

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

FOR RECORD ONLY.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1911.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 549, 7th August 1911.

Indian students in England.

Communicating to the Madras Students' Advisory Committee the extract received from the Government of India of a précis of precedents relating to the relief or repatriation of natives of India found destitute in England.

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

2

FOR RECORD ONLY.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1911.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 549, 7th August 1911.

Indian students in England.

Communicating to the Madras Students' Advisory Committee the extract received from the Government of India of a précis of precedents relating to the relief or repatriation of natives of India found destitute in England.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper:—

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. H. SHARP, Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education (Education).

To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department.

Dated—Simla, the 25th July 1911.

No.—1072.

I am directed to refer to the Home Department letter No. 1070, dated the 21st October 1910, and to forward, for the information of the Governor in Council, copies of the despatches noted in the margin regarding direct telegraphic communication between the India Office and the Madras and Bombay Governments on matters relating to the prosecution of inquiries in connection with cases of distressed Indian students in the United Kingdom.

2. I am also to forward an extract from a précis of precedents relating to the relief or repatriation of natives of India found destitute in England, which was compiled by the India Office and forwarded to the Government of India, and in which the names of the parties concerned have, for obvious reasons, been omitted. The extract may, with the permission of the Governor in Council, be communicated to the Provincial Advisory Committee.

ENCLOSURES.

(i)

Despatch—from the Government of India, Department of Education (Education).

To—His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Dated—Calcutta, the 30th March 1911.

No.—5.

We have the honour to refer to paragraph 2 of our despatch No. 31 (Home Education), dated the 20th October 1910, and at the instance of the Government of Bombay to suggest that the telegraphic communications from the India Office relating to the prosecution of enquiries in connection with cases of distressed Indian students in the United Kingdom should be conducted direct with the Madras and Bombay Governments instead of through the Government of India.

2. The Government of Bombay also ask that full details of some of the worst cases referred to in paragraph 81 of the report of the Committee on distressed Colonial and Indian subjects may be supplied, for communication to the Provincial Committee. We observe that the information contained in the précis of cases of distress, forwarded with Your Lordship's despatch No. 89, Public, dated the 28th July 1910, has been treated as confidential, but we would ask permission to grant this and similar requests, the names of parties being omitted.

SUB-ENCLOSURE.

Letter—from L. ROBERTSON, Esq., L.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Educational Department.

To—the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

Dated—the 9th December 1910.

No.—2478.

With reference to Home Department letter No. 1071, dated the 21st October 1910, forwarding copies of certain correspondence relative to the recommendations made by the Committee on Distressed Colonial and Indian subjects, I am directed to suggest that it would

save time and some expense if the India Office were asked to telegraph direct to the local Government concerned instead of to the Government of India as indicated in paragraph 2 of the Home Department despatch No. 31, dated 20th October 1910. Time is often of importance in the kind of cases referred to and there could be no advantage in the passing of communications on such a matter through the Secretariat of the Government of India.

2. I am also to ask that full details of some of the worst cases referred to in paragraph 81 of the Report of the Committee on distressed Colonial and Indian subjects may be supplied to this Government for communication to the Provincial Committee as it is possible that no actual cases may be reported to this Government for some time to come.

(ii)

Despatch—from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

To—His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

Dated—India Office, London 2nd June 1911.

No.—100, Public.

With reference to the letter of Your Excellency's Government, No. 5, Education, dated the 30th March last, I have to inform you that telegraphic communications from this Office relating to the prosecution of inquiries in connection with distressed students from Madras and Bombay will be conducted through the Governments of Madras and Bombay as suggested.

2. I give my sanction to the communication to the Provincial Committees of information respecting cases of distress among Indian students, reported to me from time to time. As suggested in Your Excellency's Government's letter, the names of parties should be withheld.

3. I enclose, for the information of Your Excellency's Government, six copies of a supplement to the précis of cases of distress forwarded with my despatch No. 89, Public, dated the 28th July 1910. Further details of the kind desired by the Government of Bombay will be found in the evidence of the Committee on Distressed Colonial and Indian subjects.

(iii)

J. & P. 3122/1909.

Extract from Précis of Precedents relating to the Relief or Repatriation of Natives of India found destitute in England, 1887-1909.

In June 1893. * * *, a student at Oxford, asked for a second-class passage to India, the cost of which he promised to refund on his arrival there. He represented that he was the owner of a zamindari managed by his uncle who, however, failed to send him his allowances. The case was treated exceptionally and a second-class passage procured for him the cost of which he eventually refunded.

