

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1916.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O. No. 735, 4th July 1916

Students' Advisory Committee

Communicating to the Secretary to the — letter from the Government of India forwarding a copy of the replies received from the Local Governments to their letter regarding the work of Provincial Advisory Committees for Indian students proceeding to England.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

READ—the following paper :—

Letter—from the Hon'ble Sir E. D. MACLAGAN, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education (Education).
To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department.
Dated—Simla, the 11th May 1916.
No.—452.

I am directed to forward for information a copy of the replies received from local Governments to this Department's letter No. 1056-1063, dated 16th June 1913, regarding the work of provincial advisory committees for Indian students proceeding to England and to convey the following remarks on the subject of these committees.

2. The Government of India have accorded to the views expressed by local Governments the care and attention which so important a matter deserves. As a result they are not prepared to advocate any definite principles for general application. They do not consider absolute uniformity to be necessary throughout India in the work and functions of the provincial committees and they think that the arrangements now made in this respect in the various provinces are, generally speaking, satisfactory and represent an earnest endeavour to carry out the wishes of the Secretary of State as indicated in his despatch No. 6-Public (Students), dated the 2nd May 1913, except so far as there is a tendency, in which the Government of India concur, to substitute corresponding members in the mufassal for the sub-committees at local centres suggested by the Secretary of State.

3. The correspondence has, however, given prominence to several other suggestions for the amelioration of the present system, of which the following appear to call for special attention :—

(a) Headmasters of high schools and principals or professors of colleges should be made corresponding members of provincial advisory committees ;

(b) The secretary of a provincial committee should be supplied more fully with calendars and prospectuses of institutions in England ;

(c) A pamphlet or handbook of information should be prepared for all India instead of the provincial publications of this nature which are issued at present ;

(d) The secretary of a provincial committee should have an office and stated office hours to facilitate consultation by students, which should be advertised in schools and colleges ;

(e) The secretary of a provincial committee should make tours within his own province, and, if necessary, beyond that jurisdiction in order to consult other provincial secretaries ; also he should pay periodical visits to England ;

(f) There should be a conference of provincial secretaries at which Mr. Mallet should be asked to attend.

4. The Government of India are of opinion that the first suggestion so far as it concerns colleges is suitable and they are prepared to leave to the discretion of local Governments the question of its extension to schools. They are drawing attention to the second suggestion in addressing the Secretary of State in connection with the question of authorising the Secretary for Indian students in London to correspond direct with the secretaries of the provincial advisory committees on such matters. As regards (c) the handbook prepared in England should, the Government of India think, be adequate for Indian students generally and while it is convenient to allow a provincial secretary of an advisory committee to arrange independently for the collation of such supplementary information as he may wish to supply for use in his

own province, the preparation of a new handbook for the whole of India is not considered to be necessary. The practice prevailing in the Panjab of furnishing students with a copy of the provincial pamphlet along with their certificates of identity is one which the Government of India desire to commend for adoption in other provinces. The proposal under (d) also deserves favourable consideration. As regards (e) I am to observe that the Government of India have no objection to the provincial secretary touring, at the local Government's discretion, within the province and, if necessary, also outside the province for the purpose of consulting secretaries of other provincial committees provided the cost of such journeys is met from provincial revenues. The further suggestion that the secretary should also pay periodical visits to England does not meet with the approval of the Government of India, but members of the committee should be encouraged, if in England, to make the acquaintance of Mr. Mallet and the local advisers.

5. In conclusion, I am to explain that the Government of India have been considering for some time the suggestion made in (f) above, and that they have come to the conclusion that although a conference such as that proposed might in some ways be beneficial there is, on the whole, scarcely enough material for discussion as yet to justify such action.

ENCLOSURES.

(1)

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. H. SHARP, C.I.E., Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.
To—the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, and Chief Commissioners of Assam and the Central Provinces.
Dated—the 16th June 1913.
No.—1056-1063.

In continuation of this Department endorsement No., * dated the 26th February 1913, I am directed to forward, for information, a copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 6-Public (Students), dated the 2nd May 1913, and with reference to paragraph 3 thereof to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the Government of Madras

Government of India may be informed what steps Bombay, etc., propose to take with you

a view to strengthening and developing the work of the provincial advisory committees for Indian students proceeding to England.

I am to add that the matter is one to which the Government of India attach the greatest importance.

(2)

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. W. FRANCIS, I.C.S., Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras.
To—the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.
Dated—Fort St. George, the 27th November 1913
No.—1118-Edl.

I am directed to reply to your letter No. 1056, Education, dated the 16th June 1913, regarding the development of the work of the Madras Students' Advisory Committee.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council has consulted the Committee on the subject. That body is of opinion that its existence and usefulness are already widely known and that few, if any, Madras students now think of going to England without first consulting its Secretary. As a further and more certain means of disseminating this knowledge, His Excellency in Council has however decided, in consultation with the Committee, to invite the Principals of each first and second-grade college (or their nominees) to act as local correspondents of the Committee, and orders have been issued to give effect to this decision. These officers are usually aware of any intention of any of their pupils to proceed to England and the Governor in Council accordingly prefers their agency to that of the local sub-committees suggested in the Government of India's letter which would be liable to exist merely on paper. The Government

have also approved a proposal of the Committee to publish in the *Fort St. George Gazette* a standing notice regarding the existence of the Committee and also copies of its proceedings and circulars and such information and advice useful to students as it may receive from England from time to time.

