

Home (Edu) (1917) Department.

Misc SERIES.

G.O. No. 849

DATED 26. 6. 17

[Despatch Abstract.]

Conference

Communicating to the Secretary, Madras Indian
Advisory Committee, letter from the Govt. of India fixing
the date of the — ^{Secretary of the} Provincial Advisory Committees to be
held at Simla for the 7th and 10th July 1917 and
informing the Govt. of India by telegram of the name
of the Madras representative.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Education
No. 504 B

No. 519 Education.



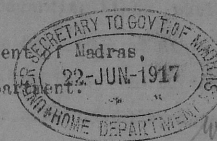
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.
Simla, the 15th June 1917.

From

The Hon'ble Sir E.D. MacLagan, K.C.I.E., C.S.J.,
Secretary to the Government of India.

To

The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Home (Education) Department.



Sir,

In continuation of this Department letter no. 478, dated the 5th June 1917, I am directed to enclose copies of the papers noted in the margin and to request that with the

1. Agenda of the proposed conference.
2. Replies to this Department circular letter no. 194, dated the 3rd March 1917.
3. Mr. Arnold's letter no. 330/17, dated the 18th April 1917.
4. Despatch to the Secretary of State no. 2-Edn., dated the 19th May 1916.
5. Memorandum dealing with matters relating to the Indian Students Department (paragraphs 1-8).
6. Letter from the Government of Madras no. 348-Edl. Misc., dated the 30th March 1916 and enclosure.
7. Letter from the Government of the United Provinces no. 585, dated the 31st March 1916 and enclosure.
8. Letter from the Government of the Punjab, no. 354, dated the 22nd December 1916 and enclosure.

permission of the Governor in Council they may be made over to the provincial representative selected to attend the conference of Provincial Secretaries of Advisory Committees, to be held at Simla on the 9th and 10th July 1917.

I am to request that the letter may also be furnished with the papers enumerated in the annexed schedule copies of which have already been communicated to local Governments. The selected representative, whose name the Government of India would be glad to learn as soon as possible, may be instructed to bring with him to Simla, copies of all provincial hand-books and any other material available for discussion.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

E. MacLagan

Secretary to the Government of India.

*X all The enclos.
except no. 4 will
follow in print.*

H.U.

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No. 2.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

EDUCATION.

To

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN.

His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Simla, the 19th May 1916.

SIR,

We have the honour to reply to Lord Crewe's despatch no. 6 Public (Students), dated the 2nd May 1913, on the subject of strengthening and developing the work of provincial advisory committees for Indian students proceeding to England.

2. The local Governments were called upon for a report as to the steps which they proposed to take in the matter and we now forward for your information a copy of the resulting correspondence. We consider the arrangements made by the various provinces in India to be, generally speaking, satisfactory and have communicated to local Governments our observations on the principal points raised in their letters. With the exception of the North-West Frontier Province and Coorg there are advisory committees in all provinces, and we would commend for your consideration the suggestion that the Secretary for Indian students should be authorised to correspond direct with the secretaries of these committees on the subject of the supply of calendars and prospectuses of institutions in Great Britain.

3. We take the opportunity of making a few subsidiary observations on certain points in connection with the general question of the treatment of Indian students in England. The grievances of the students have been fully dealt with in the report of the Sub-Committee of the London Advisory Committee forwarded with your despatch no. 6-Public (Students), dated 23rd July 1913, and in the India Office letter of 31st March 1915 which also accompanied that despatch. Putting aside the objections which have been raised to official mediation of any kind, these grievances as interpreted by a resolution of the recent session of the Indian National Congress (a copy of which we enclose) resolve themselves into complaints as to (i) the restricted admission of Indian students to educational institutions in England; and (ii) the differential treatment accorded to such students after their admission.

4. The first point, so far as it alludes to the qualifications required for admission to the Inns of Court and the British Universities, has been brought to the notice of the Indian Universities and their opinions have been invited on the subject. As regards restrictions generally, it would appear from the information before us that in Oxford and Cambridge, the Universities against which

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the present complaint is chiefly aimed, there was provision in 1913-14 for about 70 students. This seems to point to the fact that much has already been done to mitigate the results of the restrictions which are in force and we trust that the efforts made by the India Office in this direction will continue to meet with success.

5. In this connection we desire to make the following suggestion with a view to the possibility of it being given a trial. Under the existing arrangements, it is understood that a student who wishes to secure admission to Oxford or Cambridge submits to his local adviser in India a mass of formal testimonials and qualifications, somewhat unintelligible to people in England, which are transmitted to Mr. Mallet in London, who forwards them to the local adviser at one or other of these centres, who, in turn, presents them to the college authorities. In consequence of the lengthy channel through which these applications pass, the authorities at Oxford and Cambridge, it is feared, rarely receive the information which they actually require about the student, and which they do obtain in the case of English school boys by reason of a more direct correspondence with school authorities. It might be more advantageous, therefore, if the correspondence were to assume a more direct course between the local advisers in India and those at Oxford and Cambridge. In that event the authorities in India would be in a better position to find out the kind of information required by the Oxford and Cambridge authorities, and to furnish the detailed and confidential information which is so necessary and which they are sometimes diffident to supply under the present system of communication.

6. Again, applications from Indian students for admission to Oxford and Cambridge are, to a large extent, considered independently of each other with the result that those who apply early—and they are usually not the most promising candidates—have a better chance than others of being accepted in the colleges. On the other hand, the more eligible class of candidates who are competing for scholarships, etc., and are obliged to wait for examination results, are often owing to their belated applications unsuccessful in gaining admission to the better colleges. This arrangement is obviously to the advantage neither of the student nor of the University. It is understood that the last week in May is the latest time for receiving applications, and it would be convenient if the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge would consent to consider all Indian applications at one time. If this arrangement could be effected, applications would then be considered on their merits.

In the case of a state scholar (whose papers could not ordinarily be transmitted before the end of May) there would appear to be no reason why the question of his admission should be deferred until the receipt of his papers, for it might be assumed that since he must satisfy both the University and the local Government he is a suitable candidate in every respect, and his papers will prove satisfactory. In such a case it would perhaps be sufficient, for the purpose of securing his admission, if a cable were despatched intimating his name and the university at which he proposes to study and if his papers were subsequently forwarded at the earliest opportunity.

7. As regards the second element in the complaints which have been put forward, it may be said that the alleged differential treatment of students after admission into an institution rests partly on the unfriendly attitude of other students and partly on the practice of the existing system of guardianship. There is no official remedy so far as the former source of trouble is concerned and the evidence brought forward by Mr. Mallet in his latest report points to improvement in this respect during the last two years. As regards the system of guardianship attention is invited to paragraph 4 of our Educational despatch no. 17, dated the 5th October 1911, and to paragraph 4 of the Secretary of State's reply of 23rd August 1912. It will be observed that our original proposals did not contemplate official guardians of the type indicated in the annual reports of the Indian Students' Department but rather the selection of private persons who would undertake the duties and carry them out independently of the Central Bureau and of the Local Advisers. We should be glad to know whether this plan has been given a trial as it might

in some ways be less open to objection on the ground of official interference than the present system. It is also possible that where circumstances permit, Oxford and Cambridge colleges may be willing to take students without specific guardianship, provided that the amount of caution money deposited is increased.

We have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient, humble Servants,

(Signed) CHELMSTFORD.

" BEAUCHAMP DUFF.

" R. H. CRADDOCK.

" W. S. MEYER.

" C. H. A. HILL.

" C. SANKARAN NAIR.

" G. R. LOWNDES.

" G. S. BARNES.

No.

Copy forwarded to the ^{Home} Foreign and Political Department for information.

By order, etc.,

G. ANDERSON,

Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

List of enclosures.

1. Letter to certain local Governments, no. 1056-1063, dated the 16th June 1913.
2. Letter from the Government of Madras, no. 1118-Edl, dated the 27th November 1913.
3. Letter from the Government of Bombay, no. 830, dated the 9th March 1914.
4. Letter from the Government of Bengal, no. 145, dated the 15th January 1916.
5. Letter from the Government of the United Provinces, no. 696, dated the 2nd April 1914.
6. Letter from the Government of the Punjab, no. 517, dated the 11th November 1913.
7. Letter from the Government of Bihar and Orissa, no. 1999-E., dated the 5th September 1913.
8. Letter from the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, no. C-568, dated the 15th September 1913.
9. Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Assam, no. 6514-E., dated the 11th December 1913.
10. Letter to the Government of Bombay, no. 430, dated the 4th March 1915.
11. Extract from the resolutions passed at the Indian National Congress held at Bombay on the 27th-29th December 1915.
12. Letter to certain local Governments, no. 452, dated the 11th May 1916.

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No.

1916.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

EDUCATION.

No. 2, DATED SIMLA, THE 19TH MAY 1916.

(C o p y.)

LETTER TO HIS MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF
STATE FOR INDIA.

SUBJECT.

Question of strengthening and developing
the work of provincial advisory committees for
Indian students proceeding to England, and the
difficulties experienced by Indian students in that
country.

SDE-284-15-5-16-GCBP Simla



Government of India.
Department of Education.

Enclosures to this Department letter no.519, dated the
15th June 1917.

(Enclosure no. 1.)

**Agenda of the Conference of Provincial Secretaries of
Advisory Committees for Indian Students proceeding
to England, to be held at Simla on the 9th and 10th
July 1917.**

I.

The constitution and functions of advisory committees.—Each secretary will be invited to explain the composition and working of his committee and state how far in his opinion it is satisfactory. Two objects seem essential for the work in hand. The secretary should be able to give reliable information and advice to all students intending to go abroad for study; and the arrangements of each committee and its work should be widely known in all parts of the province. The conference will therefore discuss in particular the following suggestions :—

- (a) The formation of a small executive committee at each headquarters to assist the secretary in his work. Such committees should meet at stated intervals and be small bodies of educational authorities. It has been recommended that Indians who have recently returned from study in Europe might find places on such committees. Members should be nominated for three years only at a time in order to enable the Government to leaven the ranks of the committees by fresh appointments.
- (b) The formation of a larger and more informal committee consisting chiefly of corresponding members and unlimited in numbers whose chief business would be to ensure that students likely to go abroad should each have a personal interview with the secretary. The corresponding members would also assist the secretary by providing students in the first instance with such information as may be available. Such a committee might meet perhaps once a year to discuss the annual report and any other general matters that may seem advisable.
- (c) Each secretary will be invited to explain his methods in dealing with enquiries from students and in keeping the necessary records. The proposals that secretaries should have definite hours for interviews and that they should visit at intervals the chief educational centres to discuss the work with the corresponding members concerned will also be considered at the conference.

II.

Arrangements for the submission of applications to England and the relationship of the advisory committees with the India Office and educational institutions in the United Kingdom.—Direct correspondence between the advisory committees and English educational authorities is deprecated until the new bodies recently established at Oxford and Cambridge have gained the necessary experience and the Indian advisory committees have reached some uniform measure of efficiency and knowledge. The conference therefore will consider the best means of improving the present arrangements for the submission of applications so as to facilitate the work of the authorities in the United Kingdom, and also whether the advisory committees might not correspond direct with English educational authorities in matters of a subsidiary nature. The following proposals will also be considered :—

- (a) The executive committee be given the power of certification in addition to its advisory functions. In that case the committee in addition to forwarding a candidate's testimonials and papers, would give some authoritative statement as to his capacity and character.

- (b) It has been suggested that in the case of admission to Oxford and Cambridge colleges an injustice may be done to the better students who have to await examination results and the award of scholarships. It is for discussion therefore whether it may not be possible to submit all applications at the same time.
- (c) In order to assist the committee political agents and district magistrates should be invited to inform the secretary concerned when he grants a passport or certificate to a student so that the secretary may have an opportunity of communication with the student before he leaves the country.
- (d) The advisability of drawing a brief statement for the information of parents detailing what are considered suitable qualifications for study abroad.

III.

Publications.—It has been suggested that there be a revised edition of the handbook of information each year and that there be included information as to the exemptions which Indian students with certain qualifications can enjoy in various British institutions, the Government of India scholarships resolution, and some mention of the facilities available for practical training. General opinion seems opposed to the publication of an all-India or provincial handbook, but the suggestion that periodical bulletins should be issued to keep the information contained in the handbook up to date will be considered.

IV.

The conference will also consider (a) the suggestion that the advisory committees should give information also about educational facilities in this country, advise about courses of study in the United States, Japan and similar countries and provide information regarding qualifications required for admission to the various ranks and grades of Government service, (b) examination equivalents and especially those referred to in the Government of India letter dated November the 17th, 1915, (c) the question of allowances, their amounts and methods of transmission.

(Enclosure no. 2.)

No. 462, dated Fort St. George, the 10th April 1917.

From—The HONOURABLE DIWAN BAHADUR R. RAMACHANDRA RAO AVARGAL,
Secretary to the Government of Madras, Home (Education) Department,

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

In reply to your letter no. 194, dated the 3rd March 1917, I am directed to state that His Excellency the Governor in Council has no objection to the proposed conference of Provincial Secretaries to the Advisory Committees for Indian students proceeding to England being held at Simla some time in July next.

