

Government of Madras

HOME DEPARTMENT (EDUCATION)

G.O. No. 971, 23rd July 1918

Students' Advisory Committee

Communicating to the Madras Students' Advisory Committee letter from the Government of India forwarding the report of the conference held at Simla in July 1917 of the provincial secretaries to the advisory committees for Indian students proceeding to the United Kingdom.

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Communicating to the Madras Students' Advisory Committee letter from the Government of India forwarding the report of the conference held at Simla in July 1917 of the provincial secretaries to the advisory committees for Indian students proceeding to the United Kingdom.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter—from the Hon'ble Sir E. D. MACLAGAN, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education (Education).

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

Dated—Simla, the 11th February 1918.

No.—95.

I am directed to forward for information a copy of the report of the conference held at Simla in July last of provincial secretaries to the advisory committees for Indian students proceeding to the United Kingdom.

2. The Government of India approve generally the recommendations of the conference. They desire, however, to offer the following comments and suggestions in regard to certain of the recommendations.

3. *Organisation*.—The Government of India approve generally the recommendations put forward in paragraph 2 of the report. They consider it essential for the purpose both of relieving the Secretary of an excessive burden of work and responsibility and also of enlisting the services of persons experienced and interested in the welfare of Indian students, that a small committee of educational experts, using this term in the manner adopted by the conference, be appointed at each provincial centre. They also feel, and in a measure even greater than the conference, the doubt expressed on the need of the general committee which exists in some provinces; but as such committees may be useful in certain provinces, local Governments are at liberty to appoint or retain such committees if they seem desirable. On the other hand, there can be no doubt of the useful purpose served by the "corresponding members" in such an organisation by bringing to the notice of students in the outside districts the work and scope of the committees. Evidence, however, tends to prove that the corresponding members should not form a separate committee, and the practical difficulties in the way of convening meetings of these members appear to be greater than any corresponding advantages which might be expected from such gatherings.

4. *Tenure of office*.—The Government of India commend the present practice in Bihar and Orissa under which members of the committee are appointed for a period of three years, and they further consider that a similar rule should regulate the tenure of the appointment of secretary, it being understood that in the case of both members and secretaries the incumbent should be eligible for reappointment for a period not exceeding three years. The Government of India concur in the recommendation of the conference for the utilisation of the services of young Indians who have recently returned from Europe. It is felt that such persons might prove very useful members of a committee, and especially those who have taken some part in the organisation in England and are recommended by the Adviser to Indian students.

5. *Conduct of business.*—The conference recommended that the methods of conducting business and keeping the necessary records be left to each Secretary and his committee. While acquiescing in this view, the Government of India feel that it cannot be too often impressed on the secretaries if the value of their work is to be improved, that closer attention should be paid to businesslike methods in its conduct and that, as far as possible, definite hours and places for interviews should be duly published. Such a practice would not prevent secretaries from making special arrangements to suit the convenience of students. The Government of India agree with the opinion expressed by the conference that the question of touring by the secretaries is one for settlement in each case between the secretary, his committee and the local Government concerned.

6. *Interchange of ideas.*—The Government of India cordially approve the recommendation that there should be a more frequent interchange of ideas and information between secretaries than there has been in the past. They would also be glad if arrangements could be made for the supply by secretaries of copies of their reports, bulletins, etc., to the Bureau of Education and to each other.

With reference to the concluding sentence of paragraph 5 of the report, I am directed to forward for transmission to the secretary to the provincial committee, a copy of the statement showing the occupations of State scholars after their return to India.

7. *Submission of applications to England.*—The Government of India would deprecate any hard and fast rule regarding the channel of correspondence between the provincial advisory committees and the educational authorities in the United Kingdom. Ordinarily, such correspondence should be conducted through the India Office, but for the various reasons it may be found desirable in certain cases for committees to make a direct communication to an educational institution in the United Kingdom. In such cases the secretary and the committee concerned may be permitted the option of deviating from the more customary procedure, but in all such instances a copy of the correspondence should be forwarded to the India Office. The Government of India desire to take this opportunity of emphasising the importance of assisting the new organisations established at Oxford and Cambridge in connexion with the admission of Indian students by a prompt submission of all available information which is likely to be of value. For the furtherance of this object it is also suggested that members of committees and secretaries whenever they happen to be in England should take the opportunity of making the acquaintance of those who are in charge of the work in the United Kingdom.

8. *Powers of certification.*—The Government of India consider that the suggestions made under this head are suitable.

9. *Oxford and Cambridge applications.*—The Government of India are addressing the Secretary of State regarding the points raised by the conference and the suggestions made in paragraph 8 of the report. On receipt of the reply a further communication on the subject will be addressed to local Governments.

10. *Passports.*—As local Governments are aware the system of granting certificates of identity has recently been abolished. But the Government of India commend to their attention the suggestion that, in order to assist the committees, political agents and district magistrates should be invited to inform the secretary concerned when they grant passports to students.

11. *Information regarding Japan and the United States.*—The Government of India are prepared to accept the conclusions arrived at by the conference. If Professor Coyajee is able to carry out his intention of compiling a handbook on the subject he will have performed a great service to Indian students. It will then become the duty of Government to keep the handbook up-to-date as far as possible. The Government of India desire to suggest that other secretaries should afford Professor Coyajee all possible assistance in the compilation of the handbook. In the meantime they will themselves approach the Young Men's Christian Association and the authorities in America mentioned in paragraph 10 of the report with a view to securing useful information and advice.

12. *Students' allowances and their transmission.*—The Government of India desire to draw special attention to the importance of these matters. They also propose to suggest to the Secretary of State that Doctor Arnold be invited to write a short paper dealing with war conditions in England so far as they react on students who have come from abroad.

13. *Publications.*—The Government of India are strongly in favour of providing the best possible handbook of information for Indian students. They fear, however, that the publication of such a book in India would be a matter of great difficulty. They consider that the best course would be to invite the National Indian Association to issue a revised and up-to-date edition of its handbook and to undertake the supply of correction slips from time to time. The Government of India propose to lay this suggestion before the Secretary of State and at the same time to enquire to what extent Doctor Arnold would be prepared to supplement this information by pamphlets to be issued by the Indian Students' Department.

14. *Guardianship.*—The Government of India are bringing to the notice of Doctor Arnold the suggestions which the conference have made regarding the existing system of guardianship at educational centres in the United Kingdom, and, if necessary, will address a further communication to local Governments on the subject.

II

Memorandum No. 417 B-1, Home (Education), dated 20th March 1918.

The letter from the Government of India with its enclosures is forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for remarks, in consultation with the Secretary to the Madras Students' Advisory Committee.

2. A copy of the report of the conference with the statement relating to Government scholars is forwarded to the Secretary to the Madras Students' Advisory Committee.

3. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to suggest a distribution list for the 100 copies of the report of the conference that have been received from the Government of India.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction (with the Government of India letter and its enclosures).
Copy to the Secretary to the Madras Students' Advisory Committee.

III

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

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

Dated—Madras, the 10th May 1918.

No.—R.C. 2908.

With reference to your Memorandum No. 417 B-1, dated 20th March 1918, referring for remarks the report of the Conference of Provincial Secretaries to the Advisory Committees for Indian Students proceeding to the United Kingdom, I have the honour to submit herewith a copy of the remarks of the Secretary to the Madras Students' Advisory Committee dated 22nd April 1918 on the above reference and to state that I have no separate remarks to offer.

2. The distribution of the 96 copies as proposed in the Secretary's notes is recommended for favour of adoption.

3. The reminder dated 29th April 1918 received from Government is returned herewith.

ENCLOSURE

Notes and remarks on Memorandum from Government, Home (Education) Department, No. 417 B-1, dated 20th March 1918, by Arthur Davis, Esq., Secretary to the Madras Students' Advisory Committee.

