

REPORT

ON THE

WORK OF THE INDIAN STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT.

JULY 1914—JUNE 1915.

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



LONDON:

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[Cd. 3127.]

REPORT
ON THE WORK OF THE INDIAN STUDENTS'
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JULY 1914—JUNE 1915.

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

THE EFFECTS OF THE WAR.

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

INDIAN VOLUNTEER AMBULANCE CORPS.

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

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

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

DECLINE IN STUDENTS' NUMBERS.

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

Called on for
Hospital Service.

Detachments sent
to Netley,
Brockenhurst, and
elsewhere.

Indian Hospitals
at Brighton.

Recruits from
Edinburgh.

Good work done.

Diminished
numbers.

The Inns of Court.

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

Questions of legal
training.

THE LONDON BUREAU.

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

Mr. Arnold's
Report.

Students under
guardianship.

Mr. Campion's
Report.

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

The Staff and the
war.

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

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

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

THE ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

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

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

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

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

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

Societies at 21,
Cromwell Road.

The Distressed
Indian Students
Aid Committee.

Cases of temporary
distress caused by
the war.

Mr. N. C. Sen.

Wounded Indian
Soldiers at Crom-
well Road.

The London
Advisory Com-
mittee.

The Committees
in India.

At Calcutta.

At Dacca.

At Bombay.

At Madras.

At Nagpur.

At Lahore.

At Allahabad.

At Bankipore.

At Delhi.

Points from the
Committees'
Reports.Some growth of
influence.But Committees
might well be
used more.Additional
Members.

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

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

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

Value of confer-
ence and consulta-
tion.

THE LOCAL ADVISERS.

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

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

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

Mr. Burrows'
Report.

The question of
Guardianship.

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

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

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

Mr. Benians'
Report.

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

Value of intro-
ductions from
Advisory Com-
mittees.

Good work by
Indians at
Cambridge.

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

Professor
Wrapson's Report.

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

Dr. Miller's
Report.

Edinburgh
Students and the
Indian Ambulance
Corps.

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

Mr. Bamford's
Report.

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

GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS.

Government
Scholars.

Scholars detained
in Germany.

Other Indian
Students in
Germany.

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

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

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

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

CONCLUSION.

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

2nd October, 1915,

C. E. MALLET.

General considerations.

The Hospitality Committee.

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

£ s. d. £ s. d.

I. SALARIES AND STAFF EXPENSES:—

The Secretary for Indian Students (Mr. C. E. Mallet)	1,000	0	0
Clerks at the India Office:—			
(Mr. R. E. Field)	181	11	5
(Mr. F. C. Dominy)	80	2	4
The Educational Adviser in London (Mr. T. W. Arnold, C.I.E.)	800	0	0
His Assistants:—			
(Mr. N. C. Sen)	423	7	0
(Mr. J. B. P. Adams, less Army Pay as Private, Lieutenant, and Captain respectively)	199	10	9
Clerk at 21, Cromwell Road, S.W.:—			
(Mr. W. D. Rowe, 1st July, 1914, to 10th June, 1915 (date of Commission as Lieutenant), less Army Pay as Private, 27th March—10th June)	114	1	3
Typists at 21, Cromwell Road (one permanent and one temporary)	149	10	10
Accountant at 21, Cromwell Road	41	2	6
The Engineering Adviser (Mr. J. M. Campion, M.I.C.E.)	100	0	0
Local Advisers and Representatives at University Centres:—			
Oxford (Mr. S. M. Burrows, for expenses only)	275	4	3
Cambridge (Mr. E. A. Benians, including expenses)	300	0	0
Manchester (Professor J. P. Wrapson, including expenses)	50	0	0
Glasgow (Mr. H. Bamford, including expenses)	100	0	0
Edinburgh (Dr. James Miller, including expenses)	100	0	0
	3,914	10	4

