applications in such circumstances were unlikely to be accepted, the practice would not long survive.

"It should be clearly understood that the foregoing remarks apply only to students from abroad who seek admission to Oxford and Cambridge as undergraduates. The case of students desirous of carrying on graduate studies stands, we think, on a different footing. Here the first interests to be considered are those of learning and the advancement of knowledge. Students of maturer age who have already proved their capacity and willingness to carry on the work of research should be welcomed by the Universities, no matter from what country they may come."

MR. SEN'S VISIT TO INDIA.

68. Mr. N. C. Sen, Joint Secretary, when on leave in India, was invited by the Government of India to visit some of the Local Advisory Committees. Mr. Sen gladly availed himself of the opportunity thus afforded, and in this way he was able to discuss, personally and profitably, outstanding matters which had been the subject of correspondence between the Indian Students' Department in London and the Committees in India. At these interviews the present position of Indian students in the United Kingdom, the congestion in the British Universities and many similar matters were fully discussed.

69. While in Calcutta Mr. Sen visited the offices of the Advisory Committee there, and went thoroughly into several matters with Mr. Holme, the Acting Secretary. Subsequently he had interviews with Sir A. Mukherji, Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University, who is also a member of the Local Committee; the Honourable Mr. P. C. Mitter, Minister for Education; and several official and non-official members of the Bengal Council. Everywhere he found a keen desire for information in regard to educational facilities in Great Britain and all the various matters affecting Indian students who contemplated coming to this country for study or training.

70. Mr. Sen also had interviews with the Earl of Lytton, who had recently arrived as Governor of Bengal, and whose close interest in Indian students and extensive knowledge of their requirements are well known.

71. From Calcutta Mr. Sen proceeded to Dacca, where he had opportunities of conferring on many important matters with Mr. P. J. Hartog, C.I.E., the Vice-Chancellor of Dacca University. Much useful information was also gained from the chief officials of the University, and from the Secretary and members of the local Advisory Committee. A visit was also paid to the Ashanulla Engineering School and other Institutions. It is a pleasure to mention the energy and enthusiasm of Rai Bahadur B. N. Das, the Local Secretary, who is always ready to help students in every possible way, and to supply all necessary information to those wishing to come to England.

72. Mr. Sen was granted the honour of interviews with His Excellency the Viceroy, both in Calcutta and in Delhi, and was greatly impressed and encouraged by his conversations with Lord Reading, who is most interested in, and keenly solicitous for, the welfare of Indian students in Great Britain. Before his departure from England to take up his high office, Lord Reading had paid visits to 21, Cromwell Road and the Indian Students' Hostel at Keppel Street, and had been much impressed by the work done there. Mr. Sen also had important conversations with the Honourable Sir Muhammad Shafi, Member of Education, Sir Henry Sharp, Educational Secretary, and many of the members, both official and non-official, of the Legislative Assembly, and the Council of State.

73. A subject of vital importance which constantly came up for discussion on these occasions was the present unfortunate lack in India of satisfactory facilities for obtaining public school education of the best type, a fact which necessitates so many boys coming over to Great Britain at an early age. The question is undoubtedly one which calls for serious consideration.

74. A great deal of useful information about educational facilities in India and the real needs of the young students who come to Great Britain was acquired from all these visits and interviews, and it is confidently hoped that the exchange of views which was rendered possible by Mr. Sen's tours will result in a more effective co-operation between the Committees in India and the Department here.

INDIAN ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

75. The Indian Advisory Committees' Reports, which are forwarded every year, have been of great interest and tend to show that their work is becoming more recognised in India, though it seems that there is still insufficient knowledge among the students of the existence of the various Advisory Committees. The eleven Committees are constituted as follows:—

- Ajmere.—Secretary, L. T. Watkins, Esq., Ajmere-Merwara, Rajputana.
- Allahabad, United Provinces.—Secretary, R. K. Sorabji, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, The University, Allahabad.
- Bombay.—Secretary, Professor F. M. Dastur, M.A., University Buildings, Bombay.
- Calcutta, Bengal.—Acting-Secretary, J. W. Holme, Esq., 7, College Square, Calcutta.
- Dacca.—Secretary, Professor B. N. Das, M.A., Dacca.
- Delhi.—Secretary, S. K. Rudra, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
- Gauhati, Assam.—Secretary, J. Borooah, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Gauhati.
- Lahore, Punjab.—Secretary, Kunwar Dalip Singh, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, Lahore, Punjab.
- Madras.—Secretary, A. Davies, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Madras, W.
- Nagpur.—Secretary, S. R. Pandit, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Nagpur.
- Patna.—Secretary, Sri Narayanan Sahay, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Patna College.

76. There is one point which seems to call for special note. The annual reports of the various Committees do not all cover the same period, and are thus published at different times of the year, and it is not possible, therefore, to refer to all of them, as would be desirable, in the current Report of the Department. The Committees are therefore to be asked if it will not be possible for a uniform administration year to be arranged to coincide with the official year of the Government of India, and thus to cover a similar period—April to March—as this Report.

Students pro-
ceeding to
America.

77. Attention is drawn in several of the reports to the number of students proceeding to America. This fact has already been brought to the notice of the Department on account of various difficulties due to the new American Immigration Law encountered by students arriving in England with the intention of proceeding to America. The matter was taken up with the American Consul-General, and he stated that he would be prepared to accept a letter from the Students' Department as satisfactory evidence that the bearer actually was a student, and thus exempt from the American "quota" limitation. This could also be used to satisfy any difficulties which might be raised by the Shipping Companies.

Allahabad.

78. The Annual Report for the year 1st April, 1921, to 31st March, 1922, from the United Provinces Students' Advisory Committee, shows that the Committee has been re-organised with a view to encouraging young Indian professors, who have lately returned to the Province after completing their studies abroad, to give the Committee the benefit of their more recent experience of foreign countries. The Report tends to show that fewer students have shown a desire to proceed to England, the reason given being the present political situation. 251 students consulted the Committee during the current year, as against 681 in 1920-21, and personal enquiries and interviews amounted to 175, as against 379 in the preceding year. The Committee were of opinion that the number of Indian students in Britain at present was abnormally large, as many who had waited till the war should end had gone in a batch in the years 1919-20, but in a short time, as these men completed their education, the demand for admissions at British Universities would decrease.

Bihar and
Orissa.

79. The last Report received from the Bihar and Orissa Advisory Committee covers the year ending 31st March, 1921, and shows a considerable decline in the number of applications, there being only 48 enquiries as compared with 129 for the preceding year. This is attributed to the fact that the crowded state of the Universities of the United Kingdom, and the consequent increased difficulty of securing admission, has become generally known to students, and also partly to the circumstance that candidates who now ask for information are mainly those who seriously contemplate proceeding to the United Kingdom for their studies. This may be seen from the fact that of the 48 who applied for information, 15 actually left for the United Kingdom, as against 8 out of 29 in the preceding year. It is noticeable that of the 48 above referred to, only 17 had graduated in India.

Bombay.

80. The Bombay Advisory Committee reports that there has been no change during the year in the personnel of the Committee and the Corresponding Members. The number of students who applied for information in 1921-22 was 755, as compared with 681 in the previous year; the number of enquiries made by personal visits was 448, against 379 of the preceding year. To the knowledge of the Committee, 29 enquirers have gone to England, as against 53 in the preceding year. The Committee expresses its appreciation of the assistance it has received from the Students' Department, describing its replies to references as clear, exhaustive, and designed to serve the interests of Indian students. In regard to the students themselves, the Committee is glad to observe that the ancient prejudices appear to be disappearing, and that they seem more inclined to accept the advice offered to them.

Calcutta.

81. The report of the Advisory Committee at Calcutta shows a decrease in the number of applications, being only 298 as opposed to 369 in the preceding year; the number of interviews was 315 as against 552, and letters of introduction given to students about to proceed abroad 64 as opposed to 80. This reduction in the work is attributed to the fact that the after-war congestion is now at an end and conditions are returning to the normal; a further cause is undoubtedly the decline in the value of the rupee, combined with the increase in the cost of tuition fees at the English Universities. It is interesting to note that out of 298 students applying for information, 109 were of graduate standing.

82. This Committee defines very clearly the extent of its activities, which it has divided into two channels (1) collection and dissemination of information concerning courses of study, methods of admission, general conditions in Universities and educational institutions outside India, and (2) endeavouring to obtain for students admission to Universities in the United Kingdom. It is satisfactory that it should be so clearly brought to notice that the functions of this Department as of the Students' Committee, have a two-fold object, and are not by any means confined to procuring admission.

83. Attention is drawn to two problems which have come into prominence during and since the war. The first is the failure of certain students to take advantage of offers of admission received from British Universities and Colleges, and the reason for this is assumed to be the fall in the exchange value of the rupee. While it is thus realised that failures to accept admission after definite offers have been made is likely to create difficulties with the Universities in England, it is felt that the situation is due almost entirely to economic causes.

84. The second problem is the increasing desire of Indian students to proceed to America and Germany for technical instruction, prompted to a great extent by reports of easy financial conditions, giving the impression that a student could live on a very small amount, and, in the case of America, probably maintain himself by outside work whilst taking a degree. The true conditions have been brought to the notice of such applicants, who have been warned not to take optimistic accounts of cheap living in America and Germany on their face value without making more careful enquiries.

85. The Report from the Dacca Committee shows the number of applications dealt with as 101, as compared with 174 last year, but apparently only 8 students left India during the year, 4 for England, 2 for America and 2 for Germany. The Advisory Committee notes a decrease in the work during the year, and attributes it to the high cost of living in England, a better knowledge of the difficulties of admission which are prevailing, and possibly, also, to the political conditions. A special feature of interest is the increasing demand for information about studies in America, and the Secretary of the Committee, as a result of his various enquiries, is able to state that there is very little opportunity for Indian students to earn a part of their expenses by working in America, and that students would require an income of \$1,500, which is over £300 per annum. He draws special attention also to the necessity of obtaining a passport *visa* from an American Consul in India, and also the production of a letter from the Students' Department showing that they are *bonâ fide* students. Dacca.

86. The Secretary also refers to the visit of Mr. N. C. Sen, who had a long talk in his office on matters connected with the Committee and the Department, went through some of the files, and also discussed the difficulties of obtaining practical training. Mr. Sen also met Mr. Emerson, the President of the Committee and some of the other members. Mr. Sen's visit.

87. The Delhi Advisory Committee reports that 5 students left that Province during the year; 2 went to Germany, 2 to the United Kingdom and 1 to the United States of America. There were altogether 32 enquiries from different persons with regard to their studies in foreign countries, including 3 from women students who anticipated proceeding to England shortly. There has been an appreciable increase in the amount of work and, judging from the number of enquiries received and students interviewed, a still greater increase is anticipated. The number of applications for specific information about studies in England has been steadily growing for the last two or three years. The Committee has also reported a growing tendency on the part of students to go to the United States of America. Delhi.

88. The Report of the Lahore Advisory Committee for the year 1921-22 shows that during the year 483 enquiries were received; these included 168 related to Cambridge Senior Local Examination, 30 to the Bar, 31 to Medicine, 48 to Commercial and Technical Education, while 46 are classed under "General." It is believed that about 30 students proceeded to England during the period under review. Lahore.

Madras.

89. The Report of the Madras Advisory Committee shows a distinct decrease in the volume of work. This is attributed partly to political unrest, partly to difficulties of procuring admission to Oxford and Cambridge and consequent discouragement, partly to the depreciation of the rupee, and partly to a more general realisation that facilities for many subjects for which students go to Great Britain already exist in India; there is also the fact that the post-war pressure of students who were unable to proceed to England during the last years of the war is now coming to an end, and that the numbers of enquiries are now reverting to the normal. As in the case of the Calcutta Office, a growing tendency is noted for students to express a desire to proceed to the United States or Germany, owing to a widespread belief that facilities for practical training are more easily obtainable in America and Germany than in England, whilst the very advantageous exchange value of the mark is a further attraction in the case of Germany.

The number of enquiries was 432, as compared with 536 in 1920-22; the number of interviews was 144, as against 140 of the preceding year. It is interesting to note that of the 37 students who have gone to England, at least 24 held the B.A., an equivalent or some higher degree of the Madras University. It is noted also that London seems to be attracting more Madras students than usual.

Jagpur.

90. The last report from the Central Provinces Committee, which covers the period 1920-21, shows a decline in the number of applications—89, as against 140 in the preceding year; 20 students proceeded to England and America, as compared with 25 of the last year. Of these 20, no less than 8 were proceeding to America.

Assam, Ajmere,
Rajputana.

91. No reports have been received from the Committees at Assam and Ajmere, Rajputana, although the Department has been in communication with them regarding various cases during the year.

GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS.

92. During the year to 31st March, 1922, the number of scholars under the charge of the Department was as follows:—

Technical Scholars	...	...	...	...	35
University Scholars	...	...	...	...	11
Domiciled European Male Scholars	...	...	...	...	6
Domiciled European Women Scholars...	...	...	...	...	4
Language Scholars	...	...	...	...	9
Indian Women Scholars	...	...	...	...	8
Veterinary Scholars	...	...	...	...	5
Special Scholars	...	...	...	...	7
Holder of Grants-in-Aid	...	...	...	...	4
Holder of Sussex Trust Exhibitions and Scholarships	...	...	...	...	9
Total	...	...	...	...	98

It may be added that arrangements have now been made whereby in future State scholars from Mysore and from Kashmir will be under the charge of the Department.

Reduction in
bonus.

93. As from 1st January, 1922, in view of the fall in the cost of living in this country, the bonuses paid on that account to certain classes of Government scholars were reduced. The rates of Scholarship and Bonus now payable are as follows:—

- Scholars at Oxford and Cambridge Colleges, £300 + 15 per cent. War bonus. (Bonus unchanged.)
- University and Language Scholars at Fitzwilliam Hall (Cambridge) or Non-Collegiate Body at Oxford, £250 + 25 per cent War bonus. (Bonus unchanged.)
- University Language Scholars elsewhere, £250 + 16 per cent. War bonus. (Bonus reduction of 4 per cent.)
- Technical Scholars, £200 + 20 per cent. War bonus. (Bonus reduction of 5 per cent.)

Women Scholars at Oxford or Cambridge Colleges, £300 + 15 per cent.
 War bonus (Bonus unchanged.)
 Other Women Scholars, £300 + 7½ per cent. War bonus. (Bonus reduction
 of 7½ per cent.)

94. A most important development in the Education policy of the Government of India has now to be noticed. During the year under review, practically all classes of scholarship, the conditions, award and tenure of which have up to the present been controlled and decided by the Government of India, have been provincialized. Each major Local Government is now at liberty to decide how many scholarships tenable in this country it thinks desirable to establish and maintain, and for what special subjects; similarly, the amount and tenure of the Scholarships will also be a matter for the Local Government concerned. In other words, the Scholarship Rules and Regulations, as laid down in the Government of India (Department of Education) Resolution No. 399, dated the 1st May, 1916, with subsequent emendations, may now be adopted or modified in accordance with the special educational policy of each of the Local Governments. It is hoped, however, that so far as possible, and with due regard to the special educational requirements of the Provinces, a generally uniform policy as regards the award, value and tenure of the various classes of scholarships will be adopted by the various Local Governments, after consultation, when necessary, with the High Commissioner, for a material departure from those conditions would lead to obvious difficulties on this side. Proposals for maintaining such general uniformity have been submitted by the High Commissioner to the Government of India and the various Local Governments, and the matter is at present under consideration.

Provincialization of Scholarships.

95. Among the successes of Government Scholars during the current year, special reference should be made to the F.R.C.S. (London) obtained by Miss S. P. Ghosh, who is the first Indian woman to obtain this high and much coveted distinction. Miss Ghosh was awarded a State scholarship tenable in Europe for Indian women, and arrived in England in 1916. She already held the M.B. of Calcutta University, and obtained the M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. diplomas in October, 1917, and the L.M. of the Rotunda Hospital, Dublin, in 1919.

Successes of Government Scholars.

Mr. N. D. Chakravati, M.Sc. (Calcutta), was elected to a Senior Scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge.

Mr. S. K. Chatterji, M.A. (Calcutta), obtained the degree of D.Litt. at the University of London.

Miss N. Nayak, B.A., B.T. (Calcutta), obtained the Oxford Diploma of Education.

Mr. H. P. Waran, B.A. Hons. (Madras), obtained his Ph.D. at Cambridge.

96. We regret to have to report the death of Mr. V. N. Sahai, a Scholar studying at the Manchester University. He had been studying paper manufacture, and had made himself much liked by his teachers and fellow students.

97. No difficulty has been found in securing admission to suitable Universities, Technical Colleges, and similar institutions for the Indian technical scholars sent to this country, and opportunity may be taken to acknowledge the generosity of the various Universities, such as Manchester, Leeds, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Bristol and Wales, who have shown every readiness to admit Indian students to their various Departments of Science, Technology, etc. Unfortunately, the stagnation in trade and commerce which has been a marked feature of the British industrial situation during the past two years, as well as such disturbances as strikes and lock-outs, especially in the engineering trades, have made it increasingly difficult to secure practical workshop or factory training for the technical students on the completion of their University or College course. This handicap is, of course, not confined to Indian students: it is understood that the large Engineering Departments such as that of Glasgow University, have found it nearly impossible to provide anything like adequate practical facilities for the great majority of their students. In other branches of industry, such as leather and paper-making, we have come across instances of British firms who have frankly stated their unwillingness, for various reasons, to take Indian students for practical training. Such a policy on the part of home manufacturers is, as was emphasised in the previous Report, much to be deplored, but it is hoped that the steps now being taken to induce British firms to adopt a more generous attitude, will eventually bring about a decided improvement. The High Commissioner has

Facilities for practical training.

himself given careful consideration to the matter, and has decided that, other things being approximately equal, preference in the placing of Indian contracts for stores and material will be given to those firms who are prepared to take Indian Technical students when asked to do so.

98. The following firms have during the present year accepted scholars and students for practical training, and students have been accepted for traffic training on the railways mentioned :

- Messrs. Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.
- „ Marshall, Sons & Co., Ltd., Gainsborough.
- „ The General Electric Co., Ltd., Wilton, Birmingham.
- „ The English Electric Co., Ltd., Preston.
- „ Travaux-Hydraulics et Entreprises Générales, Grenoble.
- „ Alexander Pirie & Sons, Ltd., Bullshorn, Aberdeenshire.
- „ Hearne Paper Mills, Barnsley, Yorks.
- „ Watsons of Bullionfield, Ltd., Invergowrie, Dundee.
- „ Beecher & Co., Ltd., Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4.
- „ Sandycroft, Ltd., Sandycroft, near Chester.
- „ Worthington-Simpson, Ltd., Queen's House, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2.

- The London and North Western Railway.
- „ Great Eastern Railway.
- „ Great Central Railway.
- „ Midland Railway.
- „ Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.
- „ Furness Railway.

GRANTS-IN-AID.

Conditions.

99. A sum of £500 has been set aside for the award by the High Commissioner of grants-in-aid to specially deserving students in this country. The grants thus made are recovered by the Government of India from the Local Governments of the Provinces to which the individual recipients belong. The conditions governing the award of such grants are stringent; applications are considered only from students of exceptional merit who, after having pursued the greater part of their work in this country at their own expense, have been prevented, or are likely to be prevented, by lack of funds from completing the special study or research on which they are engaged; further, the special investigations they wish to pursue must be of such high standard as to be likely to lead to the definite advancement of knowledge.

100. The grants-in-aid during the current year have been given to (1) Mr. R. N. Chaudhuri, who is employed in research in Physics at King's College, London, and is working for the Doctorate of the London University; (2) Mr. C. C. Desai, student at Cambridge; (3) Dr. H. N. Ghosh, who is pursuing bacteriological research at the Pasteur Institute in Paris.

101. A grant-in-aid is still drawn by Mr. Mukul Chandra Dey, a student at the Royal College of Art, South Kensington, which was awarded in 1920 by the Secretary of State in Council in view of the exceptional nature of his studies and of his undoubted capacity as an artist.

102. It is greatly regretted that the Government of Bengal has found itself unable owing to financial stringency to take any part in financing this scheme for grants-in-aid; as a result of which the Government of India has issued instructions that such grants may not be awarded to students from that Province.

103. The grant-in-aid scheme, which has been in force for some years, has proved most successful in helping good students to complete valuable work. As only picked students of proved ability are eligible for the grants, it is obvious that in this way and in due course, India may hope to reap the benefit of the knowledge and experience of the trained scholars and scientists who have thus been enabled to get the utmost possible value from their studies and investigations in England and elsewhere. A reference to the extract from the Report of the Royal Commission on Oxford and Cambridge Universities, given in paragraph 67, shows that the Commission attached great importance to the provision of opportunities and facilities for research work, and, as will be seen, the opinion is definitely expressed that students of maturer age who have already proved their capacity and willingness to carry on the work of research should be welcomed by the Universities, no matter from what country they may come. It is to provide every possible encouragement and opportunity for Indian students of this type that the grants-in-aid have been instituted.

GUARDIANSHIP.

104. During the year 46 students have been under the guardianship of the Department (33 under that of the Joint Secretaries, 9 under the Local Adviser at Edinburgh, 3 under the Local Adviser at Glasgow, and 1 under the Local Adviser at Manchester).

105. The difficulties noted in the last Report with regard to the arrival of remittances have somewhat improved this year, but too much importance cannot be laid upon the urgent necessity of sending remittances regularly, and this consideration applies to all students in this country, whether under guardianship or not. Unless this is done, the student will be compelled to borrow in order to meet his current expenses: when the instalment actually does arrive most of it goes in repaying his debts, with the result that he is again short of funds, and is forced to adopt a system of borrowing to keep himself until the following instalment, when he pays off his debts and begins borrowing again. Once a student has started borrowing, it is very difficult for him to shake off the habit. Delay in sending remittances.

106. During the year it has been possible for students under guardianship to be visited much more frequently, and thus closer relations have been established with these students than would otherwise be possible.

107. The balance held on the 31st March, 1922, by the Joint Secretaries and the Local Advisers at Edinburgh, Glasgow and Manchester on account of students under guardianship was £3,838 16s. 3d.

21, CROMWELL ROAD.

108. The House Managing Committee at 21, Cromwell Road, now consists of:—

Mr. J. W. Bhole, General Secretary to the High Commissioner, Chairman	} Nominated by the High Commissioner.
Sir Murray Hammick, K.C.S.I.	
Mr. N. C. Sen	
Miss Beck, representing the National Indian Association.	
The Warden (co-opted by the Committee).	
Mr. G. Woods Wollaston, M.V.O., representing the Northbrook Society.	
Mr. G. S. Kulkarni (co-opted by the Committee as students' representative).	

During the year Mr. L. Zutshi was co-opted on the Committee as representative of the students, and on his resignation when he left the house, Mr. G. S. Kulkarni took his place.

109. During the year 295 students resided at 21, Cromwell Road for different periods, several more than once, and a few even as many as six, seven and eight times. The total number of visits amounted to 476, of which 138 were by new arrivals from India, 299 by students from the provinces, and 39 by students who, unable to secure suitable lodgings in London, were allowed to reside in the house for longer periods, on the understanding that they were liable to be asked to leave at very short notice should the room be required by new arrivals, who would have the first claim to accommodation; in any case, such residence could not last after the first week in August, when the real influx from India commences.

110. Accommodation is provided for 27 students, but with the addition of 4 emergency beds on the verandah, this can be increased to 31. The average daily number of students in the house was 21.3 as opposed to 15 last year. In August, in view of the large number of students who had to be refused admission owing to lack of accommodation, it was decided to keep a record of refusals and from that date to the 31st March, 1922, 185 students had to be refused. The fact that there is such a demand for accommodation at the Hostel shows that the advantages offered are appreciated by the students.

111. A statement of the receipts and expenditure for the year April 1st, 1921, to March 31st, 1922, and of the estimated receipts and expenditure for the year 1922-23 is given in Appendices II and III. In 1920-21 the grant of a sum of £1,411 was necessary to equalise the House-Management budget, but £300 of this was required for furnishing as bedrooms, etc., the office rooms vacated by the

former Local Adviser, on his transfer as Joint Secretary to the High Commissioner's office in Grosvenor Gardens, leaving a balance of £1,111 in respect of ordinary expenses. This latter figure was reduced to £938 in 1921-22, and is estimated at a maximum of £1,020 for 1922-23. We desire to express our indebtedness to Mr. Bhole, as President of the House-Management Committee, for the great assistance he has rendered in keeping down expenses as far as possible.

112. For the past 12 months over 6,800 lunches and dinners have been served in the dining-room to resident and non-resident students. During the quietest times of the year a daily average of 17 students lunched in the house, whereas in the busy season of July, August and September the number rose to as many as 45.

113. By the removal of the Office of the Local Adviser, London, in February, 1921, several rooms were set free for use as bedrooms and accommodation for 9 more students was thus obtained.

114. During the year the social activities of the house have been maintained, and the National Indian Association and the Northbrook Society have both contributed to this. Of the entertainments which have been given two deserve special mention—one, to the Earl and Countess of Reading, before their departure for India, at which over 400 guests were present; and the second, a farewell party to the Earl of Lytton on his appointment as Governor of Bengal.

PUBLICATIONS.

115. As was stated in the previous Report, the Handbook of Information for Indian Students, formerly issued by the National Indian Association in conjunction with this Department, is now to be published directly under the authority of the High Commissioner, and it is hoped that this will be ready shortly. The book has been completely re-cast, and it has been necessary to consult many authorities on the many details involved. Its general aim is to give the fullest information to Indian students who desire to come to this country, so that they may be in a position to know where they are best likely to receive the special instruction or training they desire, what are the general conditions in respect of Degrees, Diplomas, Certificates, etc., at the various Universities, Colleges, and similar educational Institutions; the amount of fees payable, and so on.

LAW.

116. The number of Indian students studying at the various Inns of Court on the 31st March of this year was as follows:—

Middle Temple	...	...	...	...	312
Inner Temple	...	...	...	...	61
Lincoln's Inn	...	...	...	...	171
Gray's Inn	...	...	...	...	103
					<hr/>
				Total	647
					<hr/>

The new Schedule of Examinations admitting to the Bar will come into force on and after the 30th September, and under this a student desiring admission, who has not passed an examination of a University in the British Dominions, approved by the Council of Legal Education, entitling him to a degree of the University, will require to have passed in Latin as one of his subjects in any of the other Scheduled Examinations. There is no provision for the substitution of a Classical Oriental Language in lieu of Latin.

SOCIETIES.

117. The National Indian Association has continued its useful work during the year and has arranged many successful functions. During the absence of Miss Beck in India, Miss Dove acted as Secretary to the Association. The tenancy of the rooms at 21, Cromwell Road originally granted to this Society by the Secretary of State expired on the 31st March, 1921, but the High Commissioner has allowed the Society to remain at 21, Cromwell Road, subject to the special agreed conditions as to payment of rent, etc., on an annual basis, subject to notice of termination by either party. The same applies to the Northbrook Society mentioned below.

118. The Northbrook Society also occupies rooms at 21, Cromwell Road. Its last report covers a period of 18 months to the 30th June, 1921. Its membership is about 170, whilst the average daily attendance at the Club has been 25. The social functions, including the At Home to Sir Ali Imam and a special reception to meet Sir William Meyer, the High Commissioner for India, were numerous attended by members and their friends. There were also two functions to meet distinguished Indians in London, given in conjunction with the National Indian Association. In March, 1921, the question of amalgamation with the National Indian Association was discussed, and a scheme prepared by the Committee, but at an Extraordinary General Meeting, attended by about 20 members, the proposal was rejected by a large majority.

Northbrook
Society.

119. The Distressed Indian Students' Aid Committee has carried on its useful and praiseworthy work during the year. The aftermath of the abnormal post-war rush to England has been very severely felt, and is testing the resources of the Committee to the utmost. During the year ending December 31st, 1921, 43 cases were assisted by the Committee, as against 41 in 1920, and only 21 in 1919. The subscriptions during the year amounted to £111 5s. 8d. and the amount advanced by the Secretary of State and the High Commissioner to £199 10s. 6d. The accounts show a liability of £819 9s. 2d. to the Secretary of State and the High Commissioner in respect of advances, and although during the current year £378 1s. 11d. has been repaid by students, there is still a balance due from them of £1,898 17s. 2d., less £82 3s. 4d. written off as irrecoverable. During the year the Government of India approved of the increase of the annual subvention to the Committee to three-quarters of the difference between loans made and loans recovered, up to a maximum of £200, and a further advance of £49 15s. 3d. was consequently received in January, 1922.

Distressed
Indian Students'
Aid Committee.

120. In the special Relief Fund, which at the end of the previous year had a balance of £184 to be accounted for to the High Commissioner, an amount of £21 6s. 8d. has been written off as irrecoverable, and the balance now due is £162 18s. 9d. The calls on this Committee are increasing, and it is a question, unless the private subscriptions are greatly increased, whether it will be able to continue its work, the value and necessity of which has been clearly demonstrated especially during the past two years.

121. The Indian Gymkhana Club now possesses its own sports ground at Thornbery Avenue, Osterley, purchased at a cost of about £6,560. £5,000 has already been paid, £4,000 of which was the very handsome contribution from H.H. the Maharaja of Patiala. It is hoped during the present season to provide good facilities for cricket and tennis. The ground was formally opened by the Rt. Hon. Lord Hawke, President of the Club, on Empire Day, the 24th May, 1922.

Indian Gym
khana Club.

122. The Report of the Burma Society shows that its work has continued very successfully during the year, although there has unfortunately been a diminished income and an increased expenditure. The remittances from Rangoon have dropped from £650 to £346 0s. 1d., though this is mainly due to depreciation of the exchange, as the amount remitted in rupees was only Rs. 489 less than last year. The Committee feels that the accommodation at Albion House, which is at present its headquarters, is insufficient for the growing needs of the members, but it is not possible at present to make increased expenditure, as an appeal made in Burma for funds to provide a suitable headquarters, etc., in London, has met with no response. The Society sustained a great loss in the death, in November last, of Mr. Keene, who had been Secretary for 12 years and rendered most valuable help throughout. Mr. W. H. Talton has acted as Secretary since May, when Mr. Keene retired.

Burma Society.

123. In the year 1921, the Indian Women's Education Association received a grant of £100 from Indian Revenues for the second year in succession. The Scholar for the preceding year was Miss Dwarka Bhalchandra. This student, having completed her course at the Maria Grey Training College, was awarded a Special Scholarship by the Government of the Central Provinces to enable her to continue her studies for another year. The present scholar is Miss Sujata Bose, M.A., who is working for the M.A. Education of Leeds University and who is proving a satisfactory student. It is interesting to note that there is this year a surplus of £56 on receipts over expenditure.

Indian Women's
Education
Association.

Indian Students'
Union and
Hostel, Keppel
Street.

124. The Indian Students' Union and Hostel, Keppel Street, London, under the management of the Y.M.C.A., has continued to attract large numbers of Indian students, to whom it is very useful and convenient as a centre.

Conclusion.

125. Dr. Thomas Quayle took up his duties as Joint Secretary on the 1st July, 1921, and during the year Dr. D. N. Mallik, who lately retired from the Indian Educational Service, acted for six months as a Joint Secretary during the absence on leave in India of Mr. N. C. Sen. Mr. R. E. Field's connection with the Department ceased on 14th May, 1921, when he became one of the Secretaries of the Lytton Committee. He will, on the termination of his present duties, revert to the India Office.

126. Finally, we should like to bring to the notice of the High Commissioner our cordial appreciation of the able services rendered during the year by the following members of the Department. As in previous years, Mr. J. M. Campion, M.I.C.E., Engineering Adviser, has given most valuable advice and assistance, and has been able, in spite of the unfavourable conditions in the engineering and other industries, to secure practical training facilities for our Government Scholars and other students. Mr. J. E. Mackenzie, D.Sc., Ph.D., Mr. R. M. Brown, B.Sc., and Mr. James Moir, M.A., M.I.M.E., the Local Advisers at Edinburgh, Glasgow and Manchester respectively, have likewise been of the utmost assistance; and it is a great pleasure to acknowledge the ready and efficient help given by our Assistants, Mr. R. M. J. Knaster, B.A., and Mr. V. I. Gaster, B.A., the former of whom has also done excellent service as Warden at 21, Cromwell Road. A word of praise and appreciation is also due to Mr. D. F. Bowers, the Accountant and Head of the Registry for the Department.

N. C. SEN.

THOMAS QUAYLE.

July 26th, 1922.

APPENDIX I.

I.—AMOUNTS DISBURSED THROUGH THE INDIAN STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT.

(A.)—FROM INDIAN REVENUES :—	ACTUALS.				ESTIMATES.	
	1921-22.				1922-23.	
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	£
(1) Scholarships :—						
Allowances of Government Scholars other than Technical ...	10,614	0	0			14,000
Allowances of Government Scholars, Technical ...	6,424	0	0			8,000
Passages ...	648	0	0			800
Travelling Expenses ...	469	0	0			750
Premiums, Fees, &c. ...	965	0	0			1,500
	19,120	0	0			25,050 (a)
(2) Special Grants-in-Aid ...	466	0	0			500
(3) Grants to Educational and other bodies :—						
Grant to Oxford University for expenses for Delegacy for Oriental Students ...	387	10	0			400
Grant to Cambridge University for expenses of Inter-Collegiate Indian Students' Committee ...	445	1	8			550
Advance to Distressed Indian Students' Aid Committee ...	149	5	9			200
Indian Women's Educational Association ...	100	0	0			100
Burma Society ...	375	0	0			375
	1,456	17	5			1,625
(4) 21, Cromwell Road :—						
Rents, Rates and Taxes ...	1,016	10	4			980
Repairs, Renovations, etc. ...	639	15	9			300
Allowance for incidental expenses ...	35	0	0			35
Grant towards Law Library ...	13	15	3			20
Grant towards House expenses ...	928	9	8 (b)			1,020 (c)
Special grant for furniture ...	282	1	6			
Telephone ...	32	15	1			30
	2,948	7	7			2,385
(B.)—FROM PRIVATE SOURCES :—						
Amounts administered on behalf of Students under guardianship, and others ...	13,936	0	0	23,991	5	0
Amounts administered on behalf of Students under guardianship of Local Advisers ...	5,322	0	0			4,500
Amounts administered on behalf of G.P. Ghosh Scholars ...	264	0	0			250
	19,522	0	0	19,522	0	0
				43,513	5	0
						17,250
						17,250
						46,810

II.—ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF INDIAN STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT.

SALARIES :—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	£
Office Staff ...	4,854	11	10 (d)				4,400 (e)	
Engineering Adviser ...	250	0	0				250	
Local Advisers at Manchester, Edinburgh and Glasgow ...	374	0	0				400	
	5,478	11	10				5,050	
Travelling Expenses ...	202	18	3				235	
Postage ...	23	11	9				25	
Publication of Handbook ...							175	
Sundries ...	53	1	3				20	
	5,758	3	1 (f)				5,505 (f)	

(a) Divisible among the various Provinces as shown below :

	£
Madras ...	4,150
Bombay ...	8,200
Bengal ...	3,800
United Provinces ...	2,750
Punjab ...	4,000
Bihar and Orissa ...	1,750
Burma ...	2,600
Central Provinces ...	2,200
Assam ...	700
	£25,050

(b) The actual amount paid during the financial year, April 1st, 1921, to March 31st, 1922, was £928 9s. 8d., but this includes £125 6s. paid in respect of March, 1921, and does not include £184 18s. 10d. paid in respect of March, 1922, in the financial year, 1922-23. Thus it will be seen that the actual amount paid in respect of the financial year, 1921-22, is £938 2s. 6d., which coincides with the grant shown in the House Accounts of 21, Cromwell Road in Appendix II. See also para. 111.

(c) Details as to how this amount was calculated will be seen from Appendix III.

(d) Details of this amount are as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Two Joint Secretaries ...	1,827	17	10
One Acting Secretary (during the absence on leave of Mr. Sen) ...	308	16	8
Three Assistants to Ditto ...	1,678	8	1
Clerical staff ...	1,044	9	8
	£4,854	11	10

(e) Details of this amount are as follows :—

	£
Two Joint Secretaries ...	1,905
One Acting Secretary (during the absence on leave of Mr. Sen) ...	148
Two Assistants to Ditto ...	1,816
Clerical staff ...	1,031
	£4,400

(f) This, as in previous years, does not include any proportionate charge for services and staff shared with other departments of the Office of the High Commissioner.

APPENDIX II.

21, CROMWELL ROAD.
HOUSE ACCOUNT—1921-22.

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.									
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				
Boarders				2,041	18	1	Wages			800	13	9	
Meals				678	11	0	Food			1,928	15	9	
Northbrook Society				270	0	0	Heating and Lighting			525	10	5	
National Indian Association				70	0	0	Laundry			159	10	5	
Library				13	15	3	*Maintenance and Contingencies			592	2	0	
Storage of luggage				8	1	9	Library			13	15	3	
				<hr/>			Adjustment of March, 1921, Account					1	0
Grant from Indian Revenues to meet deficiency as between receipts and expenditure				3,082	6	1							
				938	2	6							
				<hr/>									
				£4,020	8	7				£4,020	8	7	
				<hr/>						<hr/>			

* Includes £78 13s. 0d. for Contingencies.

APPENDIX III.

21, CROMWELL ROAD.

ESTIMATED HOUSE ACCOUNT—1922-23.

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.					
				£				£	
Boarders				2,000	Wages			780	
Meals				650	Food			2,000	
Northbrook Society—Rent				270	Laundry			160	
National Indian Association—Rent				70	Heating and Lighting			520	
Grant for upkeep of Law Library				20	Maintenance			500	
Grant from Indian Revenues to meet deficiency between receipts and expenditure				1,020	Contingencies			50	
					Law Library			20	
				<hr/>					
				£4,030				£4,030	
				<hr/>				<hr/>	

Agents for the Sale of Government of India Publications.