J. & P. 1099/1893.

J. & P. 2111/1893.

In September 1897 an application was received from * * *, an Indian of some standing who had come to England to study at King's College. After a time Mr. * * * friends failed to keep him supplied with money, and at the same time, he heard that his property in India had fallen into confusion. As Mr. * * * was well spoken of by friends in England, and by the Political Aide-de-Camp who expressed the opinion that he would be able to repay any advance made to him, the sum of 500, was advanced on Mr. * * * entering into an agreement to make repayment within three months. The money was shortly afterwards repaid.

J. & P. 1919/1897.

J. & P. 536/1898.

Mr. * * * came to England in 1899 to study for the Bar, relying on the promises of his friends to keep him supplied with money. This, however, they failed to do, and in February 1900, Mr. * * * asked that he might receive either a free passage to India or an advance of 350, to enable him to return. As it seemed probable that he would be able to make repayment the advance was granted, Mr. * * * entering into a bond with Sir Charles Bernard and a cousin who was reading for the Bar as sureties to repay the money within 18 months.

J. & P. 226/1900.

Mr. * * *, the son of a Prime Minister of * * *, who had been educated in India, came to England in 1893 to study for the Bar, but embarked in business and lost his money. After maintaining himself for some time by school teaching he was reduced to destitution by ill-health, and appealed for a passage to Bombay. It did not appear that he was a

J. & P. 398/1900.

British subject and, in the absence of any political reason for repatriating him, his application was refused.

An Indian student, unable to continue his studies in England owing to the death of his father, appealed to this Office "to grant an annual aid for this purpose." The request was, of course, refused.
J. & P. 1387/1902.

A Mr. * * *, graduate of Edinburgh, who was reading for the Bar, who had married an English wife, became involved in a libel suit, and was cast in damages and costs amounting to 75*l.* (P 100*l.*). He was declared bankrupt and consequently could not be called to the Bar. At the same time, owing to family quarrels, his remittances from India ceased.
Total debts 195*l.*

He applied for a grant of 35*l.* Enquiries were made in India. A brother sent Rs. 1,000. The Office Receiver sent in claim for money. This Office refused help.

* * *, came to England in 1892 to study for the Bar. He went to Oxford in 1895, but had to leave on his father's death for want of means. He then supported himself by

giving lessons. In 1894 he was, owing to lung trouble, no longer able to earn his living. He applied for an advance of 50*l.* which he said he could repay within three months of his arrival in India. Enquiries were made through the Government of India, but his relatives declined to guarantee any payment on his behalf. The Peninsular & Oriental Company agreed to take him "as if he were a native servant" for 16*l.*, and the Secretary of State agreed to advance this sum together with 5*l.* to * * * for his immediate expenses.

* * *, a student at Cambridge, stated that his family had become reduced in circumstances, and that he would find the prosecution of his studies very difficult. He asked that he

might be granted a scholarship. The Office replied that the Secretary of State had no scholarship at his disposal that could be conferred upon Mr. * * *, and was unable to sanction a grant to him out of the revenues of India in any other form.

Mr. * * *, a native of Punjab, went to Edinburgh in 1897 to study medicine. Owing to the death of a relative his means became straitened, and he was unable to complete his course without assistance. He applied to the Secretary of State for a loan of 50*l.* It was decided that, although this was a hard case, to grant assistance would be a very inconvenient precedent, and the loan was therefore refused.

Mr. * * *, a destitute medical student from Bengal. He married an Englishwoman, and the pair were disowned by both families. His case was brought to the notice of the Office by the Reverend W. B. Pullinger, an East End Curate. He required help to the extent of 25*l.* to enable him to complete his medical course. Assistance was refused on the same ground as in the above case. (J. & P. 1343/1905).

* * *, a law student, applied for a passage to India and financial assistance as his father had stopped his allowance. Refused.
J. & P. 2615/1905.

* * * came to this country to study law. He alleged that he was robbed of his money during the voyage, and asked for a loan. There were reasons for doubting the truth of his statements and assistance was refused.

Information from India confirmed the suspicions as to the man's veracity, and a second appeal for assistance was similarly rejected. He received 40 days' board at the Stranger's Home.

* * *, a medical student, applied for assistance to continue his studies, as his father had stopped his remittances. The Secretary of State declined to assist. * * * who suffered from hallucinations, was eventually admitted to a lunatic asylum. His father, a legal practitioner in India, was communicated with.