(3)

Letter—from J. L. Rieu, Esq., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bombay.
To—the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.
Dated—Bombay Castle, the 9th March 1914.
No—880.

I am directed to refer to your letter No. 1057, dated the 16th June 1913, forwarding a copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State, E.H. A., June 1913, Nos. 149-152. No. 6, Public (Students), dated the 2nd May 1913, and requesting with reference to paragraph 3 thereof that the Government of India may be informed what steps the Government of Bombay propose to take with a view to strengthening, and developing the work of, the Bombay Provincial Advisory Committee for Indian students proceeding to England. It is added that the matter is one to which the Government of India attach the greatest importance.

2. In reply I am to state that the Advisory Committee in this Presidency, which was to some extent enlarged last year, now consists of twenty-six members, exclusive of the corresponding members appointed for the mufassal districts. The Committee has an executive Board which meets regularly once a month to acquaint itself with the work done by the Secretary during the previous month and to make suggestions. Arrangements also exist for calling a special meeting of the Board on other occasions whenever the necessity arises. The existence and the aims and objects of the Committee are notified by a permanent advertisement in the *Bombay Government Gazette*. The Committee has also recently addressed a circular letter to all Collectors, heads of colleges, headmasters of registered high schools and its own corresponding members, requesting them to make its existence known as widely and frequently as possible, and to refer all enquiries to the Secretary to the Committee either personally or by correspondence. The present Secretary to the Committee is also Registrar of the Bombay University.

3. The main purpose of the Committee is the supply of accurate information to students desiring to proceed to Great Britain. The supply of this information involves a close and laborious study of calendars, prospectuses and a variety of rules and regulations. Much of the information asked for, and a great deal of that which it is most necessary to supply, is of a technical and detailed, and not of a general nature. The Committee and the corresponding members cannot be expected to supply this detailed information to enquirers; they can only direct students to the places where it can be obtained, namely, the office of the Secretary, and, for technological matters, the office of the Principal of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

4. Unfortunately there is a perceptible unwillingness on the part of many students to consult the Committee or the Secretary, apparently because they fear that by so doing they commit themselves to some sort of official or quasi-official guardianship while in England. This apprehension is one of the greatest obstacles in the way of the work of the Committee. Many students sail for England without ever consulting the Committee at all or the latter being even apprized of their departure; others make enquiries and then go off without further reference to it, sometimes for objects other than those regarding which they applied for information and advice. It is believed that instances occur of such students, when they find themselves in difficulties in England, throwing the blame on the Committee by alleging either that they were unaware of its existence or that they could not obtain correct information from it. It is as well that in appraising the utility and activity of the Committee the home authorities should bear these tendencies in mind.

5. In furnishing the above account of the steps already taken with regard to the work of the Bombay Provincial Advisory Committee I am to state that the Bombay Government, concurring in the view expressed in paragraph 2 of the Secretary of State's despatch No. 6, dated the 2nd May 1913, that the success of the organization in England largely depends on the assistance which can be given by the Advisory Committee in India in making known to students and their parents the conditions and requirements of English life and education, are of opinion that something more can and should be done with a view to strengthen the Committee and to develop its work. The Governor in Council accordingly proposes to take the following measures:—

(a) At present only the Principals of the Elphinstone, Wilson, St. Xavier's, Deccan, Fergusson and Gujarat Colleges are *ex-officio* members of the Advisory Committee. In future the heads of all colleges affiliated to the Bombay University, including those in Native States, and also the headmasters of the more important high schools will be made corresponding members of the Committee, as they are the persons who are in the best position to put students in communication with the Secretary of the Committee.

(b) The present Secretary of the Bombay Committee is Khan Bahadur F. M. Dastur who is paid Rs. 200 per mensem and is a retired professor of the Elphinstone College and, as

stated above, also the Registrar of the Bombay University. He is a most careful and methodical worker, and through his long connection with the colleges and the University is closely in touch with the student world. He is also well acquainted with what the various Indian qualifications represent, and is familiar with the students' requirements and courses in England. It would be difficult to replace him by any other person possessing in the same degree these special and very essential qualifications. But unfortunately he is not actually acquainted with England and is consequently not in a position to give all the information, more especially on the practical side, which Indian students first proceeding to England require. It is, therefore, considered that it would be of great advantage to associate with him some one who is familiar with English conditions and can give information and advice regarding them, and who is in a position to help the students with suggestions as to outfit, money, and expenditure, etc. It is accordingly proposed to appoint Mr. G. Anderson, Professor of History in the Elphinstone College, as Joint Secretary of the Committee, on an allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem, to advise on these and other matters requiring personal experience of English institutions and of English life.