2. With reference to paragraph 3 of the letter, I am to make the following observations under the several heads specified therein.

- (i) *Constitution of the Committees.*—The Governor in Council inclines to think that the consideration of this question largely hinges on the functions to be assigned to the committees. Experience has shown that the bulk of the work on the present lines must necessarily fall on the Secretary, the value of the committee consisting merely in its being a body to which the Secretary is immediately responsible and in adding to the dignity of the work. In this view the constitution of the Madras Committee representing as it does the leading educationists of South India and the various classes, Hindu, Muhammadan, Anglo-Indian and Indian Christian which are found therein, does not stand in need of any reform. It might however require reconstruction if the committee is to be entrusted with larger "Advisory" functions. In that case, it may have on it representatives of the various professions, such as Engineering, Medicine, Technical pursuits and business.

Another point of importance is the qualification of Secretaries. It is desirable that the Secretary should be able to advise on matters requiring personal experience of English institutions and English life and that it should be possible for him to have up to date information of the changing conditions of English institutions and Indian students in England. The simplest and best method of ensuring this would probably be by the Secretaries making it part of their duty to consult recently returned students as to their experience and by then making a point of seeing British educationists of all kinds who visit this country and consulting them about the actual conditions obtaining at home.

- (ii) *Functions of Committees and Secretaries.*—

(a) *In India.*—Two points which may profitably be discussed under this head are (1) how to get into touch with parents who are often ignorant and among whom it is so strongly the custom to leave their sons to settle their own educational course and (2) how to give Secretaries a wide and thorough knowledge of the possibilities of higher and professional education in India itself.

(b) *In relation to the India Office and Home institutions.*—A discussion as to the experience and methods of different committees in the matter of obtaining reliable information about the capacities—intellectual, physical, social and financial—of intending candidates for transmission to the institutions and colleges at home may be useful—so also a consideration of the methods by which the advantages of the guardianship system might be brought home to students and parents. Another suggestion is that the Secretaries may be furnished with information about the welfare of the students and how they get on from year to year until they return to India.

- (iii) *Publications.*—The handbook is a useful compendium of information but no new edition has been brought out since 1914 and it is in many respects out of date. It would be of great advantage if the

handbook could be revised and republished annually as is the case with calendars of colleges and other educational institutions. It would also be of advantage if the handbook were to contain under each section standing information such as is provided in the case of engineering by the pamphlet written by Mr. Campion. Should it be found that the incorporation of standing information in the handbook would render it too bulky or too inelastic, information of this nature might be published in separate pamphlets. It is also necessary that the information contained in an annual handbook should be kept up to date throughout the year. This could perhaps be done by means of periodical bulletins in which all changes or additional information arising during the quarter would be recorded together with information as to the academic careers of students and other information of interest to members of committees, colleges, secondary schools and parents of students in England. This would greatly lighten the work of Secretaries and increase the value of their services, and as they are not infrequently asked to advise students as to whether they should pursue particular lines of study in England or take advantage of such opportunities as are open in India, a handbook containing information as to the facilities which exist for pursuing a certain course of study in India would also be of great service.

- (ii) *Other matters.*—Secretaries of the Provincial Committees should have information about Indian conditions and alternative possibilities in this country and should also be able to give advice about courses of study in the United States of America, Japan and similar countries.

No. 967, dated Bombay Castle, the 9th April 1917.

From—G. A. THOMAS, Esq., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Educational Department,

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

With reference to your letter no. 194, dated the 3rd March 1917, I am directed to state, for the information of the Government of India, that the Governor in Council has no objection to the conference of Provincial Secretaries of Advisory Committees for Indian students proceeding to England being held in Simla sometime in July next, and that Khan Bahadur Fardunji Mancherji Dastur, who, is Secretary to the Bombay Advisory Committee, will attend the conference. He suggests the following subjects for discussion :—

- (i) The size and composition of the committees and the desirability of appointing a small sub-committee which can be readily consulted.
- (ii) (a) Whether the functions of Committee should be merely advisory or whether they should have powers of certification also.
(b) Whether the committees can communicate directly with home institutions.
- (iii) The desirability of giving more information in the handbook of information than is given at present, in particular, information as to the exemptions which Indian students can get in British Universities, the orders of the Government of India as to the state scholars and facilities for practical training in Great Britain (*vide* the correspondence ending with the memorandum from the Government of India, Department of Education—(Education), no. 915, dated the 10th October 1916).

No. 739, dated Calcutta, the 4th April 1917.

From—L. S. S. O'MALLEY, Esq., I. C. S., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General (Education) Department,

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

In reply to your letter no. 194, dated the 3rd March 1917, I am directed to state that the Government of Bengal welcome the proposal that a conference

of Secretaries of the Provincial Advisory Committees for Indian students proceeding to England should be held at Simla in July 1917. As regards the subjects to be discussed at the conference, I am to invite attention to paragraphs 6 and 7 of Mr. De's letter No. 145, dated the 15th January 1916 and to suggest that the question of the preparation of hand-books should be one of the subjects for discussion.

Extract paragraphs 6 and 7 from Mr. De's letter No. 145, dated the 15th January 1916.

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 cut 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.

No. 629, dated Naini Tal, the 23th April 1917.

From—The Hon'ble Mr. S. P. O'Donnell, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of United Provinces,

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

With reference to your letter no. 194, dated March 3rd, 1917, I am directed to say that this Government has no objection to a Conference of Provincial Secretaries of Advisory Committees for Indian Students proceeding to England being held in Simla some time in July next.

2. With regard to paragraph 3 of your letter, I am to enclose for the information and consideration of the Government of India a copy of a list of suggestions made by Mr. R. K. Sorabji, Bar-at-law, the Secretary for Indian Students in this Province.

Suggestions as to subjects for discussion.

(i) Constitution of Committees.

The need for—

- (a) a general Committee to meet once or twice a year ;
- (b) an Executive Committee of the general Committee to meet more frequently ;
- (c) corresponding members who need not attend meetings.

(ii) Functions of Committees and Secretaries in India.

- (a) The general policy and matters that should be discussed by the general Committee ;
- (b) the ordinary matters that should be placed before the Executive Committee ;
- (c) the information, minutes, etc., that should be supplied to corresponding members to enable them to make the existence of the Committee and its work known in their districts ;
- (d) the necessity for the Secretary to have a personal interview with each student proceeding to England.

In relation to the India Office and English institutions.

The question as to whether Secretaries should deal directly with English institutions or only through the Advisers at the India Office and elsewhere.

(iii) Publications.

- (a) The pamphlet of information with which a student proceeding to England should be supplied ;
- (b) the need for a larger supply of copies of prospectuses of English institutions ;
- (c) the need for the Secretary to be supplied with the Calendars, etc., of British Universities ;
- (d) improvements that might be made in the Handbook of information.

(iv) Other matters.

- (a) The certificates that students should be required to furnish ;
- (b) the minimum allowance that should be insisted on as essential for—
 1. a University ;
 2. other courses ;
- (c) the steps that might be taken to ensure that the allowances should be sent regularly ;
- (d) questions raised by Mr. Mallet in his last report.

No. 182, dated Lahore, the 12th April 1917.

From—J. A. RICHEY, Esq., M.A., Under Secretary to Government, Punjab, Home (Education) Department,

To—The HON'BLE Sir EDWARD MACLAGAN, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter no. 194, dated the 3rd March 1917, I am directed to state that there is no objection on the part of the local Government to the holding of a conference of Provincial Secretaries of Students Advisory Committees in Simla in July next.

2. As regards the subjects for discussion, I am to say that the local Government have no detailed suggestions to make.

Telegram no. 44-C., dated the 16th April 1917.

From—The Government of Burma,

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

Your letter 194, dated 3rd March 1917. Lieutenant-Governor has no objection to Conference of Secretaries of Advisory Committees for Indian Students proceeding to England being held in Simla in July next. The position Burma is irregular and question of sending representatives from Burma to the of Conference is being further considered.

No. 501-E., dated Ranchi, the 7th April 1917.

From—The HON'BLE Mr. H. MCPHERSON, I.C.S., Chief Secretary to Government of Bihar and Orissa,

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

I am directed to refer to your letter no. 194 (Edn.), dated the 3rd March 1917, in which the Government of India intimate that it is proposed to convene at Simla sometime in July next a Conference of Provincial Secretaries of Advisory Committees for Indian Students and ask for the suggestions of the local Government as regards the subjects to be discussed at the Conference.

2 In reply, I am to say that the local Government see no objection to the holding of the proposed Conference which will be attended by the Secretary of the Provincial Advisory Committee of this Province.

As regards subjects, the following suggestions have been made by the Director of Public Instruction :—

ii (a) Functions of Committees and Secretaries in India.

Methods by which the interest and co-operation of members and corresponding members are secured. Good results might follow, if as mentioned in paragraph 3 (e) of your letter no. 452, dated the 11th May 1916, the Secretary visited at intervals the chief educational centres in his Province and discussed the work with the corresponding members concerned.

ii (b) Functions of Committees and Secretaries in relation to the India Office and Home Institutions.

The possibility of introducing a system by which Advisory Committees would be kept in touch with the students who leave India with their recommendations.

iii. Publications :—

- (1) The supply of calendars and other general information regarding the chief universities and similar institutions, in addition to the ordinary prospectuses which are now supplied annually by the India Office.

18

(2) Early distribution of the annual Report of the Indian Students' Department.

iv. *Other matters.*—A discussion of the general methods which Secretaries adopt when dealing with enquiries from students.

No. 192-E./VI-1-21, dated Nagpur, the 23rd-25th April 1917.

From—The HON'BLE MR. F. S. A. STODOLCK, C.I.E., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces,

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

With reference to your letter no. 194, dated the 3rd March 1917, on the subject of convening a Conference of Provincial Secretaries of Advisory Committees for Indian Students proceeding to England I am directed to say that the Chief Commissioner sees no objection to the holding of such a Conference, though he does not regard the need for it as very great or urgent, more particularly at a time like the present. Mr. S. R. Pandit, the Secretary of the Central Provinces Committee will be able to attend the Conference, if it is held, as proposed, at Simla in July next.

2. As regards the subjects for discussion I am directed to enclose a copy of Mr. Pandit's letter no. 3, dated the 7th April 1917 in paragraphs 5 to 9 of which he gives an exhaustive list of the points which he considers might with advantage be discussed under each of the four heads specified in paragraph 3 of your letter. The Chief Commissioner assumes that no expression of opinion on any of these topics is required of him at this stage, and that it is understood that Mr. Pandit will express merely his own views at the Conference and will not in any way commit either this Administration or the Provincial Committee.

No. 3, dated Nagpur, the 7th April 1917.

From—S. R. PANDIT, Esq., M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, Secretary Indian Students' Advisory Committee, Central Provinces,

To—The Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces, Nagpur.

In compliance with your letter no. 2226, dated the 16th March 1917, forwarding a copy of Government of India's letter no. 194, dated the 3rd March 1917, on the subject of the proposed Conference of Secretaries to the Provincial Advisory Committees and asking for suggestions as to the subjects that may be discussed at it, I have the honour to submit as follows:—

A copy of the aforesaid Government of India's letter was forwarded to me by the Under Secretary to the Chief Commissioner direct for report and I beg to inform you that I am sending to him a copy of this reply.

2. At the outset I would state in reply to the enquiry made in paragraph 2 of your letter under reply that I shall be able to attend the Conference in Simla in July if held.

3. The scheme for establishing a bureau in London for the supply of information and a Standing Committee for general advisory purposes was initiated in July 1909 by the Secretary of State for India who had noticed that Indian students on their first arrival in England experienced difficulties by reason of their lack of information as to educational facilities and social conditions. As pointed out in paragraph 6 of the Secretary of State for India's Despatch Public (Students) no. 2, dated the 14th July 1916, and admitted also in paragraph 37 of the report of the Sub-Committee of the Standing Advisory Committee in London as adopted by the latter Body, the intervention of the India Office was originally necessitated by the reluctance of many of the Colleges and other educational institutions, more particularly those at Oxford and Cambridge to accept Indian students and by the need for taking every possible

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step to overcome prejudice, to meet the reasonable requirements of the Universities and College authorities, and to increase the facilities available—in short for improving the position of Indian students. The functions of the Bureau in London and of the said Standing Advisory Committee were stated in Government of India's Home Department Resolution no. 558-569 of the 1st July 1909. It was further directed thereby that local Committees consisting of representative European and Indian gentlemen should be constituted in most of the Provinces of India with the object of supplementing the activities of the Central Bureau in England and the Standing Advisory Committee in that country. Wherever Universities existed the Provincial Committee were directed to be constituted in co-operation with them and the functions of the Provincial Committees were also laid down in paragraph 5 of the Resolution. These were:—

- (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 the Hand Book of Information up to date.