The Secretary of State, as an exceptional case, agreed to pay the fees (14*l.* 3*s.*) of * * * a poor Sikh student at the Manchester School of Technology.
J. & P. 17/1907.

An Indian law student at Edinburgh, named * * *, applied for a loan of 40*l.* to defray his expenses here and fare back to India. Assistance was refused.

A young Bengalee student, * * *, represented that he had been sent to England to study sanitary science. Having passed his examination and completed his studies he wished to return to India, but the Secretary to the "Association for the Advancement of

Scientific and Industrial Education of Indians of Calcutta", under whose auspices he had come to this country, failed to send him the passage money. Having come to the end of his resources Mr. * * * appealed to this office. Enquiries were made by telegraph through the Government of India. The association explained that * * * by changing the course of his study from paper making to sanitary science without permission, had forfeited his claim to a return passage, but in the last resort they were prepared to meet the cost. As Mr. * * * was in real difficulties, and appeared to be a respectable youth, the Secretary of State advanced the sum of 34*l.*, the cost of a second class passage, to be recovered, if possible, from the above-mentioned association (March 1909).

Mr. * * * came to England to study Agriculture at the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester. After two years there, he went to the University College, Reading, to go through a course of poultry keeping. Up to July 1908 * * * 's father, who is an Extra Assistant Judicial Commissioner in the Punjab, had allowed his son 20*l.* a month, but on the latter embracing Christianity, he, according to * * *, refused to send further supplies.

Enquiries were made through the Government of India, who replied that the father denied having refused assistance, and was arranging remittance through Sir Richard Udny. Sir Richard Udny being abroad in South America, the Secretary of State advanced 80*l.* to enable * * * to return to India at once.

* * *, a Bengali student belonging to Morbhanj, one of the Tributary Mahals of Orissa, stated that he had come to the end of his resources, and asked the Secretary of State to cable to the Government of India to move the Chief of Morbhanj to remit 85*l.* to enable him to return home. The Office declined to intervene. A copy of the correspondence was sent to the Government of India for information.

The case of * * *, an Indian law student, was brought to the notice of this office by the Charity Organization Society. * * * had married an Englishwoman, and stated that his mother had stopped his allowances on this account. He and his wife and two children were in great distress. The Secretary of State declined to give any pecuniary assistance but the Government of India was asked to try and get * * * 's mother to send him a remittance. It appeared, however, that the mother's circumstances had changed for the worse, and that she had been compelled to borrow money for her own subsistence.

Mr. * * *, a Madras law student, became in distressed circumstances owing to the failure of remittances from home. Enquiries were made through the Government of Madras, and the father sent 20*l.* at once and promised more by next mail. Meanwhile, this office advanced 5*l.* to the student through the National Indian Association. This was afterwards repaid.

INDIA OFFICE,
2nd September 1909.

* * *, a law student from Gaya, Bengal, became penniless owing to the non-receipt of remittances from his brother-in-law, to whom he had given a Power of Attorney in connection with his property. He asked for a loan, or, alternatively, for the appointment by the India Office of a receiver to sell or mortgage part of his property, so as to enable him to remain in England until called to the Bar. Assistance was refused.

* * * came to England in October 1907, to study medicine and to compete for the Indian Medical Service. His father-in-law, a Deputy Magistrate, had promised to bear the necessary expenses * * * obtained the qualifications of L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S., Edinburgh, but failed for the Indian Medical Service in January 1909. His father-in-law thereupon discontinued his help. The young man's father, by means of borrowed money, enabled him to try a second time at the Indian Medical Service examination, at which he was again unsuccessful.

He tried a third time in January 1910, with the same result, being two places out of the successful list. This was his last chance.

In May 1910, he applied to the Secretary of State for India, stating that he was living on borrowed money, and could not obtain the passage money for return to India. His father was unable to raise a loan to help him. The Secretary of the Ripon Society for the relief of destitute Indians (Major Sirin, I.M.S.), was able to make arrangements for * * * to return to India. No assistance was given by the India Office.

* * *, son of * * *, stated that the sum of Rs. 45,000 had been stolen from his father's house and that his father wished him to return to India, but was unable to send the cost of his passage. Owing to lack of means, the son stated that he was unable to complete his medical studies. He asked for a

free passage to Madras. The application was refused. The Government of Madras reported subsequently that * * * sent his son a monthly remittance of Rs. 100 and was unable to send more. * * * was 40 years of age, had been in England 12 years, and was believed to have a wife and three children in Scotland.