In Europe.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Constable & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, London, W.C.
 Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 68-74, Carter Lane, E.C., and (Oriental Department) 25, Museum Street, London, W.C.
 Bernard Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, London, W.
 P. S. King and Sons, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.
 H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, E.C.
 Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W.
 Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.</p> | <p>W. Thacker & Co., 2, Creed Lane, London, E.C.
 T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., 1, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.
 Wheldon and Wesley, Ltd., 28, Essex Street, Strand, London.
 B. H. Blackwell, 50 and 51, Broad Street, Oxford.
 Deighton, Bell & Co., Ltd., Cambridge.
 Oliver and Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh.
 E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.
 Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
 Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague, Holland.</p> |
|---|---|

In India and Ceylon.

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|--|--|
| <p>Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla.
 Newman & Co., Calcutta.
 R. Cambray & Co., Calcutta.
 S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.
 B. Banerjee & Co., Calcutta.
 The Indian School Supply Depôt, 309, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta, and 226, Nawabpur, Dacca.
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OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA

REPORT

OF THE

INDIAN STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR. 1st APRIL 1922—31st MARCH 1923.



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REPORT

on the

WORK OF THE INDIAN STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT.

1. We have the honour to submit for the information of the High Commissioner for India a Report on the work of the Indian Students' Department for the 12 months commencing the 1st April 1922, and ending the 31st March 1923.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

2. We would wish to preface our remarks by a brief reference to the lamentable death in November last of Sir William Meyer, the late High Commissioner for India, whose interest in the Indian Students' Department remained throughout close and unflagging.

Death of Sir
William Meyer.

3. When our last Report was issued, the Committee on Indian Students appointed by the Secretary of State had, under the chairmanship of the Earl of Lytton, concluded its investigations in this country, but had not issued its Report, which, however, was published in September 1922. The terms of reference under which the Committee was appointed included an investigation and report on—

Lytton Com-
mittee.

“The details of the work to be undertaken in the United Kingdom and the relations that should be established with Universities and other institutions or bodies or with manufacturers or commercial firms in order to provide for the admission of Indian students, and the provision of any special or technical training that may be required.”

The Indian Students' Department, as the main official channel for the admission of Indian students to British educational institutions, and as the chief agency for the provision of practical facilities for technical and special training of various kinds, naturally came within the scope of the Committee's investigations, and in their Report certain conclusions and recommendations in regard to the work and activities of the Department have been definitely expressed.

4. These conclusions and recommendations are at present under consideration by the Government of India, and we are, therefore, precluded from making any detailed observations or comments thereon. We would like, however, to say a few words about the remarks in para. 84 of the Report, where the necessity is rightly emphasised for so improving educational facilities in India that it will be increasingly possible in the future for students to secure in their own country the University or higher education for which many of them at present find it necessary to come to this country. This, of course, is the desirable and ultimate solution; once the standards of Indian education in all its phases have been raised so high that it will be readily recognised that, for the average Indian student as good a training can be secured in his own country and in his own environment as elsewhere, the prestige and value attached to overseas education will slowly but surely disappear.

5. But there are, of course, other important considerations involved, and though, broadly speaking, the solution lies, as has been said, in the development of education in all its branches in India itself (the inevitable corollary of which would be the gradual disappearance of the tradition, so widespread among and deeply engrained in Indian students, that training in this country is the open sesame to an official or a professional career), yet it can scarcely be denied that it will always be desirable and necessary for a large number of Indian students (especially the picked men who have already graduated) to come to this country for research or specialised study, just as British students, once they have finished their University course, often find it necessary to go abroad to seek more advanced facilities for their special line of training. In course of time, therefore, the average Indian student, who desires merely to take a degree in Arts, Science, Engineering, Law or Medicine will possibly

be able to secure the requisite facilities in his own country, but it can safely be said that there never will be a time when brilliant young Indians will not wish to prosecute their advanced studies far afield, either in Europe or America; that is to say, they will gravitate to the centres where they know the best and most advanced teaching on their subject is to be got.

6. But reform, along these lines, must be slow at the best, and meanwhile it can scarcely be doubted that for many years to come young students from India will feel it necessary to come to this country, as well as to other countries, either to begin their University or professional education, or to carry it to a higher stage than has been possible in their own country.

7. Most of the difficulties in this connection undoubtedly centre round the student who comes to this country either immediately after his school life, where he may or may not have got so far as matriculation standard, or after a failure to secure definite employment in his own country. This type of student has often little or no educational qualifications, and he comes with only a vague idea of what he wants to do, his chief asset being a plausible willingness to attempt anything attractive that may offer itself, from scientific agriculture to railway traffic training.

8. It is this class amongst which the failures are so frequent, and it is a matter for deep concern that so many of them appear to be able to persuade their parents or guardians in India to provide sufficient funds to enable them to come to this country, not only without any previous enquiry as to the admission to a University or College, but with only the faintest possibility, owing to their entire lack of educational or other qualifications, of their doing anything but waste their time and money here. In such cases parents or guardians are caused bitter disappointment through the failure of their hopes, and the young men themselves have often to return home unfitted for any occupation or profession, in a discontented state of mind and in a much worse position than before.

Necessity for preliminary enquiries.

9. It is, of course, at present difficult, if not impossible, to prevent cases of this kind; all that can be done is to reiterate what has been repeatedly pointed out, that parents in India should make the fullest possible enquiries before deciding to send their sons to this country. The first important requirement is that the youth should be in possession of at least the minimum Indian educational qualifications which will alone secure for him exemption from the preliminary entrance or matriculation examination of the University or College where he is to study. The next point is to ensure as far as possible that admission has been definitely obtained before he leaves India, and that the exact nature and length of the degree or course, or of the professional or practical training which is to be pursued, is fully understood. It is because of the astonishing neglect of precautions of this kind that so many young men are allowed to leave home and to cross the seas on a venture which often brings only anxiety and deep disappointment to parents and guardians, and, in the case of the students themselves, leads only too often to failure and sometimes to disaster.

10. But there is another side to the picture, and this is represented by the increasing number of students who come to this country well equipped with at least the necessary preliminary qualifications, who know exactly what they wish to do, who start on their course of study and training without delay, and who eventually do the utmost credit to themselves and to the University or College or similar institution which they have joined. For such students there is always, within the limits of the accommodation available, a ready welcome, and it is a thousand pities that their chances of admission to the best Universities and Colleges are sometimes prejudiced and hampered by the many applications which reach these institutions from poorly equipped and educationally unfitted students.

11. The educational and personal qualifications of an Indian student are always very carefully considered (as are, of course, those of all applicants) by the authorities of the institution to which he is applying for admission. But, at the present time, applications are scanned with perhaps more than usual care because of the large number of applications, much beyond the accommodation available, that are still being received by all the British Universities and Colleges. In such circumstances it is only natural that the first selections should be made from those students who possess the highest preliminary and other qualifications, and are well prepared with a scheme of study leading definitely to a degree or diploma.

12. Reference was made in our last Report to the pressure on the accommodation of British Universities which has been a marked feature since the end of the war in 1918. This pressure was mainly due to the presence of a large number of ex-service students, of whom, during 1920-21, there were no less than 11,512 in attendance at the various British Universities and Colleges. These will, of course, gradually complete their courses, and the number of such students for 1921-22 is given as close upon 8,000. But the pressure is still heavy, as may be seen from the following figures of the returns of full-time students (men and women) in attendance at Universities and University Colleges of Great Britain in receipt of Treasury grant:—

Continued pressure on educational institutions.

	1913-14.	1921-22.
England	10,808	21,242
Wales	1,230	2,712
Scotland	8,419	11,409
	<u>20,457</u>	<u>35,363</u>

The present attendance of full-time students is, therefore, still nearly 75 per cent. above the pre-war level, and the University Grants Committee express the opinion that the student population of the Universities is likely to remain permanently at a very much higher level than prevailed before the war.

13. These figures are, therefore, of considerable importance in regard to the admission of Indian students, and should be carefully borne in mind by all applicants. In effect, they mean, as has been stated above, that the Universities and Colleges are now obliged to sift and select applications most carefully, and that in consequence students from India whose preliminary qualifications are weak stand little chance of being accepted. Much disappointment and annoyance would be saved if this were remembered.

14. The desirability of getting into as close touch as possible with the Universities was emphasised by the late High Commissioner in his evidence before the Lytton Committee, and accordingly the Joint Secretaries have again paid personal visits to many of the Universities during the period under review.

Visits to Universities.

15. During October 1922 Dr. Quayle visited most of the Scotch Universities. Whilst at Edinburgh, the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alfred Ewing, kindly entertained him at luncheon, where he had the opportunity of meeting the Deans of the various Faculties, as well as many Professors and Heads of Departments. On this and subsequent occasions, when he had discussions with the Vice-Chancellor and the Deans, no doubt was left in his mind that the University of Edinburgh was prepared to do its utmost for the Indian students, of whom there are always a large number in the various Faculties. Means of ensuring that Indian students should benefit as much as possible from the social life and activities of the University were carefully discussed. There is no system of registered lodgings at Edinburgh, though Indian students who have been comfortably housed during their stay at the University pass on the knowledge to their successors, whilst the Deans of the Faculties are always ready to give advice in this matter, as is also, of course, Dr. Mackenzie, the Local Adviser.

Edinburgh.

16. It was gratifying to learn that the University, far from regarding the post of Local Adviser as unnecessary and superfluous, are satisfied that Dr. Mackenzie is able to render real assistance to students who come to consult him, and, indeed, ways and means are shortly to be considered whereby the University may satisfy themselves that the Indian students at Edinburgh, in common with other students from overseas, obtain suitable lodgings and have at their disposal the necessary advice and assistance in regard to their studies in a more effective manner than has heretofore, under existing conditions, been possible. Any steps which the University may ultimately decide to take in this direction will doubtless be warmly welcomed and appreciated by parents and guardians in India and elsewhere.

17. At the kind invitation of Mr. Williams, the capable and courteous Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. Hostel for Indian Students, the Joint Secretary paid a visit, and had an opportunity of inspecting the large and commodious rooms of the hostel and of meeting many of the prominent students in residence there.

18. It is interesting to note that in December an inter-debate with the Indian Association, the first of its kind in the history of the Union, was held in the hall of the Union. The members of the Indian Association, it is recorded in "The Student" (the Edinburgh University Magazine), attended in excellent numbers to support their delegates, and the President of the Union expressed the hope that there would be other inter-debates between the Societies. This debate augurs well for the active and useful participation of the Indian students in the corporate life of the University, the necessity for which cannot be over-emphasised if they are to get the best out of their stay in Edinburgh.

St. Andrews.

19. At St. Andrews Dr. Quayle met Principal Ervine, and at Dundee Principal Mackay, both of whom spoke encouragingly of the Indian students who make their way to this ancient University by the Northern Sea. The majority of Indian students at present enrolled at the University of St. Andrews are attached to the Faculty of Engineering at the Constituent University College, Dundee, and Principal Mackay mentioned the interesting fact that, as a rule, he had found no difficulty in securing practical training for them. A registered list of University lodgings is kept, and there was little difficulty in securing them comfortable homes at a reasonable cost.

Aberdeen.

20. At Aberdeen Dr. Quayle had the advantage of a long discussion with the Principal and Vice-Chancellor, Sir George Adam Smith, whose acquaintance and connection with India has long led him to take a most sympathetic view of the aims and ambitions of Indian students, of whom there are at present about a dozen on the books of the University, chiefly in the Faculties of Medicine and Science. Pressure on accommodation during the war and post-armistice years had compelled the authorities, though with reluctance, to limit the number of admissions, especially to the Faculty of Medicine, but they were now prepared to welcome well-qualified Indian students in all Faculties, especially to that of Commerce, which affords a degree course likely to be attractive to Indian students. Living, at this most northerly of the British Universities, is probably as cheap as anywhere, good board and lodgings costing from 30s. to £2 a week.

21. Sir George Adam Smith strongly emphasised a most important aspect of the coming of Indian students to this country, when he gave it as his carefully considered opinion that it was most desirable that they should always, as far as possible, spend at least their undergraduate and formative years in their own country, that is to say, in the surroundings and environment where they are going to spend their lives. The picked men and the graduates who had taken a good degree in India would, of course, always be welcome.

22. At Glasgow Dr. Quayle saw Sir Donald MacAlister, the Principal and Vice-Chancellor, who expressed himself well satisfied with the industry and conduct of the Indian students. He was careful to point out that there was no discrimination in any way against them, the general scheme of admission, applicable to all students, being in an order of priority based on (1) educational qualifications (*e.g.*, students in full possession of the Certificate of Fitness or of Indian qualifications immediately entitling them to the Certificate); (2) seniority in age, with due allowance for ex-service men. Mr. Brown, the Local Adviser to Indian Students, is officially recognised by the University, and the new Moslem Society which has just been established had invited him to become Honorary President.

Attitude of
Scottish Universities towards
Indian students.

23. Dr. Quayle returned from this tour with the definite impression that the Scotch Universities were prepared to welcome the well-qualified Indian student and to provide him with all the facilities available, but that they wished to discourage as strongly as possible the all too prevalent type of student who comes to this country with little or no previous qualifications, and thus wastes his own time and his parents' money as well as in many cases exhausting the patience of Professors and teachers. Everywhere there was evinced a genuine desire (especially at Edinburgh, where, owing to the large number of Indian students reading there, the problem is much more pressing than at the other Universities) that these students should recognise for themselves that it is not sufficient to enrol solely to obtain a degree or diploma, but that they should make every effort to play their due part in the social and corporate life of the College.

24. It was everywhere emphasised that Indian students who are prepared to do this, especially those who try to take an active part in the University games and athletics, find no difficulty in mixing freely, and making friends with, their fellow-students, and at Edinburgh one of the Professors spoke with real appreciation of students who had joined the harriers or who played good tennis. There seems to be no reason why the majority of Indian students should not share in games of some kind, as in this way, apart from the undoubted benefit to their health, and without neglecting their special studies, they can gain, through the constant co-operation and intercourse with their fellow-students which sports and pastime entail, valuable training and experience which will serve them in good stead when they have gone down.

25. Visits have also been paid to the Universities of Birmingham and Bristol, to Birmingham. University College, Aberystwyth, in addition to shorter visits from time to time to Oxford and Cambridge. At Birmingham, Principal Grant Robertson takes a keen interest in the Indian students, and a branch of the East and West Society has been formed, which helps to bring them into more constant touch with their fellow-students.

26. At University College, Aberystwyth, there are about a dozen Indian students Aberystwyth. in residence, the majority being in the Department of Agriculture. Principal Davies, expressed himself well satisfied with their work and conduct, and with the fact that they take an active part in all phases of the College life and activities. The Joint Secretary, during his visit, had the pleasure of entertaining them to tea, when there were also present the President of the Students' Representative Council, the captains of the various athletic teams, with other prominent students, and a most pleasant and interesting discussion on College topics followed.

27. In the middle of March, Mr. Sen paid visits to Bristol University, to Clifton Bristol. College and to Oxford. At Clifton College there are a few Indian boys, one of whom is our ward, and a consultation was held as to his future course of study. Indian boys have always had special kindness and attention shown to them at this well-known public school, and it was gratifying to learn from the Headmaster how happy and contented they were.

28. At Bristol, Mr. Sen had an opportunity of meeting and discussing several matters of importance with Professor Wertheimer, the Head of the Faculty of Engineering at the Merchant Venturers' College, and he was glad to hear that most of the Indian students were making good and satisfactory progress. Professor Wertheimer emphasised the fact that the information forwarded by the Students' Department was always most useful and helpful, and had undoubtedly facilitated the admission of the students now at the College.

29. An important point discussed was the urgent necessity for a residential hostel for our students from India, as they sometimes find it difficult to secure suitable lodgings, and a few of them have been obliged to live in hotels, which, besides being expensive, is not always conducive to study work. A branch of the East and West Society has been formed at the University, the success of which owes much to the kindness and hospitality of Professor Leonard, M.A., Head of the Modern History Department, and of Mr. C. M. MacInnes, B.A., formerly of Balliol College, Oxford, a Lecturer in that Department.

30. From Bristol Mr. Sen proceeded to Oxford, where he was able to discuss Oxford. various matters with the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Farnell, with Sir Herbert Warren, the President of Magdalen College, and with Sir Montagu Burrows, the Secretary to the Oriental Delegacy, and where he found on every side evidence of a real interest in the welfare of our students, and a desire to give them all possible assistance, so that they may get the best out of their Oxford life. It was specially gratifying to learn that the two of our undergraduates who are at Magdalen, which has only within the last two or three years opened its doors to Indian students, are doing well, and it was evident that the President continues to take a keen interest in the careers of our Oxford students.

31. In November, Mr. Gaster, Assistant to the Joint Secretaries, visited Leeds and Sheffield. At these places questions relating to practical training in leather, Leeds and Sheffield. textiles and cutlery were discussed with the Heads of the Departments concerned, and general questions concerning Indian students were talked over with the Registrars.

At both Leeds and Sheffield there was evidence of a real desire to help Indian students in every way, but both Universities laid emphasis upon the necessity of good preliminary qualifications, and also of submitting full particulars and certificates when making application for admission.

Views of English Universities.

32. The remarks made in paras. 23-24 as to the general attitude of the University of Scotland towards the admission of Indian students may be taken to reflect the views of most of the English Universities. As was said in our last Report, there is, as a rule, not the slightest difficulty in securing admission for Indian students fully qualified to start upon their course of study without delay. But it was constantly impressed upon the Joint Secretaries during their visits to the Universities that it is the unqualified applicants who are not wanted, simply because they are not likely to do much credit either to the University or to themselves. This discrimination is, of course, applicable to all candidates, of whatsoever nationality. Everywhere it was gratifying to hear of Indian students who were doing good work in their special line of study, and thus giving every satisfaction to the College or institution they had joined.

33. Experience has now proved conclusively the high value of ensuring personal contact between the Joint Secretaries of the Students' Department and the Professors or Heads of Departments under whom our students, once they have gained admission, have got to carry on their studies. Difficulties of various kinds, which might need a long interchange of correspondence before they can be decided, are often definitely settled after a short talk with the Principal or Professor concerned. It ought to be placed on record that nowhere has there been found any trace of prejudice against Indian students, or any tendency to discriminate against them in any way. The tests of admission applied in their case are identical with those applicable to all students, and once admitted, the same interest is taken in their welfare as in those of the other students, or, rather, it would perhaps be better to say that every effort is made to see to it that they mix freely and fully with their fellow-students and that they themselves, for their part, see to it that they do not unduly neglect those obligations which naturally follow when a student is ready to identify himself with the *esprit de corps* of his University or College. It is a matter for regret that some students do not appear to realise that they have most often only themselves to blame if they complain, as they sometimes do, of a sense of loneliness or segregation. If they are content to identify themselves with the corporate activities, and to play their due part in debates or games, &c., they will soon find that their fellow-students will give them a ready and generous welcome.

Women students.

34. The remarks in the preceding paragraphs apply in the main to the men students. It is now necessary to say a few words about the women students, who, it is interesting to note, are beginning to come to this country in increased numbers for University or higher education. The many difficulties in the way of securing their admission to Universities and Colleges in this country are no doubt fully recognised by parents and guardians, and the most definite arrangements should always be made before the student leaves India, not only in regard to admission to a suitable University or College, but also for her admission to a hostel (if such is attached to the particular institution selected), or to a suitable and well recommended family where she can be comfortable and happy during her stay here. The Department has already been able to be of considerable assistance in this respect, and it will always be ready to place its information and advice at the disposal of parents in India who contemplate sending their daughters to a British University.

Indian boys.

35. The same considerations apply to some extent to young Indian boys, who are likewise being sent in increasing numbers to this country for education at preparatory or public schools. The Department has under its personal guardianship a number of these boys, who have either been placed with tutors or are at present in preparatory or public schools, whilst enquiries are frequently being received from parents who wish similar facilities to be arranged for their sons. The opportunity may perhaps be taken to remark in this connection that it would appear to be a matter for the most serious consideration of the Educational Authorities in India whether the time is not ripe for the establishment and development in India itself of such a type of public school education as would render it unnecessary for Indian boys to be completely separated from their parents for a number of years, and thus be deprived of those home and family influences essential to them at that period in their lives.

36. There appears to be an impression in India that the cost of living in this country has fallen considerably, and in consequence parents and guardians sometimes seem inclined to reduce the allowances which have hitherto been made to their sons. It cannot be too strongly pointed out that the fall in the cost of living is more apparent than real, and it can hardly be doubted that a number of students have thus been put to severe hardship owing to the fact that their allowances have been reduced and had proved insufficient.

Cost of living in
United Kingdom

37. This may account for the fact that perhaps a larger number than usual have had to appeal to the Department for financial assistance or for advice in the matter of securing funds from India. The Department is not in a position to give any financial assistance to such applicants, as it has no funds at its disposal for this purpose. But it does its best to help these students by directing them to suitable agencies, such as the Distressed Indian Students' Aid Committee, and, if necessary, by representing the facts of the case to the parents or guardians in India.

38. During the period under review the Department has had brought to its notice a larger number than usual of students who have fallen seriously ill, and it would be well to take this opportunity of once again emphasising the great importance of ensuring, by a strict medical examination before the boy leaves India, that he is likely to be able to stand the rigours of the British climate. In addition, parents would do well to instruct their sons to have themselves medically examined periodically in this country. If this were done, much distress and anxiety would be saved to parents in India, as there is no doubt that during the past few years a certain number of young men have come to this country from India who were not physically fit to stand the climate, with the result that they have broken down seriously in health, and they have had to go back without securing a degree or other training for which they came.

Health of
students.

39. We might here draw attention to the fact that the Department also serves as a Bureau of Information where students who care to call may consult the regulations and syllabuses of all the Universities, University Colleges and educational institutions in Great Britain, and can there make themselves acquainted with the necessary courses, fees to be paid, and conditions to be fulfilled, in regard to any special courses of study or training they desire.

40. During the year many enquiries were received from Indian Advisory Committees and from private persons as to the educational facilities available, and to the average cost of living, &c., at the various University centres in Germany. It was therefore considered advisable that Mr. Gaster, Assistant in the Department, whilst on the Continent, should visit various towns in Germany, including Hamburg, Berlin, Leipzig, Dresden, Munich and Stuttgart. The special matters involved were discussed with the various University and Government authorities, when it was ascertained that suitably qualified Indian students would not have any difficulty in securing admission to the Universities, provided they secured the necessary police permission to remain in Germany, though there might be some difficulty in obtaining this permission, especially in Prussia and Bavaria. The preliminary qualifications required are invariably high, and students who had not secured an Indian degree, or at least worked up to it, would find it most difficult to secure admission to a University. Facilities for practical training are, no doubt, available in some branches of industry, but not perhaps to the extent which is sometimes imagined.

Conditions in
Germany.

41. Owing to the fluctuations from day to day in the rate of exchange and to the unsettled conditions of the country, it is scarcely practicable to say anything very definite about the cost of living, but the latest information tends to show that it is now approximating to world prices. Students who desire to go to Germany for study or training would be well advised to make the fullest possible preliminary enquiries both as to their chances of admission and as to their probable expenses.

WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT.

42. Although a broad survey of the work of the Department shows that the number of students arriving, and with whom we have been in touch, has remained approximately the same, yet it would seem, from various indications, that the post-war rush has now finally subsided, and that the year under review will be approximately an average year for the future.

Work of Depart-
ment, 1922-23.

	1921-22.	1922-23.
1. Total number of students interviewed	1,223	1,125
2. Total number of newly-arrived students included in 1	129	126
3. Total number of new students accommodated at 21, Cromwell Road, on arrival... ..	138	127
4. Letters received	10,113	7,982
5. Letters despatched	9,004	7,261
6. Total number of cases in which offers of admission were obtained from educational institutions	181	151

43. One hundred and thirty-nine students were in the charge of the Joint Secretaries during the year, including 90 Government Scholars and 9 Sussex Trust Scholars, 11 Mysore Scholars and 1 Kashmir Scholar. The money administered on behalf of students under guardianship during the period 1st April 1922 to 31st March 1923 amounted to £11,944, besides a further amount of £5,656 administered by the Local Advisers at Manchester, Edinburgh and Glasgow on behalf of 18 students under their guardianship.

44. During the year promises of admission to educational institutions (other than Oxford and Cambridge) were obtained for 118 students out of 132 applicants. Of the remaining 14, no decision had been received in 4 cases by the end of the year, 1 application had been withdrawn, and in only 9 cases could no offer of admission be obtained. Of this latter number, 6 were refused by the institution concerned because of the insufficient educational qualifications of the applicant, 1 wished to enter a College where there was no vacancy, and in the remaining 2 cases, one student had returned to India and the other could not be traced.

45. The Engineering Adviser to the Students' Department reports that 44 new students consulted him this year, as compared with 53 during the previous year, and he attributes this reduction chiefly to the growing realisation in India of the costliness of an English engineering education and training. Of this 44, 12 were graduates, 12 had passed the Intermediate, 11 were matriculates, and 9 had nothing more than their school education. Of the 44 new students who arrived, 11 came for Civil Engineering, 8 for Mechanical, 6 for Electrical, 1 for Mining Engineering, 2 for Automobile Engineering, and 16 for Railway Traffic training. The Engineering Adviser points out that students who graduate in either Science or Engineering before leaving India are in an advantageous position for beginning their studies in this country, a fact which should always be most carefully borne in mind. In any case, the Intermediate examination at least should be passed before leaving India.

46. The comparative stagnation which has prevailed in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering during the past two or three years seems to be giving place to renewed activity, and hence it has been possible to secure practical training in Engineering for 27 students. The following list shows the branches of training and the number of students in each:—

Mechanical Engineering, ordinary	2 students.
" " locomotive	2 "
Electrical Engineering, ordinary	7 "
" " hydro-electric	1 student.
Civil Engineering	2 students.
Technology and Metallurgy	1 student.
Railway Traffic	12 students.

During the year Mr. Campion gave 146 interviews to students; his correspondence amounted to about 770 letters received and written.

Railway Traffic
Training.

47. Mr. Campion again draws attention to the increased number of applications for training in the Traffic Department of the English railways, and points out that many of the applicants, although they eventually secure this training, do not possess sufficient educational qualifications, and have no reasonable prospect of employment in the officer class on an Indian railway. This raises a question which has come into prominence during the current year. Up to the end of 1921-22, although admission had been secured for various individual students no comprehensive arrangement could

be made with English railways, as they were then in the process of amalgamation into four main groups. This new grouping was completed by 1st January 1923, and negotiations are now being carried on between this Office and the Ministry of Transport with a view to securing a regular channel whereby such applications can be dealt with.

48. It is, however, a matter for grave doubt whether training of this kind, which can be obtained by well-qualified students, as well as those with little or no preliminary qualification, serves any useful purpose, and we wish to place on record our definite opinion that such training, when secured, leads only too often into a blind alley, seeing that in the majority of cases there is little or no assurance of definite employment when the young man concerned returns to India.

49. The Engineering Adviser also points out that there is an impression amongst applicants for practical training that, if accepted by a firm, they are entitled, as "student apprentices," to receive wages from the manufacturers. It is true that a few of the leading firms are prepared to pay weekly wages or allowances of from 10s. to 15s. to their apprentices, after they have satisfied themselves of their efficiency and usefulness, but this is by no means an invariable practice, and it is of course a matter for the sole consideration of the firms concerned.

PROVINCIAL LOCAL ADVISERS.

50. The Local Adviser at Edinburgh reports that the total number of Indian students matriculated at the University between 1st October 1922 and 31st March 1923 is 135, of whom 2 are post-graduate (for Ph.D. and M.D. respectively), 7 are non-graduating students, 23 are in the Faculty of Medicine, and 103 in the Faculties of Arts, Science and Law. Besides the above-mentioned, there are between 15 and 20 students at the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, 2 in the Dental Hospital, and 2 in the Heriot-Watt College. Many of these students have been in touch with the Local Adviser on their arrival and subsequently. Edinburgh.

51. He further states that the volume of correspondence received at Edinburgh through the office of the High Commissioner, and also directly from persons in India, remains very considerable. The number of applications for admission was 43, 36 being received through the High Commissioner's office and 7 being sent direct to the Local Adviser, and of these offers of admission were secured in 40 cases. There have also been many enquiries concerning the Heriot-Watt College, the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, and the Dental Hospital, and in all cases the information asked for and the appropriate pamphlets were supplied.

52. Thirteen students were under guardianship, excluding two Government scholars; of these three have returned to India, one, Mr. Samuel, after graduating as M.A. and B.Sc. (Agriculture). During the year the number of students under guardianship has been greater than ever before, and has necessarily involved more work and the administration of larger sums of money, the total amount received during the year being £3,416 6s. 3d. In most cases remittances have been sent by the parents or guardians in good time, but the Local Adviser points out that there are still cases of delay, whereby the students concerned are often obliged to run into debt, and are thus involved in worries and difficulties which are bound to have an adverse effect on their studies and training. Guardianship.

53. A new Ordinance has been passed instituting degrees of Bachelor of Science and Doctor of Science in Technical Chemistry. The course will last not less than four academical years, and there will be a first examination in Chemistry (1), Mathematics, Physics (1), and a final examination in Physics (2), Chemistry (2), Chemistry (3), Engineering, including Engineering Drawing, general Chemical Technology, the special branch or branches of Technical Chemistry, and Business Organisation and Costing. The Degree of D.Sc. Technical Chemistry will be open to graduates in Technical Chemistry five years after graduation. New Ordinance instituting degrees of B.Sc. and D.Sc. in Technical Chemistry.

54. A new Ordinance has also been passed dealing with degrees of Bachelor of Science and Doctor of Science in Agriculture. It lays down that Honours degrees candidates must attend courses of not less than four academical years, three of which New Ordinance instituting B.Sc. and D.Sc. in Agriculture.

must be spent at Edinburgh. The Degree of B.Sc. can therefore now be obtained in (1) Pure Science, (2) Engineering, (3) Mining Metallurgy, (4) Public Health, (5) Agriculture, (6) Forestry, (7) Veterinary Science, or (8) Technical Chemistry.

55. The Local Adviser also draws attention to the new regulations of the General Medical Council that before registration all medical students must pass an examination in Physics and Chemistry. The necessary courses are being provided at the University.

56. It is interesting to note that Dr. Hardikar, President of the Edinburgh Indian Association, has been appointed honorary assistant in the Department of Materia Medica.

57. In conclusion, the Local Adviser refers to the good effects ensuing from the visit of Dr. Quayle in October 1922, and his conversations with the Principal, Sir Alfred Ewing, and with other authorities of the University.

Glasgow.

58. The Local Adviser at Glasgow reports that the total number of students at Glasgow University and the Royal Technical College is 63, 53 of whom are matriculated students at the Faculty of Engineering at the University or Royal Technical College. During the year 46 applications for admission were received by the Local Adviser; of these, a certain number was accepted in June and the list of acceptances was then closed, but in September, partly because of withdrawals and partly because of an impending change in regulations, which would probably exclude a large number of Indian students in October 1923, a supplementary list of acceptances was issued, and the total number was thus brought up to 42. Of these 42, 4 withdrew, and 22 did not communicate with the University, although places were kept for them, and the actual admissions, therefore, numbered 16. Eight students graduated in Theoretical Science, one obtained his M.A., one, Mr. G. B. Nandal, obtained the second "Walker" prize in the Senior Engineering classes, and took second place in the special examination for the George Harvey prize, with such high marks that a special prize was awarded to him.

New Ordinance instituting four year course in Engineering.

59. It is anticipated that a new Ordinance insisting on a four-year course in Engineering will be in force in October 1923. Under the suggested regulations no student would be admitted to a class qualifying for graduation until he has obtained a complete certificate of fitness from the Scottish Universities Entrance Board, and will not, as has sometimes been the case, be admitted provisionally, subject to his passing the examination later.

60. The Local Adviser also refers to the alteration in the regulation requirements of the General Medical Council referred to in para. 55 above.

61. Four students have been under guardianship during the current year, and the total amount of money administered on their behalf was £1,048 19s. 6d.

Manchester.

62. In October 1922 Mr. James Moir resigned his appointment as Local Adviser and was succeeded by Dr. J. K. Wood.

63. Dr. Wood reports that there are now 42 students in attendance, 30 of whom are studying in the Faculty of Technology. These include 2 Government Scholars and 1 Mysore Scholar; 1 student is under guardianship. Of 30 Technological Students, 1 obtained the Degree of M.Sc. in paper manufacture in July 1922, and 2 others graduated; of the Science Students, 1 graduated with Honours in Engineering. There is one student under guardianship.

64. During the year 20 applications from Indian students were received through the High Commissioner's office, of whom 16 were offered admission in the academic year, 1 was refused admission owing to lack of accommodation in the Department which he desired to enter, 1 was not qualified to enter upon the course which he desired to take, and 10 were applications for admission for the session commencing in October 1923. It is, however, noted that, of the 16 students who were offered admission, only 2 presented themselves for enrolment. The Local Adviser adds that the Indian students as a whole have taken much keener interest in the social and athletic life of the College during the past year than has been the case in former years. Many of them are members of the University and College teams.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

65. Applications for admission to Oxford and Cambridge are still very numerous, and greatly in excess of the number of vacancies.

66. At Oxford the total number of applicants for October 1921 on the list of the Delegacy for Oriental Students, which closed on 31st March 1921, was 52 (including Burmese), of which 38 came through the Department; 24 were accepted, of whom 20 came through the Department. There were also 7 I.C.S. probationers and 9 Forestry probationers admitted to Oxford. Oxford admissions.

67. It is interesting to note that for the three terms the total number of Oriental students who were members of Oxford University was 173, 167, 161, of which Indian students were 149, 142, 139 respectively. The Secretary to the Oriental Delegacy points out that this preponderance of Indians is intelligible, since "the organisation as regards Indians is far more complete, that is, much more is known of the Indian candidates, their qualifications and finances, thanks to the help given by the High Commissioner's office and the Advisory Committees in India." There are four Indian women students at Oxford, and the Secretary to the Delegacy expresses the hope that this number will, in the interests of India, be largely increased in the future. Indian students in residence.

68. It seems clear, however, that recent statutes are designed to ensure a high standard of educational qualifications before admission can be secured; and students who are not entitled to Junior status under the new Statute will find it difficult to secure acceptance, since Colleges are not always prepared to consider applications from men who have not yet passed or obtained exemption from Responsions. New conditions of admission.

69. Under the new Statute for Junior and Senior status, it is laid down that either Latin or Greek or French or German must be included in the Indian degree course if it is to be approved by the Hebdomadal Council. It is understood that this special requirement is to be insisted upon, because it is considered that students reading for Law or History or Economics, &c., should be acquainted with Latin or with some modern European language, if they are to be efficiently equipped for their special studies. These requirements may create temporary difficulties in India, but it is felt that these should in course of time be capable of adjustment.

70. In the schools the record of Indian students is satisfactory, without being brilliant. There are few first classes, but generally the research work of the Government Scholars receives high and merited praise. It is gratifying to note that many of our students at Oxford are playing hockey and tennis, and that some of them have been included in their College teams.

71. During the year Mr. E. H. Walsh, Secretary to the Oriental Delegacy at Oxford, was compelled, on account of ill-health, to resign his position, and the work was again taken over temporarily by Sir Montagu Burrows. Mr. H. S. Williamson, of Christ Church, has now been appointed Secretary to the Delegacy.

72. At Cambridge the total number of applicants for admission through the Department was 46, out of which 11 secured admission. In addition, 2 Government Scholars and 6 I.C.S. probationers were admitted. Cambridge admissions.

73. The total number of Indian students in residence was 151, including 16 Burmese. During the year 53 Indian students sat for the Tripos, 11 were placed in the First Class, 13 in the Second and 22 in the Third, this showing a higher percentage of Firsts than for last year. Seven students took "Specials," obtaining 1 First, 3 Seconds and 3 Thirds (2 students took two parts each). Two students took and obtained Diplomas in Anthropology and Physiology, 1 in Agriculture, 7 in Tropical Medicine, 2 in Public Health, 3 in Radiology and Electrology. Six students obtained Scholarships or increases in their Scholarships, 8 obtained Prizes, and the Bhowanagar Medal was awarded to Mr. A. N. Shah, of Queen's College. There were 19 Research students, and 5 students were granted the Ph.D. for Research. Indian students in residence.

74. The number of students under the guardianship of the Secretary to the Inter-Collegiate Indian Students' Committee was 30, including 11 Government Scholars, and the funds held on their behalf amounted to £4,212 2s. 2d.

75. There have been no radical changes in the Regulations.

76. During the year many Indian students have distinguished themselves in sport. There are 2 Tennis Blues, 2 Half-Blues, 6 College Colours from the College

Firsts and 11 College Colours Association Firsts, 2 Boxing Blues and 2 College Colours at Cricket. Among the cricketers Mr. S. S. Saravan has played many times for the University team this session, and on many occasions has distinguished himself in University matches as well as in College, and frequently plays for local teams in Cambridge town.

INDIAN ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

77. The Indian Advisory Committees' Reports, which are forwarded every year, show a general decline in the work after the post-war pressure, and thus reflect a return to what may be considered normal conditions. It is interesting to note that at least three Committees have now women members.

78. On 31st March 1923 the Advisory Committees were constituted as follows :—

Ajmer.—Secretary, L. T. Watkins, Esq., Rajputana, Ajmer.

Allahabad, United Provinces.—Secretary, P. N. Saprū, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, The University, Allahabad.

Bombay.—Secretary, Professor F. M. Dastur, M.A., University Buildings, Bombay.

Calcutta, Bengal.—Secretary, Professor J. C. Coyajee, B.A., LL.B., Esq., 7, College Square, Calcutta.

Dacca.—Secretary, B. N. Das, Esq., M.A., Dacca.

Delhi.—Secretary, S. N. Mukarji, Esq., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

Gauhati, Assam.—Secretary, J. Barooah, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Gauhati.

Lahore, Punjab.—Secretary, Kunwar Dalip Singh, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, Lahore, Punjab.

Madras.—Secretary, A. Davies, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Madras, W.