(c) The information required by Indian students intending to go abroad is mostly, as stated above, far too technical, varied, and detailed in character for either the general Committee or any of its corresponding members to deal with. The supply of such information must, therefore, continue to be the duty of the Secretary and his associate. But members of the general Committee as well as corresponding members can be really helpful in various ways such as the following:—

- (i) by finding out cases of young men who desire or propose to go to England;
- (ii) by explaining that it is most desirable that arrangements for the young man should be made with and by his father or guardian and not with and by the young man alone;
- (iii) by explaining to every such young man that he ought not to go at all unless he has a good general education and a knowledge of English and is in possession of an assured income or allowance not less than £200 a year besides passage and outfit money;
- (iv) by persuading the father or guardian to go with the young man to see the Secretary and talk the case over fully with him, or at least to correspond with the Secretary and secure the necessary certificates and have a communication made to Mr. Mallet and reply received before the young man sails for England.

A circular on the above lines will be addressed to the corresponding members.

6. Professor Anderson, whom it is proposed to appoint as Joint Secretary of the Committee is a member of the Indian Educational Service, and as the grant of the allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem for the duty will require the sanction of the Secretary of State, I am to request that the Government of India may be moved to obtain it at an early date.

(4)

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. K. C. Dey, C.I.E., I.C.S., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.
To—the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.
Dated—the 15th January 1916.
No—145.

I am directed to refer to the correspondence ending with Mr. Sharp's letter No. 1058, dated the 16th June 1913, with which you forward a copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 6, Public (Student), dated the 2nd May 1913, on the subject of the Provincial Advisory Committees in India for Indian students proceeding to England. In that despatch the Secretary of State has asked the Government of India to consider whether any steps can be taken to strengthen the Committees and to develop their work. To this end certain means have been suggested in paragraph 3 of the despatch. The Government of India inquire what action the Government of Bengal propose to take with a view to promoting the efficiency and activity of the Committees in this Presidency.

2. The main suggestions put forward by the Secretary of State are:—

- (1) To make the existence of the Committees better known in the areas covered by them, and to induce students and their parents to avail themselves of the help rendered by the Committees.
- (2) To appoint Secretaries who not only have some knowledge of educational matters, but also some personal experience of English life and English institutions as well.
- (3) To arrange that Committees shall take a larger part in assisting the Secretaries, either by holding more frequent meetings or by appointing a small executive committee at headquarters and organizing sub-committees at local centres, or by developing the system of local and corresponding members.
- (4) To require that, in every district, a certain number of prominent men, whether executive or judicial officials, educational authorities or private persons, shall make the work of the Committees known to their neighbours, and to induce students desiring to visit Great Britain, and parents of students, to seek advice or information from the Committees.

3. In reply, I am to say that this Government has consulted the leading officials and several representative non-official Indians of this province. Some of them are of opinion that hand-books giving detailed information regarding British University life, its expenses, the previous training required, etc., should be printed and distributed to all colleges and District, Sub-divisional and Public libraries, and should be periodically revised and brought up-to-date. They also suggest that there should be a general conference of the Secretaries of different provincial Committees every three years, with the object of comparing notes and discussing matters for the improvement of the Committees, and that the office of the Advisory Committee should have a fixed habitation where the Secretary should attend office for an hour or two daily. It is the opinion of others that the work of the Committee may become more widely known if gentlemen recommended by District Officers are appointed as corresponding members of the Committee and are asked to acquaint students and their guardians with the work of the Committee and to encourage them to get all valuable information from the Secretary. The weight of opinion is not in favour of establishing sub-committees in the mufassal.

4. The views expressed by the educational advisers of this Government may be summarised as follows:—

(1) There should be a bureau of information and enquiry; an office which will supply such information as a student is likely to require or will undertake to obtain it.

(2) This bureau should be supplied with books dealing with educational institutions. University calendars and technical school prospectuses should be replaced as new editions appear, and information regarding the conditions of students at all large centres of instruction in Britain should be published from time to time.

(3) Existing provincial Committees should consist of persons who reside at headquarters. Representatives of colleges, Indian or European, who have recently been educated in England should be appointed. It is not considered that local Advisory Committees in the mufassal would be of much value, but corresponding members should be selected, such as Principals and Professors of Colleges, Headmasters of Schools, Divisional and Assistant Inspectors, certain administrative officers, retired Government servants and selected private individuals.

5. When the Government of India in their resolution Nos. 556-69, dated the 1st July 1909, directed the establishment of local Committees in each province to work in direct communication with the central bureau in England, the following functions were assigned to the Committees:—

(1) To furnish information and advice to Indians who contemplate going to England.

(2) To circulate in India, to colleges and other institutions, the educational, financial and social information collected by the central bureau in London.

(3) To communicate with the central bureau on behalf of students before they start, or on behalf of their parents when they are in England.