Mr. * * *, an Indian student, was reported by Mr. Arnold to be in difficulties owing to the non-receipt of allowances from home. The young man, who was studying for the Bar, had done but little work, and during the four years he had been in England had spent Rs. 17,000 (1,1337). The sum of 500, was promised by his friends in India, but, owing to delay in receipt, enquiries were made by telegram by this Office through the Government of India. The remittance eventually arrived. The cost of the telegrams was borne by Government.

* * *, whose deceased father had been an Advocate in Mandalay, reported in September 1910, that he was in hard straits owing to the failure of his uncle to send him his allowance. Enquiry was made of the young man's guardian, who reported that * * * had been placed in his charge in April 1906, and had lived in his house until November 1906, when he left his guardian and refused to accept any further services at his hands. The lad was said to be extravagant, and lacking in the steadiness necessary to pursue his studies satisfactorily. His return to India was recommended. The Office informed * * * that his application for assistance could not be considered unless it was sent through, and supported by, his guardian. Particulars of the case were sent to the Government of Burma for information. No further application has been received on behalf of * * *.

J. & P. 3287/1910.

* * *, son of the managing director of a firm of coach-builders in Rangoon, came to England to study veterinary surgery. He failed in his examinations, whereupon his father ceased to send him any allowance. The young man became destitute, and was helped to the extent of 200, by the minister of, and persons connected with, the Fregonal Presbyterian Church which he attended. While his case was under consideration * * * reported that he had obtained the offer of a clerkship with Messrs. Van Houten. No action was taken.

J. & P. 3840/1910.

* * *, a medical student, petitioned the Queen for 500, to enable him to complete his studies. He had passed nearly all his examinations, but his means had been exhausted during three years' illness. Assistance was refused.

J. & P. 39/1911.

* * *, a Mysore State subject, came to England in 1907 to study law. He made no provision for his maintenance, education, and soon got into difficulties owing to the failure of his relations to send him money. Lord Amphilil became interested in him and obtained assistance for him from the Maharaja of Mysore who gave him 2500. This enabled * * * to pay his debts and continue his studies. In October 1910 he asked for a loan of 1500, with which to pay his Call Fees, and take a passage back to India. The Secretary of State decided that it was not a case for assistance from Indian revenues. Lord Amphilil lent * * * 1000, to enable him to be called to the Bar and made a renewed application to this Office for 400, to send him to India. The Maharaja of Mysore, who was approached, declined to assist. The Distressed Indian Students' Aid Committee secured 127, and, with 200, more obtained by a collection at the India Office, was able to send * * * back to India.

J. & P. 628/1911.

* * *, son of a mill owner of Ludhiana, was imprisoned in Brixton Gaol for debt, at the suit of an Indian fellow student from whom he had borrowed money. * * * who was an engineering student at King's College, neglected his studies, failed at his examinations, and was extravagant in his expenditure. When his case was reported to the Secretary of State by Mr. Coldstream, his father had refused to provide more money, and * * * owed about 700, in this country. The Secretary of State telegraphed the fact of his imprisonment to the Government of India and stated that 1000 would be required to secure his release and return to India. It was decided that the cost of the telegram should be recovered from any remittance received. (Up to the present no remittance has been received, 4th May 1911.)

J. & P. 725/1911.

The Distressed Indian Students' Aid Committee reported the case of * * *, who came to England from the Punjab about 10 years ago to study law. He became a Christian and married a Scottish lady about four years ago, since which time his family have ceased to send him money. He and his wife tried to make a living by teaching and by taking in lodgers. They were in great poverty, and * * * wished to return to India to make a living there. His wife, it was stated, would be supported by her relatives in Scotland. Assistance was refused.

J. & P. 9921/1911.

* * *, aged 33, a law student, came to England in July 1910. His father died soon afterwards, and his remittance ceased. He then endeavoured to earn a living by teaching Hindustani, but was unsuccessful. An application for assistance was received through the Distressed Indian Students' Aid Committee. A telegram was sent to the Government of India

J. & P. 1379/1911.

* * *, a student from Wardha, Central Provinces, represented to the Educational Adviser that he owed 760, to various landladies, and was threatened with proceedings for debt. He was also in danger of commitment for contempt of Court in respect of statements he had made as to the arrival of remittances from his father. A telegram was sent through the Government of India giving the above facts and stating that 1000, was required to provide for his return to India free of debt. Meanwhile * * * was sent to the Strangers' Home for Asiatics, the cost of his board and lodging, 10s. a week, being paid by the Distressed Indian Students' Aid Committee.

requesting that his relatives in Shahabad might be asked to send 400, to pay his debts (81), and enable him to return to India. * * * 's brother sent 150, and asked for a report on his condition before sending more. In the meantime, a reminder telegram was sent stating that the student's immediate return to India was strongly advised, and later that only a further 100, was required. This was received in due course.