By Resolution no. 215, dated the 31st January 1910, the Central Provinces Committee was constituted by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner who drew attention to the organisation established in London and emphasised the need therefor in view of the stage of mental and moral development attained by the ordinary run of Indian students proceeding to the United Kingdom and of the temptations and pitfalls which encountered them in a foreign country far from friends and guardians, and surrounded by strange and new conditions of society. The duties of the Provincial Advisory Committees were laid down in paragraph 2 of the Resolution. It was composed of 24 members a bare majority of whom were Government Officials and the rest non-officials. Ten of the total number were gentlemen residing at the headquarters of the Province and the remainder were those belonging to the Divisional or District headquarters outside Nagpur and the latter were expected to attend the meetings of the Committee only if they happened to be in Nagpur at the time. Besides yourself there were one or two Fellows of the Allahabad University included in the Committee. Of the mofussil members three hailed from each of the divisional headquarters at Jubbulpore and Raipur, 2 each from those at Hoshangabad and Amraoti, and one from each of the District headquarters at Akola, Khandwa, Saugor and Chanda. As you are aware the work of the Provincial Advisory Committee has undergone considerable development during the seven years that have elapsed since its establishment. The development of the original scheme in England by the formation of an Indian Students' Department at the India Office under a Secretary for Indian students had the effect of consolidating the work and enlarging the sphere of activity in various directions. Larger and larger number of students came under the guardianship of the department. Definite arrangements for admission of Indian students to the educational institutions in England had to be made a considerable time before the student's departure from India. Changes in the Regulations of the Inns of Court threw upon Mr. Mallet and the Provincial Advisory Committees the responsibility of certifying to the character, means, capacity and eligibility of the students. The formation of a Distressed Indian Students Aid Committee likewise brought the Provincial Committees into touch with cases of students who had received aid from the Committee and their good offices were invoked in connection with the recovery of advances made to such students. Lastly the Provincial Committees were advised to ascertain the openings for employment in respect of Indian students trained in England. Moreover just as the Standing Advisory Committee in London was required to bring to the notice of the Secretary of State for India cases where the Rules and Regulations of the Educational institutions in England entailed hardship on Indian students which

the intervention of the India Office might be helpful in removing the Provincial Committees were also expected to take similar action. It is unnecessary for me to enter into further details of the directions in which the Provincial Committee's work was developed in accordance with the confidential instructions from time to time received from the Secretary for Indian students in London as all that confidential correspondence has been from time to time seen by you as Chairman of the Committee.

4. After this brief indication of the functions of the Committee I now proceed to suggest the points that might with advantage be discussed at the proposed Conference in the light of the experience gained during the last seven years.

5. Firstly as to the constitution of the Provincial Advisory Committees if, as is likely, it will be the aim of the Conference to secure a certain degree of uniformity

in the constitution and composition of the different Provincial Committees the following points might be discussed in that connection :—

- (a) What should be the maximum and minimum as to the number of the members of the Committee so as to make it, without becoming unwieldy, sufficiently large to be representative in character including among its members representative Indian gentlemen of good position and local reputation enjoying the confidence of the educated classes of the Province, no less than of the Government, and not excluding from it Indian gentlemen residing in the mofussil who will take personal interest in their work and will explain their objects and advantages throughout the area in which they exercise local influence as laid down by the Government of India?
- (b) What proportion should the number of members residing at the headquarters of the Provincial Committee bear to others?
- (c) Whether besides the heads of educational institutions, such as Colleges, technical schools, etc., from which students are drawn towards the educational institutions of the United Kingdom, other educational officers of Government such as Inspectors of Schools, should find a place on the Committee by virtue of their office?
- (d) Whether Fellows of the University to which the Province is affiliated should be represented on the Committee in a certain proportion?
- (e) Whether besides eminent leading gentlemen who could lend the weight of their authority and influence in popularising the Committee's work the Committee should include among its members younger men with more recent experience of conditions in England and closer touch with student class so as to be in a sense representatives of students on the Committee?
- (f) Whether the Provincial Committees should have a constitution defining the term of appointment of members, fixing the quorum necessary for transaction of business and laying down definite instructions in regard to the work of the Committee?
- (g) Whether any Sub-Committees at selected local centres should be formed?
- (h) Whether the system of appointing corresponding members for each District which is in vogue in Bombay should be adopted?
- (i) Whether the Provincial Committee should have an Executive Committee to meet more frequently for the transaction of business?
- (j) How often should the provincial Committee meet in a year and when?
- (k) If an Executive Committee be formed how often its meetings should be held?

6. A Secondly (A), as to the functions of the Provincial Committee in India I would suggest the discussion of the following points :—

- (a) Whether the Committee should make any endeavour to have a class started in some College or Hostel for the preparation of students intending to proceed to the United Kingdom such as was done by the Committee of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh?
- (b) Whether the Committee should make endeavours to seek out capable Indian students of good character possessed of means and persuade them to prosecute their studies in the United Kingdom so that they might bring credit to India and thereby render easier the way for those who follow in their foot-steps?
- (c) Whether in cases of students belonging to respectable and affluent families who possess an unblemished character but mediocre ability such as would require them to undergo instruction in the United Kingdom for a much longer period than that which would be required by an average students the committee should confine itself to warning such students and their parents of the consequences or it should refuse to aid such students in any way?
- (d) Whether in the event of the parents or guardians desiring that the Committee should receive remittances from them and transmit them to the guardian appointed in England or conversely in the case of the guardian in England not receiving remittances from India regularly from the parents or guardians of the students the Committee should act and undertake any responsibility in respect of the financial affairs of the students?
- (e) Whether the Committee should ascertain the progress and qualifications of Indian students completing their training in England and their wishes with regard to their future career in India and whether they should exert themselves to secure employment for such students or to ascertain the openings and acquaint the students with the facts?
- (f) Whether the Committee should move the University or the Government for a more adequate recognition by educational institutions in the United Kingdom of the value of the examinations held so that Indian students proceeding to the United Kingdom may not labour under any disabilities in that connection under which other students being British subjects do not labour and so that equality and fairness of treatment may be secured for Indian students?
- (g) Whether in the case of a parent, guardian or other relation of an Indian student—professing to or attempting to prosecute studies in England but wholly unsuccessfully or not at all—involving the aid of the Committee to secure his return even though not under guardianship of the Educational Adviser or the similar guardian the Committee should entertain such an application or take any action thereupon?
- (h) Whether the Provincial Committee should entertain applications for information and advice in connection with studies in foreign countries other than the United Kingdom such as France, Japan and America and take any action thereupon?

6. As regards the functions of the Committee in relation to the India Office and Home Institutions, I suggest the following points :—

- (a) Whether the Provincial Committees should correspond direct with the guardians in the United Kingdom of Indian students, the Secretaries of the Oxford Delegacy and Cambridge University Committee and similar other functionaries or only through the India Office and the Educational Adviser there?

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- (b) Whether besides securing information regarding educational courses and facilities for Indian students provided at the various educational institutions in the United Kingdom and supplying information with regard to individuals intending to proceed thither for studies the Committee should undertake the responsibility for granting certificates as to character, capacity and means or similar other certificates of eligibility required from Indian students or refusing to grant any such aid?
 - (c) Whether the Committee should undertake the work of realising advances made by the Distressed Indian Students Aid Committee to Indian students returning from the United Kingdom and the allowances promised by their parents or guardians in India to students prosecuting their studies in the United Kingdom which remain unremitted?
 - (d) Whether in the event of the Committee invoking on the parent's or guardian's application such as is mentioned in point No. (A) (g) under the head Functions of the Committee in India above the good offices of the India Office or of the other functionaries at the various educational centres in England they should not take such action as lies within their power to secure the return of such student by the exercise of such influence or persuasion as they may be in a position to bring to bear upon him?
 - (e) Whether the India Office, the Standing Advisory Committee and the various functionaries working in co-operation with them should not supply to the Provincial Committees such information as they possess as to the progress and attainments of each individual student from the province admitted to an educational institution in the United Kingdom whether actually under the guardianship or not?
 - (f) Whether the India Office or other functionaries co-operating with it at the various educational centres should not supply to the Provincial Committee information without mentioning names regarding concrete instances of misbehaviour on the part of the Indian students in the United Kingdom such as are apt to bring discredit on Indian students in general and to create a prejudice against them so that students proceeding to England as well as their parents or guardians here may be forewarned?
 - (g) Whether the India Office should on a requisition by the committee furnish such information as they possess or can collect regarding educational institutions in foreign countries other than the United Kingdom and the facilities existing therein for Indian students.

7-A. *Function of the Secretary in India.*—

- (a) Whether besides the maintenance of a complete record of the proceedings and work of the committee, the carrying on of all the correspondence on behalf of the committee and the submission of reports and returns, the Secretary should endeavour to ascertain the progress of the students recommended by the committee during their educational career in the United Kingdom or elsewhere and the vocation adopted by the student on his return to India after completing his studies with such further particulars of the subsequent career as may be ascertainable?
- (b) Whether in every individual case of a student seriously thinking of proceeding to a foreign country for study and seeking the committee's aid he must be required to have a personal interview with Secretary sufficiently beforehand to enable all requisite enquiries to be made and every needful advice to be given before the Committee's or Secretary's final decision to recommend his case?

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- (c) Whether it would not be advisable for the District Magistrate or Political Agent who may be approached by any intending student for the grant of a certificate of Identity or Pass-Port enabling him to proceed to a foreign country before its grant to intimate to the Secretary particulars with regard to such student and ascertain whether his advice had been sought so that the Committee's work may be rendered more efficient and useful?
 - (d) Whether the Secretary should be held bound to supply information or give advice to every applicant irrespective of the possibility—not to use the word probability—of a chance of the applicant's ever proceeding to such a foreign country or whether he should be free to exercise his discretion?
 - (e) Whether every applicant for information and advice should not be required to submit his application in a prescribed form signed by his parent or guardian in token of his consent to his ward's proposal to proceed to a foreign country and specifying certain particulars with regards to the applicant's age, means and educational attainments such as might enable the Secretary to distinguish a *bona fide* and reasonable application from a mere enquiry out of curiosity?
 - (f) Whether the Secretary should undertake tours to various important educational centres in the mofussil with a view to making better known the facilities afforded through the good offices of the Provincial Committee obtaining a first-hand information regarding students who have applied to him and if possible having personal interviews with the applicants and their parents or guardians and if so how often and under what conditions?
 - (g) Whether the Secretary should undertake tours to other Provincial Centres to confer with the other Secretaries and to compare notes with regards to methods and procedure followed and the results achieved. If so, how often and under what conditions?
 - (h) Whether applications from and correspondence relating to certain Native States outside, but adjoining the Central Provinces and Berar, should be dealt with by this Provincial Committee and if so from which areas? (*Note.*—This has of course no reference to persons who being permanent residents or permanently connected with the Central Provinces are merely for the time being residing in such areas for study or other similar purposes and whose applications must legitimately be dealt with by the C. P. Committee)?
 - (i) Whether, in view of the fact that the brunt of the great bulk of work and the responsibility for prompt action has to be borne by the Secretary, the Committee, apart from popularising the work undertaken by it, should not confine itself to deciding any questions of principles coming up before it and to exercising a general supervision over the work of the Secretary, leaving the latter to deal with each case as it comes up in accordance with the general principles laid down and detailed instructions given by the Students Department at the India Office as he deems fit?

7-B. *Functions of the Secretary in relation to the India Office and Home Institutions.*—

- (a) Whether students, who having proceeded to the United Kingdom for study but not placed themselves under the guardianship of the Educational Adviser or other similar functionary during the earlier part of their stay there, ought, on the application of the parents or guardians in India, to be recommended for being taken and accepted under such guardianships during the rest of the period of their stay in the United Kingdom and whether the refusal to accept such guardianships is justifiable in view of its detrimental effect on the popularity of the Committee and whether the Secretary is not justified in interceding on behalf of such students?

- (b) Whether having accepted the guardianship of a student such as is referred to under heading Functions of the Provincial Advisory Committee in India 6A (c) the abandonment of the guardianship can be justified on the sole ground that the student does not give promise of success within the average period and whether such abandonment would not be prejudicial to the popularity of the Committee and whether the Secretary is not justified in interceding on behalf of such student?