(4) To keep up-to-date the hand-book of information which will be published by the central bureau in London.

6. The Committees in this province have consistently endeavoured to perform their duties on these lines, but the Governor in Council feels that it is now essential to co-ordinate all the experience that has been gained in the different provinces of India through the working of these Committees. He fears that much of this experience is wasted, owing to the fact that each province has to work out its plans in matters of detail on a system of its own, while dealing, in common with all other provinces, with one centralized bureau in England. Students who proceed to Europe from different parts of India do so under very much the same conditions; they have to face similar problems, while their needs are approximately the same. The necessity for uniformity is also felt in the matter of the preparation of hand-books, the supply of information, and so on. The Governor in Council is inclined to think that this Government should not prepare special hand-books for students from Bengal while other provinces are preparing separate hand-books for their students. These hand-books to be of any value require the accumulation of a great deal of practical information which must be set out in an especially attractive form. They must also be compiled with an accurate knowledge of the general requirements of Indian students as well as of the facilities for study and the opportunities afforded by English institutions of all kinds for meeting those requirements. There are not many men who can prepare such hand-books, and the preparation of separate hand-books in each province is likely to result in the production of volumes of varying worth.

7. In view of the considerations set out in the preceding paragraph, the Governor in Council desires to suggest that a conference of the Secretaries to the Advisory Committees all over India should be held at an early date to compare notes, consider the systems actually in force, advise as to the preparation of hand-books, and discuss similar subjects of common interest; and that the final arrangements to be determined upon in Bengal should be postponed until the results of the conference are known. His Excellency in Council would not deprecate the delay which will thus occur in arriving at a final decision on so important a subject, since matters are developing during the war in such a way as to render it undesirable to settle out and dried schemes at the present time. Moreover, there are no funds just now to support a new departure in respect of these

Committees, nor is there any chance at all of such funds being obtained from the public, while the work of the Committees themselves is practically suspended during the war, as very few students are going to England at the present moment and English educational arrangements have been so greatly modified by the effect of the war that the information available in India is liable to modification before the student reaches England.

8. It is understood that Mr. Mallet may be coming out to India before long to look into the whole question. His presence at the conference of Secretaries would be most opportune but whether he comes or not, His Excellency in Council considers that the conference should take place, and he is inclined to the view that it should meet every year.

9. The Governor in Council attaches great importance to the Secretary of State's suggestions for the popularization of the work of the Committees, and would gladly lend his assistance to any measure that may be devised to attain that object. His Excellency in Council does not propose, however, to take any action in this respect pending the deliberations of the conference that has been proposed above, should that conference take place. Subject to the advice that may then be obtained, the Government of Bengal would recommend that there should be a bureau with a library and a reading room at the headquarters of each Secretary fully supplied with all necessary information. The problem of the circulation of information will not be difficult to solve once the corresponding members are appointed, but over and above the corresponding members the Secretary should have a wide "free list," which should include all libraries at the headquarters of districts and sub-divisions, public libraries, high school libraries, college libraries, college common rooms and all recognized college hostels. Notices and articles might also be contributed to the magazines which are published in many important colleges, notes being written with this object also by students who have just gone to England or have recently returned thence, in which their difficulties and their work, as well as other kindred subjects might be dealt with.

10. It also appears to this Government to be desirable that the Secretaries should be conversant with Indian collegiate conditions as well as with educational conditions in England, and that they should keep in touch with Home Universities and the Central office in London by periodical visits to England. Their travelling expenses on such occasions might well be paid by Government. They will also require the assistance of corresponding members, both at the headquarters and in the interior, to enable them to disseminate information to ascertain the social and financial position of the parents or guardians of students and to get into touch with the students themselves. All district officers and the principal educational officers in the province together with the heads of Technical Institutions and Schools of Engineering should be included in their number.

11. When dealing with this matter the Governor in Council will probably remodel the existing Committees in this province, which appear to him to have been constituted upon principles which are open to question and which have grown unmanageable. What would appear to be really required is a small practical Committee of working members to assist the Secretary with their counsel and authority when he has to deal with difficult matters with which he is unable to cope without help. It may also prove useful to appoint to each of the two Committees in this province one or more young students who have recently completed their collegiate studies and who still retain an active and practical interest in such men of their own class as are likely to go to England to continue their education. And this would appear to be the more necessary, seeing that in such matters as this, Bengal has advanced so far that appeals may be more suitably addressed in many cases to the students direct rather than to their parents and guardians.

(5)

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. S. P. O'DONNELL, I.C.S., Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

To—the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education (Education).

Dated—Allahabad, the 2nd April 1914.

No.—696.

I am directed to reply to your letter No. 1059, dated 15th June 1913, with which you forwarded a copy of the Secretary of State's

Edn. A. June 1913, Nos. 149-152.

despatch No. 6-Public (Students), dated 2nd May 1913, and in which you asked to be informed what steps the Government of the United

Provinces propose to take with a view to strengthening and developing the work of the Provincial Advisory Committee for Indian students proceeding to England.