I would suggest that some of the 100 copies referred to should be distributed as follows:—
Sixteen copies to the members of the Madras Students' Advisory Committee (excluding the Director of Public Instruction and Secretary).

Four copies to the Secretary of the Madras Students' Advisory Committee for office use.
 Fifty-seven copies to the Principal of each college affiliated to the University.
 Eleven copies to the Inspectors of schools of each district and Inspector of European Schools and the Director of Industries.
 One copy to the Secretary of the Y.M.C.A., Madras.
 One copy to the School of Arts.
 One copy to the Agricultural College, Coimbatore.
 One copy to the Registrar, Madras University.
 Three copies to the Mysore University—for distribution to the technical institutions in Bangalore, etc.
 One copy to the Secretary, Indian Officers' Association, Madras.

2. I shall of course put the report of the conference on the agenda for the consideration of my committee, which, however, does not hold its next meeting till the end of October 1918 and any remarks I now make should be taken as the expression of my personal opinion.

3. Taking the matters dealt with in the same order as the Government of India has done.

Organisation.—I venture to think that our Committee in Madras is already organised exactly on the lines contemplated as the best by the Conference and the Government of India. We do not call ourselves an "Executive" Committee or a "General" Committee, but the question of nomenclature is unimportant beside the fact that we exercise the right functions. Similarly we have no "corresponding members" but our method of advertising the Committee in every college and school is in practice an exact equivalent. The one possible improvement under this head that occurs to me is the addition of a few more "Educational experts" in the wide sense of this term adopted by the conference. We cannot of course have every industry and profession represented, but I should feel in a stronger position to advise many applicants for advice if I had behind me on my Committee at least one doctor and one engineer and some expert in technical matters. The Principals of the Medical and Engineering Colleges and the Director of Industries would be perhaps the obvious appointees.

4. *Tenure of office.*—As we already have our members appointed for three years at a time there is nothing to comment upon so far as the membership of the Committee is concerned. I do not however understand the Government of India's suggestion that a similar rule should regulate the tenure of the appointment of Secretary. This does not seem to be consistent with the fact that the allowance to the Secretary and his clerk have recently been placed upon a permanent pensionable basis (see G.O. No. 255, Financial, dated 8th May 1916 and G.O. No. 483, Financial, dated 24th August 1916). I hope Doctor Arnold will adopt the suggestion that he should give us information about all Madrasees returning to this Presidency so far as he is able to do so, with their qualifications. This list would be most useful to me when in giving advice I want to be in touch with those who have the most recent experience and might also be useful to Government and others when those recently returned students seek employment. It would also show how far our students benefited by their training abroad—a matter referred to again in paragraph 5 of the Conference Proceedings and in paragraph 15 below of these remarks.

5. *Conduct of business.*—My office hours for Madras Students' Advisory Committee business are the same as my hours at the Law College—viz., 10 to 5 on all working days: and I frequently see applicants during these hours without previous appointment. I am bound however of course to subordinate these interviews which are rarely of an urgent nature to lectures and other college work. Therefore I may sometimes arrange with an applicant who comes *without appointment* to see me at some later hour or date: and as far as possible I always try to make *precipitous* appointments: and very often these are arranged to take place in the early morning hours or on Saturdays or even Sundays at my own house. Letters are almost without exception—answered within 24 hours of receipt, and kept for each year in a very simple alphabetical arrangement on a single file. The names of applicants are kept in an alphabetical index with dates of letters and interviews and every piece of business is entered in a diary. By these means I find it possible at college within five minutes to refer to all the details of any case of any year. I have by now a fairly considerable library of prospectuses, pamphlets and calendars filling an almirah in my room at College, where they may be referred to by myself or any applicant. I never allow any of these to go out unless I have duplicates. I fail to see any object to be obtained by my touring.

6. *Interchange of ideas.*—I have always sent copies of proceedings and Secretary's report to the secretaries of other committees. In future I propose to send them to the Bureau of Education as well. I feel sure that the Bureau of Education could do very useful work as a central organisation in India and I shall refer to this matter again in paragraph 13 below.

7. *Submission of applications to England.*—The Government of India suggestions under this head seem to me quite sound. They might however have added that even when dealing with such organisations as those established at Oxford and Cambridge—which welcome direct communication, it is in practice far wiser to correspond through the India Office, as they can act as local agents ready to give prompt answers to many of the inquiries that may be made. Sometimes I have been able to use the influence of my own personal acquaintance with the authorities in obtaining admission for Indian students.

8. *Powers of certification.*—I do not think the certificates of our Committees can add much of value to the original certificates which students obtain from those professors and others who have personally known and taught them, and there is a danger that authorities in England might give them more weight than they deserve. But in forwarding such original certificates, I find it generally useful not only to authenticate them but also to explain the position of the signatories to the certificates, as I know that people in England are very often at a loss to appreciate the real value of Indian certificates. In the case of applicants for the Bar and even more for admission to the older Universities where a certain degree of sociability and capacity for adaptation to English surroundings is very necessary, I have been in the habit of adding my own personal impression as to the fitness of the applicant in this respect, carefully pointing out the character—generally very limited—of my own acquaintance with him. I deprecate the idea that we should have *powers of certification* if that implies *responsibilities*, as I do not think we are in a position to undertake them.

9. *Oxford and Cambridge applications.*—As there is to be a further communication on this subject from the Government of India, it seems unnecessary to make any remarks now.

10. *Passports.*—Following the recommendation of the Government of India, I venture to suggest that the Government should direct District Magistrates, the Commissioner of Police and any other passport issuing authority (a) to advise any student going to Great Britain (or elsewhere) to communicate with me, (b) to inform me of the fact that he has done so. In this way as long as the war lasts we make quite certain that no students leaves Madras without knowledge of this Committee. Personally I was not aware that the system of granting certificates of identity had been abolished. I do not think any order to that effect has been communicated to me. Will passports be necessary after the war is ended? I imagine not. If they are then done away with, I think the certificate of identity system will be really missed, for though it was not compulsory on students to obtain one, the certificate when used served two useful purposes (a) its primary purpose of identifying and authenticating the student, (b) a secondary one that it made him consider and think out his plans. I would suggest that some system of this kind should be reestablished and it might even be feasible to make the taking out of a certificate or passport permanently compulsory—as has been the case in Hyderabad, I believe, even before the war.

11. *Information regarding Japan and the United States.*—In my humble opinion the discussion on this matter—recorded in paragraph 10 of the conference report—was one of the most valuable fruits of the conference, and I would draw the most earnest attention of the Local Government to the subject. At present the Madras Committee advises students who think of going to the United Kingdom about educational and industrial facilities in that country. As I have pointed out in my recent Secretariat report for 1917-18, I am frequently consulted about facilities in other countries—especially Japan and the United States. I have however no official information to impart, and Mr. Mallet was quite correct in telling professor Dastur and Mr. Pandit in answer to their inquiries that the giving of such information was beyond the scope of our committees—as at present constituted. At the same time it was quite clear to us all that whatever the original purpose and present constitution of these committees might be, it was a natural—indeed inevitable unless we were artificially restricted—development that we should advise all Indian students going abroad. The difficulty indicated by Mr. Das that there is no Indian students' department anywhere but in Great Britain is a real one, for it is most important that we should have—at any rate in Japan and the United States where numbers of students go—local authorities to whom we might appeal for up-to-date information and advice and to keep in sympathetic touch with and help students. I venture to suggest however that this difficulty may be overcome by utilising the consulates in these countries. The handbook to be compiled by Professor Coyajee will doubtless be of great service, but a far more thorough and valuable one could be compiled by His Majesty's representatives on the spot at Tokio and New York. I did not make this suggestion at Simla as together with the other members of the conference I was then only conscious of a need with no very clear idea of how it could be met. If the Local Government feel that there is anything in my remarks I would urge that in co-operation with other Local Governments or through the Government of India they should take steps (a) that the extension of work of this committee should be officially authorised, (b) that to render this extension possible and efficient organisations on the spot—similar to the Indian Students' department in London—should be established in Japan and the United States—and anywhere else that from time to time might prove advisable—I have suggested that the consulates would be the most promising centres for such organisations, but there may well be other possible centres of which I know nothing.