II. THE LONDON BUREAU OF INFORMATION (21, Cromwell Road, S.W.):—

Rent	557	10	0
Ground-rent	40	0	0
Rates	216	12	10
Repairs, furniture and fittings	118	2	8
House expenses (including wages of servants and all house-keeping and maintenance expenditure in excess of receipts from visitors and boarders)	963	5	6
Postage	35	5	7
Telephone	16	1	3
	1,946	17	10
	£	s.	d.
Less Rent paid by the Northbrook Society	295	0	0
Rent paid by the National Indian Association	60	0	0
	355	0	0
	1,591	17	10

III. TRAVELLING EXPENSES (the Secretary for Indian Students and his Staff)

22 12 5

IV. MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE:—

Grant to Distressed Indian Students Aid Committee*	100	0	0
Allowance for incidental expenses	35	0	0
Subsidy in aid of new Edition of Handbook of Information for Indian Students	15	0	0
Sundry items	5	1	9
	155	1	9
	5,684	2	4
Less Fees due from students under guardianship	119	16	10
	5,564	5	6
Total Expenditure			

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

EAST INDIA (INDIAN STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT).

REPORT

ON THE

WORK OF THE INDIAN STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT.

JULY 1915—JUNE 1916.

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



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REPORT

ON THE WORK OF THE INDIAN STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT.

JULY 1915—JUNE 1916.

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

WAR CONDITIONS.

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

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

Losses at sea.

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

THE LONDON BUREAU.

Work in Cromwell Road.

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

Mr. Arnold's Report.

Mr. Campion's Report.

The National Indian Association.

The Northbrook Society and Distressed Indian Students Aid Committee.

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

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

THE ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

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

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

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

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

Inquiries made of it in writing in 1915-16 increased to 314 as against 208 for the previous year, and the inquiries made by personal visits to 230 as against 158. Most of these inquiries related, as usual, to the Indian Civil Service and University examinations, to Engineering, Medicine and the Bar. But a large number related also to the Cambridge Local Examination, thrown open at the instance of the Committee to candidates from non-European schools. The number of Students known to have gone to England was 24, as against 26 the year before, but a rather higher proportion desired to avail themselves of official guardianship in Great Britain. No less than 475 documents containing prospectuses and regulations of British institutions were issued by the Committee to students during the year. The Executive of the Committee met regularly every month, and regular correspondence went on as usual between the Secretary in Bombay and the Secretary for Indian Students in London. It is hoped that the services of Professor G. Anderson will soon be available to assist Professor Dastur in his admirable work; but in the meantime it is evident that the Bombay Advisory Committee is increasing its influence every day, and that its steady and sympathetic methods of conveying advice and information are more and more appreciated by those who consult it. At Madras, where the Committee's report covers a longer period than usual—this Committee, like some others, having courteously agreed to bring the dates of its report into line with those of the majority—the effects of the war have been more evident in reducing applications which till then were steadily increasing. For the same reason more Students seem to have considered the possibility of going to the United States. The Bar, the Universities and Medicine continue to attract most inquirers, and it is satisfactory that the Secretary is able to record a steady improvement in the average qualifications of Students going to Great Britain. There can be no question of the usefulness of the Committee's work, and after the war its opportunities of service will probably increase. The Nagpur Committee reports a similar decrease of applications, from 63 to 44. The Secretary notes that the educational qualifications of most of the applicants seemed to be very weak, and that some of them did not possess the means to meet the expenses of the voyage to England. The Lahore Committee has still a large record of inquiries—over 300 in 1915—but the war caused a substantial decrease in their number, and only 19 Students are believed to have sailed for Great Britain. Many of the inquiries related, as before, to the Bar, to Engineering, and to Medicine, but a very large proportion related to the Cambridge Local Examination, which was held in Lahore for the first time in December, 1915. In Lahore, as in Bombay, the Committee has taken a prominent part in organising facilities for Indian Students in connection with this examination. The Allahabad Committee records 250 applications for information in the period of 15 months ending on the 31st March, 1915, but knows of only 4 Students who actually started for England. It expresses the view that the war acts as an inevitable check, but that a very large number of Students will probably desire to proceed to England as soon as the war is over. It is interesting to note that at Allahabad, as at some other centres in India, the record of the Hospitality Committee in England has been favourably received. The Bankipore Committee also notes a considerable decrease in its work. Only 34 Students applied for information, and only 6 are known to have left for England. There was a marked absence of inquiries in regard to commercial or industrial occupations, but an increase in the inquiries about Medical Study, and a large proportion of inquiries about admission to Universities in Great Britain. The Committee has been of great assistance in securing the repayment of debts owing by Students. The Secretary mentions a useful conference which he had with Mr. Arthur Davies, the Secretary of the Committee in Madras, and there can be no doubt that more conferences of this nature would be found useful by all concerned. The Delhi Committee reports only