J. & P. 921/1911.

He was also in danger of commitment for contempt of Court in respect of statements he had made as to the arrival of remittances from his father. A telegram was sent through the Government of India giving the above facts and stating that 1000, was required to provide for his return to India free of debt. Meanwhile * * * was sent to the Strangers' Home for Asiatics, the cost of his board and lodging, 10s. a week, being paid by the Distressed Indian Students' Aid Committee.

A reply was received from the Government of India stating that the father was unwilling to send any more money, but had deposited Rs. 1,550 in Government Treasury to cover debts and passage, and cost of cabling, on the understanding that the debts were not to be paid unless * * * 's immediate return to India was assured. After deducting the cost of telegrams the balance of the money was transferred to the Education Adviser to be used, in conjunction with the Distressed Indian Students' Aid Committee, for making arrangements for * * * 's return to India.

INDIA OFFICE,
May 1911.

(iv)

Supplement No. 1 to Précis of Precedents relating to the Relief or Repatriation of Natives of India in distressed circumstances in England (in continuation of J. & P. 3122/1909).

Syed Abdul Bari, a law student from Gaya, Bengal, became penniless owing to the non-receipt of remittances from his brother-in-law, to whom he had given a power of attorney in connection with his property. He asked for a loan, or, alternatively, for the appointment by the India Office of a receiver to sell or mortgage part of his property, so as to enable him to remain in England until called to the Bar. Assistance was refused.

J. & P. 4451/1909.

W. Gannon (see paragraph 14 of précis, J. & P. 3122/1909) petitioned His Majesty for repatriation for himself and wife—both European born in India. The Secretary of State replied that he was unable to advise His Majesty to comply with the prayer of the petition.

J. & P. 282/1910.

C. A. Norman, a Eurasian of Calcutta, came to London to learn motoring, but was unable to obtain employment. The Strangers' Home for Asiatics secured a passage to India for him from Greenock, and the India Office paid his railway fare to Greenock.

J. & P. 813/1910.

Musa Karim, a middle-aged cloth merchant of Surat, came to the India Office in March 1910. He stated that he had gone to the Brussels Exhibition in the hope of doing trade there, but had found it impracticable. He said that he had lost 3500, in a bathroom, and had been sent to England by the British Legation at Brussels. There was no confirmation of the bathroom story which he does not appear to have told until he arrived in London. He was, however, undoubtedly destitute and unfit to work his passage to India. The Secretary of State declined to grant him a passage at the cost of the revenues of India.

J. & P. 1038/1910.

Lorenzo de Silva left Bombay in 1908 as servant to an Antwerp cloth merchant. Some time afterwards he became ill and was sent to London by the British Consul, Antwerp, in an advanced stage of consumption. The Strangers' Home for Asiatics was authorized to obtain for him a passage to Bombay, but he was too ill to travel and died shortly after in Greenwich Hospital.

J. & P. 1610/1910.

Mr. P. C. Mukherji came to England in October 1907 to study medicine and to compete for the Indian Medical Service. His father-in-law, a Deputy Magistrate had promised to bear the necessary expenses. Mukherji obtained the qualifications of L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S., Edinburgh, but failed for the Indian Medical Service in January 1909. His father-in-law

J. & P. 1725/1910.

thereupon discontinued his help. The young man's father, by means of borrowed money, enabled him to try a second time at the Indian Medical Service examination, at which he was again unsuccessful.

He tried a third time in January 1910, with the same result, being two places out of the successful list. This was his last chance.

In May 1910, Mukherji applied to the Secretary of State for India, stating that he was living on borrowed money, and could not obtain the passage money for return to India. His father was unable to raise a loan to help him. The Secretary of the Ripon Society for the relief of destitute Indians (Major Sinha, I.M.S.) was able to make arrangements for Mukherji to return to India. No assistance was given by the India Office.