8. Thirdly, as to the Publications.—I suggest the following points:—

- (a) Whether publication of notices in the Local Government Gazette and provincial newspapers advertising the existence of the Committee and other incidental information should continue or be resorted to only occasionally at certain periods of the year?
- (b) Whether Divisional Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, Educational Inspectors, Head Masters of High and Anglo-Vernacular schools and Office Bearers of District Councils and Municipal Committees should be further reminded of the existence of the Committee and if so at what intervals of time?
- (c) Whether in view of the up-to-date information contained in the recent edition of the Hand Book of Information published by the National Indian Association in conjunction with the Students Department, India Office, it is at all necessary now to bring out any further editions of brochures, pamphlets or circulars such as had been hitherto published by the various Provincial Committees?
- (d) Whether there is need for publication by the Students Department, India Office, of any more pamphlets such as have been already published by it, e.g., "The cost of living in Great Britain," "Notes and Suggestions for the English Bar," "Guardianship of Indian students in Great Britain" and others?
- (e) Whether application forms such as are referred to in 7A (e) under the head Functions of the Secretary in India should not be printed in sufficient numbers and a reasonable stock thereof supplied to heads of educational institutions in India and to others who have already been supplied with the publications of the Provincial Committees?
- (f) Whether in addition to prospectuses and syllabuses of studies of various institutions and for various examinations supplied by the India Office to the Provincial Committees and other publications such as the Calendars of the Oxford and Cambridge Universities and of the various Indian Universities should not also be supplied to those Committees?

9. Fourthly, the only other matters which I can suggest for consideration at the Conference are given below:—

- (a) Whether it will not be advantageous for different Committees to exchange with one another the annual reports, copies of proceedings, pamphlets and other publications regularly?
- (b) Whether the Oxford Senior Local Examination should not be held somewhere in India at least at one centre?
- (c) Whether there should not be one centre at least in every major Province for holding the Cambridge Senior Local Examination?
- (d) Whether some arrangement should not be made for each Province in some local educational institution for the preparation of students for the Cambridge and Oxford Local Examinations aforesaid?
- (e) Whether in view of the importance attached by Government to the work of the Committees and of the time, trouble and responsibility involved in the zealous and tactful discharge of the duties of the Provincial Secretaries the improvement, if any, in their status is commensurate with the development of the work, and if not what further improvement is needed?

10. The foregoing suffices for an answer to your letter under reply but in order that the standpoint from which I looked at the matters and the need for

discussion of the points suggested may not remain shrouded in obscurity it is, I think, necessary that I should briefly explain them and set forth my personal views especially as the Secretariat endorsement called for a report from me which presumably meant that I should give my views also for the consideration of local Administration.

11. As to the constitution of the Committees both in the Government of India's Resolution dated 1st July 1909 and their subsequent letter no. 452 (Department of Education), dated the 11th May 1916, the local Governments have been allowed full discretion in this matter although the views of the Government of India as to the composition of the Provincial Committees have in a general way been indicated. While I have not the slightest idea of commenting upon the existing composition of the Committee I respectfully venture to draw attention to facts having a bearing on the working of Committee in the hope that they may be of use should any occasion arise for a reconstitution of the Committee. The Standing Advisory Committee in London was reconstituted early in the year 1913 and the work of the Committee was placed on a more regular footing by giving them a more definite constitution and by specifying their functions. The information was conveyed by the Secretary of State for India's Despatch Public (Students) no. 11, dated the 12th September 1913, to the Government of India, a copy of which having been sent to the local Administration was in due course forwarded by you to me under your endorsement no. 7372, dated the 16th December 1913. The Government of India in their letter now under reply have definitely asked for suggestions under the specific heads constitution as well as Functions of the Committees and their Secretaries, and it is inferred that a discussion as to whether a remodelling of the Provincial Committees on lines similar to those of the London Committee with necessary variations ought to take place is likely to take place at the proposed conference. It is also likely that the Government of India may on a comparison of the composition of the different Provincial Committees might express a desire that a certain degree of uniformity of principle should govern their composition. I take the points in the order in which they are set forth in paragraph 5 and the subsequent paragraphs of this letter.

12. Paragraph 5. Constitution of the Committees.—(a) The idea of the fixation of a maximum and a minimum as to the number of members suggested itself to me because as pointed out in the last paragraph they have been fixed in respect of the London Committee by the constitution framed therefor in 1913 by the Secretary of State for India. So far as I can gather from the copies of the communications received by me I find that the No. of members of the various Provincial Committees was as shown in the table below against the name of each Committee.

Serial No.	Province.	No. of Regular Members		Total.	Corresponding members.	REMARKS.
		Head quarters.	Mufassal.			
1	Bombay ...	21	4	25	More than 115	All the figures are of March 1915.
2	Madras ...	10	6	16	...	
3	Dacca (Eastern Bengal and Assam).	10	1	11	12 plus District Officers and all Principals of Colleges.	
4	Bengal ...	...	...	25	...	4 added early in 1913 and Mr. Cheshire took the place of the Principal Rajkumar College, Raipur.
5	Allahabad ...	...	...	...	...	
6	Nagpur ...	10	14	24	...	
		5	—1	4		

It will be noticed from the above Table that the Government of India orders 1909 regarding mufassal members were interpreted by the other Provincial Governments as enabling them to appoint a large number of corresponding members who did not go to swell the number of the members of the Provincial Committee so as to make the attendance at meetings appear disproportionately small. In these Provinces a small number of gentlemen residing in the mufassal whose presence in that body was considered advantageous was appointed to the regular membership of the Provincial Committee. If a similar plan be followed in all the Provincial Committees a minimum of 20 and a maximum of 30 to 40 according to the requirements of the Province concerned might be regarded as suitable and on that basis the attendance of a dozen members at the Committee's meetings may generally be secured, whereas no meeting in all probability will be attended by more than two dozens of members which would not make it too unwieldy. So far as my Committee's experience goes the largest number present at a meeting was 13, the average attendance being 7 members although on one occasion the Chairman (Mr. Spence) and myself were the only members who attended.

Paragraph 5 (b).—From what has been stated above in the last paragraph I venture to submit that the mufassal members on the Committee should bear a small proportion to the members residing at the head quarters. This will vary with each Province but for our Provinces the proportion of 1 to 5 might be considered fair. There should of course be a fairly large No. of corresponding members to popularise the work of the Committee in the mufassal. The Secretary of State at the end of paragraph 3 of his despatch Public (Students) no. 6, dated 2nd May 1913, remarked and I think it is desirable, that there should be in every district a certain No. of well-known men whether Executive or Judicial Officials, Educational authorities or private persons, who would make it their business to familiarise their neighbours with the work done by the Advisory Committee of the Province and who would encourage students and the parents of students contemplating a visit to Great Britain to apply to the Provincial Secretary for advice and information first. The remarks of Mr. Mallet in paragraph 12 of his report for the year 1913-14 might also be considered as advocating the same course and the Government of India letter no. 452, dated the 11th May 1916, over the signature of the Hon'ble Sir Edward Maclagan lends qualified support to the proposal as will be seen from paragraphs 3 and 4 thereof. The Bombay Government appointed the Principals of all the Colleges in the Presidency and Native States who were not included among the regular members of the Committee and also heads of 20 important High Schools to be ex-officio corresponding members and nominated 82 to go other gentlemen residing in the mufassal as corresponding members requesting them to make the Committee's existence known as widely and frequently as possible and to refer all enquiries to the Secretary to the Committee either personally or by correspondence. In this connection the Bombay Committee's Secretary has the following remarks in report, dated the 1st April 1915:—

"Corresponding members have been so far useful in putting students in touch with my Committee. They have besides whenever applied to, given useful information with regard to students going to England and thus assisted my Committee in rendering their reports on students and the certificates granted to them perfectly reliable. In some cases, the indifference or forgetfulness of students necessitated the employment of the corresponding members of the Districts concerned as intermediaries and the results have proved satisfactory.

My Committee have already pointed out that unless the corresponding members are provided with copies of the Regulations relating to the various Institutions and Services, they can not be directly serviceable to students and that the responsible work of giving correct information and judicious advice will have to be carried out solely by my Committee. My Committee are of opinion that in the existing circumstances this is the best course to follow, as the responsibility is thus confined to the central body which is composed of men of wide Indian and European experience."

Paragraph 5 (c).—The point raised here concerns the regular members of the Committee. It may be taken for granted that some at least of the heads of the educational institutions in the mufassal whence students proceed to the United Kingdom will be appointed as regular members and most or at least a fair No. of the heads of important institutions at head quarters will be similarly appointed by virtue of their office. Should however the Inspectors of Schools or other similar officers not necessarily residing at the head quarters come on to the Committee simply by virtue of the office they hold? In the first place the likelihood of their attending the meetings of the Committee must be taken into consideration and in the next their utility in case they are able to attend extremely rarely. Mr. Mallet remarks as follows at the end of paragraph 12 of his report for 1914-15:—

"The weightiest list of official names is perhaps of less value than a small No. of men in close touch with students and well acquainted with educational conditions both in India and in England who have the time and the inclination to make their Committee a success." All the Inspectors of Schools attended only one meeting viz., that held on 29th July 1911, when as stated above there was the record attendance of 13 members. If my memory serves me right they happened to be in Nagpur at the time for some other purpose. The mufassal Inspectors of schools rarely attended the meeting of my Committee.

Paragraph 5 (d).—The organisation of Advisory Committees in this country was directed to be brought into being in co-operation with the Universities and the Vice Chancellor of each University is the ex-officio Chairman of the Committee for every Province which has a University of its own. Presumably every Provincial Committee also includes several Fellows of the University of considerable standing and influence therein. The point raised here is whether there should be definite understanding that a certain number of such Fellows of a University residing at the head quarters of the Provincial Committee should be appointed members and whether on their ceasing to hold the Fellowship they should be replaced by others. It is obvious that apart from their being presumably in touch with the students they could be of use in influencing their University in matters of an adequate recognition of the value of the examinations of their University by educational institutions in the United Kingdom and to take action such as was indicated in Under Secretary of State's reply dated the 31st March 1915 to the London Advisory Committee (*vide* paragraph 2 at page 21 of the said Committee's Report dated the 4th February 1915 and in paragraph 12 under the heading the "value of Indian University Examinations" of Mr. Mallet's report for 1913-14.

5 (e).—The remarks of Mr. Mallet already quoted in the last paragraph but one above, and the following remarks contained in paragraph 12 of his report for 1913-14 have suggested this point:—"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 elder students who have returned from England and whose experience if they would co-operate in working the system should be of special value to the younger students." In paragraph 8 of his report for 1915-16 Mr. Mallet again emphasises the point and remarks "He (Secretary) might well have the co-operation also of one or two representatives of students chosen from men who studied in England with success."

5 (f).—At the commencement of paragraph 5 it has been explained as to how this point suggested itself. With regard to the term of appointment of members it appears that in some of the other Provinces such as Madras a term was fixed at 2 or 3 years. In Bengal and Eastern Bengal as well as in Behar the changes in administrative areas announced at the Delhi Durbar of 1911 necessitated a reconstitution of Committee. If a term be fixed I would venture to think that it should not be less than 3 years nor more than 5 years, the members however being eligible for reappointment on its expiry. It would also be desirable to have a quorum fixed for meetings of the Committee, but

this might well be left to the Committee itself to determine. The London Advisory Committee which is a much smaller Body has fixed the term of office at 3 years and the quorum for meetings at 4 members present. The Provincial Committees might also lay down their own rules in regard to its work and procedure.

5 (g).—In view of the difficulties of supplying all publications to corresponding members and the inadvisability of dividing responsibility pointed out by the Bombay Secretary in the report already quoted in dealing with point (b) above it does not appear to me that any sub-committee at any local centre in our Province would serve any useful purpose. Whether in other Provinces there is scope for organising such local sub-committees could only be answered by them on a consideration of local circumstances.

5 (h).—This point has already been dealt with incidentally under paragraph 5 (b) above and I would only add that there need not be any corresponding member from a small and a backward district from which there is no likelihood of students proceeding to England, whereas in larger and more advanced districts the number of corresponding members should be larger and some of them might also be persons residing at the most important tahsil headquarters.

5 (i) Several of the other Provincial Committees have appointed Executive Committees consisting of about half a dozen members. It appears from the Bombay Committee's report, that their Executive Committee merely sees at the end of the month what work the Secretary has done and how he has done it and occasionally guides him in that connection. With regard to the other Provinces there is no definite information as to the system followed. My Committee has appointed a sub-committee composed of the Hon'ble Mr. Dick, Sir Bezorji Dadabhai, Mr. P. S. Kotval and myself for finally deciding whether the requisite certificates and recommendations should be granted to each applicant for admission to one of the Inns of Court in London. It appears to me that the lines of work having been laid down by the Provincial Committee the disposal of applications from students which is the principal work—may well be left to the Secretary except in regard to such exceptional responsibility as that for which a sub-committee has been appointed by my Committee. No useful purpose, that I can see, will be served by the appointment of an Executive Committee in as much as once the applications are disposed of by the Secretary as they come it makes little difference whether the Secretary's work is looked into by an Executive Committee monthly or by the Provincial Committee a few months later as the latter do.

5 (j) The Provincial Committees except in the case of Bombay usually meet twice a year. In Bombay the meeting is called once a year. In my opinion the half-yearly meetings are sufficient and necessary to keep the members fully informed of all that is going on and to make the activities of the Committee satisfactory.

5 (k) If an Executive Committee be formed it will in my opinion suffice if its meetings are held quarterly or oftener if there is sufficient work to be placed before it.

