

GREAT BRITAIN

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

FOR INDIA

INDIAN STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT

Report

For the years 1922 - 23

INDIAN STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT

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



LONDON:
PRINTED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
AND PUBLISHED BY THE
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA.

To be purchased at the Office of the High Commissioner for India, 42, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1
or through any of the Agents for the sale of Government of India Publications.

1923.

Price 4d.

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REPORT

on the

WORK OF THE INDIAN STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT.

We have the honour to submit for the information of the High Commissioner a Report on the work of the Indian Students' Department for the 12 months ending the 31st March 1923.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

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

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, completed its investigations in this country, but had not issued its Report, which was published in September 1922. The terms of reference under which the Committee was appointed included an investigation and report on—

"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 students to British educational institutions, and as the chief agency for the provision of practical facilities for technical and special training of various kinds, came within the scope of the Committee's investigations, and in their reports certain conclusions and recommendations in regard to the work and activities of the Department have been definitely expressed.

These conclusions and recommendations are at present under consideration by the Government of India, and we are, therefore, precluded from making unaided observations or comments thereon. We would like, however, to say a few words about the remarks in para. 84 of the Report, where the Committee has rightly emphasised for so improving educational facilities in India that it is 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 aim, once the standards of Indian education in all its phases have been raised to such a level that it will be readily recognised that, for the average Indian student as a rule, training can be secured in his own country and in his own environment as well as in the prestige and value attached to overseas education will slowly but surely

but there are, of course, other important considerations involved, and though, speaking broadly, the solution lies, as has been said, in the development of education in all branches in India itself (the inevitable corollary of which would be the disappearance of the tradition, so widespread among and deeply engrained among 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 graduated) to come to this country for research or specialised study, just as Indian 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 study. In course of time, therefore, the average Indian student, who desires 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 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 are 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 Lincheon, 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 Leeds and and Sheffield. At these places questions relating to practical training in leather, 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 Eng-
lish 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 Department, 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 £11,914, 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 Ordinances 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 Ordinances 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. 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., 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.

Ajmere-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 Calcutta. 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.

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 Dacca. 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.

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 143 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.

Provinciali-
sation.

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 Medecinal-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 Hamnack, 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 Hamnwick 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, 33 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(c)	
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	250	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.	£	£	
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 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 7(h)</u>	<u>5,080(h)</u>

(e) Divisible among the various Governments as shown below:—	ACTUALS, 1922-23.			ESTIMATES, 1923-24.		
	£	s.	d.	£	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	800		
	<u>21,718</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>26,967</u>		

(b) 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 £898 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 £1,160, and included as such in the Budget 1923-24, but was since reduced to £1,010 by the House Committee. Details 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.	£	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.

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

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

Province.	Name.	Subject of Study.	Place of Study.
BURMA—(cont.) ...	Miss M. M. Kingsley ...	Pedagogy ...	St. Hilda's College, London.
	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 ...	Spenslove School of Art, London; Chelsea Art School, London.
	Maung Pa ...	Mining Engineering ...	Royal School of Mines, London.
	Miss May Su ...	Medicine ...	Leeds University and General Hospital Medical School, London.
Maung Tha Tun ...	Architecture ...	Architectural Assn., London.	
CENTRAL PROVINCES	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.
	S. D. Oke ...	Textile ...	Messrs. Simpson and Swinton, College of Technology, Manchester.
DELHI ...	Miss M. M. Mehta ...	Bacteriology ...	Imperial College, London.
MADRAS ...	A. Hamid ...	Philosophy ...	Balliol College, Oxford.
	Miss C. K. Kansalya ...	Natural Science ...	Bedford College, London.
	V. S. Koland ...	Locomotive Engineering ...	Great Northern Railway, Manchester.
	K. Seshachallam ...	Leather ...	Leeds University.
	P. P. Hayrambha ...	Metal Mining ...	Camborne School of Mines, Cornwall.
	Miss T. Joseph ...	Economics ...	London School of Economics, London.
	R. L. Narayanan ...	Electrical Engineering ...	Sandycrofts, Ltd., London.
	Miss A. Pichamuthu ...	Medicine ...	University College, London; Medical School, London.
	M. C. Kunhan Raja ...	Sanskrit ...	Non-Collegiate, Oxford.
	K. M. Rao ...	Electrical Engineering ...	Mill Heath, London.
	K. A. Rao ...	Industrial Alcohol ...	Birmingham University, Birmingham.
	G. Sundaram ...	Hydro-Electric Engineering ...	Metropolitan-Vickers, 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, Aberdeenshire; Davy Sons, Ltd., Aberdeen.
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 ...	Paper ...	Non-Collegiate, Cambridge.
	P. D. Kapur ...	Sugar Manufacture ...	R.T.C., Glasgow, India.
	V. N. Sahai ...	Textiles ...	College of Technology, Manchester.
	M. N. Bahuguna Ram Charan ...	Wood Distillation Glass Technology	Institute du Pin, France Sheffield University.

Province.	Name.	Subject of Study.	Place of Study.
x 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.

BE	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'Souza	Commerce	London School of Economics.
	Mrs. Sri Kanakalakshani	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.
MIR	L. Zutshi	Mining and Geology	Royal School of Mines, London.

Agents for the Sale of Government of India Publications.

In Europe.

<p>Constable & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, London, W.C.</p> <p>Kegan Paul, Trench, Tribner & 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.</p> <p>T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., 1, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C. 2.</p> <p>Wheldon and Wesley, Ltd., 2, 3 and 4, Grafton 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, London, bridge.</p> <p>Oliver and Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh.</p> <p>E. Ponsoby, 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, Leipzig, Germany.</p>
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In India and Ceylon.

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