At Madras.

At Nagpur.

At Lahore.

At Allahabad.

At Bankipore.

At Delhi.

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

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

The progress of the Indian Committees.

Importance of their work.

Need of extending and supporting it.

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

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE ADVISERS.

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

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

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

Oxford and
Cambridge.

Mr. Benians
Report.

Successes at
Cambridge.

Grounds for
encouragement at
Oxford.

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

Grant of Scholar-
ships by Cam-
bridge Colleges.

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

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

A NEW DEPARTURE.

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

A change of
system.

New University
Bodies.

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

THE LOCAL ADVISERS ELSEWHERE.

Manchester.

Mr. Richardson's appointment.

Facilities for practical work.

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

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

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

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

The folly of trying for too many degrees.

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

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

Mr. Bamford's
success.

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

THE GENERAL POSITION.

A summary.

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

(I.) THE BAR.

Standard for
admission to Inns

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

Certificates
required.

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

Reading in
Chambers.

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

The real issue.

Why should calls
to the Bar in
England be
required?

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

(II.) MEDICINE.

Hospital training.

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

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

(III.) ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL TRAINING.

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

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

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

(IV.) THE UNIVERSITIES.

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

Selection and training of Technical Scholars.

The problem not yet solved.

Exclusion need not be feared.

denial may be given. At most British Universities there is no restriction as to the number of Indian Students who may enter, and there are several where more Indian Students might go with advantage. In London and Edinburgh the numbers of Indians were very considerable before the war, and other Universities, like Birmingham, Bristol, Liverpool and Sheffield, offer Indians opportunities which are at present very little used. At certain Colleges and Hospitals there is, no doubt, some restriction of numbers, but, except in a few cases, there is little illiberality of spirit. At Oxford and Cambridge, where the College system prevails, the vacancies reserved for Indians are necessarily limited, but they tend steadily to increase. Now that all the Colleges at Oxford and Cambridge with one exception have agreed to consider the claims of Indians, and now that the habit of reserving vacancies for them every year is well established, it cannot be said that there are any grounds for fearing their exclusion. When even in days of University depression some seventy Indians are found at Oxford and over a hundred at Cambridge, and when both Universities have voluntarily decided to set up machinery of their own for their admission, it would not be fair to charge Oxford and Cambridge with dealing ungenerously by them. And while the figures of the Indian Civil Service Examinations during the last fifteen years, from 1902 to 1916, show that the number of Indians who have secured places in any given year has rarely if ever exceeded one or two from Oxford and seven from Cambridge, any suggestion that these two Universities are by limiting admissions keeping Indians out of the public service of their country would be quite without justification. Indeed, the future of Indian Students at Oxford and Cambridge is now almost entirely in their own hands. The Secretary of State has urged their claims and the Colleges have shown themselves willing to accept them. On their side they ask for Students who will do them credit, men with sufficient education to turn the teaching of the Universities to account, men who can show testimonials of character and give guarantees in regard to finances which it is not unreasonable to ask from applicants from the other side of the world. But in this there ought to be no ground for quarrel or complaint. There are, no doubt, some difficulties to be got over, some need of wider toleration, of a clearer admission of equality still. Any regulation which the University offers on the same terms as other in the life which the University offers on the same terms as other undergraduates is a legitimate subject for protest. The exclusion of Indians from the Officers' Training Corps is on this ground much to be regretted, and there are strong reasons for hoping that this bar may be removed. But in the long run the happiness and success of an Indian Student at Oxford and Cambridge or at any other British University depends upon himself. Men who rebel against rules or cannot accept prevailing standards, who hold aloof from the interests of their fellows, or fail conspicuously in character or work, will find the world difficult, wherever they may be. But every Indian who accepts the ways and traditions of the University he joins, does well in its schools, enters into its spirit and its occupations, and makes himself liked as Indian Students can, will find a not ungenerous welcome, and will render easier the way for those who follow in his steps.