2. I am to point out that, as indeed appears from the despatch itself, the criticisms in the despatch have comparatively little application to this province. The Allahabad Committee is as large and as strong as it could well be made, and it would, in His Honour's opinion, be quite useless to enlarge it. The Committee possesses in the person of Mr. Sorabji, a provincial secretary of quite unusual capacity and energy, and there already exists a small executive committee at headquarters. The existence and objects of the Committee have been widely advertised

and Commissioners, Collectors and heads of colleges have been asked to warn parents that only students recommended by the Committee will be accepted at certain universities and educational institutions. In fact very few men indeed go to England from these provinces without a reference to the Committee. In order however to secure an even wider publicity, it has been decided, at the instance of the Committee, that the Government should advertise once a month, in the English and vernacular papers, the existence of the Committee, its aims and objects and the names of its members. It has also been decided that all heads of colleges and schools and all Collectors and Inspectors of schools, should be made corresponding members of the Committee and be supplied by the Secretary with all the information that is supplied to regular members. Mr. Sorabji is also being asked to draw up for circulation a pamphlet pointing out the difficulties a student has to meet and explaining how the Advisory Committee can help.

3. Mr. Sorabji has also put forward a suggestion that a conference of provincial secretaries should be convened and I am desired to recommend this suggestion for the favourable consideration of the Government of India. Methods undoubtedly differ in different provinces and it is important in the opinion of Sir James Meston, that they should be more uniform, if only for the sake of facilitating the work of the authorities in London. Further His Honour is of opinion that much more complete and useful information for answering the despatch of the Secretary of State would be obtained by such a conference at Allahabad, or at some such centre as Delhi or Simla, than by correspondence through Local Governments. If such a conference could not be arranged until next winter, I am to suggest for the consideration of the Government of India that Mr. Mallet should be asked to come out and take part in it. Participation therein would, His Honour considers, give Mr. Mallet a far more exact idea of the difficulties with which the Provincial Committees, have to contend than he could obtain in any other way.

(6)

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. J. C. GODLEY, M.A., Under Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Home (Education) Department.

To—the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.

Dated—Lahore, the 11th November 1913.

No.—517.

I am directed to reply to your letter No. 1060, dated 16th June 1913, forwarding a copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State regarding the Provincial Advisory Committees and enquiring what steps the Punjab Government propose to take with a view to strengthening and developing the work of the Advisory Committee in this province.

2. It is stated in the despatch that difficulty has been experienced by students in obtaining locally the information they desire, and that this difficulty seems to have been most felt in the Punjab, where for some time the Advisory Committee was without the services of a regular Secretary. The Lieutenant Governor fears that the reference to the unsatisfactory results in the Punjab is only too well founded. I am, however, to explain that owing to the services of Khan Fazl Muhammad Khan, the first Secretary of the Provincial Advisory Committee, having been transferred to the Government of India at short notice in October 1912, the post of Secretary remained temporarily vacant until arrangements, which took some considerable time to complete, could be made for a competent successor. The present Secretary, Dr. S. K. Datta, who has been in charge since the 1st January of the current year, evinces much interest in the work and has endeavoured to place information at the disposal of students proceeding to England, by the publication of notes and suggestions and in other ways. The Central Committee and branches have been reconstituted, and it has been decided to hold more frequent meetings. Of 40 students who to the knowledge of the Committee have left for England within the last few months all but two have asked for and obtained letters of introduction to the Educational Adviser in London. The chief difficulty experienced at present is to find local representatives who are prepared to take an active interest in the work of the Committee and to place the Secretary in communication with students who intend proceeding to England. It has been suggested in this connection that the Secretary might be authorised to make occasional tours in order to make the objects of the Committee more widely known, and that the services of the headmasters of high schools might be enlisted on behalf of the Committee. Arrangements will be made to give effect to these suggestions and the agency of the press will also be utilised to bring students into touch with the central and local committees. At the same time the co-operation of local officers towards the same end will be enlisted. To secure this end the Advisory Committee was asked in August last to prepare a fresh pamphlet explaining the work and objects of the Committee, and the advantages likely to be obtained from consulting the Secretary and the Educational Adviser in England. District officers granting certificates of identity will be instructed to hand a copy of this pamphlet, when prepared, to each student proceeding to England along with his certificate and at the same time to furnish copies of certificates to the Secretary.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that Dr. Datta is well fitted by his experience of English and Indian educational institutions and by his interest in student life to forward the objects of the scheme, and anticipates that the measures which are now being taken will render the work of the Provincial Advisory Committee of increasing practical value to students needing its assistance.

(7)

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. H. LEMESURIER, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

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

Dated—Ranchi, the 5th September 1913.

No.—1999-E.

I am directed to refer to your letter No. 1061, dated the 16th June 1913, with which was forwarded a copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 6, Public (Students), dated the 2nd May 1913, and a request was made that the Government of India might be informed what steps the local Government propose to take with a view to strengthening and developing the work of the Provincial Advisory Committee for Indian students proceeding to England.