13. Paragraph 6 (A) (a).—The point has suggested itself because the Provincial Committee for the United Provinces had decided by Resolution 4 of their meeting held on 18th February 1911 that steps ought to be taken to provide instruction in English manners and customs in existing hostels and that the Warden of the Oxford and Cambridge Hostel at Allahabad had expressed his readiness to make such arrangements in his hostel and 6 months later the Committee recorded at its meeting of 5th August 1911 such arrangements had been made by him (*vide* copy of Proceedings). By the same Committee's resolution no. 4, dated 14th November 1914, the Committee recommended to the United Provinces Government the formation of a special class at the Muir Central College, Allahabad, for Indian students intending to visit England. As to the feasibility of the proposal being adopted in other Provinces no definite opinion can for the present be expressed. Much depends upon local conditions and upon the measures of success, if any, achieved in the United Provinces. A reference to this is also made in paragraph 12 of Mr. Mallet's report for 1914-15.

6. (A) (b).—I have suggested this point because one of the admitted aims and objects of the whole scheme is to improve the chances of Indians visiting Great Britain and to enable those who do so to maintain the credit of their country in England. This can be attained by securing that India's best men be sent for competition in the Civil Services and for thorough training in technical and professional pursuits in which western experience is of proved value. The higher the educational level of Indian students and the better the work done by them in England the greater will be the credit which Indian students will establish for themselves in the educational institutions in the United Kingdom, the easier will be the path of their successors, and the higher the ultimate benefit of India. The establishment of Advisory Committees and their equipment of educational literature regarding the institution of the United Kingdom was gradually producing the desired effect of stimulating the right type of young men to proceed to England for further studies and to select the proper course of studies instead of moving along a few well trodden and narrow paths and but for the intervention of war the progress would have been accelerated. High hopes of more rapid progress after the cessation of the War are entertained in India and the greater attention which is now being bestowed upon India's industrial resources is expected to foster the spirit of enterprise among capable young men of means, which it is hoped will result in India's sending her sons in growing numbers while the better understanding which has grown between Indians and Englishmen will assuredly succeed in removing all race prejudice and similar other difficulties which not long ago beset the path of the Indian student. In view of these anticipations it is worth while discussing and determining whether the Committee's guiding principle should be—

"Thou shalt not kill

But needst not strive

Officiously to keep alive"

or of taking active steps to secure the best men and direct them into proper channels.

6 (A) (c).—A case of the type referred to here has cropped up and it is desirable that some clear understanding should be arrived at in dealing with such cases.

6 (A) (d).—The Provincial Committee would be transferring itself from a mere Advisory Committee into one of a different nature if it undertook work and responsibility of this description and some definite limits ought to be assigned to the work answering this description that it may undertake.

6 (A) (e).—In view of Mr. Mallet's advice to have on the Committee members able to speak with authority as to the openings which exist in India especially in industrial life for those students who return to India from England to make a career and the appointment of such members early in 1913 on my Committee it is worth while discussing the point here set forth.

6 (A) (f).—The necessity for a discussion of this point is already explained by what has been stated under 5 (k).

6 (A) (g).—A case such as is here mentioned having cropped up my Committee declined to take any action. It is worth while discussing whether any action could profitably be taken by Provincial Committees in such cases and, if so, what.

6 (A) (h).—Applications of the type mentioned are received occasionally and hence the point should be discussed.

14. 6 (B) (a).—The present procedure is that all correspondence must pass through India Office. It should be discussed whether any change is necessary.

6 (B) (b).—If any of the Committees experience any difficulty in this connection the matter should be discussed.

6 (B) (c).—The point here involved is similar to that mentioned under 6 (A) (d).

6 (B) (d).—This is a corollary to the answer to the point involved in 6 (A) (g) should it be affirmative.

6 (B) (e).—Both for the reason given in dealing with the point involved in 6 (A) (c) and for the reason that it may be worth the Committee's while to have a complete record in regard to the students recommended by it, it may be deemed advisable to collect such information. Hence the need for a discussion.

6 (B) (f).—Information such as here mentioned would obviously be of use. In connection with Government of India letter no. 1094, dated the 31st July 1911 forwarded under the signature of the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp advocating action on part of the Provincial Advisory Committees in cases of complaints about remittances from parents or guardians a *precis* of precedents relating to the relief of repatriation of Indians found destitute in England was forwarded with a view to making widely known the difficulties which Indian students often experience in the United Kingdom and further information may similarly prove useful.

6 (B) (g).—This is a corollary to the answer to the point involved in 6 (A) (h) should it be in the affirmative.

15. 7 (A) (a).—For reasons given in 6 (B) (e) this point has been set down here.

7 (A) (b).—The relevancy of this point is obvious.

7 (A) (c).—This point is important in view of complaints from Educational Adviser in England or Mr. Mallet regarding students proceeding without informing or consulting the Provincial Committee. Mr. Mallet mentioned in his report for the year 1914-15 in paragraph 12 that in the Punjab the District officers adopted a system of sending to the Secretary of the Committee at Lahore copies of certificates issued by them to students going abroad and this has enabled the Secretary to get into touch with many who might not otherwise have heard of the Committee.

7 (A) (d).—The number of applications received by every Provincial Committee from persons who cannot and do not proceed to England is onerous. Should not the Secretary have power to discriminate between the grain and chaff and deal accordingly?

7 (A) (e).—This point is closely allied to the one just dealt with.

7 (A) (f) (g).—This is one of the suggestions of Mr. Mallet repeated in most emphatic terms in paragraph 8 of his report for the year 1915-16 after the Government of India's letter no. 452, dated the 11th May 1916.

7 (A) (h).—Despite clear orders of Government of India the Educational Adviser in England has sent for disposal to this Committee applications received by him or by the India Office from persons residing in certain Native State areas in Central India and Nizam's dominions. Certain Native States such as Indore, Dhar, and others are closely connected with certain districts of the Central Provinces and sometimes it is difficult to decide as to the jurisdiction of the particular Provincial Committee in the particular case.

7 (A) (i).—This is a matter as to the distribution of functions between the Committee and its Secretary and have been set down as it may seem advisable to have a uniform policy for all Committees.

16. 7 (B) (a).—Cases like these have occurred and although the discretion of the guardian in England need not be fettered by hard and fast rules the point has an important bearing upon the success of the Committee's effort in popularising the scheme and has been set down for discussion.

7 (B) (b).—This is a corollary to the point involved in 6 (A) (c) should it be in the affirmative.

17. 8 (a) (b).—The relevancy of these points is obvious.

8 (c).—Some people may hold the view that such local publications are still necessary and it will be interesting to know the reasons therefor.

8 (d).—It is often difficult to find out the exemptions, if any, which are allowed in the case of "Indian Students" possessing certain qualifications by the various educational institutions in England and enquiries of this nature are frequent. It is worth while discussing whether the Educational Adviser in England should not publish the information if necessary after collecting it in some appropriate pamphlet or pamphlets.

8 (e).—The relevancy of this point is obvious.

8 (f).—This needs no explanation.

18. 9 (a).—For a time in the beginning most of the Committees exchanged with one another their publications such as are referred to here, but subsequently all except one or two Committees discontinued the practice. Mr. Mallet has referred to the fact in paragraph 12 of his report for 1914-15. I regularly send to all Committees my Committee's publications.

9 (b).—This is one of the qualifying Examinations for admission to several educational institutions in the United Kingdom. Although a Centre existed in Lahore no examination is being held. It is desirable that it should be held somewhere in India and Indian youths should be allowed to appear at it.

9 (c).—The Bombay and Lahore Committees have recently secured for Indian students facilities for "appearing at the examination" at their respective head-quarters *vide* paragraphs 7 of Mr. Mallet's report for 1915-16. I know of students from these Provinces going so far as Allahabad and Mussoorie to appear at the Examination. Other Provinces there may be which may be desirous of having a centre for the Examination in their midst.

9 (d).—As students if they mean to go to England can not ordinarily afford to wait until they have taken their degree, which can only be at the age of 20 or 21 it would be distinct advantage if they could be prepared here for such a qualifying Examination and thus enable to devote the whole of the period of their stay in England to higher studies.

9 (e).—Mr. Mallet has repeatedly mentioned that the bulk of the work falls to the Secretaries at head quarters. That it is not confined to giving wide publicity to the existence of the Committee and to the rules and regulations of the various educational institutions in England by sending them to the applicants. The Secretary's duties partake of the nature of a highly specialised educational adviser who has not only to be fully conversant with every thing relating to those institutions but has also to form an estimate of the capacity of the student and to advise him as to the walk of life and the course of training in England, if any, he is best fitted for. He has to explain to the enquirers what the situation at British Educational centres is and to convince students whose plans may have been made without much knowledge that they would do well to consider those plans afresh and it is a work which needs great qualities of tact and patience (*vide* paragraph 19 the last 2 sentences of Mr. Mallet's report for 1912-13 and paragraph 8 of his report for 1915-16). Mr. Mallet remarked:—"If the number of students coming to this country goes on increasing the efficient working of the Advisory Committees in India will be more and more important every year". The Government of India and the Secretary of State have also repeatedly laid stress upon the importance which they attach to the work of these Committees.

19. The various points suggested above indicate the growth and development of the work which would involve a larger sacrifice of time and energy on the part of the Secretary. In Bombay it has been found necessary to appoint a Joint Secretary in addition to the Secretary who draws the maximum pay allowed by the original Government of India orders of 1909, (*vide* copy of Bombay Government's letter sanctioning the appointment). The other Provincial Secretaries might perhaps like to discuss what improvements in their status are desirable. In a work of this description the test of numbers that actually proceeded to the United Kingdom every year may not prove fair in the determination of the work of the Secretary.

20. In conclusion I beg to state that I have submitted these suggestions and remarks for what they may be worth and to express the hope that such of them as may meet with the approval of yourself and the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner may be submitted to the Government of India with an expression of opinion.

No. 2659-E., dated Shillong, the 11th April 1917.

From—J. E. WEBSTER, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, Education Department,

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

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter no. 194 (Education) dated the 3rd March 1917, and to say that the Chief Commissioner sees no objection to a conference being convened in Simla, in July next, of Provincial Secretaries of Advisory Committees for Indian students proceeding to England. No suggestions of any value have been offered in regard to the subjects to be discussed at the Conference.

No. 2340-Education, dated Delhi, the 26th March 1917.

From—W. M. HAILEY, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Chief Commissioner, Delhi,

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

I have the honour to refer to your letter no. 194, dated 3rd March 1917.

It will be possible for the Secretary of the Provincial Advisory Committee for Delhi to attend the proposed conference in July if the conference takes place in the first fortnight of that month.

2. With reference to paragraph 3 of your letter I consider that these Committees should be composed of nominated non-officials. The member should be nominated by the Local Government and the committee should submit an annual report to the Director of Public Instruction of the Province. Nominations should be made from among the following elements:—

- (1) Principals and Professors of leading Colleges situated in the local administration.
- (3) Persons who have recently completed their education in Western countries and have attained some eminence in their studies and who have some local position.

The member should be nominated for 3 years only. This limitation of period will enable the local Government to leaven the ranks of the committee by periodical fresh appointments from the latter class and so to draw from those persons who have been more recently educated in England or in Western countries. The Committee itself should consist mostly of men at the headquarters of a Province but should have power to appoint correspondents in Mofussil towns who will keep them in touch with Mofussil students.

3. I think that the functions of the Committee should be—

- (a) In India to answer enquiries of and make enquiries for intending students and their parents. To keep parents informed, where this is desired by the parents, of their sons' progress in studies in Western countries. To be the medium of communication with parents in India in case the Secretary for Indian Students at the India Office has communications to make with the parents of students.
- (b) In England, the Provincial Committee should deal in the first place with the Secretary for Indian Students at the India Office, though, at the desire of the latter, after initial correspondence, the Committee may be left to settle details regarding particular students with the heads of Educational or other institutions in England direct.

4. I consider that the Provincial Committee should submit an annual report to the local Government, through the Director of Public Instruction; but as regards publications dealing with prospectus of institutions, handbooks for the assistance of students, etc., I think that these can best be produced by the Secretary for Indian Students at the India Office and sent out to the Committee. It can correspond with the Provincial Committees in regard to requirements; but the educational details are more likely to be up to date if the information comes from England and is periodically revised there.

5. As regards other matters I do not think that touring by the Committee or their Secretary is required. The Committee should find no difficulty in keeping in touch with their correspondents in the Mofussil. The Secretary of the Committee should have regular dates and hours when he is available for advising students and should receive from Government a sufficient contingent grant for postage, stationery, etc.

(Enclosure no 3.)

Letter no. 330-17-I.S., dated 18th April 1917.

From—T. W. ARNOLD, Esq., C.I.E.,

To—THE HON'BLE SIR E. D. MACLAGAN, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.