Oxford and Cambridge.

The Officers' Training Corps.

(V.) OFFICIALISM AND GUARDIANSHIP.

21. Objection has been raised to the Students' Department on the ground that it means official intervention where no such intervention is required. But no-one who realises the circumstances in India and in England will admit the soundness of this plea. There are now thousands of inquiries received every year in the two countries from Indian Students who want information as to British examinations, exemptions, diplomas and degrees. The inquiries are often complicated and minute in character, and need careful and detailed replies. No voluntary organisation exists which can deal satisfactorily with these inquiries. The need for the machinery of the Advisory Com-

Official intervention.

The need for it.

The view of British institutions.

mittees set up by Government in India has been repeatedly proved by the applications made to them. In the same way on this side it has been shown by experience that Indian Students, when they come to this country, need in many cases some organisation to put them on their way, to receive and start them in their new surroundings, and to introduce them to the institutions which they wish to join. Here again no voluntary organisation has yet grown up which is equal to the task, and it is simply because the Department is needed that Indian Students apply to it for help. Besides that, the standpoint of English institutions should be understood. Bodies like Oxford and Cambridge Colleges or the London Inns of Court, which set store on the facilities they offer and have their own traditions and standards to maintain, will not admit any new candidate, be his nationality what it may, until satisfied that he is qualified for admission. It is not enough for a Student to wish to join them. He must produce such credentials as they require; he must satisfy them that his credentials are of value; and he must make his application at the proper time. It often happens that institutions in this country feel unable to judge of the value of testimonials brought to them by Students of whom they know nothing, and in such cases it is no reflection on the Student, it is simply a matter of reasonable precaution, that they should apply to the Authority in England which can best tell them what these testimonials are worth. In the case of an Indian Student the India Office is the source of information to which English institutions naturally turn; and it is not reasonable that Students whom the India Office is able and glad to help, should resent its assistance as a slight. If any critic is tempted without consideration to protest against official action in this matter, he should ask himself what the position would be if the India Office refused to intervene, and declined to accept any responsibility or to give any recommendations for Indian Students. The result would inevitably be the closing of doors which official influence has been able to keep open. It cannot be wise to treat as an enemy a Department which has the power to give assistance, and which all existing evidence proves to be a friend.

Guardianship.

22. But it is, I hope, unnecessary to dwell on this point now, for there are many indications that the atmosphere of suspicion which gave rise to such misunderstandings has almost disappeared. Now that the question of guardianship at Oxford and Cambridge is being taken over by University bodies, which will make their own rules for such supervision as they desire, it cannot even be plausibly urged that the Students' Department is forcing its guardianship upon unwilling Students. It was not the Department, but the College or Non-Collegiate Authorities, which required guardianship at Oxford and Cambridge. These Authorities will probably continue to insist upon it when they think it necessary. But the Students' Department will have no share in their decision, and will not undertake the duty for them. Guardianship, as understood by this Department, it may for the last time be repeated, is a purely voluntary undertaking to administer a Student's allowance for him on certain clear conditions, to advise him in any troubles that present themselves, and to report to his family regularly as to his progress and well-being. Without a request from a Student or his family such guardianship is never undertaken. If a father in India wants such assistance rendered to his boy, one of our Advisers will be glad to give it. If it is not wanted, they would rather not. But let it be added that all these arrangements must be tentative experiments, intended to help in a situation full of difficulties, and that their only merit lies in diminishing the difficulties and in helping the credit and reputation of Indian Students over here. Experience has already shown the system to be useful; but no one can insist upon it, no one would even wish to maintain it, unless Students and their parents in the long run realise that it is worth having and support it for themselves. I believe that the machinery of the Students' Department is in many cases of undoubted value, but to its name and form I attach no importance at all. I have for long thought