12. *Students' allowances.*—This though an important matter does not seem to call for any special remarks from me now. It is always a matter of marvel for me how any educated parent can venture to send his son to England without making provision for his efficient guardianship. The difficulties in this matter are almost entirely ascribable to the lack of the most ordinary foresight and common sense on the part of parents and guardians in India—some of whom lack all English education.

13. *Publications.*—For an information—and advice—giving committee the first essential requirement is that the information it gives should be accurate and up-to-date and its advice based upon real experience. The most reliable source for bare information is of course to be found in the calendars and prospectuses of institutions, but the contents of these calendars, etc., require to be analysed digested and compared and the work must be done by an expert. A student comes to me for instance asking about the study of agriculture. If I have a sufficient acquaintance with all my calendars—its own light task—I can make shift to tell him at what colleges and other institutions he can obtain the training he requires and what diploma or degrees he can aim at acquiring and in what time and what cost. But I am altogether at a loss when he asks me the comparative value of these attainments, how far there is a market for the trained agriculturist, how far the diploma or degree is a real qualification for that market, how far it requires supplementing by practical work—where and how such practical work is to be obtained. For advice of this sort and it is inevitable that it should be asked for, in fact information of the calendar kind is futile in many cases without supplementary advice of this latter kind the practical knowledge of the expert is essential. Here comes in the value of publications written with a special view to the needs of our Advisory Committees. They may be dealt with roughly under two heads. The general handbook issued by the National Indian Association represents one type. After an introduction on the general conditions of student life in England, it presents in one panorama a carefully digested account of each of the various courses or pursuits an Indian is likely to desire to follow in Great Britain. It is doubtless capable of improvement and enlargement. Its chief fault however, is that it is for ever falling out of date. The present edition was published before the war! I venture respectfully to disagree with the Government of India's suggestion that this difficulty may be adequately met by the supply of correction slips from time to time. Correction slips do not inevitably find their way to the right place in the book, and they are a very inferior second—best to what was urged at the conference, though it has escaped the record, as the right thing to be done, viz., that a new edition should be issued every year. Possibly the National Indian Association could not afford to do this. This simple answer is that Government should undertake the whole financial liability. Though too great for the National Indian Association to bear, it would be a mere flea-bite to Government—and would increase a hundredfold the sense of security in using the handbook by students and their adviser alike. The supplementary pamphlets mentioned under this head in the Government of India's letter are, I take it, of the character of the bulletin which Mr. Cheshire pointed out was required in his remarks under paragraph 13 of the conference report, or the pamphlet on the 'cost of living' which we already have or the new one proposed on this subject mentioned in paragraph 12 of the Government of India letter. These—if the secretaries' proposal for annually new editions is accepted—would naturally be incorporated in the following year's edition of the handbook, and they belong essentially to the same type of publication. Publications of this type should have two aims (1) the explanation of the conditions of student life in Great Britain and (2) a comparative digest of the calendars and prospectuses of educational institutions in Great Britain. Obviously therefore, as both the conference and the Government of India recognize, they must be published from headquarters in London by the experts there. Provincial or even Government of India hand books on such topics would be of little or no value.

There is however another type of publication, which the Bureau of Education at Simla aided by Directors of Industries, Chambers of Commerce and experts in various departments such as Engineering, Agriculture, Medicine, Mining, Telegraphy, etc., might make it their special province to prepare and publish. These pamphlets would deal essentially with Indian conditions and requirements. This distinction though perhaps not very clearly defined—was, I venture to assert, at the backs of our minds in the Simla conference and accounts for the separate paragraph in the conference report upon Bulletins following that upon 'publications.' The only approach to an example of a publication of this kind that I know of at present is a pamphlet by Mr. Campion on Engineering issued eight or nine years ago and incorporated in later editions of the handbook. Mr. Campion had then I believe only recently retired from India, and was very much alive to the future possibilities of Engineering in this country and has a very clear idea of the type of man who might for his own and his country's good profit by a course in Great Britain. I have found his pamphlet invaluable in the giving of 'advice' as distinct from mere 'information': and my only regrets are that even it is hardly full enough and it is already possibly out of date and that in no other subject have I been able to obtain the same assistance.

I regret that the Government of India makes no mention of the 'bulletin' in their letter. I believe that the resolutions of paragraph 14 form one of the most valuable parts of our conference work. It is perhaps an additional recommendation that the bulletin would be useful not only to committees advising students who think of going to England, but to all who aim at the educational, industrial, manufacturing and commercial development of the country. Here, for instance, are some of the subjects of paragraphs in the bulletins on agriculture which I see in my mind's eye; the agricultural needs of India, the value of scientific training in agriculture, the possibilities of employment in the future for the scientifically trained agriculturist, the places where such a training in India or elsewhere can be obtained, the type of man who is likely to be a success in this line and the preliminary qualifications required. Perhaps in this

subject, certainly in others such as Engineering, distinctions would have to be drawn according to the grade and class of work a man hoped to qualify himself for.

The point is that until we have these bulletins, in spite of all the rest of our calendars and handbooks we are largely blind leaders of the blind, and therefore as in my remarks on paragraph 11 above, I would here again respectfully but most earnestly urge upon the local Government—if they feel that my views are at all sound—that they should press them upon the Government of India, who may be, I fear, not sufficiently awake to their importance.

14. *Guardianship.*—As a further communication is likely from the Government of India, I don't think any immediate action is necessary in this matter, unless it be the translation of the pamphlet on the subject issued by the Indian Students' Department into the principal vernaculars (see the last sentence in paragraph 13 of the conference report) which might be useful as the parents and guardians of students concerned are very frequently illiterate in English.

15. *Statements relating to Government Scholars*—appended to the Government of India letter and referred to by them at the end of paragraph 6 of their letter.

These appear to me so interesting and valuable that I venture to suggest that a record on similar lines should be kept in future not only of Government scholars, but, as far as possible, of all students who proceed to Great Britain—or at any rate of those among them who are known to the Advisory Committees and the Indian Students' Department in England. At present I send each year to the India Office a list of the students who, I know or believe, have gone to Great Britain. In reply the Indian Students' Department send me an account, as complete as they can make it, of what happens to each immediately. After that I never—except by the merest chance hear of them again. Even where reports of those under guardianship are sent, they do not come to me—but to the parent or guardian in India alone.

I suggest that the Indian Students' Department should (a) keep a continual record of all Indian students of which it has any information at all, and that each year they should send out to the respective Secretaries of Provincial Committees a copy of their record so far as it touches the students from the province concerned, (b) send to each Provincial Secretary whenever a student from his Province returns to India notice of the date of his departure, name of ship, etc., with a brief record of the qualifications he has obtained during his stay in Great Britain, and the appointment or work, if any, he hopes to take up.

Provincial Secretaries might keep a similar record of all students who actually proceed to Great Britain (and elsewhere). The system could be expanded if Japan and the United States of America are included under their auspices or to their knowledge which could be noted up from time to time from the Indian Students' Department's records when communicated, and any other source of information. Then when the student returns to India, they should write to him at an early date and invite him to keep them informed from time to time of his welfare and of any work he is doing or appointment he has obtained. The Provincial record will thus be made as complete as possible. A brief summary in tabular form: name of student; years in Great Britain; study pursued or qualifications obtained; occupations since return to India; could be sent from time to time—say once a year; to the Bureau of Education who could then compile a statement on the lines of those under review but even far more valuable as it would include in digested form not only the records of scholars but also of ordinary mortals.