I am desired to refer to Mr. Anderson's letter D. O. no. 22, dated 3rd March 1917, to Mr. Seton, forwarding a copy of your letter no. 194, of the 3rd March, addressed to all local Governments and Administrations (except the North-West Frontier Province and Coorg), and asking for suggestions as regards subjects which may suitably be discussed at the proposed conference of Provincial Secretaries of Advisory Committees for Indian students proceeding to England.

The members of the conference will presumably have before them copies of the despatch from the Secretary of State, no. 6-Public (Students), dated 2nd May 1913, together with copies of the replies received from local Governments to the letter of the Government of India (Department of Education) no. 1056-1063, dated 16th June 1913. In these papers there are some valuable suggestions that may well serve as a basis for discussion.

In reference to the four heads given in Section 3 of your letter (no. 194) I would offer the following considerations:—

- (I) Constitution of Committees. In several provinces an important distinction has been made between a small executive or central committee of working members, which assists the Secretary and meets frequently, and the larger committee, the members of which are widely scattered and are seldom able to attend meetings. If this distinction be generally adopted, it will be possible to make the smaller committee a body of experts on educational matters, and let the larger committee consist of corresponding members, whose chief function will be to make known in their respective districts the existence of the Advisory Committee. Many students still arrive in this country and state that they were unaware of the existence of any Advisory Committee in India; in order that this source of difficulty may be removed, the larger Committee (of corresponding members) should include all persons likely to come to know of the intention of any student to proceed to England, and should not be limited in number.
- (II) The functions of these two committees would be distinct: the executive committee would work in close co-operation with the Secretary and would deal with technical matters as they arise; the members of the larger committee would be asked to refer students to the Secretary, on the lines laid down in Section

5 (c) of the letter of the Government of Bombay, no. 830, dated 9th March 1914.

With regard to the functions of the Secretaries, I have no suggestion to offer, as the admirable organisation and methods of working elaborated by them since their first appointment in 1909, have been found by experience entirely to meet the requirements of the case. But it is important that all the members of the committees should recognise that the Secretary is supplied with the most recent information about educational facilities in this country, rules for admission, etc., and therefore all students should be referred to him for advice before leaving India. Rules and regulations are constantly being changed, and advice given by gentlemen who have visited England some years before, has sometimes led students to assume the existence of conditions which have been entirely altered, and has exposed them to loss of time and money, for lack of information which the Secretary of the Advisory Committee could have given them, had he been consulted.

In regard to (ii) (b), I would invite attention to section 2 of the despatch of the Secretary of State, no. 5 Public (Students), dated 1st December 1916, together with section 5 of the attached Memorandum. When the Advisory Committee were first constituted, it was not contemplated that they should communicate with any institution in this country except the Central Bureau [see section 5 of the Resolution of the Government of India, Home Department (Education), Nos. 556-569, dated 1st July 1909], and at present any change in this practice is to be deprecated.

(iii) If this conference could publish a brief statement for the information of parents, setting forth its opinion as to the class of students likely to derive advantage from a course of study in England, much misunderstanding might be removed and much suffering obviated. There is a growing opinion in universities and colleges in this country that only those students who have graduated before leaving India, or have been educated from childhood in England, can really profit by continuing their education here. This opinion is in harmony with the practice of most countries whose students go abroad for purpose of study.

(iv) Finally I would venture to suggest that Professor F. M. Cheshire (of the Morris College, Nagpur) be invited to join the conference as representative of the Central Bureau in London. His long experience of the life of Indian students in England, and of the ways in which the Advisory Committees in India may help in removing their difficulties, would, I feel sure, be of great assistance in the deliberations of the conference.

(Enclosure no. 5.)

MEMORANDUM DEALING WITH MATTERS RELATING TO THE INDIAN STUDENTS DEPARTMENT (PARAGRAPHS 1-8).

The Despatch from the Government of India dated the 19th May 1916 (no. 2, Department of Education) deals with several questions raised during the last few years in connection with the Students Department. It may be convenient to consider each point in detail, and to take up at the same time certain outstanding questions in regard to the selection and training of Technical Scholars, which have for some time been awaiting settlement, and to which the Despatch does not refer.

2. The first two paragraphs are a reply to Lord Crewe's Despatch of the 2nd May 1913 (Public, Student, of no. 6) urging that steps should be taken to strengthen and develop the Advisory Committees in India. In the interval there has been a good deal of improvement in the work of some of these Committees. The Government of India referred the question to the local Governments, and many of the suggestions made by those Governments

seem to be well worth consideration. The only recommendation of the Government of India on this point in their Despatch is "that the Secretary for Indian Students should be authorised to correspond direct with the secretaries of these committees on the subject of the supply of calendars and prospectuses of institutions in Great Britain." But the Indian Education Department will not be unaware that the Secretary for Indian Students has from the first been authorised to correspond direct with the Secretaries of the Committee on this point, has been for some years past in the habit of furnishing each year to the Committees the calendars and prospectuses of every educational institution in Great Britain which is frequented by Indian Students, and is always ready to supply any additional papers which are asked for in individual cases.

3. The work of the Committees appears to be steadily increasing in value, and on their efficiency the future of the Student problem largely depends. If these Committees, held by capable and sympathetic Secretaries, can gradually get Indian Students and their parents to realise what education in Great Britain means, the risks and expenses entailed, the preparation needed, the meaning of the testimonials which are asked for and the tests which are imposed, much may be done in time to eliminate the failures, and to assure the success of those to come. For it is the failures—the men who come over without adequate means, or character or education, and who not infrequently get into difficulties and go home discontented—who create prejudice against whole class of Indian Students in this country. If it is worth while to maintain any kind of Students' Department to try to prevent failures of this nature, the work of the Indian Advisory Committees is worth encouraging, and some of the local Governments have made useful suggestions for improving it. The Bombay Government is adding several Heads of Colleges and Schools as corresponding members to the Local Committee. It has appointed Professor G. Anderson of Elphinstone College as an additional Secretary to Professor Dastur, who is already working very well. And it is doing all it can to enlist the help of members of the Committee on lines which have been from time to time suggested by the India Office. The Bengal Government very practically suggests that small working Committees, containing one or two representatives of the Students, might take the place of unmanageable Committees which rarely meet; that a conference, possibly a yearly conference, should be held in India, at which the Secretaries of the different Committees could compare notes and learn from each other; and that the Secretaries should be men conversant both with Indian and with English conditions, and should be allowed travelling expenses for visiting England if the need arose. The Government of the United Provinces supports the suggestion for a conference. The Government of the Punjab suggested that the local Secretaries should be allowed to make tours in his Province, and to interest the Headmasters of High Schools in the Committee's work. On the other hand, the Government of the Central Provinces, where the Committee is not among the strongest, finds no scope for the proposed extension of its work. Several of these points are important, especially those raised by the Government of Bengal; and there seem to be strong grounds for recommending that a conference of Secretaries, or, better still, of two or three representatives of each Committee, should be held without undue delay. The correspondence of the Secretary for Indian students with Local Secretaries in India clearly indicates that the need of such a conference is felt by some of those most interested in the work. While no absolute uniformity of action among the Committees is needed or desired, many difficulties are common to them all on which the views of the more experienced members would be of great assistance to those who had less experience to guide them. No one acquainted with the many difficulties which arise, or with the correspondence which passes between the Local Secretaries and the Secretary for Indian Students, could doubt that there is ample material for such a conference to discuss. And there are several men serving on the Committees—men like Professor Dastur and Professor Anderson of Bombay—Professor Anderson may be at the moment absent on special duty—Professor Jackson of Bankipore, Mr. Davies of Madras, Mr. Sorabji of Allahabad, and Mr. Cheshire of Nagpur, to

name a few only, who could greatly help to make such a conference a success and a real stimulus to the work of the Committees.

4. The subsidiary questions referred to in the rest of the Government of India's Despatch appear to be in part suggested by a recent report of a Sub-Committee of the Advisory Committee in London, which has now ceased to act. It should be remembered that nearly all the grievances alleged in that report, on which useful action could be taken, have already received and are receiving the close attention of the Students' Departments, and the points raised in it have nearly all been dealt with in Despatches from the Secretary of State or in reports issued by that Department. As regards paragraph 4 of the Despatch, every College at Oxford and Cambridge, with one exception has now promised to reserve vacancies for Indian Students; and while the numbers at those Universities are about 70 at Oxford and over 100 at Cambridge, there seems to be no ground for fearing unnecessary restrictions there. What is necessary for Indian Students seeking admission at these Universities is that they should comply with the regulations of the Colleges which they wish to join, should have a certain standard both of means and of education, and should furnish in good time, and in a reliable form, the testimonials which applicants require. If these conditions are observed, there is no reason why any well qualified Indian Student should fail to obtain admission at Oxford or Cambridge to-day. The new regulations for the admission of Indians there, explained in the recent Despatch from the Secretary of State (Public, Students, no. 2, 1916), will, it is hoped, go some way to meet the wishes of Indians at those Universities, and will lessen the need for intervention on the part of the India Office.

5. Paragraph 5 seems to be founded on some misunderstanding of the practice here. The Secretary of State has recently intimated in the Despatch just referred to that he would regard it as undesirable for the Advisory Committees in India to correspond directly with the authorities at Oxford and Cambridge, instead of with the Students' Department at the India Office as hitherto. The present method, under which the Secretaries of the Local Committees forward applications for Oxford and Cambridge to the Secretary for Indian Students, with the fullest information and testimonials which they can obtain, has been built up with some care in the last four years. It has undoubtedly helped to secure a better quality of candidate for Oxford and Cambridge, men who are more likely to succeed there than some of those who previously applied. It has given satisfaction at the Universities. It is becoming better understood by the Students. And there appear to be no grounds for suggesting that the testimonials so forwarded are unintelligible, or that they fail to reach the proper quarter, or that Local Secretaries are too diffident to send freely to the Secretary for Indian Students, with whom they are in constant confidential correspondence information which they would supply more freely to authorities generally unknown to them at Oxford and Cambridge. Students not infrequently send in applications to more than one College or University at the same time; and the intervention of the Students' Department in such cases saves confusion, and may sometimes secure a vacancy which would otherwise be lost. It should be remembered that there are many educational institutions in Great Britain which attach importance to a voucher from the India Office, and that it is largely because testimonials from the Advisory Committees come through the India Office that some Colleges and institutions are willing to accept them. Experience has shown that difficulties and misunderstandings might arise if the Students' Department were not made the centre for correspondence of this kind, and if the India Office did not, for the present at any rate, continue to be the sole channel through which recommendations from the Advisory Committees are received.

6. The points raised in paragraph 6 of the Despatch have already received attention here. On the 23rd January 1914 Lord Crewe pointed out (Public, Students, no. 1, 1914) that vacancies for Indians at Oxford and Cambridge were now generally allotted in the spring. The majority of Cambridge Colleges have agreed to consider applications from Indian Students all together in

the month of May in each year; and, while individual Colleges may always insist on retaining their freedom, there are grounds for hoping that a similar system will come to be the practice at Oxford. There is, however, no prospect that Oxford and Cambridge Colleges will reserve vacancies beforehand for any scholar whom the Government of India may recommend, or waive their right to have full information about every candidate and to consider each application on its merits. In the Despatch just referred to, and again in another Despatch dated the 13th August 1915 (Public, Students, No. 7, 1915), Lord Crewe pointed out that this could not be expected at present.

