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Indian Students Department, London

Recording report on
the work of the — for the year ending June
1914

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No. 101
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.
(Education)
Delhi, the 15th January 1915.

From

The Hon'ble Mr. H. Sharp, C.I.E.,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India,

To

The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Education Department.

Sir,

I am directed to forward for the information of
the Governor in Council, an advance copy of the
report on the work of the Indian Students' Department for
the year ending June 1914. Additional copies will be
supplied for distribution when received.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Wallace

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

J.B.N.

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REPORT

ON THE

WORK OF THE INDIAN STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT.

JULY 1913—JUNE 1914.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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REPORT

ON THE WORK OF THE INDIAN STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT.

JULY 1913—JUNE 1914.

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

THE AIMS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

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

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

Attitude of
British institu-
tions.

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

Their require-
ments.

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

Mistaken im-
pressions about
the Department.

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

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

The true view.

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

THE HOSPITALITY COMMITTEE.

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

The Hospitality
Committee.

who would like to show hospitality to Indian visitors and to promote friendly relations between English residents and Indian guests. Visitors from the British Colonies have been glad to accept hospitality of this nature, and it is hoped that visitors from India may sometimes be glad to accept it too. The Lord Chancellor is President of the Committee, and at its first gathering he received and welcomed the guests; Sir Frederick Robertson is its Chairman; and a number of leading English lawyers, doctors, employers, educationists and others, representing professions and interests with which Indian students are most often brought into touch, have joined the Committee, in the hope not only of making Indians welcome in the professions to which they belong, but of doing whatever may be practicable to discourage prejudice and to remove difficulties in their way. This central Committee, which has on it several young University men anxious to make its work a success, is linked with agents or local committees at various centres outside London, like Bournemouth, Brighton, Eastbourne, Shanklin and Ventnor, Torquay, Bexhill, Colwyn Bay, Margate, Llandudno, Lowestoft, Newquay, Hunstanton and Penmaenmawr; and these local representatives would gladly offer introductions or render any other service that they may, to make the visit of Indian guests to these centres more agreeable. Other branches of the Committee's work include the forming of reading-parties of University men in vacations, in which Indians and Englishmen may join, securing the offer of country-houses for this purpose, collecting names and addresses of comfortable quarters in Continental towns, getting together lists of good lodgings and boarding-houses in various parts of London and of private families willing to take in paying guests, and organising social gatherings at which Indians and English people may meet each other. The thanks of the Hospitality Committee are specially due to members and helpers like Sir Frederick and Lady Robertson, Sir Philip Sassoon, Mr. Ernest Debenham, Viscountess Churchill, Lady Farrer, Lady Emily Lutyens, Lady Alice Leslie, Miss E. Kinnaird, Sir H. Seymour King, Lady Boyle, Lady Scott Moncrieff, Lady Procter, Mrs. Sassoon, Mrs. Fox-Strangways, Miss Beck, Mr. E. R. Bevan, Mr. Mouat Jones, Mr. McEwan Lawson, Mr. F. D. Morley, Mr. J. W. Dulanty, Mr. Herbert Burrows, Mrs. F. A. White, Mrs. Herbert Whyte, Miss Lowenfeld, Mrs. Henry Hart, Mrs. Lowry at Bournemouth, Mr. F. H. Toyne at Brighton, Mrs. Gouldsmith and Dr. Cowper at Shanklin, and many others, who have placed their houses, their hospitality or their assistance at the Committee's disposal. The success of efforts of this kind must depend largely on the response which they meet with from students, without whose hearty co-operation the Committee could do little. But with that co-operation it might perhaps do something to make their stay in England pleasanter, and at least to give them an opportunity of making English friends. It is to be regretted that even this Committee suffered at first from some misrepresentation, and that attempts were made to describe its work as a form of semi-official patronage and interference. But criticism of that kind, which is not very fair or gracious, must not be taken to represent the views of Indian students as a whole. Whatever the shortcomings of English hospitality may be, it is beyond doubt that there are many English people who wish to prove their goodwill to Indian students, and many Indian students who will not fail to appreciate the friendliness and consideration which it is desired to show.

THE LONDON BUREAU.

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

Reading-parties.

Lodgings and holiday quarters.

The Committee's aims.

Ungracious criticism.

The London Bureau.

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

Mr. Campion's Report.

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

Mr. Arnold's Assistants.

Useful work at Cromwell Road.

THE ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

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

The Advisory Committees. In London.

In India.

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

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

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

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

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

Points from the Committees' Reports.
 Corresponding Members.
 Advertisement useful.
 Assistance, not supervision, is the aim.
 The value of Indian University Examinations.
 The travel-fever.
 Publications circulated.

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

THE LOCAL ADVISERS.

The Local Advisers.

Oxford and Cambridge.

The real difficulties in regard to admission.

Early application is important.

Vacancies there.

Special requirements of Oxford and Cambridge.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Glasgow.

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

Edinburgh.

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

PRACTICAL TRAINING.

Practical training.

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

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

Civil Engineering.

Mechanical and
Electrical
Engineering.Other forms of
training.

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

Rules for appoint-
ments in the
Public Works
Department.

GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS.

Government
Scholars.

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

College expenses
at Oxford and
Cambridge.Technical
Scholars.

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

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

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

Importance of
preliminary
training for
Technical
Scholars.Need of employ-
ment to go back
to.

Women Students.

BAR STUDENTS.

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

Bar Students.

Standard of
admission.

High Court Rules.

Requirements in
the United
Provinces.

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

Certificates for
admission to the
London Inns.

MEDICAL STUDENTS.

Medical Students.

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

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

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

The London
Hospital incident.

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

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

Opportunities for
Medical Training
in Great Britain.

The situation in
London.

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

The special
claims of Indians.

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

Hospital appointments.

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

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

General considerations.

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

C. E. MALLEY.

22nd September, 1914.

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

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

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

OFFICE NOTE.

13

SUBJECT. Report on the work of the Indian Students' Department for the year ending June 1915.

From the Govt of India, Dept. of Education,
No. 101 Dated the 15.1.15

Register No. 220 Ec.

A draft order recording the report is submitted for approval.

2. 260 copies of the report were received last year for distribution in this Presidency and the Government of India will apparently send the same number of copies this year also. On their receipt orders may issue directing their distribution as in last year.

Sub
26.1.15

Id
26.1.15 A.C. would probably like to read the report.

27/1/15
A.C. Read. Thanks.

P
28.1.15

29.1.15

V
W
Vide Govt 208 Ed
17.2.14 + 690 Ed
11.6.14

— bid —

Box No. 32
27.1.15

14

READ AGAIN G.O. No., dated 191 .

" " " " 191 .

READ ALSO:-

C. No. 220 El From the Govt of India, Dept, No. 101, dated 15-7-1915
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