2. In reply, I am to say that a Provincial Committee, with a Branch Committee for Orissa, has been constituted and corresponding members have been appointed in each district of the province to assist these Committees and act as their local Agents. An advertisement setting forth the objects of the Committee will shortly be published in the principal newspapers and the corresponding members have been asked to give local publicity to the existence and work of the Provincial Committee. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council does not consider that sub-committees should be appointed in each district at present as the number of persons able to give information of any practical value on the subject is practically limited to the corresponding members and the local officials.

(8)

Letter—from R. C. H. MOSS KING, Esq., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

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

Dated—the 15th September 1913.

No.—C. 568.

I am directed to reply to letter No. 1063, dated the 16th June 1913, from the Government of India, Department of Education, forwarding a copy of a despatch of the Secretary of State, No. 6, Public (Students), and asking, with reference to that despatch, for information as to what steps it is proposed to take to develop in the Central Provinces the work of the Provincial Advisory Committee for Indian students proceeding to England.

2. Since its constitution in the month of January 1910, the Provincial Advisory Committee has been working upon the lines indicated in paragraphs 5 and 6 of the Government of India's Resolution No. 556-569, dated the 1st July 1909. The Committee consists of fourteen well-known gentlemen, official and non-official, Resident in Nagpur where the office of the Secretary is located and with them are associated fourteen other gentlemen of similar qualifications residing in eight of the principal centres in the mufassal. The Committee is, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, satisfactorily fulfilling its functions, a notice of the Committee appears in every issue of the local Government Gazette, and its existence and readiness to assist students is widely published and known. Its members who reside in the mufassal centres are in a position to disseminate useful information concerning the Committee in their own neighbourhood, and to bring applications to the notice of the Secretary at Nagpur. During the year 1912-13 the Committee's aid was sought by fifty-nine applicants, of whom, however, it is understood that only a very small proportion actually proceeded to England.

3. It has been suggested, in the despatch of the Secretary of State referred to, that the usefulness of Advisory Committees might be extended by the appointment of sub-committees at local centres. The Chief Commissioner considers, however, that, in the circumstances prevailing in these provinces, it would not effect any useful object, or even be practicable, to establish sub-committees at every district headquarters. The other suggestion, that representative Indian gentlemen residing in the mufassal should be associated with the Committee's work, has, as already mentioned, been adopted from the first.

4. In general, the Chief Commissioner agrees with the Director of Public Instruction, who is the President of the Provincial Committee, that there is no real scope for any such extension as is proposed of the Committee's operations. Sir Benjamin Robertson is satisfied that no Indian students of these provinces, who are in any position to contemplate proceeding to England, are or can be ignorant of the facilities provided by the Provincial Committee, and of the advantages to be gained by consulting it and obtaining its advice.

(9)

Letter—from A. W. BOTHAM, Esq., I.C.S., Second Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

To—the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.

Dated—Shillong, the 11th December 1913.

No.—6514-E.

In reply to your letter No. 1062, dated the 16th June 1913, regarding the strengthening and developing of the work of the Provincial Advisory Committees for Indian students

proceeding to England, I am directed to say that, in this Administration Notification No. 2245-E, dated the 19th November 1912, a copy of which was submitted for the information of the Government of India with letter No. 3541-E., dated the 6th December 1912, from this Administration, a separate Provincial Advisory Committee has been constituted for this province, with headquarters at Gauhati, to assist the Central Bureau and Advisory Committee in London for the benefit of Indian students in England and to supply students proposing to proceed to England with information as to educational facilities and social conditions. The Chief Commissioner proposes that non-official gentlemen from each place of importance in this province and all Sub-Divisional officers should be added to the list of corresponding members of the Committee.

2. To give publicity to the existence of the Committee, this Administration will regularly insert an advertisement in the *Assam Gazette* announcing the constitution of the Committee and inviting consultation. The number of students who proceed to England from this province is, however, very small, and the restricted class from which they come is well aware of the existence and objects of the Committee.

3. In conclusion, I am to suggest that it would greatly facilitate the work of the Committee if the Government of India were able to make arrangements with the authorities at home for the periodic supply to the Honorary Secretary to this Committee of the calendars of the leading British Universities and Technical Institutions.

(10)

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. H. SHARP, C.I.E., M.A., Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.

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

Dated—the 4th March 1915.

No.—430.

I am directed to refer to your letter No. 830, dated the 9th March 1914, regarding a proposal to appoint Mr. G. Anderson, Professor of History in the Elphinstone College, as Joint Secretary of the Provincial Advisory Committee on an allowance of Rs. 150 a month.

2. The Government of India are contemplating the desirability of convening a conference of secretaries of Provincial Advisory Committees at an early date, and they would therefore have preferred to postpone the decision on this proposal at present. In the meantime, I am to convey their sanction to the employment of Mr. Anderson in the capacity suggested for six months and the grant to him of an honorarium of Rs. 900 for this period.