7. As regards paragraph 7 of the Despatch, it may now be fairly said that no well-qualified Indian Student, who has had the preparation which life at an English University requires, and who is willing to accept the rules, customs and traditions of the institution which he joins, need fear unfriendliness on the part of other Students. In these matters the happiness and success of Indian Students depend almost entirely on themselves. But it is not every Student from India who is well fitted to succeed in any particular English University which he selects; and there are no doubt many cases in which young men in India would be wise before making their plans to consult with those who know English educational centres well, and who are able to judge where individual Students with different qualifications would be likely to do best. On that point the Advisory Committees in India and the Students' Department in this country could often give advice worth having. The question of guardianship has been fully explained in the reports and papers issued by the Students' Department. It is, as it has always been, a voluntary arrangement, under which the Advisers of the Department undertake, at the request of Indian parents, to render certain services, often valuable and onerous, services, to Indian Students in this country. Unless this is done with some care and system, and unless the guardian can control the Student's allowance and thus have some measure of authority over him, the arrangement is of little value. A merely nominal guardianship is worth nothing. Parents must decide for themselves whether they wish the guardianship to be nominal or real: but in the former case it is of little use to ask for the Department's help. At Oxford and Cambridge, where Mr. Burrows and Mr. Benians have now ceased to be official Advisers, though continuing to act as Secretaries to the new University bodies, the authorities will administer their own rules in regard to guardianship in future. It is not probable that the present arrangements will be largely changed, but the suggestion made in the Government of India's Despatch that the amount of caution money might be increased, is not being lost sight of. In London, Manchester, Glasgow and Edinburgh the Local Advisers of the Department will continue to act as guardians, as they have done hitherto, but only when Indian parents desire it. When it is possible to delegate their task to private persons, to place lads with English tutors or coaches who will undertake such personal supervision as is needed, the Advisers are naturally glad to do so, and they have done so in several cases with the assent of Indian parents. But it must be remembered; first, that private persons able and willing to undertake this duty—that is to make themselves really responsible for the conduct and well-being of boys placed under their care—are by no means easy to find, and are apt, when found, to require a very substantial payment; and, secondly that it is sometimes the case that private persons are only willing to act in this capacity because they know that the Department is behind them and will give them the guarantees which they require. The Despatch of the 5th October 1911 (No. 17 in the Education Department) referred to by the Government of India, dates from a time when the Students' Department had only begun to develop, and experience has now shown better what is practicable in this matter and what is not. It was suggested in 1911 that parents should apply "through the local committee in India to the Central committee in London for a guardian." But in a practice it was soon found that the Advisory Committee in London was not prepared to undertake the duty of guardianship, and this task inevitably devolved upon Mr. Arnold, the only member of that Committee who was willing and able to discharge

33/ In the years which followed a large number of Indian parents applied to Mr. Arnold personally to act as guardian to their boys, and it may reasonably be assumed that they applied to him, partly because he was an India Office official familiar with educational conditions in this country, and partly because he undertook the duty without pay. Whenever Mr. Arnold could delegate this work to others with the assent of the parents concerned, he was very ready to do so; but it was only in rare cases that this could be done. In 1913 the number of students placed by their parents under Mr. Arnold's care was found to be so large that he could not cope with the work, and other Local Advisers were appointed to undertake the duty at Oxford, Cambridge, Manchester, Edinburgh and Glasgow, the educational centres most frequented by Indian Students in this country. These Local Advisers were selected because they appeared to be specially qualified by position and experience to be of use to Indian Students at those centres. To take two examples, Mr. Benians was selected on the recommendation of the authorities at Cambridge, because as a resident Fellow and Tutor, who had visited Student centres in India, he seemed specially well suited to secure facilities for Indian Students at Cambridge; and Mr. Bamford at Glasgow was nominated by that University because he was an experienced teacher of engineering, and because the great majority of Indian Students at Glasgow were students of that subject who needed some influence with local employers to secure facilities for practical training in engineering works. The fact that the Advisers or guardians at Glasgow and Manchester are representatives of the India Office has not been without value in enabling them to secure special facilities of this kind for Students placed under their care. When these Local Advisers were appointed, the Secretary of State decided that for the service of guardianship a charge of 1 per cent. on the allowance administered by the guardian should be paid. But even that small charge produced some criticism; and it is difficult to believe that parents who object to pay 1 per cent., that is 2/ or 3/ a year, for the service of guardianship, would be willing to pay the substantial charges which private persons doing the same work have frequently required. There is every reason to think that the difficult duty of guardianship has been admirably discharged by the Local Advisers, and letters received from many Indian parents have confirmed this view. It would not be possible for the Students' Department to find in many cases private persons able to discharge the duty so well. But there is no reason, so far as the Department is concerned, why parents should not select for themselves any guardians they prefer.

8. Among the enclosures to the Government of India's Despatch is a Resolution passed apparently at a meeting of the Indian National Congress held at Bombay in December 1915, which speaks of "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." No grounds are given for these sweeping statements and experience in this country seems to show that there is little foundation for them. It is not a fact that there is growing discontent among Indian Students in the United Kingdom, or an increasing tendency to treat them unfairly; indeed, the reverse may in each case be said to be true. But it is a fact that there has been occasionally some rather hasty and ill-informed agitation against the efforts made by the India Office to help Indian Students in this country. That agitation, which on each occasion generally proceeded from the same group of students, was never, it seems, taken very seriously by a large number of students, and should not be taken too seriously now. It has perceptibly diminished in Great Britain in the light of fuller knowledge and of common sense. It is not impossible that the Resolution passed at the Congress proceeds from the same source. The Indian Education Department will, no doubt, examine in detail all allegations of grievances made, and will know what value to attach to charges which are unsupported by any evidence of fact.

(Enclosure no. 6.)

No. 348-Edl. Mis., dated Fort St. George, the 30th March 1916.

From—The Hon'ble Divan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR, AVL, C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of Madras,

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

With reference to your letter no. 1810, dated the 17th November 1915, inviting attention to certain paragraphs in the report of a sub-committee of the London advisory committee for Indian students, I am directed to forward a copy of a letter from the Registrar of the University of Madras, no. 1448, dated the 23rd February 1916, on the subject.

Copy of letter no. 1448, dated the 23rd February 1916, from the Registrar, University of Madras.

With reference to G. O. no. 1346, Educational Mis., dated 8th December 1915, forwarding a letter from the Government of India and a copy of the Report of a Sub-Committee of the London Advisory Committee for Indian students, I have the honour to state that the Syndicate is desirous of making representations on the subject of the admission of Indian students to University courses at Oxford and Cambridge, with regard to which I am directed to make the following statement.

It may not be clearly understood by the authorities of those Universities that, in the University of Madras, a student after Matriculation undergoes a course in an affiliated college for two years before appearing for the Intermediate Examination in Arts. For this examination he is not allowed to appear unless he is able to produce certificates from the head of his college that for each of the two years of the course he has attended at least three-fourths of the working days, that his conduct and progress has been satisfactory and that he has completed the course prescribed in each subject selected, and in the case of Experimental Sciences, that he has attended the courses of practical instruction in those subjects. The courses and syllabuses for this examination will be found in Volume I of the University Calendar, Regulations 179 to 188. Reprints of the Regulations for the Arts Degrees of the Madras University are forwarded herewith for reference.

It will be observed that the Intermediate Examination in Arts consists of three parts:—

Part I.—English Language and Literature.

Part II.—Composition in a Vernacular or translation into English from a Classical or Foreign Language.

Part III.—one of the following optional groups:—

- (1) Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, (2) Natural Science, Physics and Chemistry, (3) any three of (a) Indian History, (b) Modern History, (c) Logic, (d) a Classical Language, (e) a second Classical Language or a foreign or an Indian Language.

The following statement shows the number of candidates for this Examination registered, examined and passed for the preceding five years, the percentage of passes in each year and the average age of the candidate at the time of applying:—

	No. of candidates registered	No. of candidates examined	No. of candidates passed	Percentage of passes	Average age of candidates
1910-11	1,453	1,427	592	41.4	21.9
1911-12	1,514	1,575	686	43.5	21.5
1912-13	2,482	2,427	812	33.4	21.6
1913-14	3,100	2,969	1,159	39.0	31.8
1914-15	3,869	3,749	1,030	27.5	20.0

37

It will be observed that the courses of study are much in advance of school curricula and that the candidates at the Examination are mature students well above the age of school boys: further, that the students who undergo the courses are required to show satisfactory performance before being admitted to the Examination, at which it may be assumed, from the average percentage of passes, none but properly prepared and intelligent students are allowed to pass.

After passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts, a student may elect to enter upon either (1) a two years' course for a Pass Degree which consists of, in equal proportions, English and an optional subject, either Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Natural Science, Mental and Moral Science, History and Economics, or a language with a related subject; or (2) a three Years' course for an Honours Degree, consisting of a Preliminary Examination in English and a Final Examination in one of the Optional subjects similar to those for a Pass Degree, but including two Languages (instead of one language and related subject) and also English, Sanskrit and Arabic as additional branches of study. For the Pass Degree a candidate is allowed an unlimited number of appearances, but after his first failure he is required to undergo an additional course of one year before again appearing. For the Honours Degree a candidate can appear only once, but he may defer such appearance until the fourth year after passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

Such being the Arts courses of this University, the Syndicate requests the favourable consideration of the authorities of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge to the following proposals for the alteration of the rules relating to the admission of Indian students to their University courses.

OXFORD.

There appears to be a discrepancy in the rules relating to Indian Junior students as set forth in an extract from Stat. Titt. II. Section VIII, on Colonial and Indian Universities, clause 4 (b), which is reproduced in Volume II of the Calendar of this University in the following form:—

"Any member of an Indian University so admitted who shall have passed the examination at that University for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science, may be admitted to the status and privileges of an Indian Junior Student,"

when read in connection with the letter, dated 20th August 1903, from the Assistant Registrar, University of Oxford, in which he states that the conditions for a Junior Student are—

"(1) that he has pursued at his University a course of study prescribed by it and extending over two years;

(2) that he has passed all the examination incident to the course," and with enclosure A to the above letter which gives the following:—

"Form of Certificate for candidate who desires to become a Colonial or Indian Junior Student."

I certify that.....of.....has pursued at that University a course of study prescribed by it and extending over two full years, and has passed all the examinations incident to that course.

Signed....."

From the statute it would appear that an Indian Junior Student must have passed a Degree Examination at an Indian University but from the Assistant Registrar's letter a qualification of having undergone the two years' Intermediate course and having passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts would seem sufficient. The Syndicate considers that this apparent discrepancy should be removed.

I am directed, also, to suggest for the favourable consideration of the authorities of Oxford University that students of this University proceeding

38

thither should be classed in two groups:—the first consisting of those who have passed the B. A. (Honours) Degree Examination of this University in the first or second class, and the second consisting of students who have passed the B. A. (Honours) Degree Examination in the third class, all other graduates in Arts, and all students who have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts. The first group should be regarded, as is the case at present, as Indian Senior students at Oxford. The second group should be given the status of Indian Junior students. The whole of the second group would come within the definition of an Indian Junior student given by the Assistant Registrar, Oxford University, in his letter above referred to, and the Syndicate hopes that the authorities at Oxford will have no difficulty in agreeing to the above classification. If, however, such difficulty is found to exist, it may perhaps be removed by restricting the status of an Indian Junior student to those who have graduated in this University or have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts in the first class.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Registrar of the University of Cambridge, in a letter dated 8th December 1915, stated that the Council of the Senate wished to propose a Grace with conditions for the affiliation of Madras students in Cambridge which differ somewhat from the present conditions, and forwarded a copy of the proposal which reads as follows:—

("For the Council of the Senate.")

That any matriculated student of the University of Madras be entitled to be admitted to the privileges of Affiliation provided (1) that he has, in accordance with the regulations of that University, studied for not less than two years at one or more Institutions affiliated as first-grade colleges for the education of adult students, and (2) that he has in the Matriculation Examination or in some higher examination of the University of Madras satisfied the examiners in Greek, Latin, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, or Pali and (3) that he has passed in the first class in the Intermediate Examination in Arts, or has passed the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in Honours."

The first objection which the Syndicate take to these proposals is the distinction which has been previously made and apparently is to be continued, probably by a misapprehension, between first-grade and second-grade colleges affiliated to this University. Both first grade and second grade colleges present candidates for the Intermediate Examination in Arts, though the former alone prepare candidates for the Degree Examination. Though a pass in the first class in the Intermediate Examination is to be accepted as hitherto as a qualification for admission to the privileges of affiliation at Cambridge, that University still seems to require that the preceding course of study should have been undergone in a first-grade and not in a second-grade college.

Apart from the question of the recognition of a pass in the Intermediate Examination in Arts which, as in the case of Oxford University, the Syndicate would urge upon the acceptance of the authorities of Cambridge University without distinction of class as a sufficient qualification for admission to the privileges of affiliation, it would seem that, in the proposals of the Council of the Senate at Cambridge, the existence of the Degree Examination (Pass) in this University has been overlooked. I am to suggest that a graduate of this University, even though he may not have taken Honours, should be considered as much entitled to concessions as any undergraduate, even though the latter may have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts with credit.

The view of the Syndicate is that: as far as possible, the conditions under which affiliation of the privileges are granted at Cambridge should approximate to those obtaining at Oxford. I am directed to suggest that the same grouping of Indian students should be accepted in both Universities. As there are no

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senior' and 'junior' students at Cambridge, it appears necessary to specify the privileges which, the Syndicate considers, may reasonably be granted to students of the two groups above referred to. The first group corresponding to 'Senior' students at Oxford should be exempted from all parts of the Previous Examination and should be allowed three terms or one year's residence from the nine terms or three years' residence required of ordinary students. The second group corresponding to the Indian Junior student at Oxford should be exempted from all parts of the Previous Examination, but should not be allowed any period of residence. Students of the second group should of course be permitted to proceed direct to the Tripos Examinations.

Further I am desired to make special representations upon the requirement of the authorities of Cambridge University that a student, before being admitted, to affiliation privileges, must have passed in a Classical language in one of the qualifying examinations of this University. The syndicate would urge that, in view of the conditions obtaining in India, the Examinations of this University should be accepted quite irrespective of any such stipulation. It should be remembered that every Indian student in this country is required not only to qualify himself in some Indian language but to add to the course of any Ordinary University a comprehensive and exact knowledge of what to him is a foreign language, namely, English. If, however, the authorities at Cambridge are unable to waive the above stipulation, the Syndicate suggests that Indian students should be allowed, as an alternative, to satisfy the condition by passing the Previous Examination or the Cambridge Senior Local Examination (which under certain conditions is accepted as equivalent to the Previous Examination) in a Classical language alone, taking Latin or any of the accepted equivalents. It is presumed that in any event a pass in the Intermediate Examination in Arts of this University including a Classical language under Part II will be considered sufficient compliance with the above condition for affiliation.