This was what I aimed at expressing in the halting remarks recorded to my credit in paragraph 5 of the Conference report: but in this case again I would urge that the question be pressed once more upon the Government of India, as neither the record of the report, nor the Government of India's letter shows that the importance of the matter has been appreciated. When we have records of the kind I contemplate—and I don't think they will be really troublesome to maintain—we shall for the first time be able to base upon facts any conclusions we may come to as to the value of a training in Great Britain, generally or in particular subjects.

I append an analysis of my own of the Government of India's statements:—

Statement No. 1.			
Occupation since return.	Regarding 55 scholars nominated by Universities up to the year 1913.	Total.	Remarks.
Educational service.	Nos. (1), (16), (20), (26), (30), (32), (52).	7	Not necessarily Government service.
Bar	Nos. (2), (3), (5), (6), (12), (17), (18), (28), (31), (38), (40), (41).	12	Of these No. (12) has died, and Nos. (3), (5), (17), (18) and (31) have attained high legal office.
Indian Civil service.	Nos. (7), (9), (11), (13), (14), (15), (19), (22), (23), (24), (29), (34), (35), (36), (37), (42), (46), (48), (49), (50), (51), (55).	22	Of these Nos. (9) and (24) have died. Nos. (11) and (13) have retired and No. (19) resigned.

Occupation since return.	Regarding 55 scholars nominated by Universities up to the year 1913.	Total.	Remarks.
Provincial service.	Nos. (8), (33), (47) ...	3	.....
Resigned scholarship.	Nos. (10), (39), (43) ...	3	Presumably never went to England.
Nothing recorded.	Nos. (21), (25), (27), (54).	4	Of these Nos. (25) and (27) have died.
Miscellaneous ...	No. (4) business, No. (44) Government Engineer, No. (45) Medical appointment.	3	.....
Unemployed ...	No. (53) ...	1	Probably now in Educational service.

General remarks.—The conclusion seems to be that in the case of these students at any rate—as might indeed be expected, considering that they are probably among the very best men of their respective years going to England has been of real value.

Settlement No. II.

Occupation since return.	Regarding 100 Technical scholars up to the year 1915.	Total.	Remarks.
<i>Textile Industry and its allies.</i>	.....	27	.....
In the same industry.	Nos. (1), (3), (19), (21), (22), (28), (29), (32), (33), (34), (35), (39), (43), (51), (56), (57).	16	Of these No. (21) has died. It is to be noted that most of them seem to be doing practical work and not in Government service.
In some other line.	No. (16)—Translating scientific books into Hindi. No. (64)—Sub-Deputy Collector in Assam.	2	.....
Not known or nothing recorded.	Nos. (2), (12), (37), (41), (58), (59), (86), (91).	8	Some of these may be failures but as four of them belong to Madras, I prefer to assume that the machinery for recording their doings is not in working order.
Resigned scholarship.	No. (67) ...	1	Did not go to England.
<i>Leather and Tanning.</i>	.....	7	.....
In the same industry.	Nos. (20), (42), (46), (60), (73).	5	None in Government service No. (20), the only Madrassie, is employed in Germany; Is he making boots for the enemy army?
Unemployed ...	No. (31) ...	1	Is this a failure?
Nothing recorded.	No. (76) ...	1	Is this because we are not keeping records properly in Madras?
<i>Mining and Metallurgy.</i>	.....	23	.....
In the same industry.	Nos. (4), (5), (6), (8), (9), (10), (11), (14), (15), (17), (24), (27), (30), (36), (47), (48), (93).	17	Of these No. (6) has died, No. (93) was trained wholly in India. A large number are working for private employers.
In the same industry but abroad.	Nos. (13) and (23) in United State of America, No. (44) in China.	3	.....
Still abroad ...	No. (18) at Leipzig, No. (82) apprentice at Sheffield.	2	.....
In some other line.	No. (7) ...	1	Joined the Bar. No other such case recorded.
Unemployed ...	No. (45) ...	1	May now be employed again?
Not known ...	No. (26) ...	1	May still be in England.
Resigned scholarship.	No. (97) ...	1	Presumably never went to England?

Occupation since return.	Regarding 100 Technical scholars up to the year 1915.	Total.	Remarks.
<i>Engineering</i> ...	.....	22	.....
In the same industry.	Nos. (25), (40), (50), (53), (74).	5	Electrical Engineering seems to pay better than Mechanical.
In the same industry but abroad.	Nos. (52), (61), (71) and (92), in Military service No. (62) in the Bristol Corporation.	5	Of these, the first four are all A-1st, No. (62) has died.
Unemployed ...	No. (66) ...	1	Unwilling to take less than Rs. 300 per mensem.
Nothing recorded.	Nos. (68), (72), (75), (83), (88), (89), (95), (96).	8	Most of these have probably not completed the long training necessary for efficiency and need not be counted as failures.
Refused to return.	Nos. (78) and (85) ...	2	Are very possibly completing training at their own expense or may have obtained employment in Great Britain.
Scholarship withdrawn.	No. (30) ...	1	A failure?
<i>Miscellaneous</i> ...	.....	18	.....
Soap ...	Nos. (38) and (65) ...	2	Government service in Madras and Mysore.
Sugar (employed).	Nos. (49) and (63) ...	2	Service in Ahmadabad and Cawnpore.
Unrecorded ...	Nos. (79) and (89) ...	2	Belong to the United Provinces.
Alkali ...	No. (54) ...	1	Professor, Government College, Lahore.
Pottery ...	Nos. (55) and (77) ...	2	No. (55) has tried to start in Burma but so far without success. No. (77) is probably still in England.
Paper ...	Nos. (69) and (94) ...	2	No. (69) employed in Baroda, No. (94) was wholly trained in India, and nothing is recorded.
Architecture ...	Nos. (70), (84), (87), (100).	4	No. (84) employed at Delhi. Nothing recorded of Nos. (70) and (87); No. (100) still in England.
Flour mill ...	No. (81) ...	1	Employed at Delhi.
Castor oil ...	Nos. (98) and (99) ...	2	Both trained in India. No. (98) has employment in Calcutta, No. (99) is still under training.

General remarks.—Here again the figures seem to show that the Government Technical scholars have on the whole been a success. A large proportion have entered Government service or the employment of private persons and companies in the industrious pursuits in which they have become experts. It is to be regretted that there are so many blanks in the records; but, as I suggest, a number of these may be accounted for by failure of the recording machinery, and a number more by the fact that the training is not yet complete or that in these war times even those who have finished their courses may have preferred to stay in England. In very few cases can we definitely say that the training has not been a success—that is, on the record as it stands, though of course it is possible that Government has further knowledge in some cases which it has not seen fit to publish. It is interesting to note that from 1914, possibly under the stress of war conditions, the Government has adopted the policy of giving some of its technical scholars their training in India itself. Even after the war, I suppose this policy will be continued, for, in many pursuits, I imagine better training can be had here than in Great Britain. For some, e.g., match making, the sugar and silk industries, it may be worth while to send scholars to Japan.

Statement III.—Regarding the domiciled community scholars.

With the exception of the first two scholars on the list, nothing is recorded as to the civil occupation of these scholars. It is good to find that some of them are 'doing their bit', but have none of them since the scholar of 1909 inclusive fitted themselves for civil employment?

Statement IV.—Regarding Sanskrit and Arabic scholars.

The three Arabic scholars from 1908 to 1912 seem to be in Germany—poor fellows!

The two of 1915 and 1916 have, I presume, discovered that there are other centres of learning in the world besides Leipzig:—Up-to-date India does not seem to have reaped any fruit from its Arabic scholars.

The four Sanskrit scholars of 1909-11 have all found useful Educational work, the two of 1911-12 are in Germany. Nothing is recorded of later scholars. Are they still studying?

Statement V.—Regarding European and Anglo-Indian girls.

The scholar of 1913 has found employment. No record of those of later years is given but presumably they will find work without any difficulty.

Statement VI.—Regarding Indian women.