Nagpur.—Secretary, S. R. Pandit, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Nagpur.

Patna.—Secretary, Sri Narayanan Sahay, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Patna College.

Ujmere-Merwara. 79. The Committee reports that 10 students have applied for advice during the year but none have proceeded abroad, and this is attributed in part to the insistence laid upon the desirability of first obtaining in India the necessary preliminary qualification for obtaining exemption from Matriculation or similar entrance examination in this country.

Allahabad. 80. The Annual Report refers, firstly, to the retirement of Mr. R. K. Sorabji on 21st April 1922, and pays a tribute to his work during the last 12 years. We would take the opportunity of expressing our own recognition of the help and assistance which has been received by this Department from Mr. Sorabji during his long connection with it. It is interesting to note that this Report shows increased work during the current year, there being 325 enquiries as compared with 251 last year. It is desired to draw attention to the significant fact that during the last two years a large number of enquiries have been made with regard to the conditions of life in American and Japanese Universities, while a fair number of applicants require information with regard to German institutions, though only one appears definitely to have gone there. Enquiries about engineering have been the most popular, while those relating to Indian Civil Service were surprisingly few.

Bihar and Orissa. 81. This Committee has held two meetings during the period under review, when it was decided that the Secretary should obtain information about conditions of study in America, Germany and Japan, so as to be in a position to give advice when consulted about the Universities of these countries. Twenty-six students applied to the Secretary for information during the year, and of these four eventually proceeded to England.

Bombay. 82. During the current year the term of office of the Committee appointed in 1919 expired and a new Committee was formed. A noteworthy development is reflected by the inclusion of a lady, Miss Gulbai Bahadurji, whilst it is also interesting to observe that Dr. R. N. Cooper, who was a Government Scholar in England up till 1920, is now a member of the Committee.

83. During the year 65 applications for admission to institutions in England were dealt with, and the total number of students who applied for information was

763, as opposed to 755 last year. Of the 65 who applied for admission in England 45 were successful, 5 were rejected, and 15 were still under consideration at the date of the publication of the Report. Of the 5 who were rejected 3 were for admission to Cambridge and 2 for training in railway administration, the refusals in these cases being due either to lack of accommodation at the desired institutions or to the inefficiency of the preliminary qualifications of the students concerned. The largest number of enquiries dealt with engineering, and there was a perceptible reduction in the enquiries for the Indian Civil Service.

84. The Committee acknowledged the assistance they have received from the London Office, and quote especially the trouble taken to obtain information as to the facilities for Indian students existing in German Universities. The Committee also express pleasure at the manner in which students make inquiries, and the spirit in which they receive the advice and information provided for them.

85. During the year a certain amount of reconstruction has taken place, and special attention may be drawn to the appointment by the Government of Bengal of Miss M. Oltan, of the Association of British Universities (Women) in India, as a member of the Committee. Professor J. C. Coyajee was for a certain time engaged on his work on the Indian Fiscal Commission, and Mr. J. W. Holme, M.A., officiated for him; he resumed his work, however, on the 10th July 1922. Calcutta.

86. The Secretary's report refers to the fact that the Committee have been able to supply useful information, not only with regard to conditions in the United Kingdom, but also regarding France, Germany and America. In so far as admission to Universities in England and Scotland is concerned, he finds that this has become largely a matter of routine, as decisions on important cases have been filed, and it is possible to tell almost immediately whether a student's academic qualifications would procure him the exemption he desires. The Secretary expresses gratitude to the Office of the High Commissioner for the constant information given.

87. The Report shows a further decrease in the number of applications, being only 257 as opposed to 298 last year, 312 interviews as opposed to 315, and letters of introduction to students about to leave for England numbered 43 as opposed to 64. This is accounted for chiefly by the fact that the post-war congestion is now at an end, and also by the decline in the value of the rupee, combined with the increase in the tuition fees for English Universities. In addition, the Committee emphasise strongly a new factor, viz., the recent opening up of the Civil Service, Educational Service and Forest Service, and other departmental services in India, which tends to lessen the desire of students to go abroad to secure qualifications which were formerly necessary. It is anticipated, however, that the decrease thus caused in the number of students proceeding abroad will, in course of time, be counteracted by an increasing inclination to secure in this country or elsewhere the necessary qualifications for a commercial and technical career.

88. The Committee rightly draws attention to the failure of certain students to take advantage of offers of admission which, after much difficulty, have been obtained for them, and also to an apparently increasing desire of students to proceed to America and Germany.

89. The Dacca Committee Report shows an increase in the number of applications which were 118 as compared with 101 of the preceding year. An interesting feature of the year was that only seven students applied for information about Legal Studies, while a large proportion asked for information regarding Engineering, Medicine and the different Services in India. As far as the Committee knows, 11 students left India during the year. Dacca.

90. There have also been many enquiries concerning America, and a growing tendency for students to go there or to Germany, chiefly due to the high cost of living in England and the difficulty in getting admission to its educational institutions. The Report refers to the difficulty of advising students about education in Germany, as "there is in that country no well-organised department like the Indian Students' Department in England to which reference may be made in case of need."

91. It is interesting to note in this Committee the presence of a lady member, Miss R. B. Verulkor, M.A., the Principal of Eaton Intermediate College.

Delhi.

92. During the year the Secretary to the Advisory Committee, Mr. S. K. Rudra, retired after 12 years' service. We would express our thanks to him for the help he has given the Department during his tenure of office. Mr. S. N. Mukerjee has taken over the duties of Secretary. Nine enquiries have been received during the year. Special reference is made to the establishment of the University of Delhi.

Madras.

93. The Secretary in his last Report drew attention to the fact that the post-war rush is probably at an end, and that there is now a return to something more like normal conditions. That this is so seems to be borne out by the current figures, as 36 students went abroad this year compared with 37 the preceding year. There has, however, been a falling off in the number of applications for advice and the consequent correspondence. Interviews were 148 as compared with 144 last year.

The Committee emphasises the necessity for students to notify the institutions in England as soon as possible if they are unable to take advantage of an offer of admission.

Nagpur.

94. This Committee completed the 13th year of its existence in February last, and during the period under review has, as usual, done much useful work.

The Secretary states that the Handbook of Information for Indian Students, recently published under the authority of the High Commissioner, has proved of immense help to the Committee in answering enquiries.

The number of applicants who sought the Committee's assistance during the year under report was 47 as compared with 50 in the previous year, whilst the number of students who are believed to have proceeded to England after consulting the Committee was 12 as compared with 8 in 1921-22.

Assam and
Lahore.

95. Up to the date of publication of this Report no reports have been received from the Assam and Lahore Advisory Committees.

GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS.

96. During the year to 31st March the total number of Scholars under the charge of the Department was, as shown by the figures given herewith, 111, including 12 from Mysore and 1 from Kashmir.

Technical Scholars :

University or College Technical Training	...	...	15
In Works or Factories	...	...	15
			— 30

University and Language Scholars :

At Oxford and Cambridge	...	...	16
At other Universities or Institutions of University standing	...	...	9
			— 25

Women :

At Oxford and Cambridge	...	...	4
At other Universities or Educational Institutions	...	...	17
			— 21

Special Scholars for Professional Training	...	...	3
Veterinary Scholars	...	...	5
Scholars receiving Grants-in-Aid	...	...	6
Holder of Sussex Trust Exhibitions and Scholarships	...	...	9
State Scholars from Mysore	...	...	11
„ „ Kashmir	...	...	1

111

97. The rates of Scholarship bonus paid have remained unchanged since the publication of the last Report.

Provinci-
alisation.

98. The period under review represents the first full year of the special activities of the Department in regard to the charge and supervision of Government Scholars since the direct control of Scholarships was taken over by the Local Governments.

The change necessarily involved a distinct departure from the old system whereby a definite number of Scholarships was annually awarded by the Government of India, as under the new conditions each Local Government is in a position to establish and award such Scholarships as may seem necessary and desirable. As uniformity of procedure in regard to the tenure of Scholarships is most desirable, with due regard, of course, to the special needs of each of the Local Governments, a circular letter was accordingly addressed to them, asking that the Rules and Regulations adopted should coincide as far as possible with the old Rules under which the Government of India Scholarships in this country were held.

99. The Local Governments for the most part have seen their way to adopt the old Rules and Regulations, and the only special point that now needs renewed emphasis is the urgent necessity for the earliest possible notification in regard to the class of Scholarship proposed to be awarded, as well as the exact qualifications of the scholars selected. Unless this is done as early as possible before the commencement of the University or College session, which usually begins in late September or early October, it is often a matter of great difficulty to secure the scholars' admission to a suitable institution, especially in the case of Oxford or Cambridge, or to arrange, in the case of Technical Scholars, for the required theoretical and practical training.

100. It has also been brought to the notice of the Local Governments that it is sometimes desirable that the exact course and place of study or training to be pursued by a scholar in this country should not be too rigidly defined and laid down in India, but should be left to the discretion of the High Commissioner, who, whilst bearing carefully in mind the exact purpose for which the Scholarship was awarded, would be in a position to decide the course best suited to the age and preliminary qualifications of the scholar, and to advise the Local Government concerned in good time.

101. Among the successes of Government Scholars during the current year must be mentioned the following:—

Successes of
Government
Scholars.

Mr. Oke	B.Sc. (Tech.), Manchester.
Miss Ali	L.M., Dublin, First place in exam.
M. P. Bhargava	City and Guilds Institute Exam., Technology of Paper Making (Final Grade), First Class Honours.
N. N. Kakati	B.Sc. (Eng.), Bristol.
Miss M. M. Kingsley	Final Honours School (English Language and Lit.), Oxford, Third Class.
Miss C. K. Kausalya	B.Sc. (Hons.), Botany, London.
R. L. Narayanan	B.Sc. (Eng.), Hons. First Class, London (in two years).
K. Sesachalam	M.Sc. (Leather), Leeds.
B. N. Banerji	Ph.D., Cambridge.
R. N. Choudhuri	Ph.D., London.
Mrs. E. Pateman... ..	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
K. C. Das Gupta	First Class in Part I. Economics Tripos, and obtained a place in I.C.S. Open Competition.
Miss I. Le Blond	Honours School of Modern Languages (Second Class) Oxford.
Miss G. H. Marchant	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
M. G. Bhagat	Hons. Exam in Pottery, Stoke-on-Trent.
G. S. Mahejane	First Part Maths. Tripos, First Class, Cambridge.
N. V. Modak	A.M.I.C.E. (Exam.).
R. G. Padhye	Master degree in Sugar, University of Audubon, Louisiana.
R. B. Rehman	Ph.D., Cambridge.
N. C. Hyper	B.Sc. Hons. (Physiology), London.
M. Iqbal	Ph.D., Cambridge.
P. K. Kaul	First in I.C.S. Open Competition; First in Inter-Collegiate Exam. in Maths., Cambridge.
M. D. Shastri	D.Phil., Oxford.
C. R. Singh	Natural Science Tripos, Cambridge, Second Class.
D. N. Sen	First Class in Inter-Collegiate Exam. in Maths., Cambridge.
A. P. B. Shastri	D.Phil., Oxford.

Facilities for practical training.

102. The position with regard to practical training has been on the whole easier, though in some branches, such as plate-glass or leather, it has been impossible to secure any facilities. Training has, however, been obtained during the current year in the following subjects, sometimes without the payment of a premium :—

Locomotive Engineering.
 Iron smelting and coke-oven products.
 Civil Engineering.
 Sugar manufacture (West Indies).
 Electrical Engineering.
 Textiles.
 Hydro-Electric Engineering.
 Pottery.
 Industrial alcohol (Copenhagen and Germany).
 Paper Manufacture.
 Soft and Hard Wood Distillation (France).
 Railway Traffic.

103. The following firms have during the current year accepted scholars and students for practical training :—

The General Manager, Southern Railway, London Bridge Station.
 " " London, Midland and Scottish Railway.
 " " London and North-Eastern Railway, Marylebone Station.
 Messrs. The English Electric Co., Ltd., Queen's House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
 " Sandycroft, Ltd., Chester.
 " Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.
 " Worthington-Simpson, Ltd., Queen's House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
 " The Macfarlan Engineering Co., Ltd., Cathcart, Glasgow.
 " Wilson, Hartnell & Co., Ltd., New Station Street, Leeds.
 The Engineer and Manager, Bristol Corporation Electricity Works, Bristol.
 Messrs. The General Electric Co.
 " The Sampson Godlee, Ltd.
 P. Palmer, Esq., M.I.C.E., Town Hall, Hastings.

In addition, various Technical Scholars whom it was necessary to send on the Continent and elsewhere for their special branch were most kindly provided with facilities by :—

Institut du Pin., near Bordeaux.
 Vignaud Frères, Limoges.
 Sir Francis Watts, Commissioner of Agriculture for the West Indies.
 Dr. Alfred Jörgensen, Copenhagen.
 Maschinenbau-Aktiengesellschaft Golzern-Grimma, Grimma-i-Sa, Germany.
 Det Danske Medicinal-og-Kemikalie Kompagni, Copenhagen.

GRANTS-IN-AID.

Conditions.

104. A sum of £500 is annually set aside for the award of grants-in-aid to students in this country whose research work or the special investigation on which they are engaged seem likely to lead to the definite advancement of knowledge, and thus to the ultimate benefit of India. The exact conditions governing the award of these grants were detailed in our last Report, when the final decision in each case rested with the Government of India. The scheme has now been transferred to the Local Governments, all of whom, with the exception of Bengal, have accepted the conditions of award and tenure originally laid down.

105. Of the three grants awarded during the year 1921-22—

- (a) Mr. R. N. Chaudhuri, who had been awarded a grant-in-aid in March 1921, applied for an extension, but the Government of Bengal were unable to accede to his request. But the Department of Scientific Research, in view of the importance of the work he had been doing, awarded him a special grant, and in due course he was successful in obtaining the degree of Ph.D. of the University of London for his thesis on the "Formation of heavy ions in gas molecules by the impact of electrons";
- (b) Mr. C. C. Desai, who was awarded a grant in the year commencing October 1921, duly pursued his studies in agricultural research at Cambridge. He also obtained a place in the I.C.S. Open Competition, 1922;
- (c) Dr. H. N. Ghose has satisfactorily completed his bacteriological research at the Pasteur Institute, Paris.

106. Mr. Mukul Chandra Dey, to whom a grant-in-aid had been awarded, succeeded in obtaining the Diploma of Fellowship of the Royal College of Art, South Kensington, and a further special grant was sanctioned by the Government of Bengal.

107. During the current year awards were made in two cases :—

New awards.

- (a) Mr. P. J. Thomas was granted £150 to enable him to complete his studies in Indian History at Balliol College, Oxford. He took the B.A. degree of the Madras University with First Class Honours, and held a research studentship of that University for two years.
- (b) Mr. S. R. Deshpande was awarded a grant of £75 in March 1923, to enable him to complete his research in Indian Economic History, being engaged at Oxford University in a thesis of "The History of the Indian Cotton Industry in the Nineteenth Century." Mr. Deshpande is a First Class B.A. of Bombay University, and also holds a Diploma of the University of Oxford in Economics and Politics, with distinction.

GUARDIANSHIP.

108. During the year 44 students have been under the guardianship of the Department (26 under that of the Joint Secretaries, 13 under the Local Adviser at Edinburgh, 4 under the Local Adviser at Glasgow, and 1 under the Local Adviser at Manchester). It is pleasing to note that, as a general rule, remittances have been arriving more regularly, though there have still been cases of difficulty. It has been found necessary, however, to insist strictly upon the deposit of £40, as required by the Guardianship Rules, and, if necessary, parents and guardians have been warned that responsibility for their sons or wards cannot be assumed and continued unless remittances are duly and regularly forthcoming. The practice of paying visits as often as possible to students under guardianship has been extended and in this way it has been found possible to keep in close personal touch with them.

109. Mr. A. C. Balaram, who has been under the guardianship of this Office since his arrival in this country, and who is now completing his studies at Leeds University, has had the unique distinction of being the first Indian to be elected as Captain of the Textile Department Boat. In addition he was awarded in 1922 the Clothworker's Scholarship of the University, and this year has been awarded the University Diploma in Textile Industries.

110. The balance held on the 31st March 1923 by the Joint Secretaries, the Local Advisers at Edinburgh, Glasgow and Manchester on account of students under guardianship was £3,937 4s. 2d.

21, CROMWELL ROAD.

111. The House Managing Committee at 21, Cromwell Road, consisted, on 31st March 1923, of the following :—

Mr. J. W. Bhore, Secretary to the High Commissioner, Chairman (nominated by the High Commissioner).

Mr. N. C. Sen.

Miss Beck, representing the National Indian Association.

The Warden (co-opted by the Committee).

Mr. H. C. Claridge (co-opted by the Committee as students' representative).

112. During the year Sir Murray Hammick, K.C.S.I., resigned in July on retirement from office on the Council of India; and the representative of the Northbrook Society on the Committee resigned as from the 31st December, when the Society removed to other quarters. Mr. G. S. Kulkarni, the students' representative, resigned when he left the house, and Mr. H. C. Claridge took his place.

113. During the year 306 students resided at 21, Cromwell Road, several more than once, as compared with 294 for last year, some students being accommodated as many as 12 times. The total number of visits for the year under review was 503, of which 127 were by new arrivals from India, 327 by students from the provinces, and 49 by students who, unable to secure suitable lodgings in London, were allowed to reside in the house. In addition, 110 students had to be refused admission owing to lack of sufficient accommodation.

Removal of
Northbrook
Society.

114. The Committee of the Northbrook Society decided to take rooms elsewhere, and on the 1st January 1923 removed to the Imperial Institute. The four rooms vacated by the Society were allocated as follows:—

The reading room was converted into a suitable study for the students, certain hours in the day being reserved for social intercourse ;
The billiard room remained a billiard room ;
The Secretary's (Northbrook Society) room and the Northbrook library were converted into bedrooms.

Accommodation is now provided for 29 students, which can be increased up to a total of 33, by the use of four emergency beds on the verandah.

115. The statement of receipts and expenditure for the year 1st April 1922 to 31st March 1923, and of the estimated receipts and expenditure for the year 1923-24, is given in Appendices II. and III. The grant to the House Committee, which was £938 in 1921-22, and was estimated at a maximum of £1,020 in 1922-23, was actually £892 6s. 9d., and this should be decreased by £47 10s. in respect of rent due from the Northbrook Society and not yet paid.

116. During the year the social activities of the house have been maintained, mostly by the National Indian Association with its gatherings on Wednesday afternoons and Friday evenings, enlivened on many occasions by music, lectures and debates. A Mock Parliament, with Dr. Quayle as Speaker, proved a great success, the students both on "The Front Benches" and elsewhere greatly enjoying the opportunity of asking "questions" and heckling the "Ministers." The National Indian Association room was on one occasion lent to the research students of London University, when they entertained their professors to tea. In addition, a farewell party was given to Sir Murray Hammick on his retirement. The Brahmo' Somaj held two of its celebrations, and the India Society two of its lectures, in the house.

PUBLICATIONS.

117. During the year the "Handbook of Information," formerly issued by the National Indian Association in conjunction with this Department, was completely re-written and published in its new form, under the authority of the High Commissioner. Favourable reports on its value and usefulness have been received from educational authorities both in India and in this country. A report on educational conditions in Germany, prepared by a member of the Department, was also circulated to the Local Governments and Advisory Committees.

LAW.

118. The number of Indian students studying at the various Inns of Court on the 31st March of this year was as follows:—

Lincoln's Inn	...	...	...	...	...	190
Middle Temple	...	...	...	...	...	292
Gray's Inn	...	...	...	...	...	97
Inner Temple	...	...	...	...	...	49

119. The new Schedule of Examinations admitting to the Bar, which requires that a student who has not taken an examination of a University in the British Dominions entitling him to a degree must pass in Latin, has now come into force, and has led to many difficulties, as the Inns have apparently resolved to enforce their new Regulations. Formal representations were addressed to the Inns and the Council of Legal Education by the High Commissioner, with a view to securing the substitution of a Classical Oriental Language for Latin, but the authorities concerned could not see their way to make the desired concession. It cannot, therefore, be too strongly impressed upon students desiring to come from India for the purpose of reading for the Bar that they must be prepared with a knowledge of Latin unless they have already taken a University degree.

120. Many students have found that the most convenient examination for satisfying the educational requirement of the Consolidated Regulations was the Preliminary Examination conducted by the Scottish Universities Entrance Board, the only difficulty arising from the fact that the Rules of the Board prescribe that an Indian student cannot take the ordinary English paper, but must take the special paper for foreign students, together with an oral examination. In view, therefore, of

the fact that students taking this "special paper" were not passing the examination "on a standard required for English students," the Inns of Court refused to recognise them as qualified under their new schedule. Representations were addressed to the Entrance Board by the Department, and it was finally decided that an Indian student might, if he so desired, take the ordinary paper in English, and not the "Special" paper (thus satisfying the Bar requirements), though it would still be necessary for him to take the oral examination.

SOCIETIES.

121. The National Indian Association continued its work during the year, and held several functions at 21, Cromwell Road. Proposals for the amalgamation of the National Indian Association with the Northbrook Society, which were approved by the National Indian Association, were not accepted by a general meeting of the Northbrook Society. National Indian Association.

122. As stated above, proposals for amalgamation with the National Indian Association were not approved by a general meeting of the Northbrook Society, and the Society finally decided to remove from 21, Cromwell Road, and left on 31st December, having taken rooms at the Imperial Institute. Northbrook Society.

123. The Distressed Indian Students' Aid Committee has continued its work during the current year, and there is still a large demand upon its somewhat slender resources. During the year ending 31st December 1922, 38 students were assisted by the Committee, as against 43 in 1921, and 40 applications were refused. The subscriptions during the year amounted to £85 14s. 2d., and the amount advanced by the High Commissioner for the current year was £200. The total liability to the Secretary of State and the High Commissioner was £1,001 14s. 7d., exclusive of the £200 advanced at the beginning of 1923. During the current year £390 5s. 7d. was repaid by students, but there is a balance due of £2,232 9s. 4d. In the "Special Fund" the balance now due remains at £162 18s. 9d. in respect of loans made to students in special circumstances due to the war, and not repaid. Distressed Indian Students' Aid Committee.

124. The Indian Gymkhana Club is now in full possession of its sports ground at Thornberry Avenue, Osterley, and has been busy with various developments during the year, limited, of course, by the funds at their disposal. Two cricket pitches and four lawn tennis courts were laid down for use during the summer season, and additional lawn tennis courts were laid down during the winter. The club is progressing excellently, and is undoubtedly providing valuable facilities for sports for Indian students. Indian Gymkhana Club.

125. The Burma Society's report shows that its work has continued successfully during the year, and that it has been possible considerably to reduce the deficit on the year's work. The remittances from Burma have, unfortunately, dropped to approximately £250, a falling-off which is attributed in great part to the depreciation in the rate of exchange. Mr. Keane resigned the Secretaryship in November 1921, and was succeeded by Mr. W. H. Tarleton. Burma Society.

126. The Indian Students' Union and Hostel, Keppel Street, is shortly giving up its present premises at Shakespeare Hut, as several houses in Gower Street have been purchased, where it is anticipated it will be able to carry on its residential and social activities. The accommodation for residents, however, will probably be substantially reduced from that available at Shakespeare Hut. Indian Students' Union and Hostel.

127. During the current year the Scholar of the Indian Women's Education Association was Miss S. Bose, who continued her studies at the University of Leeds. Unfortunately, owing to ill-health, she was compelled to return to India in November 1922, before completing her thesis for the M.Ed. Degree. Indian Women's Education Association.

128. The grant to the Association of £100 a year by the Government of India was awarded in 1918 as an experiment on certain definite conditions, but, in view of the fact that Education is now a transferred subject, the Government of India are no longer able to take the responsibility of the continuance of such a grant in the future. The matter has, however, formed the subject of correspondence between the Local Governments and the High Commissioner, and it is possible that the grant may from

year to year be continued by the Local Government from whose province the Scholar selected by the Association comes.

129. Finally, we should like to bring to the notice of the High Commissioner our sincere appreciation of the able services rendered during the year by the various members of our Department. We have continued to benefit from the most valuable advice and assistance of our Engineering Adviser, Mr. J. M. Campion, M.I.C.E., whose wide knowledge of engineering and technology generally has proved of great value to the Technical Scholars sent for special training and to the students who have consulted the Department. Valuable service has been rendered, as in the past, by Mr. J. E. Mackenzie, D.Sc., Ph.D., Mr. R. M. Brown, B.Sc., the Local Adviser at Edinburgh and Glasgow respectively. At Manchester Mr. James Moir, M.A., M.I.M.E., had unfortunately to resign his position as Local Adviser owing to ill-health, and our hearty thanks are due to Principal Mouat Jones, D.Sc., who was good enough to carry on the work pending the definite appointment of Dr. J. K. Wood who took up his duties as Local Adviser in December 1922, and has since rendered valuable assistance to the Department. It is likewise a great pleasure to acknowledge the ready and efficient help given by our Assistants, Mr. R. M. J. Knaster, B.A., and Mr. V. I. Gaster, B.A., the former of whom has also continued to give excellent service as Warden at 21, Cromwell Road. A word of praise and appreciation is also due to Mr. D. F. Bowers, the Accountant and Head of the Registry for the Department.

N. C. SEN.

THOMAS QUAYLE.

14th July, 1923.

APPENDIX I.

I.—AMOUNTS DISBURSED THROUGH THE INDIAN STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT.

(A.)—FROM INDIAN REVENUES:—	ACTUALS, 1922-23.				ESTIMATES, 1923-24.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
(1) Scholarships:—							
Allowances of Government Scholars	17,785	7	9			20,140	
Allowances, &c., of Veterinary Scholars	1,400	3	0			1,800	
Passages	1,324	12	6			1,820	
Travelling Expenses	384	12	10			1,287	
Premiums, Fees, &c.	823	7	9			1,920	
	<u>21,718</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>10(a)</u>			<u>26,967(a)</u>	
(2) Special Grants-in-Aid	387	10	0(b)			500	
(3) Grants to Educational and other bodies:—							
Grant to Oxford University for expenses for Delegacy for Oriental Students	400	0	0			400	
Grant to Cambridge University for expenses of Inter-Collegiate Indian Students' Committee... ..	497	15	4			550	
Advance to Distressed Indian Students' Aid Committee	200	0	0			200	
Indian Women's Educational Association... ..	100	0	0			—	
Burma Society	375	0	0			375	
	<u>1,572</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>4</u>			<u>1,525</u>	
(4) 21, Cromwell Road:—							
Rent, Rates and Taxes	951	2	0			955	
Repairs, Renovations, &c.	440	5	2			800(c)	
Allowance for incidental expenses	27	14	8			35	
Grant towards Law Library... ..	9	6	0			20	
Grant towards House expenses	898	4	4(d)			1,010(e)	
Telephone	7	13	5			20	
	<u>2,334</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>			<u>2,840</u>	
(B.)—FROM PRIVATE SOURCES:—				26,012	14	9	31,832
Amounts administered on behalf of Students under guardianship	11,685	5	3(f)			12,000	
Amounts administered on behalf of Students under guardianship of Local Advisers	5,655	14	11			5,500	
Amounts administered on behalf of G. P. Ghosh (Calcutta University) Scholars	259	3	3			250	
				<u>17,600</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>17,750</u>

II.—ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF INDIAN STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT.

SALARIES:—	ACTUALS, 1922-23.				ESTIMATES, 1923-24.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Office Staff	4,084	10	10(g)			4,100(g)	
Engineering Adviser	250	0	0			250	
Local Advisers at Manchester, Edinburgh and Glasgow... ..	411	9	7			400	
	<u>4,746</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>			<u>4,750</u>	
Travelling Expenses	174	19	3			225	
Postage for Engineering Adviser	2	0	0			10	
Publication, &c., of Handbook	340	10	8			50	
Sundries	26	4	3			45	
				<u>5,289</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>7(h)</u>	<u>5,080(h)</u>

(a) Divisible among the various Governments as shown below:—	ACTUALS, 1922-23.			ESTIMATES, 1923-24.	
	£	s.	d.	£	
Central	2,047	14	3	2,150	
Madras	3,439	1	9	4,825	
Bombay	3,233	16	1	3,000	
Bengal	3,496	6	5	3,790	
United Provinces	1,413	3	3	3,102	
Punjab	2,476	11	4	3,100	
Burma	2,444	13	3	3,000	
Bihar and Orissa	1,126	8	0	1,400	
Central Provinces	1,467	16	0	1,800	
Assam	572	13	6	600	
	<u>£21,718</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>£26,967</u>	

(h) A further £72 was also disbursed during the year for Grants-in-Aid, but was charged to a different head in the Accounts in accordance with letter No. 558, dated 9th May 1922, from Government of India, Education Department.

(c) This includes a special estimate of £500 for the triennial external decoration of the house, required under the terms of the lease.

(d) The actual amount paid during the financial year 1922-23 was £698 4s. 4d., but this includes £134 18s. 10d. paid in respect of March 1922, and does not include £128 1s. 3d. paid in respect of March 1923, in the financial year 1923-24. Thus it will be seen that the actual amount paid in respect of the financial year 1922-23 is £892 6s. 9d., which coincides with the grant shown in the House Accounts of 21, Cromwell Road in Appendix II.

(e) Details as to how this grant was calculated will be seen from Appendix III. This grant was originally estimated at £1,100, and included as such in the Budget 1923-24, but was since reduced to £1,010 by the House Committee. Decrease of £150 will be adjusted in the November Revision.

(f) Includes £200 from the Government of Kashmir and £100 from the Government of Mysore.

(g) Details are as follows:—	ACTUALS, 1922-23.			ESTIMATES, 1923-24.	
	£	s.	d.	£	
Two Joint Secretaries... ..	1,855	8	2	1,915	
Two Assistant Secretaries	1,284	2	10	1,250	
Clerical Staff	944	19	10	935	
	<u>£4,084</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>£4,100</u>	

(h) This, as in previous years, does not include any proportionate charge for services and staff shared with other Departments of the Office of the High Commissioner.

APPENDIX II.

21, CROMWELL ROAD.

HOUSE ACCOUNT, 1922-23.

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Boarders	1,934	0	1	Wages and Insurance	774	0	9
Meals... ..	454	4	2	Food	1,616	7	9
Northbrook Society... ..	135	0	0	Heating and Lighting	414	17	0
National Indian Association	70	0	0	Laundry	207	1	2
Library	9	6	0	Maintenance and Contingencies	489	10	10
Storage of luggage, &c.	16	6	6	Library	9	6	0
	<hr/>						
	2,618	16	9				
Grant from Indian Revenues to meet deficiency as between receipts and expenditure	892	6	9				
	<hr/>						
	£3,511	3	6		£3,511	3	6
	<hr/>				<hr/>		

APPENDIX III.

21, CROMWELL ROAD.

ESTIMATED HOUSE ACCOUNT, 1923-24.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.		
	£		£	
Boarders	2,150	Wages and Insurance	780	
Meals	450	Food... ..	1,750	
Storage of luggage, meter rent, &c.	10	Laundry	200	
Rent, National Indian Association	70	Heating and Lighting	400	
Law Library	20	Maintenance, &c.	500	
Grant from Indian Revenues to meet deficiencies as between receipts and expenditure	1,010	Contingencies	60	
		Law Library	20	
	<hr/>			
	£3,710		£3,710	
	<hr/>		<hr/>	

APPENDIX IV.

LIST OF GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS UNDER THE CHARGE OF THE INDIAN STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT, 1922-23.

Province.	Name.	Subject of Study.	Place of Study.
ASSAM	Miss P. Chaudhuri ... N. N. Kakati ...	Science Locomotive Engineering	King's College, London. Great Eastern Railway Work- shops, Leyton.
BENGAL	A. C. Chakravarti ... S. K. Chatterji ... Miss I. A. Le Blond ... A. K. Sen R. N. Choudhuri* ... H. N. Ghose* ... Miss N. Biswas ... N. P. Chakrabarti ... J. M. Das M. C. Dey (Grant-in- Aid). C. C. Dover K. C. Das Gupta ... Miss G. Marchant ... Mrs. E. Pateman ... C. Pearce Miss M. Heynes Wood S. Datta	Maths. and Natural Science Sanskrit Modern Languages ... Paper Physics Bacteriology Economics Sanskrit Iron Smelting and Coke Ovens Products. Painting Zoology Economics Medicine Medicine Civil Engineering (and Railway Carriage and Wagon building). Science Veterinary Science ...	Trinity College, Cambridge. London, Berlin and Bonn Uni- versities. Society of Home Students, Ox- ford. College of Technology, Man- chester. King's College, London. Pasteur Institute, Paris. London School of Economics. Non-Collegiate, Cambridge. Dorman, Long & Co., Redcar. Royal College of Art, Kensing- ton. Edinburgh University. Magdalen College, Oxford. Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, West London Post- Graduate College, and Paris. Royal Free Hospital, London, and Charing Cross Hospital Medical Schools. College of Estate Management, London. University College, Nottingham. Royal Veterinary College, London.
BIHAR AND ORISSA	S. K. Banerji... .. B. Mukharji... .. Miss N. B. Nayak ... A. P. B. Sastri T. D. Karmarkar ... D. N. Sen M. Z. Siddiqui ...	Locomotive Engineering Teaching Teaching Sanskrit Cutlery Mathematics Arabic	Great Central Railway, Gorton. Leeds University. Society of Home Students, Oxford. Non-Collegiate, Oxford. Sheffield University. Magdalene College, Cambridge. King's College, Cambridge.
BOMBAY	N. V. Modak C. C. Desai* Miss L. V. Benjamin... H. S. K. Bhavnagri ... Miss A. J. Dodhi ... J. R. Gaitoude G. S. Mahejane ... R. G. Padhye... .. Miss G. P. Patel ... C. H. Robertson ... P. L. Vaidya P. G. C. Malkani ... L. S. Vaidyanathan ... S. R. Deshpande* ...	Civil Engineering ... Agriculture English Dyeing and Bleaching ... Medicine Leather Mathematics Sugar Manufacture ... Medicine Medicine Sanskrit Veterinary Science ... Accountancy Indian Economic History	Borough Engineer, Hastings. Non-Collegiate, Cambridge. Society of Home Students, Ox- ford. College of Technology, Man- chester. Royal Free Hospital, London, West London Post-Graduate College. Leathersellers Company's Tech- nical College, London. St. John's College, Cambridge. America and West Indies. Royal Free Hospital, London, and West London Post- Graduate College. London Hospital. University of Paris and Brussels. Royal Veterinary College, Lon- don. London. Non-Collegiate, Oxford.
BURMA	W. E. Hardinge ... Miss A. Kamen ...	Electrical Engineering ... English	Bristol Corporation Electricity Works. King's College, London.

* Grant-in-aid.

Province.	Name.	Subject of Study.	Place of Study.
BURMA—(cont.) ...	Miss M. M. Kingsley ...	Pedagogy	St. Hilda's College, Oxford.
	Miss B. Wischam ...	Medicine	London Hospital.
	F. C. Harris ...	Engineering	Manchester University.
	E. W. Martindell ...	Medicine	University College, London.
	Maung Maung... ..	Oil Refining	Imperial College of Science and Technology, London.
	Maung Ba Nyan ...	Painting	Spenlove School of Art and Chelsea Art School.
	Maung Pu	Mining Engineering	Royal School of Mines.
	Miss May Su ...	Medicine	Leeds University and St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, London.
CENTRAL PROVINCES	Maung Tha Tun ...	Architecture	Architectural Assn., London.
	N. N. Ghose ...	Electrical Engineering	Bristol Corporation Electricity Works.
	B. S. Gupta ...	Electrical Engineering	General Electric Company, Birmingham.
	Miss S. Khan ...	Teaching	Maria Grey Training College, London.
DELHI	S. D. Oke ...	Textile	Messrs. Simpson and Godlee, Swinton, College of Technology, Manchester.
DELHI	Miss M. M. Mehta ...	Bacteriology	Imperial College of Science, London.
MADRAS	A. Hamid ...	Philosophy	Balliol College, Oxford.
	Miss U. K. Kausalya ...	Natural Science	Bedford College, London.
	V. S. Koland ...	Locomotive Engineering	Great Northern Railway, Doncaster.
	K. Seshachallam ...	Leather	Leeds University.
	P. P. Hayrambha ...	Metal Mining	Camborne School of Mines.
	Miss T. Joseph ...	Economics	London School of Economics.
	R. L. Narayanan ...	Electrical Engineering	Sandycrofts, Ltd., nr. Chester.
	Miss A. Pichamuthu ...	Medicine	University College Hospital Medical School, London.
	M. C. Kunhan Raja ...	Sanskrit	Non-Collegiate, Oxford.
	K. M. Rao ...	Electrical Engineering	Mill Heath.
	K. A. Rao ...	Industrial Alcohol	Birmingham University.
	G. Sundaram ...	Hydro-Electric Engineering	Metropolitan Vickers Co., Ltd., Manchester.
	P. J. Thomas*	Indian History	Balliol College, Oxford.
	H. P. Waran ...	Physics	University College, London.
PUNJAB	M. B. Rehman... ..	Arabic	Non-Collegiate, Cambridge.
	M. D. Sastri ...	Sanskrit	Non-Collegiate, Oxford.
	C. R. D. Singh ...	Agriculture	St. John's College, Cambridge.
	Miss D. S. Bali ...	Teaching	Maria Grey Training College, London.
	M. G. Bhagat ...	Ceramics	Limoges, France.
	N. C. Hypher ...	Physiology and Medicine	University College, London.
	L. S. N. Kapur ...	Industrial Alcohol and Distillation.	Munden, Germany.
	P. K. Kaul ...	Mathematics	Queen's College, Cambridge.
	A. M. Matthews ...	History	Jesus College, Oxford.
	M. K. Singh ...	Paper	College of Technology, Manchester.
	A. C. Aggarwala ...	Veterinary Science	Royal Veterinary College, London; Alex. Pine and Sons, Aberdeenshire; Davidson and Sons, Ltd., Aberdeenshire.
	B. S. Gyani ...	Veterinary Science	Royal Veterinary College, London.
	M. M. A. S. Gilani ...	Veterinary Science	Royal Veterinary College, London.
	UNITED PROVINCES	Miss G. M. Ali ...	Medicine ... ..	Lock Hospital, London.
B. N. Banerji ...		Physics	Clare College, Cambridge.
M. Iqbal ...		Persian	Non-Collegiate, Cambridge.
P. D. Kapur ...		Sugar Manufacture	R.T.C., Glasgow, and West Indies.
V. N. Sahai ...		Textiles	College of Technology, Manchester.
M. N. Bahuguna ...		Wood Distillation	Institute du Pin, France.
Ram Charan ...		Glass Technology	Sheffield University.