The Registrar of the University of Cambridge is being addressed direct with reference to the proposed alterations in the conditions of affiliation, and a copy of my letter to him is enclosed for reference. I am to suggest that, in any action which the Government may think fit to take upon this communication, an opportunity will be made of supporting the proposals of the Syndicate with reference to the affiliation rules for Indian students at the University to Cambridge.

Copy of letter from the Registrar, University of Madras, to the Registrar of the University of Cambridge, Cambridge, no. nil, dated nil.

With reference to your letter, dated 8th December 1915, forwarding a copy of the proposal of the Council of the Senate of your University, as to the conditions of the affiliation of the Madras University, I have the honour by direction of the Syndicate to make the following representations to your Council on this matter.

2. It is observed that a distinction is made between the first-grade and the second-grade colleges affiliated to this University. This distinction which is of long standing probably originated in some misunderstanding. Both first-grade and second-grade colleges in this University equally present candidates for the Intermediate Examination in Arts, though the former alone prepare candidates for the Degree Examinations. Possibly it may have been inferred that candidates for the Honours Degree in this University may proceed to their final examination as at Cambridge without being required to pass the Intermediate Examination. But this is not the case. I have therefore to request that all distinction of college be removed from any rules which may be framed in connection with the affiliation of this University to that of Cambridge.

3. The University of Cambridge recognised a pass in the old First-in-Arts Examination of this University only if obtained in the first class and in recent years has continued recognition to a pass in the Intermediate Examination in Arts (which succeeded the former examination) only on the same condition. I

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have to request that a pass in the Intermediate Examination in Arts may be recognised irrespective of any class.

The regulations of this University require that, after Matriculation students shall undergo a course in an affiliated college for two years before appearing for the Intermediate Examination. No student can be a candidate in the Examination unless he is able to produce certificates from the Head of his college that for each of the two years of the course he has attended at least three-fourths of the working days, that his conduct and progress have been satisfactory and that he had completed the course prescribed in each subject selected, and, in the case of the Experimental Sciences, that he has attended the courses of practical instruction in those subjects. The courses and syllabuses for this Examination are published in Volume I of the University Calendar as Regulations 179 to 188. Reprints of the Regulations for the Arts Degrees of this University are forwarded herewith for reference.

The following statement shows the numbers of candidates for the Intermediate Examination in Arts registered, examined and passed for the preceding five years, the percentages of passes in each year and the average age of the candidates at the time of applying:—

		No. of candidates registered.	No. of candidates examined.	No. of candidates passed.	Percentage of passes.	Average age of candidates.
1910-11	...	1,453	1,427	592	41'4	21'9
1911-12	...	1,614	1,575	686	43'5	21'5
1912-13	...	2,482	2,427	812	33'4	21'6
1913-14	...	3,100	2,969	1,159	39'0	21'8
1914-15	...	3,869	3,749	1,030	27'5	20'0

It will be observed that the courses of study are much in advance of school curricula and that the candidates at the Examination are mature students well above the age of school boys; further that the students who undergo the course are required to show satisfactory performance before being admitted to the Examination, at which it may be assumed, from the average percentage of passes, none but properly prepared and intelligent students are allowed to pass. The syndicate therefore requests the favourable consideration of your Council to the suggestion made above that a pass in the Intermediate Examination may be accepted without any reference to class.

4. I am desired also to make a special representation upon the requirement of the authorities of your University that a student, before being admitted to affiliation privileges, must have passed in a classical language in one of the qualifying examinations of this University. The Syndicate would urge that, in view of the conditions obtaining in India, the examinations of this University should be accepted quite irrespective of any such stipulation. It should be remembered that every Indian student in this country is required not only to qualify himself in some Indian language but to add to the course of any ordinary University a comprehensive and exact knowledge of what to him is a foreign language, namely English. If, however, the authorities of your University are unable to waive the above stipulation, the Syndicate suggests that Indian students should be allowed, as an alternative, to satisfy the condition by passing the previous Examination or the Cambridge Senior Local Examination (which under certain conditions is accepted as equivalent to the Previous Examination) in a Classical language alone, taking Latin or any of the accepted equivalents. It is presumed that in any event a pass in the Intermediate Examination in Arts of this University including a Classical language under Part II will be considered sufficient compliance with the above conditions for affiliation.

5. Apart from the question of the recognition of a pass in the Intermediate Examination in Arts as a sufficient qualification for admission of students of this

University to the privileges of affiliation, it would appear from the proposals of your Council that the existence of the B. A. Degree Examination (pass) in this University has been overlooked and recognition has been limited to the cases of students who have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts in the first class or the B. A. (Honours) Degree Examination. It will be seen from the regulations that any student who passes the Intermediate Examination has the option of proceeding to the B. A. Degree Examination after two years' course and to the B. A. (Honours) Degree Examination after three years' course, the subjects for each of these examinations being similar, though the courses for the latter are more advanced. I am to suggest that a graduate of this University, even though he may not have taken Honours, should be considered as much entitled to concessions as any under-graduate, even though the latter may have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts with credit.

6. With reference to the whole question of the privileges which affiliation with the University of Cambridge may confer upon students of this University, I have to suggest for favourable consideration that these students may be divided into groups according to their previous performance in this University; viz., group (i) (corresponding to Senior Students at Oxford) consisting of those who have passed the B. A. (Honours) Degree Examination of this University in the first or second class; and group (ii) corresponding similarly to Junior students at Oxford (consisting of students) who have passed the B. A. (Honours) Degree Examination in third class all other graduates in Arts and all students who have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts; that students of the first group should be exempted from all parts of the Previous Examination and should be allowed three terms or one year's residence from the nine terms or three years' residence required of ordinary students, and that students of the second group should be exempted from all parts of the Previous Examination but should not be allowed any period of residence. Students of the second group should of course be permitted to proceed direct to the Tripos Examinations. These privileges are similar to those granted by the University of Oxford and it is hoped that they will find acceptance with the authorities of the University of Cambridge.

Enclosure no. 7.

No. 585, dated Allahabad, the 31st March 1916.

From—The HONOURABLE MR. S. P. O'DONNELL, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government in the United Provinces.

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

I am directed to refer to the Honourable Mr. Sharp's letter no. 1812 (Education), dated the 17th November 1915, enclosing a copy of the report of a sub-committee of the London Advisory Committee for Indian Students on difficulties experienced by Indian students in the United Kingdom. As requested in that letter the matter was brought to the notice of the University of Allahabad for such action as that body might think fit to take.

2. I am now to forward, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of the report of the advisory Sub-committee appointed by the Syndicate of the Allahabad University. This report has been accepted by the Syndicate. A copy of the statement showing the number of candidates and passes at the Matriculation and Intermediate standards during the year 1913-14-15 is enclosed.

3. The special attention of the University was invited to paragraph 3 of Mr. Sharp's letter. Nevertheless, as will be observed, the report does not touch on the question of the general attainment of the students of the Allahabad University.

Copy of the report of the Sub-committee.

The Sub-committee met on the 22nd. The following members were present:—

- (1) The Honourable the Vice-Chancellor.
- (2) The Honourable Mr. C. F. de la Fosse (Convener).
- (3) Dr. E. G. Hill.

1. Should the standard for admission to the Inns of Court in Great Britain be the Intermediate Examination of the Allahabad University?

The Sub-committee would point out that, as a rule, students who go to Great Britain to study Law do so to escape the severer test imposed by the Allahabad University. The better men remain in India and read for the LL. B. degree. No purpose is to be served by encouraging men to study Law in Great Britain in order to qualify for Munisifships. It is better that such men should study for the LL. B. degree of the Allahabad University.

Seeing that no student of the Allahabad University is admitted to the LL. B. Examination unless he has previously graduated and that the High Court has made the same condition in the case of those admitted to its pleadership examination it does not seem advisable that the Inns of Court of Great Britain should be asked to accept a lower standard for admission there. The argument put forward for lowering the standard in Great Britain, namely, that Indian Barristers are at a serious disadvantage in the matter of age as compared with Lawyers who have studied in India, has very little weight, seeing that a Lawyer trained in India must have graduated before entering upon his legal studies and that the age limit is 30 years for admission to the Subordinate Judicial Service. For a higher post there is no limit of age for admission.

For the above reasons the Sub-committee does not recommend the lowering of the standard of admission in Great Britain to the Intermediate Standard.

2. Should the criterion of having passed the Intermediate Examination of the Allahabad University exempt a student in Great Britain from Responsions or the Previous?

The Intermediate Examination should in the Sub-Committee's opinion be accepted without restriction as to subjects or division in which the candidate has passed. The courses for the Intermediate are generally of a higher standard than those for Responsions or the Previous in such subjects as are common to all three examinations, e.g., Science, Mathematics and a Classical Language; and

the standard attained in general education is certainly not lower than that required for Responsions or for the Previous. This will be apparent from a study of the following :—

Chapter XIV of the University Regulations.

Sections 5, 6 and 7 (*vide* Allah abad University Calendar).

The Prospectus of Examinations of the Allahabad University for 1915-16.

Statement showing the number of candidates and passes in different Divisions at the Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations of 1913-14-15.

Matriculation Examination.						
Year.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.			Total passed.	Percentage of passes.
		I	II	III		
1913 ...	3,726	23	470	882	1,375	37
1914 ...	3,904	24	597	1,030	1,651	43
1915 ...	4,525	13	503	1,111	1,627	36
Intermediate Examination.						
1913 ...	*1,761	28	262	577	867	50
1914 ...	*1,906	24	230	591	845	44
1915 ...	*2,150	5	223	756	984	45

Enclosure no. 8.

No. 354, dated Lahore, the 22nd December 1916.

From—The HON'BLE MR. J. C. GODLEY, M.A., C.S.I., Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab, Home (Education) Department,

To—The HON'BLE SIR EDWARD MACLAGAN, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.

With reference to Mr. Sharp's letter no. 1813, dated the 17th November, 1915, forwarding the Report of a Sub-Committee of the London Advisory Committee for Indian students on difficulties experienced by Indian students in the United Kingdom, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of paragraph 12 of the Proceedings of the Syndicate of the Punjab University, dated the 7th April, 1916, together with a copy of the report mentioned therein.

Copy of paragraph 12 of the Proceedings of the Syndicate of the Punjab University, dated the 7th April 1916.

12. Read the report of a Sub-Committee (*Vide* Appendix I) appointed by the Syndicate to consider a letter from Government on difficulties experienced by Indian students in the United Kingdom. The report was accepted.

APPENDIX.

Report of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Syndicate to consider a letter from Government on difficulties experienced by Indian students in the United Kingdom.

A meeting was held in the Senate Hall, Lahore, on Thursday, the 2nd March, 1916, at 6.30 P.M.

MEMBERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shadi Lal, R.B., M.A., B.C.L., Bar-at-Law, (in the Chair).

Lala Sain Das, M.A., B. Sc.

Fazl-i-Hussain, Esquire, M.A., Bar-at-Law.

A.C. Woolner, Esquire, M.A., Registrar.

1. The point referred to the University in this correspondence was whether the Intermediate Examination should exempt Indian students from passing Responsions and the Previous Examination of Oxford and Cambridge, respectively. The Under-Secretary of State for India had expressed the opinion that if these two Universities were convinced that the Indian Intermediate Examination ought generally to be regarded as equivalent to Responsions and the Previous Examination, it would no doubt carry great weight with the Council of Legal Education and the Inns of Court.

2. The Sub-Committee considered also a communication from the Registrar of the University of Cambridge, suggesting that the Council of the Senate might be willing to propose conditions involving less than the full degree, provided that the student had studied for not less than two years in a first grade College.

3. The Sub-Committee was of the opinion that the Intermediate standard of this University could be fairly regarded as equivalent to Responsions and the Previous Examination. The view was adopted that in any one subject a Third Class in the Previous Examination did not connote more than a First Division in the Punjab Matriculation; although a First Class might mean a degree of efficiency not ordinarily attained at the Intermediate stage. Students taking Mathematics in the Intermediate were much further advanced in that subject

submitted that that is the number given by
the Govt. of India to the circular addressed to the
Govt. among others, and included in the first
no. 1809-1813 mentioned in item 4

26.6.17
PM
26/6/17

Despd
26.6.17

To, *My dear friends*
HL
 26/11
 The Secy., Madras Students' Advisory Committee with papers 1-8 mentioned in the margin of the Ch. letter & Co. of letter from the Govt. of Madras.
 1810.D. 17. 11. 15.

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Enclosure with 11 except 4
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AGAIN G.O. No. 191 . DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURE TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

LETTERS OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
IN ORIGINAL.

N.B.—
 A = Copy in full.
 B = Not to be copied.
 P = Copy abstract only.
 Q = Copy heading only.