These scholars are of 1916 and 1917 and have, I presume, not yet finished their training.

Order—No. 971, Home (Education), dated 23rd July 1918.

The letter from the Government of India read above forwarding a copy of the report of the conference of provincial secretaries to the advisory committees for Indian students proceeding to the United Kingdom, held at Simla in July 1917, is communicated to the Madras Students' Advisory Committee.

2. The Government pass the following orders on the recommendations of the conference and on the suggestions of the Secretary to the Madras Students' Advisory Committee.

3. The Madras Students' Advisory Committee is organized on the lines recommended by the conference and the Government of India and a general committee is not required in this Presidency. The present practice of advertising the committee in every college and school meets the purpose served by corresponding members in other provinces.

4. In order to provide for the representation on the committee of industries and professions the Principals of the Engineering and Medical Colleges and the Director of Industries will be nominated members of the Madras Students' Advisory Committee, *ex-officio*.

5. The question of utilizing the services of young Indians who have recently returned from Europe will be considered when the committee is next reconstituted.

6. With reference to the suggestion made in paragraph 4 of the letter from the Government of India regarding the tenure of office of the Secretary and of the members of the committee, the Government consider that the two years' limit now in force in this Presidency as regards membership of the committee should continue, and that no time-limit should at present be fixed with reference to the Secretary's appointment. As already stated in paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 735, Educational, dated 4th July 1916, the Government do not consider it necessary for the Secretary to tour within or outside the Presidency.

7. Copies of the proceedings of the Madras Students' Advisory Committee and of the Secretary's Annual Report should hereafter be sent to the Bureau of Education, Government of India, in addition to the committees in other provinces. The suggestions contained in paragraph 7 of the Government of India's letter are commended for adoption by the Secretary and the members of the committee. Their attention is particularly invited to paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 735, Educational, dated 4th July 1916, and they are requested, when in England, to take the opportunity of making the acquaintance of those who are in charge of the work in the United Kingdom.

8. The Government do not consider that the Madras Students' Advisory Committee should exercise any powers of certification except in the case of students proceeding to the Inns of Court.

9. With reference to paragraph 11 of the Government of India's letter, the Secretary is requested to afford all possible assistance to the Secretary to the Students' Advisory Committee in Calcutta in the compilation of the Handbook of information regarding the United States of America and Japan. The Secretary's suggestion in paragraph 11 of his letter will be considered after the Handbook referred to above is published. The Secretary may then make such further recommendations as he thinks proper. The Secretary may address the Bureau of Education, Government of India, direct with reference to the publication of the bulletins suggested in paragraph 14 of the report of the proceedings of the conference. The Secretary's

suggestion to publish in the vernaculars the pamphlet on the subject of guardianship issued by the Indian Students' department will be considered after the further communication from the Government of India referred to in paragraph 14 of their letter is received.

10. The Home (Miscellaneous) Department is requested to inform the Secretary to the Madras Students' Advisory Committee of all cases in which passports are issued to students proceeding to Europe.

11. The copies of the proceedings of the conference received from the Government of India will be distributed as shown in the annexed list.

12. Further communications from the Government of India referred to in paragraphs 9, 11, 12 and 14 of their letter are awaited.

(True extract)

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

To the Secretary to the Madras Students' Advisory Committee (with copy of G.O. No. 1066, Home (Miscellaneous), dated the 18th September 1917.

" Director of Public Instruction.
" Home (Miscellaneous) Department (paragraph 10 only).
" Local and Municipal (Medical) Department (paragraph 4 only).

ANNEXURE

LIST

- Sixteen copies to the members of the Madras Students' Advisory Committee (excluding the Director of Public Instruction and Secretary).
- Four copies to the Secretary of the Madras Students' Advisory Committee for office use.
- Fifty-seven copies to the Principal of each college affiliated to the University.
- Eleven copies to the Inspectors of Schools of each district and Inspector of European Schools and the Director of Industries.
- One copy to the Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., Madras.
- One copy to the School of Arts.
- One copy to the Agricultural College, Coimbatore.
- One copy to the Registrar, Madras University.
- Three copies to the Mysore University for distribution to the technical institutions in Bangalore, etc.
- One copy to the Secretary, Indian Officers' Association, Madras.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 971, HOME (EDUCATION),
DATED 23RD JULY 1918

[SUBJECT.—*Report of the conference held at Simla of Provincial Secretaries to the Advisory Committee for Indian students proceeding to the United Kingdom.*]

*From the Government of India, Department of Education, No. 95,
dated 11th February 1918.*

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

For orders whether copies of the Government of India letter may be circulated in advance to His Excellency and Honourable Members.

V.C.P.—26-2-18.

C.R.—26-2-18.

Yes please.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—27-2-18.

[Copies circulated 27th February 1918.]

The Government of India have forwarded for information a report of the conference held at Simla in July last of Provincial Secretaries to the Advisory Committees for Indian students proceeding to the United Kingdom. The report has been considered by the Government of India and they have offered certain comments and suggestions on the recommendations of the conference.

The Government of India do not call for any reply from the local Government. The suggestions which have to be considered are briefly enumerated below :—

(a) A small executive committee of educational experts should be appointed in each province—the term educational expert including not merely educationists but also men who are in close touch with business, industrial and other affairs. A general committee is not quite necessary. Corresponding members serve a useful purpose but they should not form a separate committee ;

(b) The tenure of office of the members of the committee and of the Secretary should be three years. They may be eligible for re-appointment for a period not exceeding three years. Services of young Indians who have recently returned from Europe should be utilized, either as members of the committee or as corresponding members. The term of membership of the committee in Madras is two years [vide G.O. No. 723, Home (Education), dated 31st May 1917].

(c) The question of touring by the Secretaries may be settled between the Secretary, his committee and the local Government ;

(d) There should be more frequent interchange of ideas and information between the Secretaries than there has been in the past. Copies of reports, bulletins, etc., should be supplied to the Bureau of Education and to the Secretaries of other provinces ;

(e) Correspondence between the educational authorities in the United Kingdom and the Provincial Advisory Committees should ordinarily be through the India Office but in certain cases the committees may correspond direct. A copy of such correspondence should always be forwarded to the India Office. Members of committees and Secretaries should give facilities to the organizations established in Oxford and Cambridge by a prompt submission of all available information which is likely to be of value and they should make the acquaintance of these organizations whenever they happen to be in England [vide G.O. No. 982, Home (Education) dated 15th September 1916] ;

(f) Definite powers of certification should be exercised by the committee so far as students proceeding to the Inns of Court are concerned and in the case of other students it should be left to the Secretary and the committee to decide whether any authoritative opinion as to character and qualifications of students should be furnished together with their testimonials;

(g) Political Agents and District Magistrates should be invited to inform the Secretary when they grant passports to students;

(h) Professor Coyajee of Calcutta should be furnished by the Secretary with all possible assistance in the compilation of the hand-book of information regarding institutions in Japan and America;

(i) The Secretary should draw the special attention of students and guardians to the increased cost of living in the United Kingdom and of the necessity for providing increased allowances. The parents should be advised, to arrange for the students being left under proper guardianship in the United Kingdom and also as regards arrangements for the transmission of their allowances through banks or universities where facilities exist for such arrangements being made.

Orders will have to be issued with reference to many of the suggestions enumerated above. It is submitted that the Director of Public Instruction may, in the first instance, be requested to offer his remarks in consultation with the Secretary, Madras Students' Advisory Committee, on the suggestions contained in the report and in the letter from the Government of India. A copy of the report with the statement regarding Indian scholars may be furnished to the Secretary. The Director of Public Instruction may also be requested to suggest a distribution list for the 100 copies of the report of the conference which have been received from the Government of India.

A draft memorandum is submitted for approval.

V.C.P.—16-3-18.

C.R.—16-3-18.

C. H. BROWN—18-3-18.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU—19-3-18.

[Issued as Memorandum No. 417 B-1, dated 20th March 1918.]