* Grant-in-aid.

Province.	Name.	Subject of Study.	Place of Study.
SUSSEX TRUST ...	Miss R. Buckley ...	English	Bedford College, London.
	A. C. Elder	Engineering	Ruston and Hornsby, Lincoln.
	Miss G. Fitzgerald ...	Arts (B.A.)	University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.
	Miss R. B. Smart	Arts (B.A.)	Westfield College, London.
	C. V. Callaghan	Engineering	Ruston and Hornsby, Lincoln.
	Miss H. Cooke	Arts (B.A.)	University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.
	C. H. D'Souza... ..	Engineering	Ruston and Hornsby, Lincoln.
	M. Hannagan	History	Peterhouse College, Cambridge.
	G. F. E. Nestor	Engineering	Ruston and Hornsby, Lincoln.

SCHOLARS FROM INDIAN STATES.

MYSORE	C. V. Balappa... ..	Ceramics	Tile Works, Poole, Dorset.
	V. Dattatreyan	Commerce	London School of Economics.
	Miss S. Z. Lazarus ...	Teaching	King's College for Women, London.
	S. Mohiyuddin	Educational Organisation	Leeds University.
	V. V. Monteiro	Medicine	Royal Dental Hospital, London.
	V. L. D'Sousa... ..	Commerce	London School of Economics.
	Mrs. Sri Kanakalakshamma.	English	Bedford College for Women, London.
	V. L. Mudaliar	Accountancy	London School of Economics.
	A. V. Raghavachar ...	Mechanical Engineering	College of Technology, Manchester.
	A. Subba Rao	Natural Science	University College, London.
T. Seshachallam	Medicine	London Hospital Medical School.	
KASHMIR	L. Zutshi	Mining and Geology ...	Royal School of Mines, London.

Agents for the Sale of Government of India Publications.

In Europe.

Constable & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, London, W.C.
 Kegan Paul, Trench, Tribner & Co., 68-74, Carter Lane, E.C., and (Oriental Department) 39, New Oxford Street, London, W.C. 1.
 Bernard Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, London, W.
 P. S. King and Sons, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.
 H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
 Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W. 1.
 Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W.C. 1.
 East and West, Ltd., 3, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1.

W. Thacker & Co., 2, Creed Lane, London, E.C. 4.
 T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., 1, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C. 2.
 Wheldon and Wesley, Ltd., 2, 3 and 4, Arthur Street, New Oxford Street, W.C. 2.
 B. H. Blackwell, 50 and 51, Broad Street, Oxford.
 Deighton, Bell & Co., Ltd., Trinity Street, Cambridge.
 Oliver and Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh.
 E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.
 Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
 Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague, Holland.
 Otto Harrasowitz, Leipzig, Germany.
 Friedlander and Sohn, 11, Carl-Strasse, Berlin, Germany.

In India and Ceylon.

Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla.
 Newman & Co., Calcutta.
 R. Cambray & Co., Calcutta.
 S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.
 B. Banerjee & Co., Calcutta.
 The Indian School Supply Depot, 309, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta, and 226, Nawabpur, Dacca.
 Butterworth & Co. (India), Ltd., Calcutta.
 Rai M. C. Sarcar Bahadur and Sons, 90-2A, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
 The Weldon Library, 57, Pack Street, West Calcutta.
 Standard Literature Company, Ltd., Calcutta.
 Lal Chand and Sons, Calcutta.
 The Association Press, Calcutta.
 Higginbotham & Co., Madras.
 V. Kalyanarama Iyer & Co., Madras.
 G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.
 S. Murthy & Co., Madras.
 Thompson & Co., Madras.
 Temple & Co., Madras.
 P. R. Rama Iyer & Co., Madras.
 Vas & Co., Madras.
 E. M. Gopalakrishna Kone, Madras.
 Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay.
 A. J. Combridge & Co., Bombay.
 D. B. Taraporevala, Sons & Co., Bombay.
 Mrs. Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon, Bombay.
 Sunder Pandurang, Bombay.
 Gopal Narayan & Co., Bombay.
 Ram Chandra Govind and Son, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
 Proprietor, New Kitabkhana, Poona.
 The Standard Bookstall, Karachi.

Mangaldas Harkisandas, Surat.
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OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA.

REPORT
OF THE
INDIAN STUDENTS
DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR 1ST APRIL 1923—31ST MARCH 1924.



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REPORT

on the

WORK OF THE INDIAN STUDENTS DEPARTMENT.

1. We have the honour to submit for the information of the High Commissioner for India a Report on the work of the Indian Students Department for the 12 months beginning the 1st April 1923, and ending the 31st March 1924.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

2. During the period under review the Department has had to confine its varied activities mainly to the lines already laid down, as owing to the uncertainty arising out of the recommendations of the Lytton Committee, it has not been considered advisable to adopt, or put into action, various schemes designed to extend and improve the services which it is able to render to Indian students who come to this country for their education or training. Nevertheless, as the Report itself will perhaps make clear, we feel ourselves entitled to state that a large amount of most useful work has been done by the Department, and it is gratifying to know that the services it is able to render are being appreciated to an increasing extent not only by the students themselves, but by their parents and guardians in India, who are constantly making use of the Department, and whose appreciation of the good work it does is amply testified by the numerous letters received from them. It is also a source of gratification that the Universities, Colleges and educational institutions generally, as well as most of the professional organisations, keep in constant touch with the Department and invite its co-operation whenever occasion calls for it. It may also perhaps be permitted to remark that the Department, in its capacity as a Bureau of Information, has to deal daily with large numbers of enquiries for information regarding all kinds of educational, professional and technical training, including such varied subjects as Bakeries, Printing, Wireless, Banking, Horticulture, Market Gardening, &c. Nor must the essentially personal nature of much of the work be overlooked. Students attend at the Office in increasingly large numbers for assistance in regard to their studies or training or for advice about their remittances, lodgings, clothes and other similar private matters, and the extent of this branch of the Department's activities may perhaps be gauged from the fact that in a single day as many as 50 interviews have taken place. It may fairly be claimed that this work, with all its attendant responsibilities, is of real value to the students themselves, whilst it is a source of satisfaction to their parents and guardians in India to know that advice and assistance is always at their disposal whenever they care to seek it.

Lytton Committee.

3. It cannot too often be repeated that the Department has not, and never has had, any desire to exercise sole control over the admission of Indian students to British Universities and Colleges, nor does it intervene in any way between the parents or guardians in India on the one hand and the educational institutions in this country on the other, except at their own request. Indian students are, of course, at complete liberty to apply direct to any University or College to which they desire admission, and the Department only approaches the institution concerned if it is requested to do so by the student, or if the University asks the Department for information regarding examinations or courses which the student may have taken in India.

Relations of Department with educational institutions in the United Kingdom.

4. It is, of course, often necessary for the Department to approach the Universities in regard to various Statutes, Ordinances or Regulations, which from time to time come into force, and which may seem likely to bear hardly on Indian students, but in all such cases it will be readily understood that any action by the Department is taken on behalf of Indian students as a whole, and is intended to bring to the notice of the proper authorities any undue hardship likely to be imposed upon these students by the new regulations.

5. It is pleasing to note that Universities and educational institutions generally in this country give most careful and sympathetic consideration to such representations, and though they are not always able to modify or amend the new regulations in the desired direction, yet they are always ready to consider on their merits individual applications from an Indian student whose proposed course of study in this

country may be seriously affected unless some concession or exemption is obtained. In all such matters it may safely be said that there is never any question of racial discrimination. If any new regulation affecting the admission of Indian students appears somewhat drastic in its application, it is usually found that the University or College concerned is simply applying to Indian students a standard of admission which is rarely or never departed from in the case of British students generally.

6. A case in point is that of the new regulations governing admission to Oxford and Cambridge, to which reference is made below. These regulations seem to imply a definite raising of the standard of admission formerly imposed upon Indian students, and whilst hardships may result in individual cases, it is possible that on the whole and in due course Indian education generally will reap the benefits.

7. It is a constant source of complaint from Heads of Departments and Tutors that Indian students, even with good qualifications in one branch, are somewhat too prone, after they have secured admission to a British University or College, to change their main course of study, and enter upon a new branch for which their previous education has not adequately prepared them.

8. It will be obvious that an Indian student who wishes to read Law ought to possess at least a good working knowledge of Latin, whilst similarly one who wishes to take Pure Science, or even such courses as History and Economics, ought to be acquainted with at least one modern European language, besides English. Students, who enter upon advanced and Honours Courses on these subjects are often seriously handicapped because of this lack of initial equipment, which ought to be got before they leave India, and we should therefore like to suggest for the serious consideration of the Indian Universities that special courses should be provided to enable students, who have not already taken these basic subjects, as they may be called, at least to make a good start with them before they leave India. An Indian student as a general rule knows early in the year that it is his intention to come to this country, and that he has either secured admission to a University or College, or is likely to do so, and though he may in some cases be fully occupied with his degree work, say until April, there is then an intervening period of from four to six months, which could, it seems to us, be usefully devoted to acquiring an elementary knowledge, at least, of Latin, or French, or German as the case may be. It is fully recognised, of course, that there are many difficulties in the way, but it is undoubted that Indian students generally would benefit enormously from a procedure of this kind, and that if they did so, more First Classes, rather than the disappointing Second or Third Classes, would probably be the result in the Honours Schools of the various Universities.

Unqualified
students.

9. And this leads to a further point. There is at present an increasing tendency for young Indians, who have not taken a degree, or even an Intermediate, to come to this country for admission to one of the Universities, especially to Oxford or Cambridge. Though they may have had a successful school career, they have not as a general rule even passed any examination in India which entitles them to exemption from the Matriculation Examination of the University concerned, or from the Oxford Responsions, or the Cambridge Previous. As was emphasised in our last Report, there is much to be said against such students coming to this country at all until they have at least taken a first degree in India, but in the case of the younger students it is absolutely essential that they should take in India some examination, such as the Cambridge School Certificate (including, of course, the necessary subjects); which will ensure them exemption from the University Matriculation or similar examination in this country. Numerous cases have recently come to our notice in which boys of 17 or 18 have arrived, often early in the year, and have at once put forward an application for admission to Oxford or elsewhere, though lacking any sort of qualification likely to lead to their applications being successful. In consequence they have to spend an additional year in this country, in order to be coached for an examination which might just as well have been taken in India.

10. We also feel it our duty again to call attention to the number of older students who come to this country in the hope of securing admission to some educational institution though possessing none of the requisite qualifications. Whilst there is every sympathy with the laudable ambitions of many students of this class, it ought to be stated as emphatically as possible that they stand little or no chance of admission to any educational institution of standing in this country, and that moreover their lack of any sort of educational grounding or training renders it most difficult, if not altogether impossible, for them, even if they succeed in getting admission, to carry out the course of study or training they have in view. In addition, many students

unfortunately come with inadequate funds and with little or no guarantee that regular remittances will be received by them from home. In such instances the Joint Secretaries have often felt themselves obliged to advise the students concerned to return to India immediately, which advice, it is needless to say, is usually unpalatable to them and is often disregarded, with disastrous consequences.

11. Indian parents and guardians before sending their sons to this country would therefore be well advised to have full information on the following points:— First, they should not only have definite assurance that admission to a University or College has been actually arranged, but also that the student himself is qualified, without the necessity, if possible, of a further examination in this country, to enter upon his course of study. Next, they should know the exact time for arriving in this country for the beginning of the academic year, and also how long the course in question is to last, assuming that the student concerned takes the minimum time to finish his degree or other training. Further, an estimate, as exact as possible, of the entire cost, including living expenses, fees, books, clothes, holidays, should be drawn up in consultation with one of the Advisory Committees in India, or with those who are in a position to give sound advice on the matter.

Preliminary information required by parents or guardians.

12. Finally, some arrangement should be made with the Colleges or educational institutions in this country whereby the parent or guardian may be enabled to secure periodical reports of the student's work and progress, with any additional advice or information considered necessary. These may seem obvious suggestions, but it is undoubted that the neglect of precautions of this kind has caused great distress and anxiety to parents or guardians in India, whose sons or wards have either not done so well as expected, or have failed entirely.

13. We are far from wishing to convey the impression that the majority of Indian students who come to this country fall within the categories to which attention has just been directed. Happily there is abundant evidence to the contrary, as the facts and figures given below show unmistakably. At practically every University and College throughout Great Britain, there are now to be found Indian students whose success and achievement are a credit alike to their earlier University training in India and to the educational institution of which they are at present members. In this class are included Indian men and women who are either taking good degrees in Medicine, Law, Science, Engineering, &c., or are carrying on important research, likely to result in a definite increase of knowledge, and to the ultimate and distinct advantage of India. It can safely be said that not only are such students warmly welcomed, but that by their success they help to pave the way for the ready admission of other Indian students.

14. There appears to be an impression in India that the number of Indian students admitted to British University and other educational institutions is not so large as it ought to be, but we are convinced that any Indian student who knows exactly what course he wishes to take, and has the requisite qualifications for the particular branch he has selected, will have no difficulty in gaining admission to a suitable University or College. It is not always possible, of course, for admission to be secured to the exact institution the student has had first in mind, owing, perhaps, to the fact that the admission list for the year has been closed, but in such cases it is usually found that admission elsewhere can be secured, especially if the student himself, as is often the case, has named one or two alternative institutions.

15. It must be remembered, as pointed out in our last year's Report, that the pressure on the accommodation of British Universities and Colleges, which was so marked a feature of the post-armistice years, is still noticeable, and in this connection it may be useful to quote the figures of full-time students in attendance during the academic year 1922-23 at the Universities and Colleges in Great Britain which receive Treasury grants, as compared with similar figures for 1913-14:—

Continued pressure on educational institutions.

	1913-14.	1922-23.
England	10,808	20,104
Wales	1,230	2,472
Scotland	8,419	11,170
Total	20,457	33,746

These figures make it clear that the British Universities and Colleges have now to provide about 65 per cent. more accommodation than in the pre-war years, and in such circumstances it is inevitable that a certain number of Indian students, with weak qualifications, should find difficulty in securing admission. On the other

hand, the figures of Indian students actually admitted amply prove that all the Universities and Colleges are prepared to take Indian students up to the limit of their accommodation.

16. A noteworthy feature of the year's work is the fact that the Department has been consulted to an increasing extent by students who have come for purely professional training in such subjects as accountancy, &c., and it has been able to make arrangements in many cases to place such students as articled pupils with good firms. It is all to the good that Indian students should come with a definite purpose of this kind rather than for a vague educational course which may eventually lead to nothing at all. As a rule the student who comes for purely professional training is well equipped for his special purpose, and his intention may be not only to gain a high professional qualification, but to get opportunities of extending such practical experience as he may have had before leaving India.

Indian boys.

17. In our last Report we dealt briefly with a question, on which enquiries are often addressed to us, as to whether a boy of eight or nine years should be sent from India to a school in this country, and the matter is, undoubtedly, one of great importance to Indian parents and guardians. One difficulty, to begin with, arises from the fact that it is often necessary to send young boys whom it is desired to educate in this country first to a Preparatory School, before securing entrance to a Public School, and thus the period of their stay here is prolonged, and may eventually extend to as much as 12 or 13 years if an English University course is also planned. This is a matter for the most serious consideration, for there is a grave risk that these boys, after such a long separation from home, may become completely changed in their thoughts and outlook and ways, or, worse still, even become estranged from their own people. On the other hand, we are told that Indian parents are sometimes obliged to send their boys abroad at an early age, because of the lack of residential Public Schools in their own country; a few such schools of course exist, but they are intended exclusively for the sons of Ruling Princes and Nobles. Moreover, the facilities for learning classical or modern European languages, essential for admission to English Public Schools and Universities, are scanty or non-existent in India. Two alternatives suggest themselves for the solution of this problem: either the parents or guardians of the boys should come over to England and set up a home to which the boys could go every holiday, or the boys themselves should go home to India during the Long Vacation, and thus retain, as much as possible, definite contact with the religion, thought, language and customs of their own country.

Visits to Universities, &c.

18. During the period under review, the Joint Secretaries have again been able to make personal visits to many of the Universities and Colleges.

19. In June 1923 Dr. Quayle visited the Universities of Manchester and Liverpool and the University Colleges at Bangor, Swansea, Exeter and Southampton.

Manchester.

20. At Manchester, Dr. Wood, the Local Adviser, is a member of the staff of the College of Technology, where the majority of the Indian students at Manchester enter. The Government Scholars in the College were each seen and their course of study or training discussed with the Principal, Mr. Mouat Jones, M.A., Dr. Wood, and in most cases with the Head of the Department concerned. At this and subsequent visits Dr. Quayle had opportunities of discussing matters with the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Henry Miers, who was of opinion that the Indian students there were in every way satisfactory. They mixed well with their fellow-students, and attended meetings of their College Society in addition to their own special Society, whilst some of them also took part in games. The majority are in lodgings, but it was pleasing to find that a few of them are members of Dalton Hall, one of the University hostels. On the occasion of this visit, Dr. Quayle also met Mr. Fiddes, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, and Dr. Smith, the External Registrar, when various matters intended to facilitate the admission of Indian students to the University were discussed.

Liverpool.

21. At Liverpool, Dr. Quayle saw the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Adami, who expressed himself willing to accept suitably qualified Indian students for admission to the various Faculties. A branch of the East and West Society has recently been started at the University, and Professor Roxby, Head of the Department of Geography, with whom the matter was discussed, informed the Joint Secretary that the Society was going on well and that he hoped, in due course, to extend its activities so as to ensure that all Indian students, so far as possible, would be given suitable opportunities of social intercourse with English families and with their fellow undergraduates.

22. At Bangor, Dr. Quayle saw the Principal, Sir Harry Reichel, and also the Registrar, Mr. D. P. Wheldon. There were, at that time, no Indian students actually in residence at Bangor, but the Principal stated that he would always be glad to welcome such as wished to take courses there. Bangor.

23. At the University College of Swansea, Dr. Quayle saw Principal Sibly. This is a new constituent College of the University of Wales, which is likely to develop and to afford excellent facilities on the technological side, so that it would appear to be a suitable place for Indian students who wish to take courses in technology, and especially in metallurgy. Principal Sibly said that he would be ready to welcome suitably qualified Indian students, adding that there would be no difficulty in securing rooms for them, and that it might also be possible to reserve one or two small rooms in the College Hostel for that purpose. Swansea.

24. At the University Colleges at Exeter and Southampton, courses for the External Degrees of the University of London are provided, and both places would therefore be suitable for Indian students who wish to take a London External Degree, and at the same time to live more or less in the country, instead of in London. At both these Colleges the Joint Secretary was assured that Indian students would find ready admission to the various Faculties. University Col-
leges at Exeter
and Nottingham.

25. In November 1923, Dr. Quayle paid a visit to University College, Nottingham, where he met Principal Heaton and the Registrar, Mr. Shimeld. The Principal stated that he would be glad to welcome properly qualified Indian students to the College, and would do his best to ensure that they were comfortable and happy during their stay at Nottingham. No difficulty as a rule is experienced in finding them suitable lodgings, and he did not anticipate that there would ever be any difficulty in securing practical works training for the Indian students who come for the B.Sc. Engineering course. Professor Wortley, Head of the Department of Education, similarly stated that he would be glad to arrange facilities for such Indian students as might wish to come to Nottingham for a diploma course in education. He added that it was preferable to have, if possible, a small group of Indian students taking this course at the same time, as it was thus easier to obtain the requisite school practice facilities.

26. The Joint Secretary also visited Professor Davies, Head of the Textile Department, who explained that the equipment was so complete that outside factory experience was by no means necessary, and added that in his opinion the course was one especially suitable for Indian textile students, whom he would always be glad to receive into his Department.

27. In January 1924, Dr. Quayle paid a visit to the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow.

28. At Edinburgh, after discussions on various matters with Dr. Mackenzie, the Local Adviser, the Joint Secretary saw the Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Sir Alfred Ewing, who has always shown himself most sympathetic towards the Indian students at Edinburgh, and most anxious that they should do their best, from every point of view, whilst members of the University. As mentioned in our last Report, the University has under consideration a scheme whereby the office of the Local Adviser to Indian Students would be afforded more scope and more opportunity of rendering useful services to the Indian students than is possible under the present circumstances, but nothing definite can be done in regard to this scheme until the decision of the Government of India on the recommendations of the Lytton Committee has been received. On this occasion, the Joint Secretary saw the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Professor Lorraine Smith, who stated that he specially wished to emphasise once again the absolute necessity of a medical examination in the case of all Indian students before they left India, and once at least every six months whilst they were here. He pointed out that several sad cases had recently come to his notice, and he thought that the necessity for such examination should be brought to the notice of Indian parents and guardians. A visit was also paid to the Y.M.C.A. Hostel for Indian students at Grosvenor Crescent, which, under the wardenship of Mr. Williams, is doing excellent work on behalf of Indian students in Edinburgh. Edinburgh.

29. At Glasgow, the Joint Secretary, after discussing numerous matters with Dr. Brown, the Local Adviser, met Sir Donald MacAlister, the Principal and Vice-Chancellor, who stated that the Indian students at the University were doing their work satisfactorily and getting on with their courses. He thought the new Ordinance Glasgow.

recently approved, whereby no student can start his Faculty course without first obtaining his Certificate of Fitness, was altogether satisfactory from the point of view of Indian students, who would be obliged to have their Matriculation out of the way before they actually began their degree work. Dr. Stockdale, the Principal of the Royal Technical College, was also seen, and expressed the opinion that whilst Indian students at the College worked very well, their chief drawback seemed to be an inability or unwillingness to get down to the practical side of the course. The theoretical side was usually done very well, but they seemed to lack concentration and energy when they came to the practical work.

Oxford and
Cambridge.

30. During the period under review, various visits have also been made by the Joint Secretaries to both Oxford and Cambridge, whilst the work of the Department has benefited considerably from the fact that it has been possible for Mr. H. S. Williamson, M.A., the Secretary to the Oriental Delegacy at Oxford, and Mr. W. S. Thatcher, M.C., M.A., the Secretary to the Inter-Collegiate Indian Students Committee at Cambridge, to discuss matters personally with the Joint Secretaries, either at the office of the High Commissioner or at the Universities. We would take this opportunity of expressing our deep obligation to Mr. Williamson and Mr. Thatcher for their ready and valuable assistance at all times in connection with the various and important questions which have arisen during the year.

31. The new Statutes in regard to Junior and Senior status have been the subject of numerous consultations with the authorities at Oxford, and no doubt it will be possible in due course to consider whether modifications can be made, if it is shown that they impose a genuine hardship on Indian graduates wishing to enter Oxford. During the year two most successful tea parties were held, when Mr. and Mrs. Williamson entertained the Indian students at Oxford and when the Joint Secretaries were also present. Many English guests also attended, including the Master of Balliol, Sir Michael Sadler, and prominent tutors from the various Colleges. It is gratifying to learn that the Indian students at Oxford are taking an ever increasing part in College and University games, and the year 1923-24 will always be noteworthy for the fact that an Indian student—Mr. Jaipal Singh, of St. John's College—secured his Half-Blue for hockey and was regarded as one of the very best members of the Eleven.

32. Mr. Sen discussed many matters with Mr. Williamson, who specially emphasised the difficulties in obtaining admission owing to the inadequacy of the information supplied by many of the candidates. Out of about 40 applicants, it had not been found possible in the case of at least 15 to arrive at a definite decision owing to the lack of essential particulars, all the more necessary since the coming into force of the new Statute regarding Senior and Junior status. Mr. Sen took the opportunity of talking to many of the Indian students about their work and college life generally. He also paid visits to Balliol College, Magdalen College, St. John's College and Somerville College, and had the opportunity of discussing questions of interest to Indian students with the various Heads of Colleges and Tutors. He was glad to find that good relations existed between Indian students and their fellow undergraduates, and that there was plenty of evidence to show they were most anxious to get the very best out of their Oxford life.

Aberystwyth.

33. In February 1924, Dr. Quayle visited the University College at Aberystwyth, when Principal Davies stated that the Indian students were giving every satisfaction, both as regards their studies and in all other respects. They mixed freely with fellow-students and took an active part in the various College Societies. Special mention was made of one Indian student who had got his hockey colours, and who had also been selected to play for Montgomeryshire. The Indian students were entertained to tea, when there were present several of the College Professors and Heads of Departments, and during and after tea a most interesting talk on College matters was carried on. All the Indian students expressed themselves happy and contented at Aberystwyth, and their health, for the most part, keeps excellent.

Cambridge
Women's
College.

34. In March 1924, Dr. Quayle paid a visit to Girton College and to Newnham College, Cambridge, when both Miss Philpotts, the Mistress of Girton, and Miss Strachey, Principal of Newnham, said they would always be glad to welcome well-qualified Indian women students, who were prepared to stay three years and take a Tripos. Emphasis was laid on the fact that there was always a long waiting list for admission to both Colleges, and that it would therefore be a mistaken kindness if they did not insist, in the case of Indian women students applying for admission, on the same high standard of qualifications and promise as was expected from all their under-

graduates. That is to say, Indian women applying for admission to Girton or Newnham will stand a good chance of admission if their previous training and education in India have fitted them to begin at once the Tripos course selected, and to take, in due course, a good Honours Degree in the Schools.

35. In March, Mr. Sen visited Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne, where in the regrettable absence of the Principal, Sir Theodore Morison, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E., M.A., owing to illness, he saw Dr. Duff, Vice-Principal, and other members of the staff, but owing to the fact that the examinations were taking place at the time, it was not possible to see all the Professors. There were then at the College about six or eight Indian Engineering students and one or two in Economics. Mr. Sen was shown over the College buildings which he had not previously had an opportunity of visiting. Incidentally, he was told by Mr. Collins, the Professor in Scientific Agriculture, that it would be possible, if required, to arrange a special course, including practical farm work, for Indian students.

Newcastle.

36. Whilst at Newcastle, Mr. Sen also took the opportunity of going over the works of Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., and thanks to the courtesy of the Works Manager, he was able to see the arrangements for the training of apprentices. He noticed especially one of the turbines on which a student, under the supervision of the Department, was working. He was much impressed by the extent and scope of the facilities provided for practical training and took the opportunity of thanking the authorities for the facilities they had offered to Indian students.

37. Mr. Sen availed himself of an invitation to pay a visit to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, where he met Colonel Stooks and most of the Indian Gentlemen Cadets, some of whom had come straight from the Prince of Wales College at Dehra Dun.

R.M.C.
Sandhurst.

38. Mr. Sen also paid a visit to Rugby School, where he was most kindly received by the Headmaster, Mr. Vaughan, with whom he discussed the question and prospects of the admission of Indian boys to the School.

Rugby.

39. During the year the Assistants in the Department, Messrs. R. M. J. Knaster and V. I. Gaster, were deputed to pay visits to schools and tutors, and also to manufacturing firms, &c., in connection with the practical training of Government scholars.

40. Enquiries are still, from time to time, being received in regard to educational facilities in the United States and on the Continent. Whilst in some cases, such as certain branches of Science and Oriental Languages generally, it would appear to be most useful for an Indian student, who has taken a course in this country, to spend some additional time either in France or Germany, this step should be taken, especially in regard to the latter country, only after the fullest possible enquiry as to the facilities available, the regulations governing the admission of foreign students, the fees payable, and the average cost of living. Indian students are perhaps often a little too optimistic in regard to the advantages they expect to gain from the exchanges, and they sometimes find, to their cost, that the course on the Continent, which promised to be very cheap indeed, has turned out to be most expensive.

Education in
United States
and on the
Continent.

41. With regard to the United States, an Indian student should bear carefully in mind the rules regarding admission into America, which are apt to be stringently applied, even in the case of those who wish to stay temporarily only, for the purpose of taking a University course of some kind. In this connection a paragraph from a Bulletin published by the Institute of International Education might perhaps be appropriately quoted :—

United States.

“A third matter deserving serious consideration is the financial status of the foreign student upon his arrival. Most of the scholarships granted by American institutions to foreign students are merely tuition scholarships. No provision is made for board and lodging. An increasing number of Indian, Filipino and even Chinese students are coming to our institutions of higher education with the intention of working their way through. This is an admirable spirit with which to be animated, and only a knowledge of the many tragedies that accompany it justifies criticism. But there are hundreds of American students working their way through college with whom the foreign student must compete. The latter are unfamiliar with conditions, and sometimes do not speak English well. Many of them are very successful, nevertheless, but many others fail utterly. They often return to their country

broken in spirit and bitter. Probably every College President receives letters from students in foreign countries inquiring about the possibility of their working their way while studying. It is to be hoped that unless the President can see his way clear to grant assistance to such students upon their arrival, he will advise them to abstain from coming unless they have sufficient funds at least to support themselves for a semester. By the end of a semester the foreign student may become sufficiently oriented to enable him to earn his way."

42. Indian students seem sometimes to be under the impression that if they make their way to the United States they can easily secure work to pay for their college fees, board and lodgings, and the remarks quoted above clearly point out the danger and obstacles in the way of schemes of this kind. Any Indian student who contemplates going to the United States with scanty and insufficient funds in order to take an educational course would therefore do well to bear in mind the facts plainly put forward by the American educational experts.

WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT.

43. The figures giving details of the work of the Department during the year under review tend to confirm the statement in para. 42 of our last Report, that the post-war pressure has now more or less subsided, and they may therefore be regarded as reflecting a normal and average year. It is necessary, however, to mention that, pending the issue of orders on the recommendations of the Lytton Committee, which are still under consideration, it has not been practicable or desirable to embark on schemes for improving the services the Department is able to render to Indian students.

	1922-23.	1923-24.
1. Total number of students interviewed	1,125	1,007
2. Total number of newly-arrived students included in 1.	126	117
3. Total number of new students at 21, Cromwell Road, on arrival	127	176
4. Letters received	7,982	8,082
5. Letters despatched	7,261	7,466
6. Total number of cases in which offers of admission were obtained from educational institutions	151	176

44. One hundred and twenty-nine students were under the charge of the Joint Secretaries during the year, including 84 Government Scholars, 9 Sussex Trust Scholars, 10 Mysore Scholars and 1 Kashmir Scholar. The money administered on behalf of the 19 students under guardianship during the period 1st April 1923 to the 31st March 1924 amounted to £10,161, besides a further amount of £5,894 administered by the Local Advisers at Manchester, Edinburgh and Glasgow in respect of 21 students under their guardianship.

45. During the year promises of admission to educational institutions (other than Oxford or Cambridge) were obtained for 139 students out of 149 applicants. Of the remaining 10, 6 were educationally unqualified for the admission they sought, 2 applied too late for their application to the University to be granted, and in 2 cases a final reply has not yet been received.

Engineering Adviser's Report.

46. The Engineering Adviser to the Students Department reports that 67 new students consulted him this year, as compared with 44 during the preceding year. Of these, 21 were graduates, 10 had passed the Intermediate, 19 were matriculates, and 17 had apparently nothing more than their school education; 27 students came for Civil Engineering, 9 for Mechanical Engineering, 13 for Electrical Engineering, 3 for Automobile Engineering, 3 for Metallurgical Engineering, 2 for Mining, 2 for Technology, 6 for Railway Traffic, and 2 were quite undecided what they wanted to study. Though the increase in the proportion of graduates is gratifying, yet this is off-set by the increase in the number of the unqualified students, for it cannot be too strongly emphasised that the facilities open to Indian students in this country are of most value only to those who have already graduated in India in Science or Engineering.

47. During the year the Engineering Adviser has obtained practical training for 29 students as follows:—

Civil Engineering	6	Automobile Engineering ...	1
Mechanical Engineering ...	5	Radiography	1
Electrical Engineering ...	9	Railway Traffic	6
Metallurgical Engineering ...	1		

It is important to note that practical training is, as a rule, only obtainable for students who have graduated, or otherwise qualified themselves by a good theoretical knowledge of the industry in which they desire to be trained. Mr. Campion emphasises the fact that, since 1911, every Engineering student so qualified and able to pay the premium, where such is required, has been found facilities for practical training, the aggregate totalling 206 up to December 1923, though there were only 47 during the war period 1914-19. It should, however, be understood that these figures do not apply to Technological training generally, where questions of trade competition and secret processes are involved, but relate almost entirely to purely Engineering training.

48. Of the difficulties brought particularly to notice during the current year, the two most important are (a) the impression which some Engineering students appear to have that they ought to receive wages whilst serving their apprenticeship, and (b) the desire to do short and broken periods of practical training in Civil Engineering. With regard to (a) it ought to be clearly understood that the granting of training facilities without the payment of a premium is in itself a privilege, and that the cases where wages of smaller or larger amounts are given are few, and are completely within the discretion of the employer concerned. It would only add to the difficulties already existing if, when applying on behalf of Indian students for training facilities, attempts were made to ensure the payment of wages, and this question must be left to the individual students to settle with the employers when they have been accepted for training.

Wages during
practical
Engineering
training.

49. With regard to (b), one of the qualifications required for the Indian Service of Engineers is that the candidate must have had practical training for one year under a Civil Engineer. This training is not workshop training as an apprentice but training in office and constructional work as a pupil. An annual premium amounting to £100 is almost invariably required for each pupil, and the pupilage should be continuous and without intervals. Many students, desirous of saving as much time as possible here, wish to arrange for their practical training during the college vacations, but the Engineering Adviser points out that such a course of practical training is generally unobtainable, and even when it can be obtained can only be held to be imperfect and unreliable, and, as a general rule, is regarded as most unsatisfactory by the majority of Civil Engineers.

50. During the year Mr. Campion gave 178 interviews to students and his correspondence amounted to about 1,000 letters received and issued.

PROVINCIAL LOCAL ADVISERS.

51. The Local Adviser at Edinburgh reports that the total number of Indian students matriculated at the University between 1st April 1923 and 31st March 1924 was 151, of whom 25 were in the Faculty of Arts, 10 in the Faculty of Commerce, 75 in the Faculty of Science, and 41 in the Faculty of Medicine. Besides these there were 22 students at the Heriot-Watt College, between 15 and 20 at the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, 2 at the Royal Dental Hospital, and 2 at the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College.

Edinburgh.

52. During the year, 28 degrees were conferred upon Indian students, including 1 B.Sc. (Engineering) "With Distinction," and 1 M.A. with second class honours in Sanskrit; also the B.Sc. (Veterinary Science) was conferred on Mr. M. R. Vasudeva Pannikar and is the first Indian student to gain this degree. Mr. P. S. Khosla, a Kashmir State Scholar, after a distinguished career, gained the L.D.S., R.C.S.E. Another Kashmir State Scholar, Mr. Soni, secured the B.Sc., being the first man of his year in the Dental Hospital, and obtaining the medals in the classes of Systematic Surgery, Dental Anatomy and Physiology, and in Dental Radiology. The Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons in Edinburgh was conferred upon 7 graduates of Medicine, and in the examination held in April

1924, 5 candidates from India were successful, 3 of whom were women, Miss Hilda Mary Lazarus, Miss E. Rajammal Maduram, and Mrs. E. Pateman (a Government of Bengal Scholar).

Guardianship. 53. Thirteen students, excluding 4 Government Scholars, were under guardianship during the current year. Of these Mr. P. Subramanian has now returned to India, after graduating as B.Sc. in Agriculture. The total amount of money administered on behalf of students under guardianship during the year was £3,365 13s. 9d. The Local Adviser states that with the exception of one or two instances, remittances have arrived in good time, and there has consequently been more freedom from financial worry on the part of students than in former years.

Increase in correspondence. 54. The Local Adviser draws attention to the increased volume of correspondence through the office of the High Commissioner for India and elsewhere. Five hundred and forty-three letters have been sent during the year, divided as follows:—

Subjects of correspondence.	Number of letters.
Students under guardianship - - - -	250
Government Scholars - - - -	59
Applications through High Commissioner - - - -	74
Applications through Local Adviser - - - -	44
Miscellaneous through High Commissioner - - - -	102
Miscellaneous through Local Adviser - - - -	14
Total - - - -	543

55. Two new developments at the University may be mentioned:—

New Diploma in Technical Chemistry. (a) There has been instituted a Diploma in Technical Chemistry, which is open to graduates of British Universities, who have taken a Degree in Science with Honours in Chemistry. The course extends over one year, and the subjects of study will be Engineering with Laboratory Work in all branches, Design and Drawing Office Work, Organising of Industry, Elementary Accountancy and Technical Chemistry, the fee being 30 guineas.

Railway classes. (b) "Railway classes" have been established, particularly for the managing and clerical staff of the Scottish section of the London and North-Eastern Railway, but also open to other students. Lectures in Railway Law were given in the session 1923-24, and it is proposed that such subjects as Geography, Railway Operations, and Railway Economics should be dealt with later.

56. During the year the authorities of the University of Edinburgh have had under consideration proposals for the more definite recognition of the work of the Local Adviser, and these proposals have been submitted to the Government of India for their consideration. Pending, however, a decision on the general questions raised by the Lytton Committee, it has not been possible to come to any final conclusion.

Necessity of medical examination. 57. The Local Adviser again emphasises the importance of the medical examination of students in India as to their fitness to withstand the climate of Scotland. Three cases of phthisis, all of which proved fatal, and also two cases of Kala-Azar, have been brought to his notice.