Mr. M. G. Wilkins, son of Dr. Richard Wilkins, F.R.C.S., Edinburgh, formerly lecturer in the Madras Medical College, stated that the sum of Rs. 45,000 had been stolen from his father's house and that his father wished him

to return to India, but was unable to send the cost of his passage. Owing to lack of means the son stated that he was unable to complete his medical studies. He asked for a free passage to Madras. The application was refused. The Government of Madras reported subsequently that Dr. Wilkins sent his son a monthly remittance of Rs. 100 and was unable to send more. Wilkins was 40 years of age, had been in England 12 years, and was believed to have a wife and three children in Scotland.

Amia Choudhury, a native of Assam, came to England to obtain employment as an electrician. In this he was unsuccessful. A

Mr. Hopwood of Birkenhead, who had been helping him, asked whether the India Office could get him a passage back to India. The Secretary of State replied regretting that he could not provide a passage, and suggesting a reference to Shipping Companies and to the Mersey Union with a view to Choudhury being enabled to work his passage to India. The case was reported to the Ripon Society. Result unknown.

The Glasgow Guardians reported the case of Kofladdin Khan, a destitute native of Calcutta, apparently a tailor by trade, for repatriation to India. The Secretary of State replied that he was unable to help in the matter.

Mr. F. M. Chishty, an Indian student, was reported by Mr. Arnold to be in difficulties owing to the non-receipt of allowances from home. The young man, who was studying for the Bar, had done but little work, and during the four years he had been in England had spent Rs. 17,000 (1,1337.). The sum of 800 was promised by his friends in India, but, owing to delay in receipt, enquiries were made by telegram by this office through the Government of India. The remittance eventually arrived. The cost of the telegrams was borne by Government.

Mr. H. P. Shepherd, a European or Eurasian pianoforte tuner of Rangoon, came to England as attendant to Mr. Fielding Hall, Indian Civil Service (retired), in order to make enquiries respecting some property which he believed had been left by his grandfather, an officer of the Royal Navy. He failed to discover any trace of the property and soon became destitute. He finally obtained an engagement to return to India as servant to a lady, and the Strangers' Home helped him to tide over the intervening time. No pecuniary assistance was given by the India Office.

Rustam Hirjee, whose deceased father had been an advocate in Mandalay, reported in September 1910 that he was in difficulties owing to the failure of his uncle to send him his allowance. Enquiry was made of the young man's guardian, who reported that Hirjee had been placed in his charge in April 1906, and had lived in his house until November 1908, when he left his guardian and refused to accept any further services at his hands. He had said to be extravagant, and lacking in the steadiness necessary to pursue his studies satisfactorily. His return to India was recommended. The office informed Mr. Hirjee that his application for assistance could not be considered unless it was sent through, and supported by, his guardian. Particulars of the case were sent to the Government of Burma for information. No further application has been received on behalf of Mr. Hirjee.

J. Moment, son of the managing director of a firm of coach-builders in Rangoon, came to England to study veterinary surgery. He failed in his examinations, whereupon his father ceased to send him any allowance. The young man became destitute, and was helped to the extent of 200 by the minister of, and persons connected with, the Evangelical Presbyterian Church which he attended. While his case was under consideration Moment reported that he had obtained the offer of a clerkship with Messrs. Van Houten. No action was taken.

M. Reubens, a medical student, petitioned the Queen for 500l. to enable him to complete his studies. He had passed nearly all his examinations, but his means had been exhausted during three years' illness. Assistance was refused.

Narayan Iyengar, a Mysore State subject, came to England in 1907 to study law. He made no provision for his maintenance and education, and soon got into difficulties owing to the failure of his relations to send him money. Lord Amthill became interested in him and obtained assistance for him from the Maharaja of Mysore who gave him 2500l. This enabled Mr. Iyengar to pay his debts and continue his studies. In October 1910 he asked for a loan of 1500l. with which to pay his call fees, and take a passage back to India. The Secretary of State decided that it was not a case for assistance from Indian revenues. Lord Amthill lent Iyengar 1000l. to enable him to be called to the Bar and made a renewed application to this office for 400l. to send him to India. The Maharaja of Mysore, who was approached, declined to assist. The Distressed Indian Students' Aid Committee secured 1200l., and, with 200l. more obtained by a collection at the India Office, was able to send Iyengar back to India.