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 10th May 1918, R.C. No. 2908.

With reference to Memorandum No. 417 B-1, dated 20th March 1918, the Director of Public Instruction submits a copy of the remarks of the Secretary to the Madras Students Advisory Committee on the Government of India letter and the report of the proceedings of the conference of Provincial Secretaries. The Director of Public Instruction has no separate remarks to offer.

2. The distribution of the copies of the report proposed in paragraph 1 of the Secretary's note may be accepted.

3. The Secretary did not consult the Madras Students' Advisory Committee on the report of the conference as the committee does not hold its meeting till the end of October next and the remarks now submitted are the Secretary's personal views. The report will be put on the agenda of the next meeting of the committee. (Of course the views of the committee on questions relating to the tenure of office of the

C.H.B.—19-6-18. members of the committee, the constitution of the committee, etc., may be of some value, but it does not seem necessary to wait for them.

The suggestions of the Government of India are dealt with below.

4. Organization.—The Conference arrived at the following conclusions:—

(a) 'A small executive committee should be formed in each province and be a body of experts in educational matters' the term 'experts in educational matters' including not merely educationists but also men who were closely in touch with business, industrial and other affairs.

(b) 'A general committee is of less importance and in some cases its constitution might not be justified. It was, therefore, for each local Government to decide whether or not there should be such a committee.'

(c) 'Corresponding members serve a very useful purpose in making known to students the objects of the committees and as a channel of communication between the students and the Secretary.'

The Government of India approve generally the above recommendations. They consider a small executive committee of 'educational experts'—using this term as defined above by the conference—should be appointed at each centre. They also doubt the need for the general committee but as such committees may be useful in

We do not want the general committee.

R.E.—24-6-18.

hand, India has no doubt of the usefulness of the 'corresponding members.'

The Secretary, Madras Students' Advisory Committee, states that the Committee in Madras is already organized exactly on the lines considered as the best by the conference and the Government of India. As regards (c) *Corresponding members*,

We may agree.

R.R.—24-6-18.

the Secretary states that the method of advertising the committee in every college and school is in practice an exact equivalent—vide G.O. No. 1117, dated the 27th November 1913. In order to allow representation of every industry and profession recommended in (a) above, the Secretary suggests that a Doctor, an Engineer and an expert in technical matters may be added

The suggestions seem very sound.

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This addition may be made immediately.

R.R.—24-6-18.

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to the committee and recommends the nomination of the Principals of the Medical and Engineering Colleges and the Director of Industries to serve on the committee. It is submitted that the Secretary's views may be generally agreed to but as regards his suggestion to make additions to the committee, the question may be considered when the members of the committee are next appointed. In this connexion, attention is invited to paragraph 2 (1) of letter to India No. 462, dated the 10th April 1917, in which this Government stated that if the committee were to be entrusted with larger 'advisory' functions, it might have on it representatives of the various professions, such as engineering, medicine, technical pursuits and business.

5. *Tenure of office*.—The Government of India commend the present practice in Bihar and Orissa under which members of the committee are appointed for a period of three years and they further consider that a similar scale should regulate the tenure of appointment of the Secretary—the members and the Secretary being eligible for re-appointment—for a period not exceeding three years. They also concur in

This may certainly be agreed to.

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R.R.—24-6-18.

the recommendation of the conference for the utilization of the services of young Indians who have recently returned from Europe.

The Secretary appears to be under the mistaken impression that the members of the local committee are appointed for three years. The members of the local committee are appointed for two years at present—vide G.O. No. 723, Home (Education), dated the 31st May 1917. On the expiry (1st June 1919) of the term of membership of the present members, the suggestion of the Government of India may be adopted,

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We might keep to the two year's limit.

R.R.—24-6-18.

and the committee reconstituted for three years. As regards the Secretary's appointment which, the Government of India desire, should also be for a period of three years and be eligible for re-appointment for a period not exceeding three years, the Secretary states that this suggestion does not seem consistent with the fact that the allowance paid to him and his clerk have recently been placed upon a permanent and

pensionable basis (G.Os. Nos. 255, Financial, dated the 8th May 1916, and 483, Financial, dated the 24th August 1916). From paragraph 1 of India's letter No. 394-E.B., dated 29th March 1915, it will appear that 'remunerative local allowances' and 'deputation allowances' which are granted in consideration of increased work or responsibility will count towards leave allowances and pension and the allowance paid to the Secretary to the Students' Advisory Committee was included among such allowances—vide item 38 on page 25 of G.O. No. 255, Financial, dated the 8th May 1916. Although this did not convey the sanction for the allowance being made permanent to the present incumbent of the post, yet so long as Mr. Davies does the duty the allowance will be paid to him. If Mr. Davies is transferred to any other post, say a Small Cause Court Judgeship, he may not be able to carry on the duties of the Secretary and some other officer will have to be appointed as Secretary. It is therefore for consideration whether the Government of India's suggestion regarding the tenure of office of the Secretary may be accepted. Mr. Davies was appointed Secretary in 1910 (G.O. No. 181, Educational, dated the 2nd April 1910), and has therefore been discharging the duty for the last eight years. It may not, however, be desirable to entrust the work to any other officer at present and another equally

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I do not think so. The advantage of a permanent appointment is good. We might make the appointment at the pleasure of Government.

R.R.—24-6-18.

The Secretary does not offer any remarks on India's suggestion regarding the utilization of the services of young Indians who have recently returned from Europe as members of the committee. This point may be considered when the committee is next reconstituted. The Secretary welcomes the suggestion that the adviser to Indian students should furnish information to Provincial Secretaries about the young men who return to India so that they may assist the committee with information about the organization in England.

See above in page 3.

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6. *Conduct of business.*—The Government of India while agreeing with the recommendation of the conference that the method of conducting business be left to each Secretary and his committee, consider that closer attention should be paid to business-like methods in its conduct and that as far as possible definite hours and places for interviews should be duly published. As regards the question of touring by Secretaries, India agree with the conference that the question is one for settlement in each case between the Secretary, his committee and the local Government concerned.

The Secretary's statement about his conduct of business, viz., that his office hours for the Students' Advisory Committee's business are the same as the hours at the Law College, viz., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on all working days, that he always tries to make previous appointments and that very often these are arranged to take place in the

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early morning hours or on Saturdays and Sundays at his residence, do not seem to call for remarks. The work appears to be done in a business-like manner. The Secretary is not in favour of touring and the Government may agree with him.

In this connexion attention is solicited to paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 735, Educational, dated 4th July 1916, in which this Government were already of the opinion that it is not necessary for the Secretary to tour within or outside the Presidency.

7. *Interchange of ideas.*—The Government of India approve the recommendation of the conference that there should be a more frequent interchange of ideas and information between secretaries than there has been in the past. They also wish that arrangements should be made for the supply by the secretaries of copies of their reports, bulletins, etc., to the Bureau of Education and to each other.

The Secretary has always been sending copies of the proceedings of the committee and of the Secretary's report to the other Provincial committees. As regards the Government of India's suggestion, the Secretary states that copies of the proceedings and reports will in future be sent also to the Bureau of Education. No further action seems called for.

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Orders to Secretary accordingly.

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8. *Submission of applications to England.*—The Government of India deprecate any hard-and-fast rule regarding the correspondence between the Provincial Advisory committees and the Educational authorities in the United Kingdom, but suggest that ordinarily such correspondence should be conducted through the India Office except in certain cases where it may be found desirable to have direct correspondence and in such cases copies of the correspondence should be sent to the India Office. The Government of India emphasize the importance of assisting the new organizations established at Oxford and Cambridge in connexion with the admission of Indian students by prompt submission of all available information. For the furtherance of this object India also suggest that members of committees and secretaries whenever they happen to be in England should take the opportunity of making the acquaintance of those who are in charge of the work in the United Kingdom.