Glasgow. 58. The Local Adviser at Glasgow reports that the total number of Indian students at the Glasgow University and Royal Technical College is 50, of whom 42 are studying in the Faculty of Engineering, 12 of whom graduated as B.Sc. (Engineering) during the year. Enquiries were received from 112 prospective students, but the actual number of admissions was not more than 15. During the year 5 students were under guardianship, the total amount of money administered in respect of them being £1,255 6s. 11d.

59. In October 1923, the new Ordinance referred to in para. 59 of last year's Report came into force. Under these new regulations, no student can be admitted to a class qualifying for graduation until he has obtained a Certificate of Fitness from the Entrance Board testifying that he has passed, or been exempted from, the Preliminary Examination. Concessions were made under certain conditions to various students who could not satisfy this condition, in view of the fact that the Ordinance was accepted late in the year and it was not possible to publish the change of regulations in the University Calendar, but the Local Adviser states that no such concessions can be made in respect of the session 1924-25 and afterwards.

60. The Local Adviser notes with gratification the whole-hearted co-operation of the Indian students for the bazaar in aid of the Students' Welfare Scheme, in November 1923, to provide funds for the completion of the playing fields, the extension of the University Union, and the provision of hostels. Their rendering of Indian plays was much appreciated.

61. The Local Adviser at Manchester reports that in the session 1923-24 there were 48 Indian students following courses at Manchester University, 39 in the Faculty of Technology, 8 in the Faculty of Science, and 1 in the Faculty of Commerce. Of the 30 Technology students who were in attendance during the session 1922-23, 1 obtained the Degree of M.Sc. (Tech.) in Foodstuffs, 7 students graduated, 2 of whom, Mr. A. V. Ragavachar and Mr. A. K. Majumdar, passed in the First (Honours) Division. Mr. Ragavachar was awarded a Manchester Corporation Research Scholarship of the value of £100 for one year, and has been conducting research. Three of these graduates are now obtaining practical experience in English works. Of the Science and Commerce students in attendance in 1922-23, 1 graduated with honours in Engineering and 1 graduated in Commerce. Manchester.

62. Since April 1923, 23 applications for admission to courses at the University of Manchester were received. Of these 15 were offered admission in the academic year 1923-24; 7 of these presented themselves for enrolment and 2 transferred their applications for the next session.

63. The Local Adviser refers to the sudden death of Mr. P. K. Biswas, a student in the Faculty of Engineering, which caused general regret and sympathy, manifested by the large and representative gathering at the funeral service held at the Manchester crematorium. In view of the fact that Mr. Biswas had no relative in England, the duty of winding up his affairs devolved upon Dr. Wood, and he refers appreciatively to the advice and assistance freely given him by Messrs. Addleshaw, Sons, and Lathom, Solicitors.

64. During the year 3 students were under the guardianship of the Local Adviser, and 6 Government Scholars were under his supervision. The total amount of money administered on behalf of the students under guardianship was £1,273 4s. 8d.

65. Dr. Wood notes that the Indian students in Manchester appear to find themselves quite at home, and that whilst they have their own Society, they mix freely with the other students and participate in the students' various activities, both social and athletic. Dr. Wood also refers appreciatively to the visits of Dr. Quayle and of Mr. R. D. Bell, Director of Industries, Bombay.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

66. Applications for admission to Oxford and Cambridge are still very numerous, and greatly in excess of the number of vacancies. In addition, new Regulations at Oxford and Cambridge have been passed, which will tend to reduce the number of students eligible for exemption from Responsions and Previous respectively, and will thus make it more difficult for such students to secure offers of admission.

67. The total number of applications for admission to Oxford and Cambridge received by this Department were 105 (excluding Government Scholars and Government probationers), some of which were for Oxford only, some for Cambridge only and some for either Oxford or Cambridge; 22 were admitted to Oxford and 15 to Cambridge. Admission was also obtained for 2 Government Scholars, 1 at Oxford and 1 at Cambridge.

68. At Oxford the total number of applicants for October 1923 on the list of the Delegacy for Oriental Students, which closed on the 31st March 1923, was 50 (including Burmese), of which 43 came through the Department. Of these 43, 22 were offered admission; but this list does not, of course, include applications from students obviously unqualified, who were told at once they had no chance of admission, or from those who, for various reasons, either withdrew their application or took no further steps on being informed that they had applied too late for consideration. There were also 11 I.C.S. probationers and 3 Forestry probationers admitted to Oxford. Oxford admissions.

69. The total number of Indian students in residence was 118, including 6 women and 3 Burmese, and it is interesting to compare this total with those of former years, Indian students in residence.

which were as follows:—1913, 67; 1917, 41; 1918, 30; 1919, 46; 1920, 108; 1921, 143; 1922, 139. (The increased numbers during the years 1921-22 were due to the large batch of Forestry probationers after the war.)

Regulations for
Junior status.

70. Under the new regulations at Oxford, a B.A. Degree of an Indian University, unless it includes certain prescribed languages, no longer enables a student to apply for admission to Junior status, involving exemption from Responsions, and in consequence the number of men now qualified to apply for Junior status is practically nil. Future entrants will be therefore either (1) those qualified by an approved Honours degree to apply for Senior standing; or (2) men who are willing and able to take Responsions (including Latin or French or both), or to secure exemption therefrom. The full effect of this new regulation is being carefully watched, and any action which experience may prove necessary will be carefully considered.

71. During the year 26 students were successful in the Honours Schools (including B.C.L.), of whom 1 student obtained a First Class, 8 obtained Second Class. 4 students obtained the D.Litt. Degree, 2 the D.Phil., 3 the Diploma in Education, 3 the Diploma in Economics (1 with distinction), and 3 the Diploma in Ophthalmology; 21 students obtained the Degree in Forestry (3 with distinction) and 13 the Diploma in Forestry (3 with distinction).

The Indian students show an increased tendency to take part in College sports, and several played in their College teams at tennis and hockey. Mr. Jaipal Singh of St. John's College played in the 'Varsity team against Cambridge, and Mr. A. H. Sadiq, a non-Collegiate student, rowed in the Eights and for some days in the Trials.

72. During the year 1924, 6 students, excluding the Government Scholars, were under the guardianship of the Delegacy. The funds administered on their behalf amounted to £1,832 9s. 11d., excluding the payments to Government Scholars.

Cambridge
admissions.

73. The number of applications for admission to Cambridge, including I.C.S. and Forestry probationers and Government Scholars, was 136. 80 came through the Department and 15 of these were successful, and in addition, admission was secured for 1 Government Scholar, 3 I.C.S. and 2 I.F.S. probationers. The total number of Indian students in residence was 130 (including 12 Burmese).

74. During the year 45 Indians sat for the Tripos, and in the results 6 were placed in the First Class, 15 in the Second Class, 18 in the Third, and 6 were excused the Special Examination or a Principal Subject. It is remarked that though the percentage of Firsts has fallen since last year, this year, which corresponds practically with 1920-21, probably represents the normal. In addition, of the students who took the Special examination, 3 obtained First Class, 5 Second and 8 Third. One student obtained the M.D. Degree, 8 obtained the Ph.D., 1 the M.Litt., 3 the M.Sc., 1 the Diploma in Forestry, 5 the Diploma in Tropical Medicine, 5 the Diploma in Public Health, 4 the Diploma in Radiology and 3 the Diploma in Electrology. Seventeen Indian students were in residence as Research students, 10 of these studying either Oriental languages, Biology or Geology. The Bhaonagar Medal was awarded to Mr. C. C. Desai, of Fitzwilliam Hall, and the following Scholarships and Prizes were obtained:—

Scholarships:—

K. S. K. Iyengar	Trinity Hall	Mathematics.
D. W. Kerkar	Caius College	Mathematics.
T. N. S. Raghavan	St. John's College	Mathematics.
J. V. Joshi	King's College	Economics.

Prizes:—

P. K. Kaul	Queens' College	Mathematics.
K. Das Gupta	Magdalene College	Economics.
G. S. Mahejane	St. John's College	Mathematics.
M. D. Bhansali	St. John's College	Mathematics.

75. The number of students under the guardianship of the Secretary to the Inter-Collegiate Indian Students Committee was 29, including 10 Government Scholars, but in 6 cases (other than Government Scholars) the guardianship was merely a question of book-keeping. The funds administered on their behalf by the Adviser were £3,263 13s. 10d., including £1,929 15s. 1d. on behalf of Government Scholars.

76. Important changes will come into force from 1st January 1925 as to the conditions of recognition for the privileges of affiliation, which involve exemption from the Previous examination and from one year of the required course. It will be necessary for an Indian student to obtain either (a) a first-class Honours degree of a University approved by the Senate, or (b) a second-class Honours degree, provided that English, Mathematics, and two other languages (one of which must be either Latin or Greek, or, if the student is a native of Asia or Africa and not of European descent, Arabic, Chinese, Sanskrit or Pali) are included. The Indian Universities at present recognised are Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Punjab, but it is understood that applications from students from other Universities may receive individual consideration, although it is unlikely that applications from students with less than a first-class Honours degree will be favourably considered.

New regulations for affiliated students.

77. The effect of these regulations will probably be to reduce the number of students eligible for admission on the strength of their Indian qualifications, and it may thus be necessary for them to pass the Previous with the required subjects, or to obtain exemption from it by means of another examination such as the Cambridge Senior Local, before their applications for admission are considered by the College authorities. As in the case of Oxford, the effect of these new regulations will be carefully watched, with a view to making representations, should it later be considered advisable.

78. It should be noted that the office of the Secretary to the Inter-Collegiate Indian Students Committee has been removed to 22, Fitzwilliam Street, Cambridge.

LONDON.

79. By far the largest number of Indian students are concentrated in London, mainly as members of the University studying for Internal or External Degrees or Diplomas in Science, Law, Medicine, Economics, Arts, Education, &c. Between 350 and 400 students, both men and women, are thus pursuing courses at the various Colleges and Schools of the University, the principal of which are University College, King's College, the London School of Economics and the School of Oriental Studies. In addition, the Colleges for women students only, Bedford College, Westfield College, the Royal Holloway College, and the London School of Medicine for Women may be mentioned, and the Maria Grey Training College, which provides courses in the theory and practice of education only.

80. It is important to realise that the Administrative offices of the University are at South Kensington, whilst the actual teaching for the courses in the various Faculties is provided at the constituent Schools and Colleges. Thus, whereas an application for special exemptions or concessions regarding Matriculation and other examinations is dealt with by the Senate or other appropriate body of the University, an application for admission to a specific course of study is a matter for the College or School concerned, and, as a general rule, is not dealt with by the Administrative offices at South Kensington. For example, students desiring admission to the B.A. Degree course will apply to the Administrative offices in so far as exemption from Matriculation is concerned, but to the individual College or School so far as admission to the prescribed course is concerned. But in the case of the higher degrees (e.g., Ph.D., D.Sc., &c.), the University Registrar is prepared to assist a recognised candidate to secure admission to a suitable College or School if he so desires.

81. Until comparatively recently the University definitely insisted that students desiring to qualify for a first degree could not become eligible to appear for the Final examination for that degree until, in the case of external students, there was an interval of three years between the date of passing the Matriculation examination and the date of passing the Final examination, or, in the case of internal students, they had pursued the prescribed courses for over a period of three academic years after Matriculation. In 1923, however, new Statutes were passed, as a result of which graduates of approved Universities may be exempted from the first-year course and the Intermediate examination, and thus become eligible to take the Final Degree examination after pursuing two academic years' study as internal students. No general rule is laid down as to the precise degrees recognised, and every case is dealt with by the Senate on its own merits. This has undoubtedly met a long-standing need of those Indian students who, having already obtained their degree in India, found that the London degree required three years' further study, whereas

New regulation regarding exemption from part of the degree course.

at most other Universities, including Oxford or Cambridge, it was possible to complete the course in two. It is understood that over 60 applications have been received under the new Statutes, 25 in the Faculties of Economics and Commerce, 19 in the Faculty of Engineering, 11 in the Faculty of Arts and 8 in the Faculty of Science.

82. It is also open to graduates of Indian Universities, who are specially qualified, to submit an application under Statute 113 for leave to appear for a post-graduate degree such as the M.A. or Ph.D. without taking the first degree of the University of London, though it must be remembered that no general rules are laid down. Special application must be made on the prescribed forms, and each case is considered on its own merits.

University
College.

83. University College, which is the premier College of the University, has always been most generous in its attitude towards Indian students, and during the session 1922-23 there were 110 Indian students on its books, of whom 27 were post-graduate and research students. For the session 1923-24 there were 94 students, of whom 20 were post-graduate and research students. Sir Gregory Foster, B.A., Ph.D., the Provost, reports that the results obtained by Indian students at the College are satisfactory, and include for the session 1923-24, 2 D.Sc., 1 M.A., 2 M.Sc., 1 Ph.D. and 11 D.P.H.

King's College.

84. At King's College there were 29 students, of whom 8 were post-graduate students, and 12 undergraduates in the Faculty of Engineering, and the Principal, Mr. Barker, M.A., D.Litt., LL.D., states that Indian students form a satisfactory part of the College. He refers, as does also the Provost of University College, to the change in the Statute referred to in para. 81 above.

London School of
Economics.

85. At the London School of Economics there were 75 Indian students during the session 1923-24 (as compared with 98 for the session 1922-23), of whom 42, including 3 women, are pursuing undergraduate courses and 7 are working for higher degrees. Sir William Beveridge, K.C.B., M.A., B.C.L., LL.D., the Director, notes that the intellectual standard of the students has noticeably improved during the last three years, and that the quality of those who have applied for registration as candidates for higher degrees promises well for their ultimate achievements in a field of research. During the year, 1 D.Sc. (Economics), 3 Ph.D. (Economics), and 3 M.Sc. (Economics) were obtained by Indian students from the College. The Director adds: "Our Indian students enter fully into the social activities of the Students' Union, and many take part in athletics; several have served with distinction on the Executive Committee of the Union. I may add that, in particular, a valuable contribution both to the academic and to the social life of the School is made by our Indian women students, of whose personal qualities and ability I can speak very highly indeed."

School of
Oriental Studies.

86. There are at present 45 Indian students at the School of Oriental Studies, of whom 8 are pursuing post-graduate research work and 35 courses for degrees, the remainder attending courses in special languages. Three students at the School have obtained the Ph.D. during the current academic session. The Director, Sir E. Denison Ross, C.I.E., Ph.D., however, draws special attention to the fact that "it should be realised that, in cases where students, coming to London to take higher degrees, have not already taken a good degree in the subject they intend to offer, two years are not sufficient for them, as they are expected to pass some sort of qualifying examination, usually certain papers for the B.A. Honours examination, before they can begin their two years' study for the higher degree."

PROFESSIONAL STUDIES.

Medicine.
New regula-
tions for
M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P.

87. New regulations for the L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. qualification have come into effect, and apply to all medical students who have not passed the required Preliminary examination before the 1st January 1923. The most important changes are (a) the institution of a pre-medical examination in Chemistry and Physics, which must be passed after the recognised Preliminary Examination in General Education has been completed, but before the five years' professional study has commenced, and (b) the subsequent re-arrangement of the courses and examinations, as a result of which three years' clinical study is required prior to the Final examination in lieu of the two required under the old regulations. Full information will be found in the new edition of the Handbook.

88. The effect of these changes is generally to increase the length of the course prior to the passing of the Preliminary Examination in General Education to five and a half to six years instead of five years, and most of the Universities have amended their courses in a similar manner.

89. An important change is also to be noted in the regulations for the Diploma in Public Health, as a result of which the period of study will be increased, and the Diploma will only be open to students who have obtained a registrable qualification not less than two years previously, instead of one year as was required under the previous regulations. The conditions for the Primary F.R.C.S. examination have also been modified for candidates who pass the required Preliminary Examination in General Education after 1st January 1923. New regulation for D.P.H., and F.R.C.S.

90. All students intending to obtain any of these qualifications should make a point of ascertaining from the proper authorities the exact courses they will be required to undergo, and the exemptions they may, or may not, be granted in virtue of qualifications they may have already obtained in India.

91. During the year the Conjoint Board has founded a Diploma in Laryngology and Otology, which is open to registered medical practitioners, and also to graduates in Medicine or Surgery of Indian Universities recognised by the Examining Board in England. The Diploma is obtainable after a prescribed course of one year's special study. New Diploma in Laryngology and Otology.

92. During the year an increase has been noticed in the number of students applying for advice and assistance to enable them to become Chartered or Incorporated Accountants. Both the Institute of Chartered Accountants and the Society of Incorporated Accountants require that the prospective member should pass, or be exempted from, their Preliminary examination, should serve a period of five years under articles, and should then pass the prescribed examinations. The Institute of Chartered Accountants recognises the degrees of the Universities of Calcutta and Madras as entitling the holder to exemption from the Preliminary examination, but only graduates of a University in the United Kingdom can obtain a reduction from the period of articles to three years. The Society of Incorporated Accountants, however, may recognise the degree of any recognised University as exempting from the Preliminary examination, and is prepared to consider applications from graduates of the Indian Universities of Bombay, Calcutta, Punjab, Allahabad and Madras, for exemption from two years of the period of articles. Requests are continually being received from students asking that arrangements may be made prior to their arrival for a period of articles with a firm, but it is to be noted that as a general rule firms of accountants are not prepared to accept a pupil without first having had a personal interview. It is also a matter of much difficulty to ascertain in advance which of the many firms of Chartered Accountants may have a vacancy at the time the student in question is likely to arrive, and, in any case, it is practically impossible to make any such arrangements unless it is quite clear that the student has passed the necessary Preliminary examination, or is exempted from it in virtue of his qualifications. Accountancy.

93. The number of Indian students studying on the books of the Inns of Court on the 31st March of this year was as follows:— Law.

Lincoln's Inn	...	...	...	...	...	193
Gray's Inn	...	...	...	...	...	95
Inner Temple	...	...	...	...	...	59
Middle Temple	...	...	...	...	...	268

Attention must be drawn to the requirements of the Inns of Court that students desiring admission must, unless they are graduates of a recognised University, have passed Latin in their qualifying examination. As far as is known, exemption from this condition is rarely granted.

INDIAN ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

94. On 31st March 1924 the Advisory Committees were constituted as follows:—

Ajmer.—Secretary, L. T. Watkins, Esq., M.A., Superintendent of Education, Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara, and Secretary, Indian Students Advisory Board, Rajputana, Delhi.

Allahabad, United Provinces.—Secretary, P. N. Sapru, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, The University, Allahabad.

Bombay.—Secretary, Professor F. M. Dastur, M.A., University Buildings, Bombay.

Calcutta, Bengal.—Secretary, Professor J. C. Coyajee, B.A., LL.B., 7, College Square, Calcutta.

Dacca.—Secretary, A. N. Sen, Esq., M.A., B.Sc. (Officiating), Dacca, Bengal.

Delhi.—Secretary, S. N. Mukarji, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

Gauhati, Assam.—Secretary, J. Borooah, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Gauhati, Assam.

*Lahore.—Secretary, A. C. Woolner, Esq., M.A., The University, Lahore.

Madras.—Secretary, A. Davies, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, The Law College, Madras.

Nagpur.—Secretary, S. R. Pandit, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Nagpur.

Patna.—Secretary, Sri Narayanan Sahay, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Patna College, Patna, Bihar and Orissa.

* The University Appointments Board acts as the Provincial Advisory Committee.

Ajmere.

95. The work of the Ajmere Committee has continued as usual during the year. The number of students who consulted the Committee was increased from 10 to 16. No meeting of the Committee was held during the year, and the work has been carried on by the Secretary.

Allahabad.

96. The Allahabad Advisory Committee Report states that the number of enquiries increased to 518 from 325 in the preceding year, while personal enquiries and interviews during the year have numbered 84, as compared with 75 last year; the number of students presumed to have sailed to England during the year is 23. A meeting of the Expert and General Advisory Committee was held on the 8th February and discussed the Report of the Lytton Committee.

Assam, Gauhati.

97. The Secretary of the Assam Committee in his Report refers to the work of the last four years, and states that the enquiries to the office have increased and much use appears to have been made of the Committee. He notes that he has received good reports of the various students who have gone through the Committee and subsequently received training in England.

Calcutta.

98. The Report of the Secretary of the Calcutta Advisory Committee states that the work continued on the same lines as in the previous years, the Committee's activities being mainly in two channels: (1) the collection and dissemination of information concerning educational and other conditions abroad; and (2) securing admission for students at Universities in the United Kingdom. The opinion is expressed that the number of students leaving India, 40, as compared with 43 in 1922-23 and 64 in 1921-22, has now reached a normal figure, and that a position of equilibrium, which is likely to be maintained for years to come, has been attained. The statistics show little change as compared with last year:—

Applications for advice are 255, as compared with 257 the preceding year;

Interviews granted are 307, as compared with 312;

Letters received are 594, as compared with 511;

Letters issued are 760, as compared with 732.

99. The Committee again draws attention to the number of cases in which students, whose applications have been successful, have definitely refused to accept the offers of admission obtained, and attributes this partly to the rate of exchange (applications having been made in the hope that it would improve), and partly to the holding in India of examinations for various State services, such as the Indian Civil Service, which induces students to defer their departure for a year in order to take their chance at examinations in India.

100. Many enquiries have also been received from students who are desirous of proceeding to America and Germany, and it is noted that every one of the students desiring to go to these countries had the intention of taking up a commercial or technical career.

Bombay.

101. During the year 47 students applied through the Bombay Committee for admission to British institutions; 40 were successful in obtaining offers of admission, but 2 could not avail themselves of the offers made to them, and at the end of

the financial year the cases of the remaining 7 had not yet been decided. The number of 47 compares with 65 who applied for admission last year.

102. On the whole, the work of the Committee appears to show a tendency to increase, the number of students who applied in writing for information being 772 as against 763 in the preceding year, whilst the number of personal enquiries was 445 as against 440 of the preceding year; the number of students applying for prospectuses, regulations, &c., was 561 as against 550 of the preceding year. The report refers to the various changes in educational requirements in the various institutions of this country, such as the Inns of Court, Oxford and Cambridge Universities, &c.

103. The Committee state that the Report of Lord Lytton's Committee on Indian Students had been considered, and certain conclusions had been communicated to the Director of Public Instruction, and they add that whether the organisation is continued in its present form or in an altered form, or is even discontinued, the Committee views with satisfaction the work performed on behalf of Indian students in the Presidency, pointing out that the organisation has encouraged students in their legitimate aspirations, whilst it has put a check on their wild ambitions. The fact that none of the applications forwarded by the Committee have so far been rejected is evidence that the organisation has dealt with them in the right spirit, and the Report refers generously to the perfect sympathy and assistance given by the Department in London.

104. The Report of the Dacca Advisory Committee refers in the first place to the regretted death of Rai Bahadur B. N. Das, who had been Secretary of the Committee for many years. We also take the opportunity of expressing our deep regret for the loss of a colleague in India, who has been of great assistance, both to the students and to this office, and has always forwarded the best interests of Indian students. His work has been carried on by Mr. A. N. Sen, M.A., B.Sc., as Officiating Secretary. Dacca.

105. The Report shows a further increase in the number of students applying for advice and assistance to the Committee, the number being 126 this year as compared with 118 in 1922-23 and 101 in 1921-22. A noticeable feature of the year is that only 3 students asked for information about Legal Studies, whilst a large proportion applied for Engineering and Accountancy. As far as the Committee are aware, 11 students left India during the year, 2 of whom proceeded to Germany and 1 to U.S.A.

106. As from 1st April 1923, the Punjab Advisory Committee ceased to exist and its work was taken over by the Punjab University Appointments Board, the Secretary to which is Mr. A. C. Woolner. This Board appears to have constituted a Foreign Information Bureau, which carries out all the work formerly done by the Advisory Committee. Lahore-

107. During the year 532 students applied for advice, but to the knowledge of the Board only 9 left India, 2 of whom proceeded to America; of the 7 proceeding to England, 5 were students for the Bar and 2 students for Civil Engineering.

108. We take the opportunity of acknowledging the very valuable assistance we have received for many years from Kunwar Dalip Singh, Secretary of the Advisory Committee, and for the efficient and courteous way in which he has dealt with the many enquiries sent to him from this office. His work for the students themselves is no doubt fully appreciated in Lahore.

109. The Report of the Madras Advisory Committee confirms, as the Secretary states, the impression previously expressed in the Reports of previous years. The effect of the war upon the activities of the Committee has now completely worked itself out and normal times have probably returned. The number of applications dealt with was 370 as compared with 338 last year, the number of communications received was 642 as compared with 675 last year, the number of replies sent was 647 as compared with 650, and the number of interviews held was 127 as compared with 148 last year. 35 students went to the United Kingdom during the year, as compared with 35 during the preceding year. The Committee states that the figures appear to indicate that on the whole there is to-day a tendency for fewer students to go to England. The ambition to go, the Report continues, may still be there, for the number of applications is increased rather than lessened, but there is a growing Madras.

enlightenment on the difficulties and dangers of the enterprise. It is noted that the enquiries regarding courses in Germany, which were so numerous during the preceding two or three years, have practically ceased, and that though there have been a few enquiries to the U.S.A. it is not definitely known to the Committee that any student from the Presidency has actually gone to that country. The Committee also refers to its work in collecting debts due to the Distressed Indian Students Aid Committee in England.

Nagpur.

110. The Nagpur Advisory Committee continued its work during the current year, and 55 applicants sought the Committee's assistance as compared with 47 in the previous year, but only 2 students are believed to have proceeded to England, as compared with 12 in the previous year. During the year the Committee discussed the Report of Lord Lytton's Committee, and were in communication with the Director of Public Instruction on the matter.

Patna and Delhi.

111. Up to date of publication of this Report, no reports from the Advisory Committees at Delhi and Patna have been received.

GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS.

112. During the year to the 31st March the total number of scholars under the charge of the Department was, as shown by the figures given herewith, 110, including 10 from Mysore and 1 from Kashmir. The various categories are as follows:—

Technical Scholars :

University or College Technical Training	...	...	21
In Works or Factories	...	...	14
			— 35

University and Language Scholars :

At Oxford and Cambridge	...	...	10
At other Universities or Institutions of University standing	...	...	10
			— 20

Women :

At Oxford and Cambridge	...	...	2
At other Universities or Educational Institutions	...	...	15
			— 17

Special Scholars for Professional Training	...	...	6
Veterinary Scholars	...	...	6
Scholars receiving Grants-in-Aid	...	...	6
Holder of Sussex Trust Exhibitions and Scholarships (including 4 women)	...	...	9
State Scholars from Mysore (including 2 women)	...	...	10
Kashmir	...	...	1
Total	...	...	<u>110</u>

Bonus.

113. The rates of Scholarship bonus paid have remained unchanged since the publication of the last Report.

Provincialisation.

114. During the period under review the difficulties which arose from the provincialisation of Scholarships have tended to disappear, and the procedure and practice adopted by each Provincial Government is now working much more smoothly. Attention must, however, again be drawn to the urgent necessity for ensuring that names and qualifications of selected Scholars are sent to this Office as early in the year as possible, especially when admission to the Universities of Oxford or of Cambridge is desired. Without full information it is difficult to get a definite decision from any University or institution, and when vacancies are provisionally reserved pending the receipt of the necessary particulars, the College concerned, after waiting a reasonable time, has often felt itself obliged to cancel the offer of admission, as naturally it does not wish to run the risk of having a vacancy.

Technical scholars.

115. We feel it necessary to call special attention to the question of Technical Scholars, not because the calibre of the men sent during the past year has been in any way inferior to that of their predecessors, but because of certain important considerations that have come to our notice. We would wish to suggest, for the

consideration of the authorities concerned, that the exact nature of the preliminary training both of school, university or workshop, of every applicant for a Technical Scholarship should be taken most carefully into account. Next, and with due regard to these preliminary qualifications and to his estimated ability and promise, the course of study which is to be followed in the United Kingdom, whilst not being too rigidly defined, should at least have, as a broad line of differentiation, some distinction based on whether he is intended to be trained to fill a position of control, or merely that of a foreman or mechanic.

116. We are further of the opinion that the prospects of employment for Technical Scholars after their return to India is a matter which calls for attention, especially as from the evidence available it would appear that a large proportion of returned scholars fail altogether to secure employment in the special branches for which they have been adequately and efficiently trained at great expense. Experience has proved that many Technical Scholars during their final year in this country are so pre-occupied and anxious about their prospects of suitable employment on their return to India, that their work has suffered considerably, and though it is not implied that the obligation of finally finding employment for such scholars is necessarily one to be accepted by Government, yet it would seem to be a matter for the most serious consideration as to whether the selection of Technical Scholars should not be based, in part at least, on the principle that, other things being equal, precedence should be given to men who have a definite prospect of obtaining satisfactory posts when their training in this country is completed.

117. One or two other important considerations remain to be stated. An Indian Technical Scholar who comes to this country not unnaturally wishes to take a degree, and although in some cases the best method of securing the required training is by means of a university course leading to a degree followed by practical training, it often happens that the necessary study or training cannot profitably be pursued within the limits of a degree course. It would seem, therefore, desirable that scholars should be given to understand that the exact course of training required to enable the special purpose of the Scholarship to be fulfilled, will be left to the discretion of the High Commissioner, who will decide in each case whether a degree course is feasible or practicable, or whether a special course, not necessarily leading to a degree or diploma, is necessary. It may also perhaps be suggested that scholars above the age of 26 should be sent only in exceptional cases as experience has proved that students over this age often find it difficult to adapt themselves to the new conditions in this country with the consequence that their work is likely to suffer.

118. We would refer in connection with these considerations to the Report and recommendations of the Morrison Committee on State Technical Scholarships (1913), and to the subsequent correspondence culminating in the Special Rules contained in Appendix 3 to the Government of India (Department of Education) Resolution No. 399, dated 1st May 1916, as we are of the opinion that these Special Rules could be most advantageously applied to the selection of all Technical Scholars.

119. Among the successes of Government Scholars during the year must be mentioned the following :—

Successes of
Government
Scholars.

Mrs. E. Pateman	...	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
D. N. Sen	... ..	Wrangler, Maths. Tripos, Part II., Cambridge.
Miss L. V. Benjamin	... ..	B.A., Oxford.
C. C. Desai (Grant-in-Aid)	...	Bhaonagar Medal, Cambridge.
Miss A. J. Dodhi	... ..	M.B., B.S., London.
Miss G. P. Patel	... ..	M.B., B.S., London, L.M., Coombe Hospital, Dublin.
P. P. Hayrambha	... ..	First Class Diploma, Camborne School of Mines.
M. C. K. Raja	... ..	D.Phil., Oxford.
H. P. Waran	... ..	D.Sc., London.
Miss D. S. Bali	... ..	Cambridge Teachers' Certificate.
J. S. N. Kapur	... ..	Ph.D. (summa cum laude), Göttingen.
P. K. Kaul	... ..	Wrangler, Maths. Tripos, Part II., Cambridge.
C. Pearce	... ..	A.M.I.C.E.
G. F. E. Nestor	... ..	A.M.I.M.E.
C. V. Callaghan	... ..	A.M.I.M.E.
M. Hannagan	... ..	B.A., Hist. Tripos, Part II., Cambridge.
K. Das Gupta	... ..	Prize in Economics, Cambridge.
G. S. Mahejani	... ..	Prize in Mathematics, Cambridge.
J. V. Joshi (Grant-in-Aid)	...	Scholarship in Economics, Cambridge.

Facilities for practical training.

120. The position with regard to practical training has remained on the whole unchanged during the year. Training, however, has been obtained in the following subjects, sometimes without the payment of a premium :—

Metallurgy.
Glass Bulbs.
Metal Mining.
Pottery.
Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering.
Hydro-Electric Engineering.
Locomotive Engineering.
Industrial Alcohol.
Dairy Farming.
Sugar.
Cutlery.
Paper.

121. The following firms during the current year have accepted students for practical training :—

The General Manager, London, Midland and Scottish Railway.
" " London and North-Eastern Railway.
" " Southern Railway.
" " Great Western Railway.
Newton Bros., Ltd., Derby.
Fielding and Platt, Ltd., Gloucester.
The British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.
The Lancashire Dynamo and Motor Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester.
The Vulcan Foundry, Ltd., Newton-le-Willows, Lancashire.
Mavor and Colan, Ltd., Glasgow.
Sandycroft, Ltd., Sandycroft, near Chester.
The Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester.
Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.
Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Elsinore Works, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Major T. Salkield, M.I.C.E., 59-63, St. Stephen's House, Victoria Embankment, S.W.
Herbert Robinson and Co., Sheffield.
Leamington Glass Works, Scotswood-on Tyne.
The Geevor Tin Mines, Cornwall.
Sampson, Bridgwood and Sons, Stafford.
Chief Engineer and General Manager, City and County of Bristol Electricity Department.
General Electric Company, Birmingham.
Messrs. Simpson and Godley, Ltd., Swinton.
R. Ingham, Clark & Co., Ltd., London.
Alex. Pirie and Sons, Ltd., Bucksburn, Aberdeenshire.
C. Davidson and Sons, Ltd., Bucksburn, Aberdeenshire.
Ruston and Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.
Elektro-Chemische Werke G.m.b.H., Bitterfeld, Germany.

GRANTS-IN-AID.

Conditions.

122. The sum of £500 is annually set aside for the award of grants-in-aid to students in this country whose research, work or the special investigation on which they are engaged seems likely to lead to the definite advancement of knowledge, and thus to the ultimate benefit of India. The rules enabling the award of these grants were detailed in our Reports of 1922 and 1923.

Holders of grants-in-aid.

123. The holders of grants-in-aid during the year 1923-24 were :—

(a) Mr. S. R. Deshpande, from Bombay, who was awarded a grant of £75 in March 1923, to enable him to complete his research in Indian Economic History, was prevented from submitting his thesis at the time he had anticipated and applied for a further grant of £60 to help him over the extra period. This was granted and Mr. Deshpande duly obtained his B.Litt. at Oxford.

(b) Mr. P. J. Thomas, from Madras, was granted £150 in 1922 to enable him to complete his research in Indian Economic History. He applied for a further grant since the work had taken longer than he anticipated, and was given an additional grant of £75 to cover a further period of six months from the 1st July 1923. He is proposing to publish a book on "English Protection and the Indian Trade, 1680-1730," and has obtained an appointment as Lecturer in Economics at University College, Colombo.

(c) Mr. J. V. Joshi, from Bombay, was granted £40 in October 1923, to enable him to remain for a further period of two months to complete research work in Indian Economics on which he was engaged. He joined King's College, Cambridge, in 1920, and obtained a First Class in both parts of the Economics Tripos (Part I. in 1922, and Part II. in 1923). He also carried off the Price Exhibition of King's College, and the Wrenbury Studentship of the University for research in Economics in 1923.

(d) Mr. R. L. Chopra, who obtained the B.A., Punjab, in 1915, and M.A. in 1918, was awarded a grant of £150 for one year to enable him to continue his work in Entomological research, dealing with a type of pests which attack cotton. He began his special research work at the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, in 1919 and has since obtained the degree of Ph.D.

(e) Mr. Nazir Ahmad, B.Sc. Allahabad, and now at Peterhouse, Cambridge, was awarded a grant of £150 for one year to enable him to continue the work which he had been doing under the supervision of Sir Ernest Rutherford at the Cambridge Laboratory. He has already obtained the M.Sc. degree of the University of Cambridge for a thesis giving an account of his original investigations in the matter of determining the absorption of different elements of the Gamma rays from radium.

(f) Mr. Mukul C. Dey's grant-in-aid was originally awarded by the Secretary of State, and was extended by the Government of Bengal for one year to October 1923, when a further special grant was made to him extending up to 31st March 1924, to enable him to continue his Art studies in this country. As the Government of Bengal do not participate in the grant-in-aid scheme under which the other grants have been made, the amounts allowed to Mr. Mukul Dey are in the nature of special grants.

GUARDIANSHIP.

124. Forty students have been under the guardianship of the Department during the period under review (19 under that of the Joint Secretaries, 13 under the Local Adviser at Edinburgh, 5 under the Local Adviser at Glasgow, and 3 under the Local Adviser at Manchester). The balance held on the 31st March 1924 by the Joint Secretaries and the Local Advisers at Edinburgh, Glasgow and Manchester in cases of students under guardianship was £2,993 17s. 11d.

21, CROMWELL ROAD.

125. The House Managing Committee at 21, Cromwell Road consisted, on 31st March 1924, of the following:—

- Mr. H. A. F. Lindsay, C.B.E., I.C.S., Chairman (nominated by the High Commissioner).
- Mr. N. C. Sen, O.B.E.
- Miss E. J. Beck, representative of the National Indian Association.
- The Warden (co-opted by the Committee).
- Mr. N. N. Sen, M.Sc. (co-opted by the Committee as students' representative).

Mr. J. W. Bhore, C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S., resigned the Chairmanship of the Committee in November 1923 on his return to India; Mr. H. C. Claridge, the students' representative, also resigned and Mr. N. N. Sen was selected in his place, Mr. M. P. Rampal acting for him during his absence on a holiday.

126. During the year 341 students resided at 21, Cromwell Road (several more than once), as compared with 306 last year. The total number of visits was 486, of which 176 were by new arrivals from India, 274 by students from the provinces, and 36 by students from London and the neighbourhood. The maximum number of students who can be accommodated at one time is 35, and it has sometimes been necessary, owing to lack of sufficient accommodation, to refuse a large number of students who had applied for admission.

127. The statements of receipts and expenditure for the year from the 1st April 1923 to the 31st March 1924, and of the estimated receipts and expenditure for the year 1923-24, are given in Appendices II. and III. The grant to the House Committee, which was £892 in 1922-23 and was estimated at £1,010 for 1923-24, was actually £507, and it should be noted, in connection with this decrease, that the income of the house was reduced by £200, in respect of the rent formerly paid by the Northbrook Society.

128. During the year the external painting and redecoration of the house, required under the terms of the lease, has been done, and various improvements and renovations have been effected in the house. A change has also taken place in the Law Library. Of recent years, there has been an increase in the number of research Engineering Technical students, and consequently some of the law books have been disposed of and new and modern books of more general interest and use to students have been purchased. The Lecture Room has also been set aside as a "silence room."