Gur Bachan Singh Rusa, son of a millowner of Ludhiana, was imprisoned in Brixton Gaol for debt, at the suit of an Indian fellow student from whom he had borrowed money. Rusa, who was an engineering student at King's College, neglected his studies, failed at his examinations, and was extravagant in his expenditure. When his case was reported to the Secretary of State by Mr. Coldstream, his father had refused to provide more money, and Rusa owed about 700l. in this country. The Secretary of State telegraphed the fact of his imprisonment to the Government of India and stated that 1000l. would be required to secure his release and return to India. It was decided that the cost of the telegram should be recovered from any remittance received. (Up to the present no remittance has been received, 4th May 1911).

The Distressed Indian Students' Aid Committee reported the case of Shakhi Muhammad Umar, who came to England from the Punjab about ten years ago to study law. He became a Christian, married a Scottish lady about four years ago, since which time his family have ceased to send him money. He and his wife tried to make a living by teaching and by taking in lodgers. They were in great poverty, and Umar wished to return to India to make a living there. His wife, it was stated, would be supported by her relatives in Scotland. Assistance was refused.

S. Mukhtar Ahmed, aged 33, a law student, came to England in July 1910. His father died soon afterwards and his remittances ceased. He then endeavoured to earn a living by teaching Hindustani, but was unsuccessful. An application for assistance was received through the Distressed Indian Students' Aid Committee. A telegram was sent to the Government of India requesting that his relatives in Shahabad might be asked to send 400l. to pay his debts (800l.) and enable him to return to India. Mukhtar Ahmed's brother sent 150l. and asked for a report on his condition before sending more. In the meantime, a reminder telegram was sent stating that the student's immediate return to India was strongly advised, and later that only a further 100l. was required. This was received in due course.

S. Ghulam Mahomed, an electrician, contracted partial paralysis in his hands, and, after six weeks in a New York hospital, was deported to England in a destitute condition. The American authorities refused to send him to Calcutta, where his mother and brother lived.

The case was reported by the Charity Organization Society, who asked the Secretary of State to make inquiries by telegram of his mother, who, Ghulam Mahomed stated, would pay for his passage. A telegram was sent, and in reply this office was informed that the mother was unable to pay for a passage. Meanwhile, the man had been sent to the Strangers' Home for Asiatics. The Secretary of State authorized the Home to send him back to India as cheaply as possible, and to charge the cost of the passage to the India Office. The cost of the passage and for maintenance at the Strangers' Home for the period for which he was kept there at the special request of the India Office amounted to 150l. 7s. 6d.

Laxaman Venkat Rao Dashmukh, a student from Wardha, Central Provinces, represented to the Educational Adviser that he owed 760l. to various landladies, and was threatened with proceedings for debt. He was also in danger of commitment for contempt of Court in respect of statements he had made as to the arrival of remittances from his father. A telegram was sent through the Government of India giving the above facts and stating that 1000l. was required to provide for his return to India free of debt. Meanwhile Dashmukh was sent to the Strangers' Home for Asiatics, the cost of his board and lodging, 10s. a week, being paid by the Distressed Indian Students' Aid Committee.

A reply was received from the Government of India stating that the father was unwilling to send any more money, but had deposited Rs. 1,550 in Government Treasury to cover debts and passage, and cost of cabling, on the understanding that the debts were not to be paid unless

No. 549, EDUCATIONAL, 7TH AUGUST 1911.

INDIA OFFICE,
May 1911.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

To the Secretary, Madras Students' Advisory Committee.
.. Director of Public Instruction.

" " " " , " 19

C. No. 1852, From the Govt. of India, No. 1072, dated 25.7.1941

” ” ” ” 19

" " " " " " " " 19

ORDER

P.S.

No. 579, dated 7 8 1911

Recorded

2. The extract received from the Govt. of India of a précis of precedents relating to the relief or repatriation of natives of India found destitute in England will be communicated to the Madras Students Advisory Committee. for

8.11

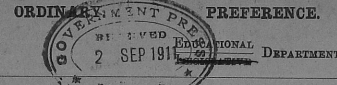
3-8-1

A circular ink stamp from the 'LOCAL & MUNICIPAL SECRETARIAT'. The text 'LOCAL & MUNICIPAL' is curved along the top inner edge, and 'SECRETARIAT' is curved along the bottom inner edge. In the center, the date '7-AUG 1911' is stamped horizontally. There is a small star-like symbol on the left side of the inner circle.

S. cyperus despt
9-10-11 ~

To
The Secretary, Madras Students
Advisory Committee ✓
D. P. J. ✓

Septs with
enclosures of the extract
7.8.44.



Current No., dated 190 ..

G.O., No. 5749, dated 7.8.1911.

Number of MS. pages sent { Correspondence including order or orders
(b)
Notes.....