The Secretary considers that the above suggestions are quite sound. The Secretary may be requested to adopt them and to bear in mind specially the last suggestion of the Government of India in regard to making the acquaintance of those in charge of the work in England whenever he happens to be there. It may be

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noted that in paragraph 4 of their order No. 735, Educational, dated the 4th July 1916, this Government have already requested the members of the committee if they go to England to make the acquaintance of Mr. Mallet and the local advisers. The attention of the members may again be invited to India's suggestion in this regard.

9. *Powers of certification.*—The Conference decided that the committee should exercise definite powers of certification so far as students proceeding to the Inns of Court were concerned and that in the case of other students it should be left to secretaries and the committees to decide whether or not any authoritative opinion as to character and qualification should be forwarded together with the testimonials. The Government of India consider these suggestions suitable.

The Secretary does not think that the certificates of the committee can add much value to the original certificates which students obtain from professors and others who have personally known and taught them. In the case of applicants for the Bar, the Secretary is in the habit of adding his own personal impression as to the fitness of the applicant in that respect. He deprecates the idea that definite powers of certification should be exercised by the

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committee since that implies responsibilities which the committee is not in a position to undertake. In view of the remarks of the Secretary it is for consideration

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I think we may almost say it should not except for Inns of Court.

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whether it may be left to the committee's discretion whether it should exercise powers of definite certification. The practice of authenticating certificates and adding explanatory notes regarding the signatories to the certificates, adopted by the Secretary, seems sound and there seems no harm in his continuing it.

10. *Oxford and Cambridge applications.*—The Government of India are addressing the Secretary of State regarding the date on which applications for admission to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge should be submitted with reference to the new rules at Oxford that such applications should be made eighteen months before leaving

for England and at Cambridge before 15th July—and also with reference to restriction as regards the number of Indians to be admitted. On receipt of the reply, the Government of India propose to address a further communication which may, it is submitted, be awaited.

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11. *Passports*.—The Government of India commend to the attention of local Governments the suggestion of the conference that Political Agents and District Magistrates should be invited to inform the Secretary concerned when they issue passports or certificates to students.

Following the above recommendation the Secretary suggests that the Government should direct District Magistrates, the Commissioner of Police and any other passport issuing authority (a) to advise any student going to Great Britain to communicate with him and to inform him of the fact that he has done so. The Secretary's suggestion may be agreed to and instructions issued accordingly.

Passports are issued only by Home (Miscellaneous) and Collector of Madras. It is enough if they are instructed.

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The Secretary states that the system of issuing certificates of identity the abolition of which he was not made aware of, should be revived if the system of passports is to be abolished after the war. It is not possible to say definitely whether the pass-

We will all have to "wait and see."

C.H.B.—19-6-18.

ports will be abolished after the war. The question of reviving the system of granting certificates of identity may be considered if passports were abolished. With reference to the Secretary's remarks that he was not aware of the abolition of the system of granting certificates of identity, it is submitted that G.O. No. 1066, Home (Miscellaneous), dated 18th September 1917, was not communicated to this department apparently through oversight in the Home (Miscellaneous) section. A copy of the Government Order may now be communicated to him. There is no information in the office regarding the system of compulsory taking out of certificates or passports in vogue in Hyderabad referred to by the Secretary.

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12. *Information regarding Japan and the United States*.—The Conference agreed with the suggestion that the secretaries should try to give general information regarding conditions of life in foreign countries, the means of travelling to them and such restrictions as might exist at the time of arrival. It was also agreed that hand-books, calendars, etc., should be collected and offered to students who intended to proceed to Japan and the United States of America, even though the information they contain may not be up to date. The Secretary, Students' Advisory Committee, Calcutta, was entrusted with the work of preparing a hand-book containing information about the educational facilities and general conditions in those countries and Provincial secretaries promised to send him all information available with them. On the suggestion of Mr. Davies, it was also decided to approach the authorities of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Committee of Friendly Relations among Foreign Students, New York, for help in the matter.

The Government of India accept the conclusions of the conference and suggest that Provincial secretaries should afford the Secretary in Calcutta all possible assist-

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ance in the compilation of the hand-book. The Secretary may be requested to do this.

With a view to overcome the difficulty felt by students going to foreign countries, the Secretary suggests that the Consulates in the United States of America and Japan might be utilized. He also suggests that this Government should in co-operation with other local Governments or through the Government of India take steps that the extension of work of the committee should be officially authorized and that to render this extension possible efficient organizations on the spot, similar to the Indian Students' Department in London, should be established in those

countries. It is submitted that the present time is not at all opportune for taking steps to carry out the Secretary's sug-

C.H.B.—19-6-18. I would say "Till Professor Coyajee's book is out". Then Mr. Davies may consider the matter further and make his recommendations.

R.R.—24-6-18.

Association and other authorities in America with a view to securing useful information and advice.

13. *Students' allowances and their transmission*.—The Conference decided that the pamphlet "The Cost of Living" published by the Students' Department should be revised after the war. The Conference agreed as regards the immediate necessity for a small pamphlet showing the changes in the conditions in England during the war and giving some definite ideas of the rate of living.

I think this is one of the most important points raised.

C.H.B.—19-6-18.

The Government of India propose to suggest to the Secretary of State that Doctor Arnold be invited to write a short paper dealing with war conditions in England as far as they react on students who have gone there from abroad.

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The Government of India may probably make a further communication in this regard, which may be awaited.

14. *Publications*.—The Conference emphasised the necessity for an up-to-date hand-book of information for the use of Indian students and made certain suggestions regarding the publication of a new edition of the present hand-book by the National Indian Association and decided that if the hand-book were brought up to date, Provincial hand-books were not necessary. The Conference also decided that secretaries should forward suggestions and items of information to the Bureau of Education, Government of India, with a view to publication of a hand-book in India itself.

The Government of India have decided to invite the National Indian Association to issue a revised and up-to-date edition of its hand-book and to undertake the supply of correction slips from time to time. The Government of India also propose to inquire to what extent Doctor Arnold would be prepared to supplement the information in the hand-book by pamphlets to be issued by the Indian Students' Department. They however consider that the publication of a hand-book in India would be a matter of great difficulty.

The Secretary differs from the view expressed by the Government of India and suggest that the National Indian Association should be financed by Government to issue the hand-book revised every year. The Government of India will probably address the local Governments about this on receipt of the Secretary of State's reply to their reference and it is submitted that there is no necessity for addressing India now as suggested by the Secretary.

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The Government of India do not make any reference to the suggestion made in paragraph 14 of the report regarding the publication of bulletins containing information about facilities for education in India. The Secretary considers that the Government of India should be addressed regarding the necessity of issuing bulletins of the kind referred to. Sir Edward Maclagan who took part in the discussion about the bulletins suggested that arrangements for the preparation of the bulletins might be made by the Bureau of Education. It does not therefore seem necessary to address the Government of India as suggested by the Secretary.

I think we must mention it to them. The Secretary seems to me right in his estimate of their importance.

C.H.B.—19-6-18.

I see that the secretaries were asked to submit suggestions. Cannot Mr. Davies do so direct?

R.R.—24-6-18.

15. *Guardianship*.—Attention is solicited to paragraph 16 of the report in which it was agreed that the suggestions put forward during the course of the discussion

regarding guardianship should be forwarded to Doctor Arnold. The Government of India are bringing to the notice of Doctor Arnold the suggestions made by the Conference and they will, if necessary, address a further communication to local Governments on the subject. The Secretary suggests that the pamphlet on the subject, issued by the Indian Students' Department, may be translated into the Provincial

C.H.B.—19-6-18.

R.R.—24-6-18.

vernaculars. Submitted that this suggestion may be considered when the further communication from the Government of India is received.