129. During the year the social activities of the house have been maintained as formerly by the National Indian Association gatherings on Wednesday afternoons and Friday evenings. In addition, various lectures, parties and other entertainments, among which may be mentioned the reception given to meet Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. M. A. Jinnah and the Art students from the Punjab employed in connection with the British Empire Exhibition, at which Mr. Dwarkadas expressed his great appreciation of the amenities offered to students at 21, Cromwell Road. Mention may also be made of the Reception to the students of the Hackney and New Colleges in return for hospitality received from them.

130. The students of the house subscribed for and organised an evening entertainment to Lord Peel, His Highness the Maharajah of Alwar and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Indian delegates to the Imperial Conference. They also organised a farewell dinner in honour of Mr. J. W. Bhole, prior to his departure to India.

131. During the year Mr. R. M. J. Knaster resigned the office of Warden, which he had filled since February 1920, and the High Commissioner took the opportunity of placing on record his appreciation of Mr. Knaster's services and devotion to the welfare of the house. Mr. A. D. Bonarjee of this Department was appointed his successor in 1923, being the first Indian to occupy the position, and he has proved a most acceptable Warden.

PUBLICATIONS.

132. A new edition of the Handbook for Indian Students is in course of preparation, and will be available towards the middle of 1924.

SOCIETIES.

133. The National Indian Association continued its work during the year, and held several functions at 21, Cromwell Road, including debates and parties.

The National
Indian Association.

134. The Distressed Indian Students Aid Committee continued its work during the current year, and the demands upon its resources show little signs of decreasing. During the year ending 31st December 1923, 37 students were assisted by the Committee, as against 38 in 1922. The advances made amounted to £369 4s. 9d., the subscriptions received during the year amounted to £97 0s. 8d., and the amount advanced by the High Commissioner for the current year was £200. The total liability to the Secretary of State and High Commissioner on 31st December 1923 was £1,138 17s. During the current year £146 10s. 10d. has been repaid by students, but there is a balance of £2,379 8s. 2d. still owing in respect of loans made to students.

The Distressed
Indian Students
Aid Committee.

135. The Committee states that repayments of the loans have not been so speedily realised as might have been wished, and while the Committee realise that it is often difficult to obtain the money at once, they hope that those who have benefited by their assistance will realise the necessity of refunding it as soon as possible, as it is only by such co-operation on their part that their fellow-students who may be in need are able to receive similar help later on.

136. In the "Special Fund" the balance now due still remains at £162 18s. 9d. in respect of loans made to students in special circumstances due to the war, and not yet repaid.

137. The Burma Society Report shows that it has continued its work successfully during the year, and that although the subscriptions from Burma were the same as in the previous year, namely, £250, as compared with £346 in 1921, yet the net result is that income exceeded expenditure by £120, as compared with deficits of £14 and £325 in two previous years. Under the Rent Restriction Act it has still been possible for the Society to retain the possession of Albion House until June 1925, but negotiations for renewal of the lease have failed, and it has, so far, not been possible to find another suitable building at a rental within the means of the Society. The Burma Society.

138. The Secretary of the Society, Mr. W. H. Tarleton, has also acted as Educational Adviser to Burmese Students, and, when desired by the parents, as guardian to their sons. At the close of the year 1923, 11 students were under his care.

139. The Indian Students Union and Hostel finally gave up the premises at Shakespeare Hut and transferred their work to permanent buildings at 106-112, Gower Street, on 1st October 1923. All the rooms available at the house for residential purposes have been in full demand, and 546 students have been accommodated during the year, including 25 English students; 249 students stayed more than a fortnight, and 296 less. Mr. P. D. Ranganadhan has continued his work as Warden and General Secretary during the year. Indian Students Union and Hostel.

140. In 1923 the Indian Gymkhana Club had an active year. As many as 52 cricket matches were played during the season, which included one with the M.C.C. and one with the West Indies Touring Team, while the lawn tennis courts were well patronised. The laying out of the ground has continued, but in view of the fact that only about half of the £15,000 asked for in an appeal for funds for the purchase and development of the ground has been received, this work has in consequence been much retarded. A further appeal has been issued, and it is hoped that this will be successful in procuring the necessary funds, since the Club is undoubtedly providing most valuable facilities for sports for Indian students in this country. Indian Gymkhana Club.

141. Finally, we should like to bring to the notice of the High Commissioner our sincere appreciation of the services rendered during the year by members of the Department. Valuable services have been rendered, as in the past, by Dr. J. E. Mackenzie, Dr. R. M. Brown and Dr. J. K. Wood, the Local Advisers at Edinburgh, Glasgow and Manchester respectively. To Mr. Campion, M.I.C.E., the Engineering Adviser to the Department, we are greatly indebted, not only for his most useful assistance in regard to the training and satisfactory placing of Engineering Students, but also for his contribution to the Engineering and Technical Section of the revised edition of the Handbook. We would also wish to express our grateful appreciation and acknowledgment of the excellent work done by Mr. R. M. J. Knaster, B.A., and Mr. V. I. Gaster, B.A., our able and efficient Assistants, the latter of whom has given us much useful assistance in the work of preparing the Handbook for Indian Students. The best thanks of the Joint Secretaries are likewise due to Mr. D. F. Bewers, the Accountant and Head of the Departmental Registry.

N. C. SEN.
THOMAS QUAYLE.

8TH NOVEMBER 1924.

APPENDIX I.

I.—AMOUNTS DISBURSED THROUGH THE INDIAN STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT.

(A.)—FROM INDIAN REVENUES:—	ACTUALS, 1923-24.				ESTIMATES, 1924-25.	
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1) Scholarships:—						
Allowances of Government Scholars	15,033	15	7			
Allowances, &c., of Veterinary Scholars	1,404	15	6			
Passages	835	9	9			
Travelling Expenses	472	11	3			
Premiums, Fees, &c.	1,750	17	10			
	<u>19,497</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>5(a)</u>			
(2) Special Grants-in-Aid	462	10	0			
(3) Grants to Educational and other bodies:—						
Grant to Oxford University for expenses for Delegacy for Oriental Students	400	0	0			
Grant to Cambridge University for expenses of Inter-Collegiate Indian Students' Committee... ..	565	13	2			
Advance to Distressed Indian Students' Aid Committee	200	0	0			
Indian Women's Educational Association... ..	—	—	—			
Burma Society	375	0	0			
	<u>1,540</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>2</u>			
(4) 21, Cromwell Road:—						
Rent, Rates and Taxes	925	8	10			
Allowance to Warden	66	0	0			
Repairs, Renovations, &c.	806	15	8			
Allowance for incidental expenses	7	11	5			
Grant towards Law Library... ..	14	9	7			
Grant towards House expenses	595	13	10(b)			
Telephone	13	7	6			
	<u>2,429</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>10</u>			
(B.)—FROM PRIVATE SOURCES:—				23,929	19	5
Amounts administered on behalf of Students under guardianship	10,160	18	7(d)			
Amounts administered on behalf of Students under guardianship of Local Advisers	5,894	5	4			
Amounts administered on behalf of G. P. Ghosh (Calcutta University) and other Trust Scholars	426	18	4			
				<u>16,482</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
						32,798
						10,000
						6,000
						400
						16,400

II.—ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF INDIAN STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT.

SALARIES:—	ACTUALS, 1923-24.	ESTIMATES, 1924-25.
	£ s. d.	£
Office Staff	4,203 13 8(e)	4,155(a)
Engineering Adviser	250 0 0	250
Local Advisers at Manchester, Edinburgh and Glasgow... ..	400 0 0	400
	<u>4,853 13 8</u>	<u>4,805</u>
Travelling Expenses	158 8 2	220(e)
Postage for Engineering Adviser	3 0 0	10
Publication, &c., of Handbook	—	150(e)
„ „ of the Report of the Department (1920-21)	122 10 0	50
Sundries	16 8 1	30
		<u>5,153 19 11(f)</u>
		<u>5,265(f)</u>

(a) Divisible among the various Governments as shown below:—	ACTUALS, 1923-24.			ESTIMATES, 1924-25.
	£	s.	d.	£
Central	2,316	18	11	4,500
Madras	3,740	4	7	5,340
Bombay	3,254	14	1	3,400
Bengal	2,489	5	5	3,700
United Provinces	884	2	6	2,385
Punjab	1,580	14	9	2,400
Burma	2,598	8	8	3,000
Bihar and Orissa	1,539	12	5	2,168
Central Provinces	578	18	1	1,000
Assam	564	10	0	640
	<u>£19,497</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>£28,533</u>

(b) The actual amount paid during the financial year 1923-24 was £595 13s. 10d., but this includes £129 1s. 3d. paid in respect of March 1923, and does not include £40 12s. 1d. paid in respect of March 1924, in the financial year 1924-25. Thus it will be seen that the actual amount paid in respect of the financial year 1923-24 is £507 4s. 8d., which coincides with the grant shown in the House Accounts of 21, Cromwell Road in Appendix II.

(c) Details as to how the "Grant towards House Expenses" was calculated will be seen from Appendix III. This grant was originally estimated at £910, and included as such in the Budget for 1924-25, but was since reduced to £500 by the House Committee. A sum of £310 out of this saving of £410 in the estimates has since been reappropriated as follows (see increases in estimates for other items marked "C," above):—(1) Allowance to Warden, £160; (2) Travelling expenses, £100, and (3) Publication, &c., of Handbook, £50. The total estimate of the Department will, therefore, be reduced by £100 in the November Revision.

(d) Does not include £178 8s. from the Government of Kashmir and £236 9s. from the Government of Mysore.

(e) Details are as follows:—	ACTUALS, 1923-24.			ESTIMATES, 1924-25.
	£	s.	d.	£
Two Joint Secretaries... ..	1,943	11	11	1,937
Two Assistant Secretaries	1,277	16	2	1,227
Clerical Staff	982	5	7	991
	<u>£4,203</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>£4,155</u>

(f) This, as in previous years, does not include any proportionate charge for services and staff shared with other Departments of the Office of the High Commissioner.

APPENDIX II.

21, CROMWELL ROAD.

HOUSE ACCOUNT, 1923-24.

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Boarders	2,476	9	1	Wages and Insurance	732	18	6
Meals... ..	435	7	7	Food	1,568	10	3
Northbrook Society	70	0	0	Heating and Lighting	387	16	10
National Indian Association	70	0	0	Laundry	214	9	9
Library	14	9	7	Maintenance and Contingencies	674	8	9
Storage of luggage, &c.	19	2	9	Library	14	9	7
	<hr/>						
	3,085	9	0				
Grant from Indian Revenues to meet deficiency as between receipts and expenditure	507	4	8				
	<hr/>						
	£3,592	13	8		£3,592	13	8
	<hr/>				<hr/>		

APPENDIX III.

21, CROMWELL ROAD.

ESTIMATED HOUSE ACCOUNT, 1924-25.

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
	£				£		
Boarders	2,500			Wages and Insurance	750		
Meals	450			Food... ..	1,725		
Storage of luggage, meter rent, &c.	10			Laundry	225		
Rent, National Indian Association	70			Heating and Lighting	400		
Law Library	20			Maintenance, &c.	365		
Grant from Indian Revenues to meet deficiencies as between receipts and expenditure	500			Contingencies	65		
				Law Library	20		
	<hr/>						
	£3,550				£3,550		
	<hr/>				<hr/>		

APPENDIX IV.

LIST OF GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS UNDER THE CHARGE OF THE INDIAN STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT, 1923-24.

Province.	Name.	Subject of Study.	Place of Study.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.	A. C. Agarwala ...	Veterinary Science ...	Royal Veterinary College, London.
	T. G. Banarji ...	Metallurgy ...	Imperial College of Science, London.
	S. K. Bose ...	Coal Mining ...	Imperial College of Science, London.
	S. K. Chatterjee ...	Geology ...	Imperial College of Science, London.
	S. Datta ...	Veterinary Science ...	Royal Veterinary College, London.
	B. S. Gyani ...	Veterinary Science ...	Royal Veterinary College, London.
	P. G. C. Malkani ...	Veterinary Science ...	Royal Veterinary College, London.
	Miss M. M. Mehta ...	Bacteriology ...	Imperial College of Science, London.
	M. M. A. Shah (Gilani) ...	Veterinary Science ...	Royal Veterinary College, London.
ASSAM ...	Miss P. Chaudhuri ...	Science ...	King's College, London.
	N. N. Kakati ...	Locomotive Engineering	Great Eastern Railway Workshops, Leyton.
BENGAL ...	Miss N. Biswas ...	Economics ...	London School of Economics.
	N. P. Chakrabarti ...	Sanskrit ...	Fitzwilliam Hall, Cambridge.
	J. M. Das ...	Iron Smelting and Coke Ovens Products.	Dorman, Long & Co., Redcar.
	M. C. Dey* ...	Painting ...	Royal College of Art, Kensington.
	C. C. Dover ...	Zoology ...	Edinburgh University.
	K. C. Das Gupta ...	Economics ...	Magdalen College, Oxford.
	Miss G. Marchant ...	Medicine ..	Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, West London Post-Graduate College, and Paris.
	Mrs. E. Pateman ...	Medicine ...	Royal Free Hospital, London, and Charing Cross Hospital Medical School.
	C. Pearce ...	Civil Engineering (and Railway Carriage and Wagon building).	College of Estate Management, London.
	Miss M. Heynes Wood	Science ...	University College, Nottingham.
	E. Burke ...	Engineering ...	City and Guilds Engineering College, London.
BIHAR AND ORISSA	H. Dalal ...	Silk Weaving and Dyeing	Leeds University.
	A. Karim ...	Fish Oils ...	Imperial College of Science, London.
	T. D. Karmarkar ...	Cutlery ...	Sheffield University, and H. Robinson & Co., Sheffield.
	D. N. Sen ...	Mathematics ...	Magdalene College, Cambridge.
	M. Z. Siddiqui ...	Arabic ...	King's College, Cambridge.
	M. M. Husain ...	Oils and Fats ...	Royal Technical College, Glasgow.
	M. M. Ismail ...	Veterinary Science ...	Royal Veterinary College, London.
	J. Prasad ...	Moral Science Tripos	King's College, Cambridge.
BOMBAY ...	J. P. Varma ...	Steel Casting ...	Battersea Polytechnic, London.
	Miss L. V. Benjamin...	English and Education ...	Society of Home Students, Oxford.
	H. S. K. Bhavnagri ...	Dyeing and Bleaching ...	College of Technology, Manchester.
	Miss A. J. Dodhi ...	Medicine ...	Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.
	Y. R. Gaitonde ...	Leather ...	Leathersellers Company's Technical College, London.
	G. S. Mahejane ...	Mathematics ...	St. John's College, Cambridge.
	R. G. Padhye...	Sugar Manufacture ...	America, West Indies and Java.
	Miss G. P. Patel ...	Medicine ...	Royal Free Hospital, London, and West London Post-Graduate College.
	C. H. Robertson ...	Medicine ...	London Hospital Medical College.

* Grant-in-aid.

Province.	Name.	Subject of Study.	Place of Study.
BOMBAY—cont.	P. L. Vaidya ...	Sanskrit ...	Universities of Paris and Brussels.
	L. S. Vaidyanathan ...	Accountancy ...	London.
	S. R. Deshpande* ...	Indian Economic History	Non-Collegiate, Oxford.
	J. V. Joshi* ...	Economics ...	King's College, Cambridge.
	P. M. Nabar ...	Drugs and Medicine ...	College of Technology, Manchester.
BURMA ...	B. Tayaballi ...	Cotton Spinning ...	College of Technology, Manchester.
	Miss M. M. Kingsley ...	Pedagogy ...	St. Hilda's College, Oxford.
	F. C. Harris ...	Engineering ...	Manchester University.
	E. W. Martindell ...	Medicine ...	University College, London.
	Maung Maung ...	Oil Refining ...	Imperial College of Science and Technology, London.
	Maung Ba Nyan ...	Painting ...	Spence School of Art and Chelsea Art School.
	Maung Pu ...	Mining Engineering ...	Royal School of Mines.
	Miss May Su ...	Medicine ...	Leeds University and St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, London.
	Maung Tha Tun ...	Architecture ...	Architectural Assn., London.
	Maung Cho ...	Education ...	London Day Training College.
	M. C. Thoung ...	Chemistry ...	Imperial College of Science, London.
CENTRAL PROVINCES	M. B. Yan ...	Oil Mining ...	Birmingham University.
	N. N. Ghose ...	Electrical Engineering ...	Bristol Corporation Electricity Works.
	B. S. Gupta ...	Electrical Engineering ...	General Electric Company, Birmingham.
	Miss S. Khan ...	Teaching ...	Maria Grey Training College, London.
MADRAS ...	S. D. Oke ...	Textile ...	Messrs. Simpson and Godlee, Swinton; College of Technology, Manchester.
	P. P. Hayrambha ...	Metal Mining ...	Camborne School of Mines; Geevor Tin Mines.
	Miss T. Joseph ...	Economics ...	London School of Economics.
	R. L. Narayanan ...	Electrical Engineering ...	Sandycroft, Ltd., nr. Chester.
	Miss A. Pichamuthu ...	Medicine ...	University College Hospital Medical School, London.
	M. C. Kunhan Raja ...	Sanskrit ...	Non-Collegiate, Oxford.
	K. M. Rao ...	Electrical Engineering ...	London.
	K. A. Rao ...	Industrial Alcohol ...	Birmingham University.
	G. Sundaram ...	Hydro-Electric Engineering.	Metropolitan Vickers Co., Ltd., Manchester.
	P. J. Thomas* ...	Indian History ...	Balliol College, Oxford.
	H. P. Waran ...	Physics ...	University College, London.
	Miss S. Koman ...	English ...	Westfield College, London.
	Mrs. M. Lakshmi ...	English ...	Bedford College for Women, London.
	K. Muhammad ...	Education ...	London Day Training College.
	D. S. Pillai ...	Ceramics ...	Sampson, Bridgwood and Son, Staffs.
	C. K. Taylor ...	Paints and Varnish ...	R. Ingham, Clark & Co.
	K. Venkataraman ...	Dyeing and Weaving ...	College of Technology, Manchester.
R. Vaidyanathaswami ...	Mathematics ...	St. Andrews University.	
PUNJAB ...	Miss D. S. Bali ...	Teaching ...	Maria Grey Training College, London.
	N. C. Hypher ...	Physiology and Medicine	University College, London.
	L. S. N. Kapur ...	Industrial Alcohol and Distillation.	Münden, Germany.
	P. K. Kaul ...	Mathematics ...	Queens' College, Cambridge.
	A. M. Matthews ...	History ...	Jesus College, Oxford.
	M. K. Singh ...	Paper ...	College of Technology, Manchester; Alex. Pirie and Sons, Aberdeenshire; Davidson and Sons, Ltd., Aberdeenshire; and West of England Mills.
	N. Ahmad* ...	Physics ...	Peterhouse, Cambridge.
	R. L. Chopra* ...	Research ...	Aberystwyth.
	B. Das Laroia ...	Chemistry ...	Merton College, Oxford.

* Grant-in-aid.

Province.	Name.	Subject of Study.	Place of Study.
UNITED PROVINCES	Ram Charan	Glass Technology	Sheffield University.
	R. D. Pant	Dyeing and Textile Printing.	College of Technology, Manchester.
	K. G. Saiyidain	Education	Leeds University.
	B. K. Das	Zoology	Imperial College of Science.
SUSSEX TRUST ...	C. V. Callaghan	Engineering	Ruston and Hornsby, Lincoln.
	Miss H. Cooke	Arts (B.A.)	University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.
	C. H. D'Souza... ..	Engineering	Ruston and Hornsby, Lincoln.
	M. Hannagan	History	Peterhouse College, Cambridge.
	G. F. E. Nestor	Engineering	Ruston and Hornsby, Lincoln.
	B. H. Barker	Engineering	Imperial College of Science, London.
	Miss D. M. Ellis	Medicine	Edinburgh University.
	Miss K. M. Halloran	Medicine	Royal Free Hospital, London.
	Miss D. Ranoe... ..	Commercial Course	Kensington College, London.

SCHOLARS FROM INDIAN STATES.

MYSORE	V. L. D'Souza... ..	Commerce	London School of Economics.
	Mrs. Sri Kanakalakshamma.	English	Bedford College for Women, London.
	V. L. Mudaliar	Accountancy	London School of Economics.
	A. V. Raghavachar	Mechanical Engineering	College of Technology, Manchester.
	A. Subba Rao	Natural Science	University College, London.
	T. Seshachallam	Medicine	London Hospital Medical School.
	T. Sivasankaraiya	Textiles	College of Technology, Manchester.
	Miss M. Chandy	—	Somerville College, Oxford.
	Dr. S. S. Iyer	Wood Distillation	Germany.
KASHMIR	N. G. Pavanje	Lithographic Study	Germany.
	L. Zutshi	Mining and Geology	Royal School of Mines, London.

Agents for the Sale of Government of India Publications.

In Europe.

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| <p>Constable & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, London, W.C.</p> <p>Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 68-74, Carter Lane, E.C., and (Oriental Department) 39, New Oxford Street, London, W.C. 1.</p> <p>Bernard Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, London, W.</p> <p>P. S. King and Sons, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.</p> <p>H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, E.C. 3.</p> <p>Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W. 1.</p> <p>Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W.C. 1.</p> <p>East and West, Ltd., 3, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1.</p> | <p>W. Thacker & Co., 2, Creed Lane, London, E.C. 4.</p> <p>T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., 1, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C. 2.</p> <p>Wheldon and Wesley, Ltd., 2, 3 and 4, Arthur Street, New Oxford Street, W.C. 2.</p> <p>B. H. Blackwell, 50 and 51, Broad Street, Oxford.</p> <p>Deighton, Bell & Co., Ltd., Trinity Street, Cambridge.</p> <p>Oliver and Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh.</p> <p>E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.</p> <p>Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.</p> <p>Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague, Holland.</p> <p>Otto Harrasowitz, Leipzig, Germany.</p> <p>Friedlander and Sohn, 11, Carl-Strasse, Berlin, Germany.</p> |
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In India and Ceylon.

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| <p>Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla.</p> <p>Newman & Co., Calcutta.</p> <p>R. Cambay & Co., Calcutta.</p> <p>S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.</p> <p>B. Banerjee & Co., Calcutta.</p> <p>The Indian School Supply Depôt, 309, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta, and 226, Nawabpur, Dacca.</p> <p>Butterworth & Co. (India), Ltd., Calcutta.</p> <p>Rai M. C. Sarcar Bahadur and Sons, 90-2A, Harrison Road, Calcutta.</p> <p>The Weldon Library, 57, Park Street, West Calcutta.</p> <p>Standard Literature Company, Ltd., Calcutta.</p> <p>Lal Chand and Sons, Calcutta.</p> <p>The Association Press, Calcutta.</p> <p>Higginbotham & Co., Madras.</p> <p>V. Kalyanarama Iyer & Co., Madras.</p> <p>G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.</p> <p>S. Murthy & Co., Madras.</p> <p>Thompson & Co., Madras.</p> <p>Temple & Co., Madras.</p> <p>P. R. Rama Iyer & Co., Madras.</p> <p>Vas & Co., Madras.</p> <p>E. M. Gopalakrishna Kone, Madura.</p> <p>Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay.</p> <p>A. J. Combridge & Co., Bombay.</p> <p>D. B. Taraporevala, Sons & Co., Bombay.</p> <p>Mrs. Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon, Bombay.</p> <p>Sunder Pandurang, Bombay.</p> <p>Gopal Narayan & Co., Bombay.</p> <p>Ram Chandra Govind and Son, Kalbadevi, Bombay.</p> <p>Proprietor, New Kitabkhana, Poona.</p> <p>The Standard Bookstall, Karachi.</p> | <p>Mangaldas Harkisandas, Surat.</p> <p>Karsandas Narandas and Sons, Surat.</p> <p>A. H. Wheeler & Co., Allahabad, Calcutta and Bombay.</p> <p>N. B. Mathur, Superintendent, Nazir Kanun Hind Press, Allahabad.</p> <p>Munshi Seeta Ram, Managing Proprietor, Indian Army Book Depôt, Juhi, Cawnpore.</p> <p>Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh and Sons, Mufid-i-Am Press, Lahore and Allahabad.</p> <p>Rama Krishna and Sons, Lahore.</p> <p>Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.</p> <p>Proprietor, Rangoon Times Press, Rangoon.</p> <p>Manager, the <i>Hitavada</i>, Nagpur.</p> <p>S. C. Talukdar, Proprietor, Students and Company, Cooch Behar.</p> <p>A. M. and J. Ferguson, Ceylon.</p> <p>Manager, Educational Book Depôts, Nagpur and Jubbulpore.*</p> <p>Manager of the Imperial Book Depôt, 63, Chandney Chauk Street, Delhi.*</p> <p>Manager, "The Agra Medical Hall and Co-operative Association, Ltd." (Successors to A. John & Co., Agra).*</p> <p>Superintendent, Basel Mission Book, and Tract Depository, Mangalore.*</p> <p>P. Varadachary & Co., Madras.*</p> <p>Ram Dayal Agarwala, 184, Katra, Allahabad.*</p> <p>D. C. Anand and Sons, Peshawar.*</p> <p>Manager, Newal Kishore Press, Lucknow.*</p> <p>Maung Lu Gale, Proprietor, Law Book Depôt, Mandalay.*</p> |
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* Agents for the sale of Legislative Department publications only.

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From the Secretary to the High Commissioner for India,
To the Secretary to the Government of India,
Department of Education, Health, and Lands.

17th December 1925.

Sir,

I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of India, the Report on the Work of the Indian Students Department for the year ending 31st March 1925, submitted by Messrs. N. C. Sen and T. Quayle, Joint Secretaries. The Report gives a full and clear account of the activities of the Department during the year.

2. Since assuming charge of his office in January last, Sir Atul Chatterjee has devoted considerable attention to the organisation of the work in the High Commissioner's office dealing with Indian students and probationers from India for the different services. The orders of the Government of India and the Secretary of State on the Report of the Lytton Committee were communicated to the High Commissioner towards the end of the year under report. Separate communications have been, or are being, addressed to the Government of India dealing with the steps taken to carry out these orders. Some of these measures are still in progress, and it is not necessary to refer to them here. In order to acquaint himself personally with the various aspects of questions connected with Indian students and Indian probationers, Sir Atul Chatterjee has, during the last few months, visited Oxford, Cambridge, and Edinburgh. He has been in personal consultation with the authorities of various Universities and Colleges in Great Britain, as well as of societies and institutions concerned in the welfare of Indian students. He has also interviewed a large number of Indian students in London and elsewhere.

3. The High Commissioner has in all cases received a very generous response from educational authorities to requests made for the furtherance of facilities for Indian students. He is convinced that there is no prejudice whatever in the mind of educational authorities in this country against Indian students as such. The difficulties which exist mainly arise from the very large number of Indian students that now resort to Great Britain for study and training. According to fairly reliable estimates, the number of Indian students of all classes in Great Britain during the year covered by the present Report was between 1,500 and 2,000. It can be well imagined that the provision of facilities for University and other types of higher education for so large a number of young men, not born here, must be a severe tax on the resources of the educational institutions in this country. It has to be remembered in this connection that the number of British youths seeking University and other types of higher education is very much larger than it was before the Great War. There is also a very considerable influx of students from the Dominions, the United States of America, and various continental countries. Heads of colleges and institutions are,

therefore, compelled not only to raise the standard of admission all round, but also to ration countries outside Great Britain in regard to the number of students that can be admitted. The restrictions that have thus been imposed are by no means applicable to Indian students only. On the other hand, Sir Atul Chatterjee is aware that in some respects Indian students are treated much more generously than British applicants. Thus, it is practically impossible for a British student to gain admission into any of the Colleges at Oxford or Cambridge without at least a year's notice, whereas in the case of Indian students permission has been accorded for applications to be submitted as late as March or April for admission in the following October.

4. The main remedy for the present difficulties in regard to Indian students in this country lies undoubtedly in the development of facilities for all types of modern education in India itself. This point was emphasised in the Report of the Lytton Committee, and the High Commissioner does not think it necessary to dwell upon it at any great length. He is aware that efforts are being made by the Central as well as by Provincial Governments in India to expand the educational system so that it should be unnecessary for a young Indian to seek facilities abroad for undergraduate studies in Arts or Science or in professional subjects such as Medicine, Engineering, and Technology. The fact that admission to most of the public services in India can now be obtained through education and examinations in India ought also to make it unnecessary for Indian students to go abroad during their undergraduate state. The High Commissioner has found educational authorities in this country always willing and anxious to provide facilities for postgraduate work to all young Indians of merit and capacity. He has been also pleased to observe that there is now a greater number of Indian students seeking postgraduate training in this country than before the war. Sir Atul Chatterjee has noted incidentally that post-graduate Indian students are in a very much better position to appreciate and utilise the general social and cultural advantages of study abroad than immature and inexperienced undergraduate students.

5. It is satisfactory to observe from the facts given in the Report of the Joint Secretaries that there is a steady increase in the number of students who have utilised the service offered by the Office of the High Commissioner in regard to information about educational facilities in this country. It is of the utmost importance that Indian students desirous of coming to Great Britain, and their parents and guardians, should obtain full and accurate information regarding the facilities available here and the cost of education in this country before coming to a decision. The High Commissioner hopes that all such persons will peruse carefully the "Handbook for Indian Students" which is published by his Office. Arrangements will be made to bring it up-to-date every year and for copies to be available from the Manager, Central Publication Branch, § Hastings Street, Calcutta. The student should come to this country with a clear objective, and his course of studies should, as far as possible, be mapped out in India before he leaves for England. It is also very important that in cases in which sufficient information is not available in the Handbook, or from the

appropriate Advisory Committee in India, enquiry should be made from the Office of the High Commissioner early enough for a reply to reach India before a decision is taken. Soon after his arrival in this country Sir Atul Chatterjee requested all Provincial Governments and University Authorities to make it as widely known as possible that applications for admission to Universities in this country should reach his Office not later than March or April previous to the autumn in which admission is sought. He hopes that this request will be borne in mind in all cases. He has found many instances, in spite of the warnings that have been given, of young men arriving in England in July or August, or even later, without any definite plans. It is in most cases impossible to secure for such students admission into educational or technical institutions at the beginning of the academic year. Much waste of time and effort is a natural consequence.

6. Sir Atul Chatterjee also hopes that parents and guardians will impress on their sons or wards coming to England the desirability of devoting very careful attention to questions of diet and health. He has found many students negligent in these matters, with the result that they break down in health, their studies suffer, and frequently they return to India without success in their work in this country. British youths at the colleges and institutions in this country keep themselves fit and well mainly by a full participation in all the corporate activities of their respective colleges and institutions, athletic, intellectual, and social. Indian youths are much more likely to maintain their physical and mental health if they participate in these forms of activities.

7. The High Commissioner has been in communication with various associations of industrialists and manufacturers in this country on the subject of the recommendations made by Lytton Committee in regard to the securing of facilities for the technical training of Indian students in Great Britain. He has made certain proposals in this regard to the Government of India, but he would like to take this opportunity of pointing out to intending students (as well as to their parents and guardians) that it is by no means easy to secure training for them in many industries and manufacturing processes. Preliminary enquiry from the Office of the High Commissioner is advisable in every case. It should also be clearly understood that there is no possibility of a young student being able at the outset to obtain sufficient wages to maintain himself while he is under training. Nor is it possible as a rule to combine evening classes with paid work in any form during the day. Sir Atul Chatterjee has recently come across several instances of young men who have come to England with mistaken notions on this subject, and have in consequence suffered grievously. There is at present serious depression and consequent unemployment in most industries in this country in which training is sought by Indians. This fact obviously makes it impossible to secure wage-earning training for Indians, and it also limits the number of vacancies for pupils under agreement, as the number of pupils according to trade usage bears a fixed ratio to the number of paid employees in an industrial establishment.

8. Complaints are sometimes heard that Indian students who now come for training to this country are of inferior calibre and qualifications compared with those who came a generation ago. It is true that immediately after the war there was an unwholesome rush of ill-equipped and immature Indian youths for training in England and abroad, and instances of this kind still come to the notice of the High Commissioner and his staff. Sir Atul Chatterjee has, however, observed with great satisfaction that among those who now seek training here there is a very considerable proportion of serious and earnest students who have already done well at the Colleges and Universities in India and who do credit to themselves and their country during their career in England. Apart from success in the classroom, laboratory, or examination hall, of which notable instances are recorded in the Report of the Joint Secretaries, many Indian students have recently distinguished themselves in their college debating societies and in athletics, some even representing their Universities in the latter field. The High Commissioner is confident that students of this type will always be welcome in British educational institutions.

9. The High Commissioner desires to express his acknowledgment of the services rendered by the Joint Secretaries and the staff employed under them in conducting the work of the Indian Students Department.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. C. B. DRAKE,

Secretary to the High Commissioner for India.

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA.

REPORT
ON THE WORK OF THE
INDIAN STUDENTS
DEPARTMENT
LONDON
FOR THE YEAR 1924-25

By N. C. SEN, O.B.E., and THOMAS QUAYLE, D.Lit., M.A.,

Joint Secretaries.

NOVEMBER 1925.

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REPORT

on the

WORK OF THE INDIAN STUDENTS DEPARTMENT.

1. We have the honour to present, for the information of the High Commissioner for India, a report on the work of the Indian Students Department for the year ending 31st March 1925.

Section I.

WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT.

2. We give below details of the work of the Department during the year under review. It is perhaps specially worthy of note that the number of students for whom admission has been secured shows an increase over last year's figure; not only are Indian students making use of the Department in increasing numbers, but a perceptibly larger percentage of the applicants have already secured sufficient qualifications in India to qualify them without any further examination for admission to a University in this country:—

	1923-24.	1924-25.
1. Total number of students interviewed	1,007	1,030
2. Total number of newly-arrived students included in 1.	117	119
3. Total number of new students at 21, Cromwell Road, on arrival	176	140
4. Letters received	8,082	8,533
5. Letters despatched	7,466	8,094
6. Total number of cases in which offers of admission were obtained from educational institutions	176	198

3. One hundred and forty-eight students were formally under the charge of the Department during the year, namely, 104 Government Scholars, 10 Sussex Trust Scholars, 9 Mysore Scholars, 1 Kashmir Scholar, 1 Lunawada Scholar, and 4 Bahawalpur Scholars, together with 19 students under guardianship. The money administered on behalf of students under guardianship during the period from 1st April 1924 to 31st March 1925 amounted to £11,294 4s. 11d., in addition to the sum of £5,016 13s. 2d. administered by the Local Advisers at Manchester, Edinburgh, and Glasgow in respect of the 19 students under their guardianship.

4. During the year promises of admission to educational institutions (other than Oxford and Cambridge) were obtained for 180 out of 197 applications, of which 164 came from India. Of the remaining 17, 8 either lacked the necessary qualifications or were too young for admission; in 4 cases there were no vacancies at the desired institutions; 1 withdrew his application; 1 gave insufficient particulars; 1 arrived in England and made his own arrangements; in the remaining 2 cases admission was provisionally secured, subject to a satisfactory interview after the student concerned had actually arrived in this country.

5. Applications for admission to Oxford and Cambridge show a slight decrease, many preliminary enquiries not having been pursued, mainly owing to the fact that the applicants were not in a position to satisfy the conditions for Senior or Junior status at Oxford or for affiliated students at Cambridge. New regulations and Statutes, however, now grant exemption from Responsions or the Previous, respectively, if the applicant is in possession of a specified Indian University qualification, though students so exempted must pursue the full three years' study at the University, and pass all the necessary examinations.

6. The total number of applications for Oxford and Cambridge received by the Department were 51 (excluding Government Scholars and Government probationers), 13 of which were for Oxford only, 34 for Cambridge only, and 4 for Oxford or Cambridge. Six men were admitted to Oxford and 12 to Cambridge. Admission was also obtained for 3 Government Scholars to Cambridge, for 7 Indian Civil Service probationers (4 at Oxford and 3 at Cambridge), and 5 Forestry probationers (3 at Oxford and 2 at Cambridge). Of the 33 unsuccessful applicants admission was obtained elsewhere for 10, and the remainder either withdrew their applications altogether, or, having confined their applications to Oxford or Cambridge only, did not desire application to be made elsewhere.

LOCAL ADVISERS.

Manchester.

7. At Manchester the Local Adviser (Dr. J. K. Wood) reports that there were 51 Indian students, of whom 39 were at the College of Technology. About 170 applications, including preliminary enquiries, were received, of which 19 came through the Department. Fifteen students in all were admitted during the session to various Faculties of the University, and offers made to 8 other applicants were, for various reasons, not accepted by them. Seven of the successful applicants had applied through the Department. During the year 4 students were under the guardianship of the Local Adviser and 8 Government Scholars were under his supervision. The total amount administered on behalf of these students was £1,685 12s. 11d. By arrangement with the Academic Registrar of the University, Dr. Wood is kept informed of the admission of Indian students to the various Faculties, and any matter concerning Indian students in the University generally is referred to him.

Edinburgh.

8. The total number of applications dealt with by the Local Adviser (Dr. J. E. Mackenzie) was 110, 62 having been received through the Department and 48 direct, compared with 67 in the previous year, 33 of which were received through the Department and 34 direct by the Local Adviser. In every case in which the candidate fulfilled the required conditions admission to the University was granted. The Local Adviser records with pleasure the receipt of numerous letters from parents and guardians in India expressing appreciation and thanks for services and attention rendered to their sons and wards.

9. Twelve students were under the guardianship of the Local Adviser during the current year and 5 Government Scholars were under his supervision. The total amount of money administered on behalf of students under guardianship during the year was £2,703 18s. 9d.

10. The Local Adviser again draws attention to the increased volume of correspondence from the Office of the High Commissioner and elsewhere, 632 letters have been sent by him during the year as compared with 543 in the preceding year.

Glasgow.