(11)

Indian students in the United Kingdom.

This Congress while strongly disapproving of the existence of the Indian Students' Department in England, as it is at present constituted, and its methods of working, earnestly draws the attention of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State for India to the growing discontent among Indian students in the United Kingdom caused by the increasing tendency on the part of the educational institutions there, to restrict the admission of the Indian students and by the unfair and differential treatment accorded to them after their admission to such institutions, and urges the Secretary of State for India to use his influence, authority and power towards securing equality of treatment and opportunity for them.

Order—No. 735, Educational, dated 4th July 1916.

The letter from the Government of India read above will be communicated to the Madras Students' Advisory Committee.

2. The Government accept the suggestion of the Government of India to adopt the practice prevailing in the Punjab of furnishing each student proceeding to England with a copy of the provincial pamphlet along with the certificate of identity. The Committee will be requested to take the necessary action in the matter.

3. The Committee will also be requested to issue every year, early in the month of March, a circular to be pasted on the notice boards of all secondary schools and colleges intimating the name of the Secretary to the Committee or its local correspondent, if any, and inviting students who think of going to England to communicate with him.

4. The Government do not consider it necessary for the Secretary to the Committee to tour within or outside the Presidency, but the members of the Committee will be requested, if they go to England, to make the acquaintance of Mr. Mallet and the local advisers.

(True Extract)

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

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

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 735, EDUCATIONAL,
DATED THE 4TH JULY 1916.

[SUBJECT.—*Regarding the work of provincial advisory committees for
Indian students proceeding to England.*]

Previous papers :

G.O. 712, Educational,	14th October	1908
" 45 "	25th January	1909
" 415 "	14th July	"
" 257 "	14th May	1910
" 601-2 "	30th August	1911
" 613 "	17th July	1912
" 966 "	4th November	"
" 219 "	15th March	1913
" 258 "	25th "	"
" 1117 "	27th November	"
" 271 "	9th March	1914

*From the Government of India, Department of Education, No. 452,
dated the 11th May 1916.*

The suggestions set forth in paragraph 3 of the Government of India's letter and the remarks of that Government thereon are dealt with below.

2. *Suggestion (a).—Headmasters of high schools and principals or professors of colleges should be made corresponding members of the provincial advisory committees.*—The Government of India consider that this suggestion so far as it concerns colleges is suitable, but they leave to the discretion of the Local Governments the question of its extension to schools. With reference to paragraph 1 of G.O. No. 1117, Educational, dated the 27th November 1913, the Madras Students Advisory Committee have already appointed the principals of each of the first and second grade colleges or their nominees as local correspondents of the committee. The question for consideration is whether headmasters of high schools may also be invited to act as local correspondents. In this connection attention is solicited to Mr. Francis's notes dated the 2nd and 23rd May 1913, on page 2 of the notes with G.O. Nos. 1117-18, Educational, and dated the 27th November 1913, from which it will appear that His Excellency the Governor considered it sufficient "to have a local correspondent of the central committee—the principal or his nominee—in all first and second-grade colleges, which "would not give the central committee any extra work." As students with secondary school-leaving certificates who are likely to go to England for study will be very few (page 3 of G.O. No. 1219, Educational, dated the 13th November 1915),

P.R.—12-6-16.

it does not seem necessary to have headmasters of schools also as local correspondents since it will probably throw a considerable amount of work on the committee. No action is therefore necessary on this suggestion.

P.R.—12-6-16.

3. *Suggestion (b).—No remarks are called for.*

4. *Suggestion (c).—A handbook of information may be prepared for all India instead of provincial publications issued at present.* The Government of India do not think it necessary to carry out this suggestion. They however commend for adoption in all provinces the practice prevailing in the Punjab of furnishing students

with a copy of the provincial pamphlet along with their certificates of identity. In part II of the Madras Students' Advisory Committee's report for the year ending the 22nd October 1915 (page 8 of G.O. No. 1219, Educational, dated the 13th November 1915), it is stated as follows:—

"In its earlier days this committee found it necessary to print a large number of circulars giving information, advice and warning on special matters; but the subject matter of these local circulars has now been so largely incorporated into the 'handbook' or dealt with by mere authoritative circulars sent for our use by the Indian Students Department at the India Office that no new circulars have had to be printed locally during the year." . . . "The information therein (in the handbook) can at any time be supplemented or brought up-to-date by reference to the latest editions of regulations, prospectuses and syllabuses with which the committee's library at the secretary's office in the Law College is kept continually supplied by the Students Department at the India Office. Students and their relations consult this library occasionally, but it is felt that much wider use of it might be profitably made." It would thus appear there are no special pamphlets issued in Madras. There seems however, no objection to

P.R.—12-6-16.

Director of Public Instruction may also be consulted on this point.