A voluntary arrangement made with parents.

that the name might with advantage be altered, because in some minds it suggests supervision and rouses unnecessary fears. So long as there exists at the India Office some educational agency, which will take pains to exert itself on behalf of Indian Students in this country, to represent their just claims to British institutions, to show a personal and human interest in their difficulties, and to secure for them the opportunities which their individual merits may deserve, the objects of the Students' Department are attained.

(VI.) THE QUESTION OF PREJUDICE.

23. The question remains whether Indian Students in Great Britain have now any serious prejudice to face. Race or colour prejudice amounts to comparatively little. It is rarely found and never encouraged among English people whose opinion counts. Some embarrassment at first there may be on the part of Students arriving from India, due to differences of training and of custom and to unfamiliarity with English ways. But these are embarrassments which time removes, and they need not give rise to misunderstanding. There are, however, two more serious grounds of prejudice which should not be altogether overlooked, arising from unpaid debts and from rash marriages or offences against morals. It is not only a question of debts owing to tradesmen, the payment of which after a Student's return to India it is exceedingly difficult to enforce. But, although in many instances such debts have been conscientiously repaid, cases do not infrequently occur where Students in temporary difficulties have been generously helped by English friends and acquaintances who are not in a position to be indifferent to loss, and where the obligation of repayment has been disregarded or forgotten. In a matter like this Indian parents may be asked to do what is possible to save the credit of their sons. The other ground of prejudice is even more serious in its effects on English opinion, though no one would wish to press it unduly, or to suggest that it has any bearing on the case of the great majority of Students. They differ of course individually quite as widely as English Students do. It is, no doubt, hard that the general body of Indian Students should be in any way liable to be judged by the occasional notoriety of its worst members. But it has to be remembered that the great majority of the persons with whom the Students come into contact in this country are unacquainted with India and its peoples, and necessarily take their impressions from what they see or hear of individuals who happen to be in their midst. Every Indian Student in England is thus a representative of his race, and his conduct here carries consequences that extend far beyond his individual self. The importance of right living and of not giving causes of offence cannot be overrated by any Indian who values the good will and friendship of the people of this country. As this is increasingly recognised, it may be confidently expected that the men of honour and credit who form the great majority of Indian Students in the United Kingdom, will be able to create a public feeling against offences from which prejudice must arise.

What prejudice is there still?

Grounds for it.

24. But apart from difficulties of this nature, which should neither be exaggerated nor ignored, Indian Students as a whole have no reason to fear their welcome in Great Britain. There are plenty of English people, with educational leaders and employers among them, determined that every Indian Student who deserves it shall find in this country the opportunities he needs. Indeed, there are many English people anxious to offer Indians a special welcome simply because they are Indians, and on that ground to make them feel at home. The Hospitality Committee has not been able in these days of war to do much in the way of entertainment. But it owes thanks to Lord and Lady Glenconner for kindly throwing their house open for a

Indians need not doubt their welcome in Great Britain.

D

gathering of Students last autumn, and to the President and Committee of the M.C.C. and other well-known cricketers for helping Sir Frederick Robertson to organise a series of successful cricket-matches, including matches at Lord's and at the Oval, between English and Indian elevens this summer. In this connection, special acknowledgments are due to Mr. F. E. Lacey, the Secretary of the M.C.C., to Mr. Latham, the Secretary of the Surrey Cricket Club, to Mr. C. F. Tufnell and to Mr. O. R. Borradaile. But the work of the Hospitality Committee is only an indication of a spirit which is widely spread, and which sincerely desires that Indian Students shall find friends and enjoyment as well as teachers and taskmasters here. If that spirit is properly interpreted, I do not think there can be any doubt of the response. It may well be that the only permanent solution of the Student problem lies in building up in India Universities, industries and institutions adequate to give her sons all the training they require. But that day is yet far off. In the meantime it may be fairly said that there is now no serious difficulty for Indian Students in this country which cannot be got over by perseverance and encouragement on the part of those who wish to serve them, and on the part of the Students by good conduct and good-will.