11. At Glasgow the Local Adviser (Dr. R. M. Brown) reports that the total number of matriculated Indian students attending classes at the University, the Royal Technical College, and the West of Scotland College of Agriculture was 62. Enquiries were received from 124 prospective students. Fourteen of these applicants matriculated in October 1924, 10 in the first year Engineering classes and 4 in the second year classes.

12. During the year 3 students were under guardianship, and the total amount administered on their behalf was £627 1s. 6d.

Engineering
Adviser.

13. The Engineering Adviser to the Department (Mr. J. M. Campion, M.I.C.E.) reports that 69 new students consulted him during the year, as compared with 67 during 1923-24, the total number of interviews being 167. Of these students 21 were graduates, 19 had passed the Intermediate, 14 were matriculates, and the remaining 15 had no University qualifications. Thirty-three came for Civil Engineering, 13 for Mechanical Engineering, 12 for Electrical Engineering, 3 for Automobile Engineering, 1 for Metallurgical Engineering, 1 for Technology, 1 for Naval Architecture, 1 for Railway Traffic Training, and 4 were undecided as to the exact branch they desired to study. Of the total, 13 secured admission to the University of London, 9 to Bristol, 8 to Manchester, 3 to Edinburgh, and 3 to Glasgow.

14. The Engineering Adviser notes with gratification an improvement during recent years in the educational attainments of the students arriving from India, and he adds that those who sought interviews seemed to require confirmatory advice rather than information of what to do and how to do it. This appears to show that the conditions of engineering training in this country are now better understood and appreciated by intending students.

15. During the year practical training was obtained for 25 Engineering students as follows:—

Civil Engineering	... 11	Electrical Engineering	... 7
Mechanical Engineering	5	Metallurgical Engineering	2

There have been difficulties, owing to trade depression, in finding facilities in electrical and mechanical workshops, but satisfactory arrangements for all the 14 duly qualified applicants were made.

16. The Department keeps an up-to-date list of qualified tutors and coaches in all subjects for such various examinations as London Matriculation, Oxford Responsions, Cambridge Previous, and the Indian Civil Service. During the year numerous Indian students have been put in touch with suitable tutors, according to their needs, whilst a number of Indian boys, under the guardianship of the Department, have been placed with residential tutors, who board and lodge them and prepare them for their examinations. There is reason to believe that this side of the activities of the Department is keenly appreciated in India, as are also the ordinary guardianship functions carried out at the request of parents. Tutors and coaches.

17. During the year visits were paid by the Joint Secretaries to the Universities of Bristol, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Wales, Belfast, Dublin, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow, St. Andrews, as well as to various public and private preparatory schools. These visits have proved most useful, as they have brought the Department into close personal touch with the educational authorities throughout the country and much has thus been done to facilitate the admission of Indian students to the various Universities and Colleges. Visits.

18. Arrangements have also been made, at the request of Indian parents or guardians, for their boys to be admitted to suitable schools, usually as a preliminary to their going up to one of the older Universities. It is a pleasure to record that Headmasters everywhere express a readiness to consider such applications sympathetically. Schools.

Section II.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

OXFORD.

19. At Oxford the total number of applicants on the list of the Delegacy for Oriental Students for admission in October 1924 was 34 (excluding Burmese), of whom 24 applied through the Department. Of these 24, 13 were offered admission, including 4 Indian Civil Service probationers and 3 Forestry probationers; of the 10 who applied direct 4 secured admission. The total number of Indian students in residence was 86, compared with 118 during 1923-24.

20. The following distinctions were obtained during the period under review:—

D.Phil.	... ..	Kunhan Raja (Madras), Non-Collegiate.
B.Litt.	... ..	M. D. Chaturvedi (United Provinces), Exeter College.
		Zahid Ali (Bengal), Non-Collegiate.
		S. Deshpande (Bombay), Non-Collegiate.
		V. R. Adige (Madras), Non-Collegiate.
B.Sc.	... ..	B. N. Malik (Bengal), Exeter College.
1st Class Honours in		D. K. Sen (Nabha State), Oriel College.
Jurisprudence.		
1st Class Honours in		S. Venkataswaran (Madras), Non-Collegiate.
Mathematics.		
Distinction in Forestry		K. L. Agarwal (Punjab), Non-Collegiate.
Diploma.		

21. During the year the attention of the University authorities was drawn to the fact that the new regulations governing the grant of Senior and Junior status, to which reference was made in para. 70 of our last Report, were likely to bear hardly on Indian students. To obtain Senior status an Indian student must possess at least a first or second-class Honours degree of certain recognised Indian Universities, whilst for Junior status his Indian degree must include the study of two languages, one of which has to be either Latin, or Greek, or French, or German. These requirements tended to exclude the majority of Indian graduates, who were therefore practically faced with the alternative of qualifying for Senior status by securing the necessary Honours degree in India or of sitting for the Responsions examinations and taking the full three years' course. A solution was sought on the lines of obtaining recognition for an Indian Final Degree as conferring exemption from Responsions only, without necessarily involving the standing of Senior or Junior status, and a Statute has now been passed by which exemption from Responsions is given to any person who obtains the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science at an Indian University approved by the Hebdomadal Council, provided that his course at this Indian University includes the study of English, and one of the languages, Latin, Greek, French, German, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Pali, Classical Chinese. This meets, to a large extent, the difficulty involved in the Statutes governing Senior and Junior status, as it enables an Indian graduate to obtain exemption from Responsions, whilst the University still retains its undoubted right to lay down more stringent conditions for those who wish to take a degree at Oxford in two years. It should, however, be noted that the University publishes no official list of approved Indian Universities; each application is considered on its merits.

22. During the year 1925 seven students, excluding the Government Scholars, were under the guardianship of the Delegacy. The funds administered on their behalf amounted to £1,589 18s. 11d., excluding payments to Government Scholars.

CAMBRIDGE.

23. The number of applications for admission to Cambridge, including Indian Civil Service and Forestry probationers and Government Scholars, was 136. Forty-five came through the Department and 19 of these were successful, including 3 Government Scholars, 3 Indian Civil Service and 2 Indian Forestry Service probationers. Fifteen other students, who had applied direct to the Secretary to the Inter-Collegiate Indian Students' Committee, also secured offers of admission. The total number of Indian students in residence was 117, including 7 Burmese. The decrease from the number (130) in residence during 1924-25 is due first to a decrease in the number of Burmese students accepted, and next to the fact that two Colleges which took more than their normal number last year rectified their total by admitting fewer this year. Further, two Colleges took no students, as the applicants withdrew after accepting offers of admission. It may be pointed out that this is an example of the harm done to Indian students generally by those who, after obtaining admission, withdraw at the last minute, with the result that there is not time for the vacancy to be filled by another Indian student, and a place which had been specially reserved is lost.

24. During the year 45 Indian students sat for the Tripos, and in the results 7 were placed in the First Class (6 in Mathematics and 1 in Oriental Languages), 7 in the Second, 20 in the Third, 2 attained the standard of Honours, 1 passed the First M.B., and 8 were not classed but were allowed Principal and Subsidiary Subjects. The percentage of Firsts shows a slight increase on last year, but there is a great reduction in the number of Seconds and an increase in the number of Thirds. In addition, 26 students took Principal Subjects in the Easter and Michaelmas terms; there were no Firsts, 6 Seconds, and 16 Thirds. Three students obtained the Ph.D., 1 the M.Sc., 1 the M.B., 2 the Diploma in Forestry, 1 the Diploma in Tropical Medicine, 2 the Diploma in Public Health, 1 the Diploma in Anthropology, 1 the Diploma in Hygiene, and 2 the Diploma in Medical Radiology and Electrology. In the Open Competition for the Indian Civil Service held in August 1924, 6 Indian students from Cambridge were successful.

25. The Bhaonagar Medal was awarded to P. Rajagopalan, of Queen's College, and the following Exhibitions and Prizes were gained :—

A. A. A. Fyzee (Bombay) ...	St. John's ...	Wright's Prizeman in Oriental Languages.
G. S. Mahejane (Bombay)...	St. John's ...	(1) Prizeman for Mathematics. (2) Highly commended for Adam's Memorial Prize.
T. N. S. Raghavan (Madras)	St. John's ...	Prizeman for Mathematics.
J. B. Rustomjee (Bombay)...	Gonville and Caius.	(1) Prizeman for Mathematics. (2) Exhibition of £40.
D. W. Kerkar (Bombay) ...	Gonville and Caius.	Prizeman for Mathematics.
H. S. Pruthi (Punjab) ...	Fitzwilliam House.	Charles Abercrombie Smith Research Studentship at Peterhouse.

26. The number of students under the guardianship of the Secretary to the Inter-Collegiate Indian Students Committee was 15, including 8 Government Scholars. The funds administered amounted to £3,102 8s. 11d., including £826 15s. 3d. on behalf of Government Scholars.

LONDON.

27. At University College there were 115 Indian students, of whom 40 were pursuing postgraduate studies. Of the undergraduates there were 8 in the Faculty of Arts, 7 in Science, 16 in Engineering, 12 in Laws, 1 in Economics, and 11 in Medicine, whilst the remainder were working for the Indian Civil Service or for various Diplomas. Of the postgraduate students, 11 were working for the Diploma in Public Health. During the year 1 Indian student obtained the Ph.D. Degree, 1 the M.A., 4 the M.Sc., and 3 the D.P.H. University College.

28. At King's College there were 32 Indian students, of whom 7 were post-graduate students and 15 undergraduates in the Faculty of Engineering; 2 students obtained the Ph.D. Degree, and 1 obtained the Academic Diploma in Psychology. Mr. M. F. Hanafi, a postgraduate student, played tennis for the College first VI, and for the Arts Faculty, and gained his full colours. He has also obtained full colours for hockey. King's College.

29. At the London School of Economics there were 85 Indian students during the session 1924-25 (as compared with 75 for the session 1923-24), of whom 13 were proceeding to higher degrees. Two students graduated in the Faculty of Economics in June 1924, one of these being Miss Teresa Joseph, a Government of Madras Scholar, who greatly distinguished herself by gaining First-class Honours. Three students obtained the degree of B.Com., and good work was done by the students registered for higher degrees. London School of Economics.

30. There were 53 Indian students at the School of Oriental Studies, of whom 18 were pursuing postgraduate studies for a higher degree. Two students obtained the Ph.D. Degree during the period under review. The Director notes with regret that there is little opportunity for corporate life at the School, but as many of the students attend inter-collegiate courses, they have a chance of joining other College Unions and Societies. School of Oriental Studies.

31. During the session there were 61 Indian students at the Imperial College of Science. Of these 1 secured the Ph.D. Degree, 4 the postgraduate Diploma of the Imperial College, 3 the Diplomas of Associate of the City and Guilds Institute, 1 the Diploma of Associate of the Royal College of Science, and 2 the Diploma of Associate of the Royal School of Mines. Imperial College of Science.

32. During the session 1924-25 there were 2 Indian women and 4 Indian men students pursuing the full course for the Teachers' Diploma at the London Day Training College. Dr. Nunn, the Principal, stated in his report that the Indian students play their proper part in the College life, where they are regarded as a welcome element. London Day Training College.

33. During the session 1924-25 there were 2 Indian women students at Bedford College, 3 at Westfield College, and 3 at the Maria Grey Training College. Excellent reports on their work and progress were received. Women's College.

Distinction. 34. During the year the following distinctions have been gained by Indian students of the University of London :—

Ph.D.	...	...	A. N. Puri (Punjab), Rothamsted Experimental Station.
			Sachindra Nath Sen (Bengal), Imperial College of Science and Technology.
			P. C. Sarbadhikari (Bengal) (was awarded the Huxley Memorial Medal and Prize, 1924-25, and Marshall Scholarship, 1924-25), Imperial College of Science and Technology.
			Ramprasad P. Mehta (Bombay), University College.
			S. C. Gupta (Bengal), King's College.
			Miss M. M. Mehta (Delhi), Imperial College of Science and Technology.
			M. K. Chand (Punjab), King's College.
			S. A. Latif (Madras), King's College.
M.D.	...	...	R. S. Tirodkar (Bombay), University College Hospital.
M.A.	...	...	A. A. Eqbal (Punjab), University College.
M.Sc.	...	...	S. I. Krishnamurti (Madras), University College.
			K. J. Kabraji (Bombay), University College.
M.Sc. (Eng.)	...	...	T. J. Mirchandani (Bombay), University College.
B.Sc. (Econ.)	...	...	Miss T. Joseph (Madras) (1st Class Honours), London School of Economics.
Diploma of Imperial College of Science.			K. Bagchee (Bengal) (Marshall Scholarship), Imperial College of Science and Technology.
			H. N. Mukherjee (Bengal), Imperial College of Science and Technology.
			T. L. Row (Madras), Imperial College of Science and Technology.
			M. R. Sahni (Punjab), Imperial College of Science and Technology.

PROVINCIAL UNIVERSITIES.

Manchester. 35. There were 51 Indian students at Manchester during 1924-25, and the Local Adviser again notes that they appear to be happy in their surroundings and to enter into the various social and athletic activities connected with the University. He mentions, however, the increasing difficulty which is experienced in securing technical training in many industries, and this is a matter which is receiving the careful consideration of the High Commissioner.

36. The following distinctions were gained at Manchester during the period under review :—

Ph.D.	...	...	...	...	V. K. Bhagwat (Bombay).
M.Sc.	...	...	...	...	A. V. Raghavachar (Madras).
B Sc. (Tech.)	(1st Division	Research	Scholarship).		H. R. Thadhani (Hyderabad).
	Prize in Textile Industries Department	and Patrick Prize.			T. Sivasankaraiya (Mysore).

Leeds. 37. At Leeds there were 17 Indian students, the majority in the various departments of Engineering and Applied Science. It is important to note that Indian students who wish to enter the Department of Leather Industries should have passed at least their Intermediate in India, preferably with Chemistry and Physics, whilst practical training in a tannery before they arrive here is, of course, a most useful qualification.

38. The Head of the Textile Department has drawn attention to the fact that Indian students sometimes wish to take Textiles and Dyes as one course, whereas Textiles is in itself an exhaustive branch which cannot be well combined with any other equally comprehensive subject as Dyes, though a student who takes the Weaving course ought to know a little about Dyes. Here again previous practical experience in a good factory is of the highest value. Applicants for admission to the Department of Colour Chemistry and Dyeing should have taken a good degree in Pure Science, especially in Chemistry and Physics.

Sheffield. 39. At Sheffield University there were 21 Indian students, the majority in the Department of Metallurgy. One student, Mr. N. B. Sen, specially distinguished

himself recently, and was awarded the highest University Scholarship, including the Mappin Medal.

40. Indian applicants for admission to the Metallurgical Department should have at least a B.Sc. Degree with special qualifications in Chemistry, and with Physics and Mathematics as subsidiary subjects.

41. At Bristol there were 24 students at the University, the majority in the Faculty of Engineering at the Merchant Venturers' College. The Principal notes with pleasure that the Indian students are beginning to take a greater part in games, a tendency which it is desirable to encourage as much as possible. Bristol.

42. We very much regret to have to record the death in August 1924 of Professor Wertheimer, Principal of the Merchant Venturers' College and Dean of the Faculty of Engineering. Professor Wertheimer took great interest in the Indian students in his Department, and was ready at all times to advise and help them, not only in regard to their courses of study, but also in regard to any personal or private matters about which they cared to consult him.

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES.

43. Of the 166 students at Edinburgh University, 45 were in the Faculty of Arts, 1 in the Faculty of Law, 67 in the Faculty of Science, and 53 in the Faculty of Medicine. In addition to these there were 32 students at the Heriot Watt College (of whom 31 were working for the B.Sc. (Eng.) of the University, and 1 for the College Diploma), 21 at the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, 2 at the Royal Dental Hospital, and 3 at the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College. Edinburgh.

44. The following distinctions were gained by Indian students during the year under review :—

D.Sc.	...	...	Gorakh Prasad, M.Sc. (United Provinces).
Ph.D.	...	...	S. R. Khastgir, M.Sc. (Bengal).
M.D. and Gold Medal	...	...	S. W. Kirtikar (Hyderabad).
M.D.	...	...	A. K. Lauddie (Punjab).

45. Thirteen candidates from India obtained the Diploma of F.R.C.S. (Edinburgh), of whom 4 were women, including Miss A. J. Dodhi and Mrs. E. Pateman, both Government Scholars.

46. The Local Adviser refers appreciatively to the work of Mr. Obed, the Secretary and Warden of the Indian Students Hostel at 5, Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh.

47. There are 62 students at Glasgow, the majority in the Faculty of Engineering, where their industry and progress continue to give satisfaction, though it is a matter of regret that they appear inclined to keep a good deal to themselves, and so do not play their proper part in the social and corporate life of the College. Glasgow.

WALES.

48. During the period under review there were only 4 Indian students (including 1 Government of Burma Woman Scholar) at University College, Aberystwyth, though during the past five years a large number have graduated in the Department of Agriculture, for which the College offers special facilities. University Coll
of Wales, Aber
wyth.

IRELAND.

49. In Belfast there were 13 Indian students : 8 in the Faculty of Law, 4 in the Faculty of Medicine and 1 in the Faculty of Engineering. It may be noted that students who can produce evidence of having passed the Matriculation of an Indian University may be exempted from the Belfast Matriculation. Graduates of recognised Indian Universities are eligible to take the LL.B. Degree of the University of Belfast after a year's residence, though students who have not already some knowledge of law would be well advised to take a two years' course. Belfast.

Section III.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION.

50. There have been no important changes in the regulations of the various diplomas and degrees in Medicine during the current year, but the Secretary of the Conjoint Board has repeatedly drawn attention to the fact that candidates for Medicine.

qualifications awarded by the Board should make a point of ascertaining from him the exact course they may be required to undergo, and the exemptions they may or may not be granted in virtue of qualifications already obtained in India. Cases have occurred of students who, acting either on insufficient knowledge of the regulations or on the analogy of some particular case, in which it has eventually turned out that the conditions were not similar, arrived in this country only to find that they could not obtain the exemptions they desired, and were thus compelled either to spend more time here than they intended or to return to India without obtaining the desired qualification.

51. A further point to which attention may be drawn is the fact that in many of the regulations it is stated that graduates of recognised Indian Universities are entitled to certain exemptions. The word "graduate" is rigidly interpreted to mean students holding a degree of the University in question, that is to say, those who have the degree of Bachelor or Doctor; it does not include Licentiates, who are not recognised as graduates. Further, it is perhaps necessary to point out that a graduate is a student who has been definitely and formally "admitted" to the degree, in addition to passing the necessary examination. In other words, the privileges to which a graduate is entitled are not granted unless he produces definite evidence, generally the diploma itself, that he has been formally admitted as a graduate of the University in question.

52. Two of the most important centres for the study of Midwifery are the Rotunda Hospital and the Coombe Hospital, both in Dublin. At the Rotunda the course for the Diploma lasts six months, and the Master states that the best time for Indian students to enter is from October until the end of the year, as in these months the pressure in the hospital is less than in the Long Vacation, when large numbers of students from the English and Scottish hospitals enter for special courses. Applications should, therefore, reach the Master in September, or earlier if possible. As a general rule students can stay in the hospital at a moderate fixed weekly charge for board and lodgings. The Coombe Hospital also provides a Diploma course, and similar facilities are available.

Engineering.

53. With regard to Civil Engineering, the Engineering Adviser considers that students, as soon as they have finished their theoretical course here, should return to India, where, in his opinion, they would find excellent opportunities for practical training, and would not be called upon to pay the usual premium of 100 guineas required in this country. In this connection it may be added that, as a result of an enquiry addressed to the Government of India, several Local Governments have expressed their willingness to provide facilities for practical training in Civil Engineering for a limited number of students who have completed a degree or diploma course in England.

Accountancy.

54. During the year under review, the question of the exemption of Indian graduates of specified Universities from the Preliminary Examination has received the consideration of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, and in addition to the two Universities of Calcutta and Madras already recognised, the Universities of Allahabad, Bombay, Dacca, Patna, and Punjab have now been added to the list. It should be clearly understood that this recognition involves only exemption from the Preliminary Examination; it does not entitle the holder of any of these degrees to any exemption from the full period of Articles, viz., five years. To obtain exemption from the Preliminary Examination evidence must be produced that the applicant has actually been "admitted" to the degree of his University; the mere fact that he has passed the examination is not sufficient to entitle him to the privilege.

Inns of Court.

55. The number of Indian students on the books of the Inns of Court on 31st March were as follows:—

Lincoln's Inn	...	...	...	...	...	184
Gray's Inn	...	...	...	...	...	91
Middle Temple	...	...	...	...	...	247
Inner Temple	...	...	...	...	...	61

Under para. 1 of the Schedule to the Consolidated Regulations, a person who has passed an examination held by any University in the British Dominions approved by the Council of Legal Education, which entitles him to a degree of that University,

is eligible for admission to an Inn as a student for the Bar. The fact that several of the newer Indian Universities had not yet been recognised was brought to the notice of the Council, who have now granted the necessary recognition to the Universities of Nagpur, Dacca, Delhi, Patna, Rangoon, and to the Osmania University. It should be noted that students who have not a degree of an approved University must have passed one or other of the examinations mentioned in para. 2 of the Schedule, with Latin as one of their subjects.

Section IV.

GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS.

56. During the year ending on 31st March 1925 the total number of scholars under the supervision of the Department was, as shown by the figures given below, 129. The various categories were as follows:—

<i>Technical Scholars :</i>			
University or College Technical Training	... ..	30	
In Works or Factories	... ..	10	
		—	40
<i>University and Language Scholars :</i>			
<i>Men :</i>			
At Oxford and Cambridge	... ..	11	
At other Universities or Institutions of University standing	... ..	15	
		—	26
<i>Women :</i>			
At Oxford	... ..	1	
At other Universities or Colleges	... ..	17	
		—	18
Scholars for Professional Training	... ..	3	
Special awards	... ..	3	
Veterinary Scholars	... ..	8	
Students receiving Grants-in-Aid	... ..	6	
Holder of Sussex Trust Exhibitions and Scholarships (including 4 women)	... ..	10	
State Scholars from Mysore	... ..	9	
" Kashmir	... ..	1	
" Bhawalpur	... ..	4	
" Lunawada	... ..	1	
	Total	...	<u>129</u>

57. During the year training facilities were secured in the following subjects:— Practical training

Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Metallurgy, Railway Traffic, Dyeing (Textiles), Flour Milling, Leather, Soap Manufacture, Dyeing and Textile Printing, Weaving, and Metal Mining.

58. The difficulties referred to in previous Reports with regard to practical training facilities are still operative, but there is reason to believe that whilst certain industries, owing to their confidential processes, are likely to persist in their refusal, satisfactory facilities may generally be secured on payment of a reasonable premium. The experience of the past two years has amply proved that much can be done in this direction if every opportunity is taken of getting into personal touch with manufacturers. The Committee on Indian Students (1921-22) gave close attention to this matter, and its recommendation that a panel of industrialists should be established in this country to work in conjunction with similar panels in India is at present under consideration.

59. With regard to engineering training, we consider that, as a general rule, the Indian student who arrives in this country at the age of 21 or 22 is too old to begin the ordinary apprenticeship course of five years; much better results can usually be obtained by his taking the regular University degree course of three years (or of two years if he is already a graduate in the required subjects), followed by two years as a graduate apprentice in a large works. It is generally agreed that short periods of practical experience during vacations, though helpful to the student in connection with his theoretical studies, are not likely to give as efficient training as a two years' course subsequent to graduation.

60. The following firms have taken students for practical training during the year :—

London, Midland and Scottish Railway.
 London and North-Eastern Railway.
 Great Western Railway.
 Southern Railway.
 Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.
 Sandycroft, Ltd., Sandycroft, near Chester.
 Marshall, Sons & Co., Ltd., Gainsborough.
 The Vulcan Foundry, Ltd., Newton-le-Willows, Lancashire.
 The Lancashire Dynamo and Motor Co., Ltd., 28 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
 The British Electrical Plant Company, Ltd., Alloa, Scotland.
 Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Elswick Works, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
 Murless, Bickerton and Day, Ltd., Hazel Lane, Stockport.
 Worthington Simpson, Ltd., Queen's House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
 Scottish Dyes, Ltd., Grangemouth, Scotland.
 T. S. Townshed and Sons, Ltd., Worcester.
 F. N. Briggs & Co., Ltd., Leicester.
 Evershed and Sons, Brighton.
 Robinson & Co., Sheffield.
 Sampson, Bridgewood and Sons, Stafford.
 Platt Bros., Oldham.
 R. Ingham, Clark & Co., Ltd.

61. Among the successes of Government Scholars during the year the following may be mentioned :—

A. C. Agarwala (Government of India)...	M.R.C.V.S.
Miss L. V. Benjamin (Bombay)	Diploma in Education (Oxford).
H. S. K. Bhavnagri (Bombay)	B.Sc. Tech., Manchester.
N. P. Chakravarti (Bengal)	Ph.D., Cambridge.
Ram Charan (United Provinces)	B.Sc. Tech., 2nd Division, and Diploma in Glass Technology (Sheffield).
Maung Cho (Burma)	Teachers' Diploma (London).
Miss A. J. Dodhi (Bombay)	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S. (Edin.).
Y. R. Gaitonde (Bombay)	First Class Diploma, Leathersellers' Company's Technical College.
F. C. Harris (Burma)	B.Sc. (Eng.), Manchester.
Miss T. Joseph (Madras)	B.Sc. (Econ.), London, First Class Honours.
T. D. Karmakar (Bihar and Orissa)	M.Met., First Class (Sheffield).
G. S. Mahejane (Bombay)	First Class Honours with a B star in Part II of the Cambridge Mathematical Tripos.
Maung Maung (Burma)	A.R.C.S. (Oil Technology).
Miss M. M. Mehta (Government of India)	Ph.D. (London).
Mrs. E. Pateman (Bengal)	F.R.C.S. (Edin.).
Miss A. Pichamuthu (Madras)	L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.
H. S. Pruthi (Punjab)	Ph.D. (Cambridge).
Maung Pu (Burma)	B.Sc. (Mining), London.
R. Vaidyanathaswami (Madras)	Ph.D., St. Andrews.
G. K. Saiyidain (United Provinces)	Diploma in Education, Leeds, with distinction in Part I.
C. H. Robertson (Bombay)	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
L. Zutshi (Kashmir)	A.R.S.M. (Mining) and A.R.S.M. (Mining Geology).

Section V.

GRANTS-IN-AID.

62. The sum of £500 is annually set aside for the award of grants-in-aid to Indian students in this country, the main condition being that the research work or special investigation on which they are engaged is likely to lead to the definite advancement of knowledge, and thus to the ultimate benefit of India.

63. These grants are sanctioned by the High Commissioner after careful consideration of all the applications received, and a good deal of valuable work has

already been done by the recipients. We would, therefore, like to express the hope that it will be found possible in the future to augment the total sum placed at the disposal of the High Commissioner for this purpose.

64. The holders of grants-in-aid during the year 1924-25 were :—

(1) Mr. R. L. Chopra (Punjab) was awarded a grant of £150 for one year from 21st July 1923, to enable him to continue his work in Entomological Research dealing with the type of pests which attack cotton. He obtained the degree of Ph.D. at the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, and continued his studies until October 1924, when he returned to India. His work was very favourably reported on by Professor Laurie, head of the Department of Zoology at Aberystwyth.

(2) Mr. Nazir Ahmad (Punjab) was awarded a grant of £150 for one year in August 1923, and pursued his studies under the supervision of Sir Ernest Rutherford at Cambridge. He obtained his M.Sc. Degree of the University of Cambridge in 1923, and continued his work at the Laboratory until his return to India.

(3) Mr. Hem Singh Pruthi, M.Sc. (Punjab), was awarded a grant of £200 for one year to enable him to continue his research on insects under Professor Gardiner, head of the Department of Zoology at Cambridge. He obtained the Ph.D. of the University of Cambridge, 1925, and has published several papers.

(4) Mr. V. R. Adige (Madras), B.A., Honours, B.Litt. (Oxford), was awarded a grant of £50 to enable him to complete his work on Indian and Burmese Arts and Crafts. He has since been awarded a scholarship for one year by the Government of Madras.

(5) Mr. R. Dasannacharya (Madras), M.A., was awarded a grant of £100 for one year with effect from 1st December 1924, to enable him to complete research under Professor Wien, Nobel Prizeman for 1921 at Munich, on Radiations from Positive Rays. Satisfactory reports were received on his work and progress.

(6) Sheikh Abdul Hamid (Punjab), B.A. (Allahabad), M.A. (Madras), was awarded a grant of £150 for one year, to enable him to continue his research under the supervision of Professor Spearman at University College, London, on "The Problem of Educational Psychology concerning diagnostic value for tests of intelligence."

Section VI.

GUARDIANSHIP.

65. Thirty-eight students were under the guardianship of the Department during the period under review, 19 under the Joint Secretaries, 12 under the Local Adviser at Edinburgh, 3 under the Local Adviser at Glasgow, and 4 under the Local Adviser at Manchester. The balance held on 31st March 1925 by the Joint Secretaries and the Local Advisers at Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Manchester in respect of students under guardianship was £3,102.

66. As there appears to be a little misapprehension as to the exact scope and purpose of guardianship, it may perhaps be repeated that it is purely voluntary, and that it is not undertaken except at the specific request of the parent or guardian, and is confined, unless there are very special circumstances, to young men who have just arrived in this country. A budget of the estimated annual expenditure, including board and lodging, clothes, pocket money, holiday, tuition or University fees, &c., is first sent for the approval of the parent or guardian, who then agrees to forward a periodical remittance to cover this expenditure. In addition he is required to deposit the sum of £40 to be used only for emergencies or when, for any reason, the remittance has been unduly delayed. The importance of regular and satisfactory remittances cannot be over-estimated, as only thus can the ward in this country be satisfactorily provided for, whilst if, for any reason, his bills have to be left, even if only temporarily, unpaid, the young man himself is likely to suffer from worry and inconvenience, and his course of study or training is affected.

67. Guardianship is not intended to be close or irksome. Expenditure is, of course, closely scrutinised as that is a duty owed to the parents, whilst periodical reports on the ward's industry and progress are sent to India. But the ward himself is encouraged in every possible way to develop a reasonable spirit of

independence and if, after a period of guardianship, it is considered that he is experienced and mature enough to look after himself, the parent or guardian is advised to terminate the guardianship.

Section VII.

21, CROMWELL ROAD.

68. The Annual Report of the House Management Committee, with full details of the work of the Hostel, is published in Appendix V of this Report. Special attention may be drawn to the fact that for the first time in its history the Committee has not found it necessary to draw any part of the grant sanctioned by the High Commissioner for house expenses, and has, in fact, made a profit of £140. The Committee is not responsible for the payment of rent, rates and taxes, which, together with repairs and renovations and the Warden's salary, are defrayed directly by Government. Including all these items, the total cost of the Hostel at 21, Cromwell Road, during the year, was £1,125, as compared with £2,429 in the preceding year. The Report shows that the demand for accommodation is larger than ever, and though much has been done to increase the number of beds available, it is still impossible to accommodate all the students who apply.

The social activities of the House, with ever-ready co-operation of the National Indian Association, continue to be most satisfactory.

Section VIII.

INDIAN ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

69. On 31st March 1925 the Advisory Committees were constituted as follows:—

Ajmere.—Secretary, L. T. Watkins, Esq., Superintendent of Education, Delhi and Ajmere-Merwara, and Secretary, Indian Students Advisory Board, Rajputana, Delhi.

Allahabad.—Secretary, P. N. Saprui, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, The University, 19, Albert Road, Allahabad.

Bombay.—Secretary, Professor F. M. Dastur, M.A., University Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

Calcutta.—Secretary, Professor J. C. Coyajee, B.A., LL.B., 7, College Square, Calcutta.

Dacca.—Secretary, Professor W. A. Jenkins, M.Sc., I.E.S., Dacca University Advisory Bureau, Dacca, Bengal.

Delhi.—Secretary, S. N. Mukerji, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

Gauhati.—Secretary, J. Borooah, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Gauhati, Assam.

Madras.—Secretary, A. Davies, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, The Law College, Madras.

Nagpur.—Secretary, S. R. Pandit, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Nagpur.

Patna.—Secretary, Sri Narayan Sahay, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Patna, Bihar and Orissa.

*Lahore.—Secretary, Manohar Lal, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, The University, Lahore.

* The University Appointments Board acts as the Provincial Advisory Committee.

Delhi. 70. Enquiries numbered 21, and of the students who had consulted the Committee 5 actually proceeded abroad. The Report adds that the Handbook for Indian Students is now widely known and referred to.

Bombay. 71. During the year 45 applications were received by the Committee, as against 47 last year. The number of personal enquiries were 492, as against 445 of the preceding year, though written enquiries were only 722 as against 772 of the preceding year.

Calcutta. 72. The work continued on the same lines as in the previous years, though the statistics show a slight decrease as follows:—

	1924-25.	1923-24.
Letters of introduction to students about to leave India	34	40
Applications for advice	212	255
Interviews granted	241	307
Letters received... ..	503	594
„ issued	674	760

73. Trade depression, and the fact that, in accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Superior Civil Services, certain of the Services are now to be recruited in India, are considered to be mainly responsible for the decrease in the number of students proceeding abroad, though the opinion is expressed that technical studies and training, in view of railway and engineering developments in India are likely to attract an increasing number of students in the future.

74. A decrease not only in the number of students who actually went to England, **Madras.** but also in the number of applications for information, is reported. This is attributed to various causes such as to the opening up in India of recruitment for many of the Government services, to the raising of their standard of admission by the British Universities, especially Oxford and Cambridge, and to the admission of Vakils to the Madras High Court which has taken away a certain amount of the glamour formerly attached to the status of barrister. The Committee consider that the decrease in the number of applications for information may also be partly due to the fact that the "Handbook for Indian Students" is becoming more widely known, and that applicants now make enquiries only regarding matters of detail which are not available in that book.

75. The number of applicants dealt with was 265 as compared with 370 in the preceding year. The number of applications received was 396 as compared with 642, the number of letters sent 417 as against 647, and the number of interviews 87 as compared with 127.

76. As from the 2nd January 1925, the Provincial Advisory Committee of **Dacca** was abolished and a University Advisory Bureau was set up in its stead. The Report shows that the new Bureau is carrying on the work on the same lines as the Advisory Committee. But a distinct decrease in the work is observed, there being only 96 applications during the year compared with 126 in the preceding year. Three hundred and thirty-three communications were received and 791 issued, as compared with 412 and 750 respectively in the preceding year. A noticeable feature is again the large proportion of engineering enquiries. To the knowledge of the Committee 8 students left India, 4 for the United Kingdom, 2 for America, 1 for Java, and 1 for France.

77. The Secretary of the Nagpur Advisory Committee states that 49 students **Nagpur.** applied for assistance during the year under review, as compared with 55 in the preceding year, but that 13 of these intended to proceed to England, as against 2 in the preceding year. The largest number of enquiries were for the Bar, 14, and for engineering, 8, whilst as regards educational qualifications nearly half were non-matriculates.

78. The Secretary of the Punjab University Appointments Board reports that the **Punjab.** work of the Board continued on the same lines as in previous years, but with greater activity. The number of students seeking advice was 555 as against 632 in the previous year; of these, 127 were enquiries concerning engineering, 26 for Medicine and 25 for the Bar; 2 students applied for information regarding German Universities and 30 concerning studies in America.

79. The Board has been able to bring pressure to bear on students who have returned to India without paying debts or loans made to them by the Distressed Indian Students Aid Committee.

80. The Allahabad Advisory Committee's Report states that the number of **Allahabad.** enquiries for the current year was 475, as compared with 518 for the previous year, though personal enquiries and interviews numbered 90 as compared with 80 of last year. The number of students who, it is understood, actually sailed for England was 17 as compared with 23 in the previous year.

81. The Reports of the Ajmere, Assam, and Patna Committees have not yet been received.

Section IX.

SOCIETIES.

82. The National Indian Association continued its work during the year, and held **The National Indian Association.** several functions, among which may be mentioned a New Year's Party, and the "At-Home" to meet the Art students from the Punjab who had come to decorate

the Punjab Pavilion in the Indian Section of the British Empire Exhibition, a reception given to the Exhibition Commissioner and representatives of the Provinces and States exhibiting in the Indian Section of the Exhibition, a summer party in honour of the Right Hon. Lord Olivier, then Secretary of State for India, and also a reception given to the Right Hon. Lord Willingdon and Lady Willingdon.

The Distressed
Indian Students
Aid Committee.

83. The Distressed Indian Students Aid Committee continued its work during the current year, and the accounts show that the need for its existence is still very real. During the year ending 31st December 1924, 28 students were assisted by the Committee, as against 37 in 1923. The advances to students amounted to £467 12s. 2d., the subscriptions received to £70 6s. 9d., and the grant from the Government to £167 0s. 5d. During the current year £252 15s. 6d. has been repaid by students, and there is a balance of £2,243 14s. 11d. still owing in respect of loans made.

84. During the year certain advances made to Indian students were written off as irrecoverable, and half of the amount due in these cases, viz. £172 15s., was written off the total owing by the Committee to Indian Revenues. The total liability of the Committee to Indian Revenues on 31st December 1924 in respect of the General Fund was £1,108 2s. 5d.

85. A Special Fund was instituted in 1914 for the purpose of making loans to students who were in financial difficulties owing to exceptional circumstances due to the war. The sum of £60 was repaid during the year to the High Commissioner in respect of this Fund, being the amount of loans recovered from students, and the balance now due to Indian Revenues is £102 18s. 9d.

Burma Society.

86. The Burma Society Report shows that it continued its work successfully during the year, but that it has had to meet serious difficulties owing to the decrease in the subscriptions from Burma which amounted to only £59 as compared with £250 in the previous year. During the year under review Sir Harvey Adamson was President until 18th March when he was succeeded by Mr. Pe Maung Tin who held office until 8th August when he resigned and returned to Burma. Mr. Pe Maung Tin was succeeded by Sir George Shaw.