5. *Suggestion (d)*.—"The secretary of a provincial committee should have an office and stated office hours to facilitate consultation by students, which should be advertised in schools and colleges." The Government of India commend this suggestion for favourable consideration. It may be noted that the secretary in Madras has a separate office in the Law College and he is helped by a clerk in the establishment of the Law College, the office hour of which is between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. It will also appear from the extract at A above that students and their relations consult the committee's library at the office. No further action on this suggestion appears therefore to be necessary.

P.R.—12-6-16.

6. *Suggestion (e)*.—The Government of India observe that they have no objection to the provincial secretary touring at the Local Government's discretion, within the province and, if necessary, also outside the province for the purpose of consulting secretaries of other provincial committees, provided the cost of such journeys is met from provincial revenues. Whenever the secretary finds such tours necessary he

P.R.—12-6-16.

will address the Government and the case may then be decided. No general sanction is necessary. The Government of India also suggest that members of the committee should be encouraged, if in England, to make the acquaintance of Mr. Mallet and the local advisers. There seems to be no objection to the adoption of this suggestion. The Director of Public Instruction may however be consulted.

P.R.—12-6-16.

7. *Suggestion (f)*.—No action is necessary.

A.S.—10-6-16.

T.K.—10-6-16.

Director of Public Instruction for remarks.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—12-6-16.

(d) I think the secretary might issue near the end of each school or college year, say early in March a slip to be posted on school and college notice-boards saying who the secretary is and inviting students who think of going home to communicate with him or in the case of colleges with the local correspondent.

2. (e) I cannot see any necessity for the secretary to tour.

3. On the other points I have nothing to add to the notes that have the Secretary's approval.

J. H. STONE—13-6-16.

To the Educational Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The suggestion of the Director of Public Instruction in paragraph 1 of his note above may, it is submitted, be approved. Subject to orders, a draft order is placed below for approval.

A.S.—21-6-16.

T.K.—21-6-16.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—30-6-16.

P[ENTLAND]—1-7-16.

Issue.

P.R.—3-7-16.

[G.O. No. 735, Educational, dated the 4th July 1916.]

PRESS SLIP.

ORDINARY.

PREFERENCE.

URGENT (a).

Sect. II—38—3-14.

DEPARTMENT.

Current No. dated 191

G.O. No. 73-501 dated 11. 6. 1916

 Number of MS. pages sent { Correspondence 19
 { Notes 7

Brief subject.

Sheet attached

(a) Number of copies required when struck off (not including copies for volumes and editors' table which are retained in the Press).	(b) E. T. copies to supply requisitions for purchase by the public.	Complete correspondence and orders.	Notes.
FOR RECORD.			
Madras Records	4	25	15
Ooty Records		4	3
For filing with original		1	
Total		30	19

FOR ISSUE.†

	Letter only.	Complete G.O.	(b) Special issue copies of G.O.		Notes
			No.	Papers.	
Signature copies					
India Office					
Govt. of India					
Revenue Department					
Public Works Department					
Local and Municipal Department					
Educational Department					
Public Dept.					
Judicial Dept.					
Political					
Financial Dept.					
Marine Dept.					
Ecclesiastical Dept.					
Total					
Spate copies					
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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.

(b) For rules regarding printing of notes, see rule 815 of the office Manual.

(c) The number of copies and the details of distribution should be filled in by the Superintendent or Referencee concerned.

(d) 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.

(e) 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 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 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, only the first time when they appear on the left side, the initials alone being printed later.

* Copies distributed on ‡ (Press Clerk).

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‡ To be initialed and dated.

TO PRESS, MADRAS OOTY.

A

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C

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

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Referencer.
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Supdt.

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SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Students Advisory Committee
Communicating to the Secy to the — letter from the Government of India forwarding a copy of the replies received from the Local Boards to their letter regarding the work of provincial advisory committees for Indian students proceeding to England

TO BE FILLED IN BY THE PRESS.

Diary.	Initials of Press official.
Received in Press on.....	6/7/16
First proof furnished on.....	SD
Call for revised proof received on.....	
Revised proof furnished on.....	
Corrected proof received for striking on.....	
Final copies supplied on.....	15/7/16

Account of copies.	Complete copies.	Notes.	Issue copies.	Special E.T. edition.
Supplied to Secretariat for Record.....	20			
" " " Issue.....	16			
" " " for Extra E.T. copies to supply requisitions for sale to the public.				4
For Volumes.....	16			
For supply to newspapers and institutions admitted to the privileges of the E.T.				
Total ...	68			

Educational Department.

C.No. 1856 Edl., from the Government of India, No. 452, dated the 11th May 1916.

ORDER.
P.S.

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into local correspondence.

²
~~the respective colleges.~~ 158

4. The Government do not consider it necessary for the Secretary to the Committee to tour within or outside the Presidency, but the members of the Committee will be requested, if they go to England, to make the acquaintance of Mr. Mallet and the local advisers.

A.S.

21.6.16.

T.K.

21.6.16.

30.6.16.

To

SP 4/7
The Secretary to the Madras

Students' Advisory Committee (L & O).

To the Director of Public Instruction.

*Space this
as
15/7/16*

SP 4-7-16
(C)