Docket. *Indian students in England*
communicating to the H.G.O. as
students. Adviseary Committee. Re
extra received from the
Govt. of India. Re last to the Secy
of Education. Adviseary Committee.
Number (c) of copies required when struck off (not including
copies for various and editors' table which are retained
in the Press).

FOR RECORD.*		
Madras Records	30	
Coty Records	3	
For filing with original		
Total	34	

FOR ISSUE.†		
Letter only.	Complete Copy.	(b) Special issue copies of G.O.
No.	Papers.	Notes.
Signature copies.....		
India Office.....		
Govt. of India.....Dept.		
Public Department.....		
Judicial Department.....		
Financial Department.....		
Revenue Department.....		
Public Works Department.....		
Local and Municipal Department.....		
.....Dept.		
Total		
Spare copies.		
The Director of Public Instruction.....	5	
The Commr. for Govt. Examinations.....		
The Superintendent, Govt. Museum.....		
The Surgeon-General.....		
The Accountant-General.....		
The Collector of		
The P. D. B.....		
The	5	
The		
The		
The		
The		
The		
The		
Total		

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SECRETARIAT.

- (a) If a paper is marked to be printed urgently, the Superintendent of the section concerned should sign the Press slip. The Superintendent should exercise a careful discretion in the matter.
- (b) Each letter, memorandum, or order, or set of orders, in the file of correspondence should be headed in succession with the Roman numeral I, II, III, etc., the number being written in red ink or blue chalk above the item. The particular papers to be printed in the special issue-copies should be indicated by the Roman numeral (I, II, etc.) by which that item has been headed in the correspondence file. All matter, including marginal remarks or references, to be printed should be written in ink and matter which should not be printed should be encircled. Initials and signatures that are not quite legible should be re-written distinctly.
- (c) For rules regarding printing of notes, see the rules in G.O., No. 1220, Public, dated 30th November 1900.
- (d) The number of copies and the details of distribution should be filled in by the Superintendent or reference concerned.
- (e) In the absence of special instructions to the Press to keep matter standing for a specified period, ordinary papers of 8 pages and under will be kept standing for one week, and larger papers for two weeks only. The type of notes and of all confidential papers is distributed immediately after striking.
- (f) This slip, properly and completely filled in, should accompany every paper sent to Press; it will be returned by the Press when proofs are furnished; it should be sent to the Press when a call is made for revised proofs or when a corrected proof is sent for striking. When finally returned by Press it should be filed with the original order or letter.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PRESS.

- (a) If, in the opinion of the Superintendent of the Press, a paper has been marked urgent unnecessarily, he should send the Press slip to the Deputy Registrar with a remark to that effect.
- (b) Unless a note to the contrary is made against the matter, pencil entries should not be printed. The Superintendent of the Press may bring to the notice of the Deputy Registrar any instance of incomplete or careless editing.
- (c) Signature copies of letters to the Secretary of State or to the Government of India should be printed on hand-made paper.
- (d) This slip should be returned by the Press to the Secretariat when proofs are furnished; it will be sent back to the Press when proofs are returned corrected and should be finally returned to the Secretariat when struck-off copies are supplied.
- (e) The names of the Secretary and Members should be printed in full when they occur on the right hand side, but only the first time when they appear on the left side, the initials alone being printed later.

* Copies distributed on.....*(Press Clerk.)
† Copies distributed on.....*(Despatcher.)

TO PRESS, MADRAS.
OOTY.

A

Please send proof in triplicate. The papers have been carefully edited.

B

Proof returned corrected. Please strike off and send number of copies as indicated.

C

As the matter is clear manuscript and has been carefully edited, (b) proof need not be sent. Please print and supply number of copies as indicated.

Type may be released after usual interval at once.

Type may be released after usual interval.

Clerk.

Clerk.

Clerk.

Supdt.

Supdt.

Supdt.

(b) Three copies of proof of all notes should be sent for approval, except when instructions are given to the contrary.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

TO BE FILLED IN BY THE PRESS.

Diary.	Initials of Press Official.
Received in Press on.....	26.9.11
First proof furnished on.....	9.9.11
Call for revised proof received on.....	
Revised proof furnished on.....	
Corrected proof received for striking on.....	27.9.11
Final copies supplied on.....	7.10.11

Account of copies.	Complete copies.	Notes.	Issue copies.
Supplied to Secretariat for Record.....			
" " " Issue.....	10		
For Volumes.....			
For E. T.....			
Total			