87. The Secretary of the Society, Mr. W. H. Tarleton, also acted as Educational Adviser to Burmese students and, when desired by the parents, as guardian to their sons. At the close of the year 11 students were under his care.

Indian Students
Union and
Hostel.

88. The Indian Students Union and Hostel Report shows that it has now completed five years' service, four years in the Shakespeare Hut and one year in the new permanent premises at 112 Gower Street. The 40 rooms available for residential purposes have been in continual occupation during the year, and 302 students have stayed there. The social and other activities of the Union have been carried on most successfully. Mr. P. D. Runganadhan has continued his work as Warden and General Secretary during the year.

Indian Gym-
khana Club.

89. The Indian Gymkhana Club has continued its activities with unabated vigour, and as many as 60 matches were played by the cricket section, of which 28 were won and 23 drawn. The Committee is anxious to obtain further contributions towards the sum of £15,000 appealed for as the minimum required for the ground purchased and for the development fund. Though a certain amount has been received it is not sufficient to meet the necessary expenses for the development of a club which provides such excellent sports facilities for Indian students.

Section X.

PUBLICATIONS.

90. A new edition of the "Handbook for Indian Students" was published at the beginning of January 1924, and it is interesting to note from reports of several of the Advisory Committees that it appears to be enjoying a wide circulation in India. The publication of a revised edition will shortly be considered.

Section XI.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

91. It is perhaps worthy of special emphasis that the work of the Department is not, as is sometimes assumed, limited to purely secretarial work, but includes constant personal touch with the students themselves. The value of personal

interviews with young students can scarcely be over-estimated, for a ten minutes' talk can often smooth out problems much more satisfactorily than correspondence. It is therefore gratifying to record that Indian students in increasing numbers are personally seeking the assistance of the Department for advice, not only in regard to their courses of study and training in this country, but also in regard to personal and private matters about which they feel they need guidance. That this aspect of the work of the Department is fully appreciated by parents and guardians is amply testified by the letters and messages of gratitude received from India. It is to be hoped that in time every Indian student who comes to this country will look naturally to the Office of the High Commissioner for counsel and help in his difficulties, and will recognise it as an organisation especially established to help him.

92. Experience has amply proved the necessity for an organisation of this kind. The Indian student who comes to this country arrives with one most valuable asset, and that is an ambitious keenness, which is both striking and touching. He has started on a long pilgrimage, often from some remote town or village, where it is difficult to get even the necessary preliminary information. Even if he himself or his parents are able to make careful and satisfactory arrangements well in advance, he arrives in a strange land and is at once plunged into a totally new environment. His very keenness to make the utmost of the educational openings presenting themselves is in itself a safeguard, and added to this there is, as Indian students themselves have often put it, a natural pride at finding themselves here in a new world of opportunity and endeavour.

93. The problem for all those who are in any way interested in the question is to make sure that this splendid enthusiasm is not wasted, and that the students, with all their keenness and ambition are put in the right path, so that they may have a fair chance of realising their ideas and ideals.

94. A good deal of disappointment would be saved if parents and students themselves would think out carefully and exactly what the aim and object of the overseas education they are contemplating is to be. It is not sufficient to decide merely that it is to be a degree in science or economics, or commerce, or law, followed or accompanied in the case of the last named, by admission to an Inn of Court for Bar study. The prospects of suitable employment on the completion of the proposed course in this country should be carefully canvassed, and the education or training should be based, as far as possible, on the opportunities of suitable employment in that special branch.

95. From the increased number of enquiries it is obvious that there is now a widespread interest in India in the education of women, who, in the near future, will probably be coming in large numbers, not only for medical studies, as was generally the case in the past, but also for other University courses, such as Science, Economics, Literature, and Pedagogy. Indian women are now to be found at Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Durham, Leeds, Aberystwyth, and other University centres, and at most of the constituent Schools and Colleges of the University of London.

96. Indian students, both men and women, are coming in increasing numbers to study the theory and practice of teaching in this country, and in this we may perhaps see a reflex of the widening interest now manifesting itself in India in all branches of education. The majority of these students enter one of the Universities to read for a diploma or a degree in education, and the course is usually supplemented by visits to British schools, colleges and educational institutions of various kinds. Experience has proved that these visits, especially in the case of students who have already had teaching experience before leaving India, are of the highest value. With the progressive expansion of primary and secondary education in India the question of an adequate supply of trained and qualified teachers in all grades is likely to become important within the next decade or so, and it is interesting to note that various visits have been paid to the British training colleges for teachers. Other aspects to which attention has been devoted are medical inspection of schools, methods of physical training, and special schools, such as those for the deaf and dumb, and for the mentally defective.

97. As was mentioned in our last Report, students are also coming in increased numbers for training in such professional subjects as accountancy. Accountancy and similar professions have a fixed period of articles leading to a definite qualification, and parents who send their sons for training in any of these branches have in fact set them in the way of a useful and remunerative career.

98. During the year the Universities and the Advisory Committees in India have been requested to impress upon all students the necessity for sending their applications for admission to a British University or College as early as possible. Universities and Colleges in this country usually begin their academic year in late September or early October, after a Long Vacation extending from June or July to October, during which the College authorities, both academic and administrative, may be on holiday. Moreover, during the previous term, which usually extends from the middle of April to the middle of June, they are, as a rule, fully occupied with the annual examinations, and it is therefore desirable that application should be received early enough for consideration before the pressure begins.

99. Accommodation in educational institutions in this country, as was pointed out in our last Report, has been, since the war, insufficient to meet the demand and in many cases, especially at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, there are long lists of applicants, and arrangements have to be made, even by English students in this country, a year or more ahead. In these circumstances, it will readily be appreciated that difficulty is experienced in finding room for Indian students, whose applications do not reach this country until August or September. It is true that students who apply just before the beginning of the session may sometimes be able to obtain admission, but this only happens when chance vacancies occur. Students should, therefore, send their applications with full particulars, so as to reach the University or College concerned not later than the beginning of April; in the case of those awaiting the result of Indian University Examinations, the applications should similarly be sent early and the result of the examination cabled as soon as available.

100. During the year the attention of the High Commissioner has been drawn to the fact that a certain number of students who, after having accepted, whilst still in India, admission to a British University, failed to report at the opening of the session, with the result that the University or College concerned, which had not been informed, was left with unfilled vacancies which might have been offered to other students. It is, of course, recognised that students are sometimes obliged, for personal or family reasons, to cancel their arrangements for coming to this country, but in all such cases the University or College to which they had accepted admission should be notified by letter or cable at the earliest possible moment. Unless this is done, a good deal of inconvenience is caused, whilst the consideration of applications from other Indian students may be seriously prejudiced.

101. All applications submitted from India should state definitely the subject that the student desires to study, together with a list of the examinations and subjects he has taken in India; in the case of research students, the exact subject proposed for research should be most carefully specified, and the application should be accompanied by *ad hoc* certificates (in original) from competent authorities, testifying to the applicant's special knowledge or training in his subject and his aptitude for advanced work.

102. But a word of warning is perhaps necessary here. An Indian graduate who has already taken a first degree in India is apt to consider that he is thereby entitled without question to be admitted to a course of advanced study or research leading to a higher degree, such as Ph.D. or D.Sc. If he has taken an Indian degree with First Class Honours and has since done research work of real value, he will usually find no difficulty in securing recognition as an advanced student. But if he has only taken a pass or low Honours degree, the utmost he can reasonably expect is exemption from the Intermediate Examination with an allowance of one year, a concession which enables him to take his degree in two years. In the case of the Honours Schools at Oxford and Cambridge, experience has proved that only exceptionally equipped Indian students are able to do themselves justice and secure high honours after a two years' course only.

103. Indian students, in their praiseworthy zeal to give as much time as possible to their educational courses, have perhaps been a little too prone in the past to neglect the social side of University and College life, and this tendency, added to a natural shyness and reserve during their first two or three terms, caused them to miss opportunities, especially at College meetings or in the playing fields, of mixing with their fellow-students. It is a pleasure to record a marked improvement in this respect, for there is evidence to show that the majority now take a keen interest in

the corporate life of their University or College and that they are playing games, especially hockey and tennis, to a much greater extent than before. This is all to the good, as it undoubtedly leads to increased opportunities of seeing something of the best side of English life both during terms and vacations. It is hoped that, as a result of the Conference held, in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee on Indian Students (1921-22), to consider the question of their accommodation, recreation, and general well-being during their stay in this country, such opportunities will be appreciably increased in the near future.

104. In conclusion, we would like to place on record our very cordial appreciation of the great kindness and courtesy which have been extended to the Department by the University and College authorities throughout Great Britain. All applications or enquiries addressed to them have received the most careful and sympathetic consideration, and Indian parents, whose sons and daughters are studying in this country, will no doubt be well pleased to know that practically every educational institution throughout Great Britain has on its staff one or more members who take the kindest interest in the welfare of Indian students and are always ready to do all they can to advise or help them. And it is equally gratifying to learn from the reports that have been received that the students themselves, by their industry and progress, and by their excellent, and in many cases brilliant, performances, have done a great deal, not only to justify their own admission, but also to prepare a ready welcome for others.

N. C. SEN.
T. QUAYLE.

23RD NOVEMBER 1925.

APPENDIX I.

I.—AMOUNTS DISBURSED THROUGH THE INDIAN STUDENTS DEPARTMENT.

(A.)—FROM INDIAN REVENUES:—	ACTUALS, 1924-5.			ESTIMATES, 1925-6.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
(1) Scholarships:—							
Allowances of Government Scholars	18,153	10	11			23,680	
Allowances, &c., of Veterinary Scholars	1,355	15	1			1,115	
Passages	601	2	0			1,260	
Travelling Expenses	434	7	0			930	
Premiums, Fees, &c.	1,794	9	5			3,895	
	<u>22,339</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5(a)</u>			<u>30,880(a)</u>	
(2) Special Grants-in-Aid	434	3	4			500	
(3) Grants to Educational and other bodies:—							
Grant to Oxford University for expenses for Delegacy for Oriental Students	400	0	0			400	
Grant to Cambridge University for expenses of Inter-Collegiate Indian Students' Committee... ..	555	9	5			550	
Advance to Distressed Indian Students' Aid Committee	107	0	5			200	
Burma Society	375	0	0			375	
	<u>1,437</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>			<u>1,525</u>	
(4) 21, Cromwell Road:—							
Rent, Rates and Taxes	897	8	8			915	
Allowance to Warden	155	16	8			160	
Repairs, Renovations, &c.	162	18	3			300	
Allowance for incidental expenses	30	17	4			35	
Grant towards Law Library... ..	19	13	0			20	
Grant towards House expenses	—	109	0 11(b)			470(c)	
Telephone	10	11	11			20	
	<u>1,168</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>11</u>			<u>1,920</u>	
(B.)—FROM PRIVATE SOURCES:—				25,379	2	6	34,825.
Amounts administered on behalf of Students under guardianship	11,294	4	11			11,500	
Amounts administered on behalf of Students under guardianship of Local Advisers	5,016	13	2			5,000	
				<u>16,310</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>16,500</u>

II.—ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF INDIAN STUDENTS DEPARTMENT.

SALARIES:—							
Office Staff	4,170	1	6(d)			4,223(d)	
HONORARIA:—							
Engineering Adviser	250	0	0			250	
Local Advisers at Manchester, Edinburgh and Glasgow... ..	380	0	0			400	
	<u>4,800</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>			<u>4,873</u>	
Travelling Expenses	167	19	1			220	
Postage for Engineering Adviser	2	0	0			5	
Publication, &c., of Handbook	186	11	10			150	
" " of the Report of the Department	—	—	—			50	
Sundries	51	17	0			55	
				<u>5,208</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>5(e)</u>	<u>5,353(a)</u>

(a) Divisible among the various Governments as shown below:—	ACTUALS, 1924-5.			ESTIMATES, 1925-6.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Central	3,158	4	5	4,000		
Madras	3,750	2	3	4,130		
Bombay	2,943	6	5	3,000		
Bengal	1,600	7	11	2,800		
United Provinces	1,918	4	6	3,388		
Punjab	1,327	10	4	2,300		
Burma	4,249	17	5	6,050		
Bihar and Orissa	2,635	16	3	3,544		
Central Provinces	384	9	4	1,548		
Assam	371	5	7	120		
	<u>£22,339</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>£30,880</u>		

(b) No grant was necessary this year from Indian Revenues towards House Expenses; on the contrary, the year's operations closed with a balance in hand of £151 16s. As it was necessary to recover this balance before the end of the financial year for credit in the accounts for 1924-5, an estimated balance of £149 13s. was paid in by the Warden and is credited herein, less the sum of £40 12s. 1d. paid from Indian Revenues during 1924-5 on account of March 1924. The difference of £2 3s. will be accounted for in the year 1925-6.

(c) Details as to how the "Grant towards House Expenses" was calculated will be seen from Appendix III.

(d) Details are as follows:—	ACTUALS, 1924-5.			ESTIMATES, 1925-6.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Two Joint Secretaries... ..	1,914	11	3	1,999		
Two Assistants to the Joint Secretaries'	1,277	6	9	1,227		
Clerical Staff	978	3	6	997		
	<u>£4,170</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>£4,223</u>		

(e) This, as in previous years, does not include any proportionate charge for services and staff shared with other Departments of the Office of the High Commissioner.

APPENDIX II.

21, CROMWELL ROAD.

HOUSE ACCOUNT, 1924-5.

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
		£	s. d.			£	s. d.
Boarders	...	2,932	2 0	Wages and Insurance	...	707	10 10
Meals...	...	380	7 0	Food	...	1,534	18 0
National Indian Association	...	70	0 0	Heating and Lighting	...	390	9 3
Library	...	19	13 0	Laundry	...	217	13 3
Storage of luggage, &c.	...	11	7 5	Maintenance and Contingencies	...	391	9 1
				Library	...	19	13 0
				Excess of Receipts over Expenditure		151	16 0
		<u>£3,413</u>	<u>9 5</u>			<u>£3,413</u>	<u>9 5</u>

APPENDIX III.

21, CROMWELL ROAD.

ESTIMATED HOUSE ACCOUNT, 1925-6.

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
		£				£	
Boarders	...	2,600		Wages and Insurance	...	750	
Meals	...	300		Food...	...	1,600	
Storage of luggage, meter rent, &c.	...	10		Laundry	...	250	
Rent, National Indian Association	...	70		Heating and Lighting	...	420	
Law Library	...	20		Maintenance, &c.	...	365	
Grant from Indian Revenues to meet deficiencies as between receipts and expenditure	...	470		Contingencies	...	65	
		<u>£3,470</u>		Law Library	...	20	
						<u>£3,470</u>	

APPENDIX IV.

LIST OF GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS UNDER THE CHARGE OF THE INDIAN STUDENTS DEPARTMENT, 1924-5.

Province.	Name.	Subject of Study.	Place of Study.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.	A. C. Agarwala ...	Veterinary Science ...	Royal Veterinary College, London.
	T. G. Banarji ...	Metallurgy ...	Imperial College of Science, London.
	S. K. Bose ...	Coal Mining ...	Royal School of Mines, London.
	S. K. Chatterjee ...	Geology ...	Imperial College of Science, London.
	P. Chandra ...	Flour Milling ...	T. S. Townshend and Sons, Ltd., Worcester.
	S. Datta ...	Veterinary Science ...	Royal Veterinary College, London.
	P. K. Ghosh ...	Geology ...	Imperial College of Science, London.
	P. G. C. Malkani ...	Veterinary Science ...	Royal Veterinary College, London.
	Miss M. M. Mehta ...	Bacteriology ...	Birmingham University.
	A. Mookerji ...	Mining ...	Royal School of Mines, London.
M. M. A. Shah (Gilani) ...	Veterinary Science ...	Royal Veterinary College, London.	
M. N. Mukerji ...	Metallurgy ...	Sheffield University.	
ASSAM ...	Miss P. Chaudhuri ...	Science ...	King's College, London.
	N. N. Kakati ...	Locomotive Engineering	L. & N.E. Railway Workshops, Leyton.
BENGAL ...	Miss N. Biswas ...	Economics ...	London School of Economics.
	E. Britter ...	Commerce ...	London School of Economics.
	N. P. Chakrabarti ...	Sanskrit ...	Fitzwilliam Hall, Cambridge, and Paris.
	Mrs. E. Pateman ...	Medicine ...	Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.
	Miss M. Heynes Wood ...	Science ...	University College, Nottingham.
	H. Dulal ...	Silk Weaving and Dyeing	Leeds University.
A. Karim ...	Fish Oils ...	Imperial College of Science, London.	
BIHAR AND ORISSA	T. D. Karmarkar ...	Cutlery ...	Sheffield University, and H. Robinson & Co., Sheffield.
	M. Z. Siddiqui ...	Arabic ...	King's College, Cambridge.
	M. A. Hasan ...	Mining ...	Birmingham University.
	M. Husain ...	Oils and Fats ...	J. Evershed & Co., Brighton.
	M. M. Ismail ...	Veterinary Science ...	Royal Veterinary College, London.
	P. Panda ...	Coal Mining ...	Birmingham University.
	B. Prosad ...	Electrical Engineering ...	College of Technology, Manchester.
	J. Prasad ...	Moral Science Tripos ...	King's College, Cambridge.
	G. N. Sinha ...	History ...	Jesus College, Cambridge.
	J. P. Varma ...	Steel Casting ...	Sheffield University.
BOMBAY ...	Miss L. V. Benjamin ...	English and Education ...	Society of Home Students, Oxford.
	H. S. K. Bhavnagri ...	Dyeing and Bleaching ...	College of Technology, Manchester.
	U. M. Daudpota ...	Language ...	Emmanuel College, Cambridge.
	Miss A. J. Dodhi ...	Medicine ...	Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.
	S. M. Dhume* ...	Banking ...	Germany.
	Y. R. Gaitonde ...	Leather ...	F. N. Briggs & Co., Ltd., Leicester, and Leicester Technical School.
	S. A. Kamat* ...	Chemical Research ...	School of Technology, Berlin.
	G. S. Mahejane ...	Mathematics ...	St. John's College, Cambridge.
	R. G. Pradhan ...	Sugar Manufacture ...	Audjoon Sugar School, Baton Rouge, La., U.S.A.
	C. H. Robertson ...	Medicine ...	London Hospital Medical College.
P. L. Vaidya ...	Sanskrit ...	Universities of Paris and Brussels.	

* Special awards.

Province.	Name.	Subject of Study.	Place of Study.
BOMBAY—cont. ...	L. S. Vaidyanathan ...	Actuarial ...	London School of Economics and Actuaries.
	P. M. Nabar ...	Drugs and Medicine ...	College of Technology, Manchester.
	B. Tayaballi ...	Cotton Spinning ...	College of Technology, Manchester.
BURMA ...	Maung Than Aung ...	Mathematics Tripos ...	St. Catharine's College, Cambridge.
	J. Bhattacharjee ...	Veterinary Science ...	Royal Veterinary College, London.
	Maung Maung Gyi ...	Medicine ...	St. Thomas's Hospital, London.
	F. C. Harris ...	Engineering ...	Manchester University.
	Maung Tha Hla ...	Education ...	London Day Training College.
	Miss A. Kamen ...	English ...	University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.
	E. W. Martindell ...	Medicine ...	University College, London.
	Maung Maung... ...	Oil Refining ...	Imperial College of Science and Technology, London.
	Moung Khin Moung ...	Textiles ...	College of Technology, Manchester.
	Maung Ba Nyan ...	Painting ...	Spence School of Art and Chelsea Art School.
	San Nyun ...	Veterinary Science ...	Royal Veterinary College.
	Maung Pu ...	Mining ...	Royal School of Mines, London.
	Miss May Su ...	Medicine ...	Leeds University.
	Maung Ba Shin ...	Veterinary Science ...	Royal Veterinary College, London.
	Maung Tha Tun ...	Architecture ...	Architectural Assn., London.
	Maung Cho ...	Education ...	Edinburgh University.
	M. C. Thong ...	Chemistry ...	Imperial College of Science, London.
M. B. Yan ...	Oil Mining ...	Birmingham University.	
CENTRAL PROVINCES	Miss S. Khan ...	Teaching ...	Maria Grey Training College, London.
	D. C. Niven ...	Coal Mining ...	Glasgow University.
MADRAS ...	V. R. Adige* ...	Indian Arts and Crafts ...	London.
	Miss C. N. N. Ammal... ..	Economics and History ...	London School of Economics.
	B. Dasannacharya* ...	Physics ...	University of Munich.
	P. P. Hayrambha ...	Metal Mining ...	Camborne School of Mines Geovor Tin Mines.
	Miss T. Joseph ...	Economics and Education ...	London School of Economics.
	C. K. Menon ...	Electro Metallurgy ...	Sheffield University.
	Miss A. Pichamuthu ...	Medicine ...	University College Hospital Medical School, London.
	Miss L. H. Philipsz ...	Education ...	London Day Training College.
	K. A. Rao ...	Industrial Alcohol ...	Birmingham University.
	G. Sundaram ...	Hydro-Electric Engineer- ing.	Metropolitan Vickers Co., Ltd., Manchester.
	H. P. Waran ...	Physics ...	University College, London.
	Miss S. Koman ...	English ...	Westfield College, London.
	Mrs. M. Lakshmi ...	English ...	Bedford College for Women, London.
	K. Muhammad ...	Education... ..	London Day Training College.
	D. S. Pillai ...	Ceramics ...	Sampson, Bridgwood and Son, Staffs.
	S. Raja... ..	Leather ...	Leathersellers Company's Technical College, London.
	V. Subramanian ...	Food Products ...	College of Technology, Manchester.
	C. K. Taylor ...	Paints and Varnish ...	R. Ingham, Clark & Co., London.
	K. Venkataraman ...	Dyeing and Weaving ...	College of Technology, Manchester.
	R. Vaidyanathaswami†	Mathematics ...	St. Andrews University.
PUNJAB ...	S. A. Hamid* ...	Psychology ...	University College, London.
	N. C. Hypher ...	Physiology and Medicine ...	University College, London.
	P. K. Kaul ...	Mathematics ...	Queens' College, Cambridge.
	A. M. Matthews ...	History ...	Jesus College, Oxford.
	Miss J. M. Sirajuddin... ..	Education ...	Maria Grey Training College, London.
	Hem Singh Pruthi* ...	Zoology ...	Peterhouse, Cambridge.
N. Ahmad* ...	Physics ...	Peterhouse, Cambridge.	

* Grant-in-aid.

† Special award.

Province.	Name.	Subject of Study.	Place of Study.
PUNJAB—cont.	R. L. Chopra*	Entomology	University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.
	B. Das Laroia	Chemistry	Merton College, Oxford.
	S. Varma	Sanskrit	School of Oriental Studies, London.
UNITED PROVINCES	N. G. Chatterjee	Oils	Imperial College of Science, London.
	Ram Charan	Glass Technology	Sheffield University.
	Miss T. J. Gandhi	Education	Maria Grey Training College, London.
	M. Mangalik	Education	London Day Training College.
	R. D. Pant	Dyeing and Textile Printing.	College of Technology, Manchester.
	S. K. Pramanik	Mathematics	Imperial College of Science, London.
	K. G. Saiyidain	Education	Leeds University.
	B. K. Das	Zoology	Imperial College of Science.
R. P. Tripathi	Indian History (Research)	London School of Economics.	
SUSSEX TRUST	C. V. Callaghan	Engineering	Ruston and Hornsby, Lincoln.
	E. Clapp	Engineering	Campbell Gas Engine Company.
	Miss H. Cooke	Arts (B.A.)	University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.
	C. H. D'Souza	Engineering	Ruston and Hornsby, Lincoln.
	M. Hannagan	History	Peterhouse College, Cambridge.
	R. C. Jewell	Mining	Royal School of Mines, London.
	B. H. Barker	Engineering	City and Guilds Engineering College, London.
	Miss D. M. Ellis	Medicine	Edinburgh University.
	Miss K. M. Halloran	Medicine	London.
	Miss D. Rance	Commercial Course	Kensington College, London.

* Grant-in-aid.

SCHOLARS FROM INDIAN STATES.

MYSORE	M. H. Krishniengar	Archæology	University College, London.
	V. L. Mudaliar	Accountancy	London School of Economics.
	A. V. Raghavachar	Mechanical Engineering	College of Technology, Manchester.
	A. Subba Rao	Natural Science	University College, London.
	T. Seshachallam	Medicine	London Hospital Medical School.
	T. Sivasankaraiya	Textiles	College of Technology, Manchester.
	Miss M. Chandy (Mrs. Matthai)	—	Somerville College, Oxford.
	N. G. Pavanje	Lithographic Study	Germany.
C. Urs	Railway Training	L. & N.E. Ry.	
KASHMIR	L. Zutshi	Mining and Geology	Royal School of Mines, London.
BAHAWALPUR	R. Narain	Engineering	Crystal Palace School of Engineering.
	Moh. Yar	Engineering	Crystal Palace School of Engineering.
	Moh. Din	Medicine	Edinburgh University.
	B. M. Khan	Engineering	Edinburgh University.
LUNAWADA	B. A. Jani	Mining	Camborne School of Mines Cornwall.

APPENDIX V.

**Report of the House Management Committee of 21, Cromwell Road,
for the year 1st April 1924-31st March 1925.**

Submitted to the High Commissioner for India.

1. Two facts are significant in a survey of progress at 21, Cromwell Road, during the year 1924-25. In the first place, the average daily number of Indian students in residence increased from 25 in 1923-24 to 29 during the year under review. In the second place, the finances of the house have been placed on a sound footing, with the result that the Committee have been able to dispense with the usual grant from Indian revenues towards running expenses, and have indeed been able to carry over a credit balance of 152*l.* to 1925-26. Both facts require a few words of explanation.

2. The average daily number of 29 in residence constitutes, so far as is known, a record. The normal capacity of the house is 32, but by putting extra beds into some of the larger rooms, as many as 35 have been accommodated at one time, and, it may be mentioned in passing, the demand for single rooms far exceeds the number available. It is true that the popularity of the house reflects to some extent the popularity of the Wembley Exhibition; for many students who might otherwise have spent their vacations at seaside resorts or on the Continent were encouraged by the attractions of the Exhibition to remain in London. At the same time, the fact that they elected to stay at 21, Cromwell Road, is in itself eloquent testimony to the home life and congenial atmosphere of the hostel. The number of new arrivals from India was 140—by no means a record; and the number of individuals accommodated (at 332) was actually less than the total accommodated during the previous year. The number of refusals was unfortunately high, but it should not be forgotten that for these the Warden is usually able to arrange suitable lodgings in the neighbourhood, and that the social amenities of the house are open to all Indian students wherever they may reside. The following statement shows the details:—

	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
New arrivals from India	138	127	176	140
Arrivals from London and neighbourhood	39	49	36	46
Arrivals from other parts of the United Kingdom	299	327	274	308
	476	503	486	494
Number of individual students accommodated	294	306	341	332
Daily average of residents	21	19	25	29
Number of refusals for the year	185*	110	61	111

* For period 20th August 1921 to 31st March 1922, prior to which no record of refusals was kept.

3. If we take into consideration the number of visits and the refusals for the two years it will be seen that the figures work out as follows:—

1923-24—visits, 486; *plus* refusals, 61. Total, 547.

1924-25— „ 494; „ „ 111. „ 605.

These figures will at a glance prove that the demand for accommodation is increasing.

4. Analysing the residential figures for the year under review in terms of provinces and religions, the following tables show the popularity of 21, Cromwell Road, with students of every province and every creed in India:—

(a) 1. Bengal	99	(b) Hindus	326
2. Bombay	80	Mahomedans	118
3. United Provinces	75	Christians	27
4. Madras	73	Parsees	20
5. Punjab	67	Sikhs	2
6. Sind	33	Jews	1
7. Native States	32		
8. Bihar and Orissa	14	Total	494
9. Central Provinces	9		
10. Delhi	7		
11. Assam	5		
Total	494		

The above tables may also be taken as a fair index to the proportions in which students from the different provinces in India are coming over to this country for purposes of education. Analysing further, we find that 44 Government scholars, 15 Indian Civil Service and Indian Forest Service probationers, 10 scholars from Indian Native States and 3 students "under guardianship" availed themselves of the amenities offered by the house.

5. The following statement compares receipts and expenditure during each of the past five years:—

RECEIPTS.

	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Boarders	1,473 0	2,042 0	1,934 0	2,476 10	2,932 0
Extra meals	784 10	678 10	454 0	435 10	380 10
Gas	—	2 0	6 0	7 10	4 10
Luggage	0 10	6 0	10 0	11 10	7 0
Refund from Ministry of Labour	—	—	4 10	—	—
Northbrook rent	270 0	270 0	135 0*	70 0*	—
National Indian Association rent	70 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	70 0
Law Library	9 10	14 0	9 10	14 10	19 10
Grant from Indian revenues ...	1,499 10	938 0	892 10	507 10	—
	4,107 0	4,020 10	3,515 10	3,593 0	3,413 10

* Northbrook Society removed from 1st January 1923.

EXPENDITURE.

	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Wages and Insurance	788 10	793 0	776 10	733 0	707 10
Food	2,269 0	1,964 10	1,628 0	1,568 10	1,535 0
Laundry	161 0	159 0	202 0	214 10	217 10
Coal and coke	160 10	118 0	138 0	138 10	146 0
Gas	147 0	240 10	163 0	117 0	126 10
Electric light	111 0	170 10	114 0	132 0	118 0
Windows and chimneys	77 10	48 0	80 0	55 0	65 0
Maintenance	330 0	473 0	336 0	550 0	270 10
Contingencies	53 0	40 0	68 10	70 0	56 0
Law Library	9 10	14 0	9 10	14 10	19 10
Refund to Indian revenues ...	—	—	—	—	149 10
	4,107 0	4,020 10	3,515 10	3,593 10	3,411 0†

† Difference of 2l. 10s. carried forward to April 1925.

The satisfactory results of the year's working are apparent from this statement. It should be explained that the rent of the institution and the annual and quinquennial repairs, details of which are given in para. 10, constitute a recurring and scarcely varying charge on Indian revenues. In addition to these two items, it has in the past been a recognised practice that any deficiency in the running expenses during the year was also debitable to the Government of India. This practice accounts for the expenditure under the head "Grant from Indian revenues." Partly as a result of better administration, partly as a result of the increase in the daily quota of residents, the house accounts have this year been satisfactorily balanced and a credit of 152l. has been carried over to 1925-26. The Committee do not wish to comment upon this further than to express the hope that Indian students visiting London will continue to give their cordial support to 21, Cromwell Road, the success of which depends as much on the popularity as on the efficiency of its administration.

House Management Committee.

6. The House Management Committee at 21, Cromwell Road is constituted as follows:—

Mr. H. A. F. Lindsay, C.B.E., I.C.S. (Indian Trade Commissioner), Chair- man	} Nominated by the High Commissioner.
Mr. N. C. Sen, O.B.E. (Joint Secretary, Indian Students Department)	
Miss E. J. Beck	Representative of the National Indian Asso- ciation and Secretary to the Committee.
Mr. A. D. Bonarjee (the Warden)	Co-opted by the Committee.
Mr. C. D. Rajeswaran	Co-opted by the Committee as Students' representative.

7. Mr. N. N. Sen, the Student representative during the previous year, having left for Middlesbrough, his place was taken by Mr. K. F. Antia, who in turn resigned on leaving the house, and Mr. C. D. Rajeswaran was elected in his place; the Committee desire to place on record the valuable help and assistance which Mr. Rajeswaran, as also his two predecessors, have rendered in their deliberations.

8. Mr. A. D. Bonarjee continued as Warden during the year, and the Committee take this opportunity of expressing their obligations to him for the sympathetic manner in which he has discharged his duties and for the care with which he has administered the finances of the house. He has been ably supported by Miss Hall as housekeeper, to whom the thanks of the Committee are due for her untiring zeal and devotion. It is pleasing to note that, with a few minor exceptions, there has been no change in the personnel of the subordinate staff during the last three years. Indeed, two members, W. Chapman and R. G. Mepstead, have served the house for eight and nine years respectively. While placing on record their appreciation of the loyal help rendered by all members of the staff, the Committee desire specially to thank these two for their long and faithful service.

Wireless Installation.

9. An up-to-date Marconi 3-valve set of the latest type was installed in the house for the recreation of the residents by special permission of the High Commissioner, and this addition to the amenities of the house has been much appreciated.

Repairs and up-keep of Building.

10. Essential repairs to the building were carried out at a cost of about 120*l.*, specially sanctioned by the High Commissioner from the amount of 300*l.* allowed for repairs and renovations. Rent, rates and taxes declined to 897*l.*, as compared with 925*l.* and 951*l.* in the two preceding years. The following table compares the total expenditure incurred on the house from Indian revenues during the past five years:—

	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Rent, rates and taxes	866 0	1,016 0	951 0	925 0	897 0
Repairs and renovations	1,406 0	640 0	440 0	*807 0	163 0
Special grant for furniture	—	282 0	—	—	—
Miscellaneous expenditure	35 0	81 10	45 0	101 0	217 0
	2,307 0	2,019 10	1,436 0	1,833 0	1,277 0
Grant towards internal expenses of the house.	1,411 10	928 10	898 0	†596 0	—
	3,718 10	2,948 0	2,334 0	2,429 0	1,277 0
Amount refunded to High Commis- sioner.	—	—	—	—	152 0
Total expenditure	3,718 10	2,948 0	2,334 0	2,429 0	1,125 0

* Including a sum of 550*l.* spent on the quinquennial repairs to the building and extensive alterations and repairs to the roof.

† Out of this amount 250*l.* was spent from house revenues towards the renovation of the furniture throughout the house, most of which was re-upholstered and re-decorated.

It will thus be seen that there has been a steady and progressive decrease in the total expenditure incurred on the house.

Maintenance.

11. The amount spent on Maintenance during the year was 270*l.*, appropriated *inter alia* as follows:—

<i>Bedrooms</i> ...	... Mattresses remade; new bedsheets and pillow slips; new towels; small bedroom tables in three rooms.
<i>Dining room</i> ...	... New damask table cloths; new damask serviettes; new knives and crockery.
<i>Other rooms</i> ...	... New carpets; new rugs; new felts.
<i>Miscellaneous items</i>...	... New sewing machine; three writing tables for lecture hall; men's uniforms cleaned and repaired; new dresses were provided for the women servants on the staff; in addition, the ordinary requirements of the house were replenished.
<i>Basement</i> ...	... New furniture provided in the kitchen and staff sitting room.

Billiards.

12. The billiard room has been well patronised and the table kept in excellent condition.

Telephone Kensington 1737.

13. By the new arrangement made with the London Telephone Service the nett cost of upkeep of the public telephone installed in the house has been reduced from 9*l.* 10*s.* to 2*l.* 10*s.* during the year.

Lecture Hall.

14. In order to provide study and reading accommodation for the benefit of the residents the Lecture Hall has been reserved as a "silence room" during certain specified hours, and many residents and other students have taken advantage of the facilities offered and expressed their appreciation of the convenience thus afforded them.

Law Library.

15. The innovation made last year in the purchase of new and modern books on subjects of more general interest to our modern-day students has been of much benefit to them, and the library continues its sphere of usefulness; the provision of newspapers and magazines—both Indian and English—has also proved a move in the right direction. As the library is housed in the Lecture Hall which, as already stated, is reserved as a "silence room" during specified hours and is furnished with comfortable lounge chairs and reading and writing tables, the facilities and conveniences provided for the benefit of the students have increased, to a very great extent, the amenities of the house.

Social Activities.

16. The National Indian Association have maintained their weekly Wednesday afternoon and Friday evening entertainments, which have been much appreciated. The Committee wish to express their indebtedness to Miss Beck, the Association Secretary, for all that she has done, and continues to do, to organise social functions, lectures and other entertainments. As examples may be quoted the most successful "at home" to meet the Indian and Provincial Exhibition Commissioners, and the other to meet Diwan Bahadur T. Ranghachariar, Vice-President of the Indian Legislative Assembly.

A Reception was also given by the Association to meet the Right Hon. Lord Olivier—then Secretary of State for India—and Lady Olivier.

17. Lectures on subjects of current interest and importance were also organised by the National Indian Association, by the students themselves, and by the India Society. Among others, Mrs. Mirza of Hyderabad spoke on "The Education of Indian Girls"; Mr. H. A. F. Lindsay on "Indian Trade"; Captain W. E. G. Solomon on "Bombay and the Indian Art Revival"; Major-General Sir Neil Malcolm, K.C.B., D.S.O., on "Civic Responsibilities"; the Rev. J. Hay Colligan on "England, Mediæval and Modern," with a series of beautiful lantern slides; and the Earl Beauchamp on "Free Trade."

18. The final of the ping-pong tournament was played off on the 12th November in the National Indian Association reception room, and the cup, kindly presented by Lady Kensington, was won by Mr. B. B. Das Gupta.

19. A very successful "Mock Parliamentary Debate," with Mr. Yusuf Ali, C.B.E., in the chair as "Speaker," was held in the Lecture Hall on the 12th December, in which many students, both resident and non-resident, took part, and the motion that "The capitalistic system of industry has failed to develop the resources of the country" was carried by a small majority.

20. On Divalee Day, the 26th October, and Christmas Day House Dinners were held, followed by games and music. The dinners were attended and much appreciated by about 60 students, and it was pleasant to note the spirit of unity and cordiality which prevailed. It is hoped to make the Eed, Divali and Christmas dinners annual functions. The annual New Year's Day Party given by the National Indian Association was attended by a large and representative gathering.

21. A most enjoyable and largely attended dinner was organised by the House Management Committee to welcome Sir Atul Chatterjee, K.C.I.E., the High Commissioner for India, and Lady Chatterjee. This proved a great success and was followed by a reception organised by the National Indian Association.

22. The social activities of the House were brought to a very successful close by the brilliant recital given specially for the benefit of Indian students by Mr. Frederic Lamond, the well-known pianist; and the thanks of the Committee are due to him for the public spirit which inspired the entertainment.

(Sd.) H. A. F. LINDSAY, *Chairman*,
House Management Committee.