23rd August, 1916.

C. E. MALLETT.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT of Expenditure incurred in the United Kingdom in connection with the Department of the Secretary for Indian Students for the year ended the 30th June, 1916.

£ s. d. £ s. d.

I. SALARIES AND STAFF EXPENSES:—

The Secretary for Indian Students (Mr. C. E. Mallet)	-	1,000	0	0
Clerks at the India Office:—				
(Mr. R. E. Field)	-	211	7	2
(Mr. F. C. Dominy, <i>less</i> Army Pay)	-	78	14	4
Temporary Clerk	-	21	19	2
The Educational Adviser in London (Mr. T. W. Arnold, C.I.E.)	-	800	0	0
His Assistants:—				
(Mr. N. C. Sen)	-	500	0	0
(Mr. J. B. P. Adams, <i>less</i> Army Pay)	-	100	9	0
Temporary Assistant (Mr. J. Marshall)	-	54	3	4
Typists at 21, Cromwell Road (one permanent and one temporary)	-	157	18	8
Accountant at 21, Cromwell Road	-	46	2	6
The Engineering Adviser (Mr. J. M. Campion, M.I.C.E.)	-	100	0	0
Local Advisers and Representatives at University Centres:—				
Oxford (Mr. S. M. Burrows, for expenses only)	-	237	4	3
Cambridge (Mr. E. A. Benians, including expenses)	-	300	0	0
Manchester (Professor J. P. Wrapson, succeeded by Mr. H. Richardson, including expenses)	-	50	0	0
Glasgow (Mr. H. Bamford, including expenses)	-	100	0	0
Edinburgh (Dr. James Miller, including expenses)	-	100	0	0
				3,857 18 5

II. THE LONDON BUREAU OF INFORMATION (21, Cromwell Road, S.W.):—

Rent	-	557	10	0
Ground-rent	-	40	0	0
Rates	-	212	9	6
Repairs, furniture and fittings	-	234	1	0
House expenses (including wages of servants and all house-keeping and maintenance expenditure in excess of receipts from visitors and boarders)	-	988	3	2
Postage	-	29	17	5
Telephone	-	19	10	4
				2,081 11 5

	£ s. d.
<i>Less</i> Rent paid by the Northbrook Society	- 270 0 0
Rent paid by the National Indian Association	- 70 0 0
	340 0 0

1,741 11 5

III. TRAVELLING EXPENSES (the Secretary for Indian Students and his Staff)

32 0 2

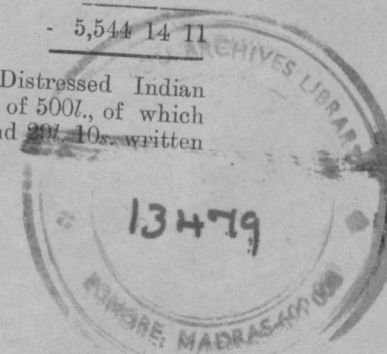
IV. MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE:—

Allowance for incidental expenses	-	35	0	0
Expenses in connection with the funeral of Mr. H. C. Satpathi, drowned in S.S. "Maloja"	-	15	6	0
Advance to a Student, irrecoverable	-	10	0	0
Sundry items	-	19	13	8
				79 19 8

<i>Less</i> Fees due from Students under guardianship	-	5,711	9	8
		166	14	9

Total Expenditure - 5,544 14 11

*NOTE.—Advances to meet special war distress were made to the Distressed Indian Students Aid Committee in 1914-15 by the Secretary of State to the extent of 500*l.*, of which 250*l.* has so far been refunded, 6*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* disbursed for Office expenses, and 29*l.* 10*s.* written off as irrecoverable.



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