16. In the course of the discussion at the Conference regarding Students' Reports, Mr. Davies said that he was much handicapped in his work by not knowing how students from Madras acquitted themselves in their studies abroad and suggested that Provincial secretaries should be supplied with annual reports about the students from each Presidency. Reports about the work of Government scholars and of those under guardianship are sent during the whole of their time abroad but in the case of other students only one report shortly after their arrival in England is sent. There were difficulties in the way of sending reports about students as educational institutions in the United Kingdom might resent giving information about students to a body which was not directly connected with them. The Conference agreed that Doctor Arnold might be asked if he could supply each Secretary with copies of the guardians' report. The Government of India revised from time to time their lists of Government scholars showing what each of them was doing after their return to India and Sir Edward Maclagan stated that copies of this would be sent to the secretaries. A copy has accordingly been received and transmitted to the Secretary. With reference to this discussion the Secretary urges that arrangements should be made for a report about *all* students (Government scholars and private students) being prepared and supplied to the secretaries by the Indian Students' Department every year and he suggests that the Government of India may be addressed about this. It is submitted that in view of the difficulty of obtaining information from educational institutions in the United Kingdom, it may not be possible to have a complete report about *all* students as contemplated by the Secretary, and it is submitted that no useful purpose will be served in addressing the Government of India on the subject. The Government of India will intimate to the local Governments,

C.H.B.—19-6-18.

May be awaited.

R.R.—24-6-18.

when arrangements regarding the supply of the guardian's reports have been made with Doctor Arnold.

17. A draft order will be submitted after orders are passed on the points referred to in the foregoing paragraphs.

V.C.P.—9-6-18.

T.K.—14-6-18.

C. H. BROWN—19-6-18.

Please vide marginal remarks.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—24-6-18.

A draft order is submitted for approval. It may be sent to Local and Municipal (Medical) for acceptance with reference to the proposed nomination of the Principal, Medical College, to the committee and to Home (Miscellaneous) with reference to paragraph 10 of the draft order.

V.C.P.—1-7-18.

C.H.B.—5-7-18.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL (MEDICAL) DEPARTMENT.

Submitted that the draft order may be accepted in this department—vide paragraph 4.

K.N.—6-7-18.

V.S.—6-7-18.

V. T. KRISHNAMA ACHARI—7-7-18.

HOME (MISCELLANEOUS) DEPARTMENT.

Please see paragraph 10 of the draft. Besides Government, Collector of Madras is the only officer who is authorized to issue passports for proceeding to England, and he exercises the power only while Government are at Ootacamund.

The paragraph may perhaps be revised in the manner suggested below :—

• "The Home (Miscellaneous) Department is requested to inform the Secretary to the Madras Students' Advisory Committee when passports are issued to students proceeding to Europe."

Subject to these remarks the draft may be accepted.

M.D.R.—11-7-18.

P.D.R.—12-7-18.

Revise paragraph 10 as above : then to Secretary for approval.

C. H. BROWN—13-7-18.

I should like the Director of Public Instruction to see the draft and to ask for his remarks on the case.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—15-7-18.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

No. 178, dated 17th July 1918.

I think that the draft meets the requirements of the case.

J. H. STONE—17-7-18.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Submitted for orders as to circulation or issue of the draft order.

P.R.—19-7-18.

C.H.B.—19-7-18.

R.R.—20-7-18.

As amended. Approved.

P[ENTLAND]—22-7-18.

Issue.

R.R.—23-7-18.

[G.O. No. 971, Home (Education), dated 23rd July 1918.]

shown in the annexed list.

12. Further communications from the Govt. of India referred to in paras 9, 11, 12 and 14 of their letter ~~will~~^{are} be awaited.

WCP
7.18

578

WCP
23/7/18

R. Ramachandrarao

To the Secretary to the Madras Students' Advisory Committee, (with copy of G.O. No. 1066, Home (M.S.) dated 18th Sept. 1917) the D.P.I.,
,, Home (M.S.) Department,
,, Local and Municipal (Medical) Dept

Recd with encs
12.8.18

LIST.

(Here enter list under para 1 on page 31 current file).

NOT FOR I.T.
Copies of report
rest distributed
to all addressees
contained in the
list except Secretaries
of M.M.C.A. & Indian
Officers Assn. MUS
23.8.18

STATEMENT I.

Statement relating to Indian Government Scholars nominated by the Universities.

Year.	University.	Name of scholar.	Occupation after return to India.
1886	Calcutta	(1) Jogindra Nath Das Gupta, B.A.	Member of Provincial Educational Service, Bengal, and Professor of English Literature, Presidency College, Calcutta.
	Bombay	(2) Pestanji Sorabji Kotval, B.A. (Oxon and Bombay).	Advocate of the Bombay High Court (residing at Nagpur).
1887	Madras	(3) Cheruvari Krishnan, B.A.	2nd Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras, and Acting Chief Judge of the Court.
	Punjab	(4) Harkshen Lall	Called to the Bar, but now engaged in business.
1888	Calcutta	(5) Abdul Majid, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law.	Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Assam.
1889	Bombay	(6) Keshav Ganesh Deshpande, B.A.	Advocate of the Bombay High Court (resident in the Baroda State).
	Madras	(7) F. X. D'Souza, M.A., LL.D.	I.C.S.
	Allahabad	(8) Mohammed Ahmad-ud-din, B.A.	Deputy Collector in the Provincial Civil Service, United Provinces.
1890	Calcutta	(9) J. Platel, B.A.	I.C.S. (Deceased.)
	Punjab	(10) Lala Gobind Das	(Resigned scholarship.)
1891	Bombay	(11) Abdulla ibn Yusufali, M.A., LL.M.	I.C.S. (Retired in 1914.)
	Allahabad	(12) G.E. Foy, B.A.	Barrister. (Deceased.)
1892	Madras	(13) P. E. Cammiade, B.A.	I.C.S. Retired in 1914.
	Punjab	(14) Shaikh Asghar Ali, B.A.	I.C.S.
1893	Calcutta	(15) Atul Chandra Chatterji, B.A.	I.C.S.
	Bombay	(16) Shavakshah Pestanji Dastur, B.A.	Vice-Principal, Rajaram College, Kolhapur.
1894	Allahabad	(17) Abdul Karim Khan, M.A.	Chief Justice, Gwalior State.
1895	Punjab	(18) Lala Shadi Lal, M.A., Rai Bahadur.	Barrister, Judge, Chief Court, Punjab.
	Calcutta	(19) Jogindra Nath Pal, B.A.	Indian Civil Service (resigned).
1896	Bombay	(20) Raghunath P. Paranjpye, B.Sc., M.A. (Cantab).	Principal, Fergusson College, Poona.
	Allahabad	(21) B. C. Ghosh.	
1897	Punjab	(22) Balak Ram, M.A.	I.C.S.
	Madras	(23) R. Narayana Aiyar, M.A.	I.C.S.

Statement relating to Indian Government Scholars nominated by the Universities—contd.

Year.	University.	Name of scholar.	Occupation after return to India.
1898	Bombay ..	(24) Camaji Naoroji Cama, M.A. ..	I.C.S. (Deceased.)
	Calcutta ..	(25) Harinath De, M.A. ..	Deceased.
1899	Allahabad ..	(26) Ganesh Prasad, D.Sc.	Member of the Provincial Educational Service, United Provinces, and Professor of Mathematics, Queen's College, Benares.
	Madras ..	(27) W. Hensman, B.A. ..	Deceased.
	Punjab ..	(28) Lala Manohar Lal, M.A. ..	Barrister.
1900	Calcutta ..	(29) M. C. Ghosh, B.A. ..	I.C.S.
1901	Allahabad ..	(30) Zia-ud-din Ahmad, D.Sc., M.A. ..	Professor of Mathematics, Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.
	Bombay ..	(31) Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, B.A. (Bombay and Cantab), Bart.-at-Law.	Barrister, Principal and Pery Professor of Jurisprudence, Government Law School, Bombay.
1902	Madras ..	(32) C. Ramalinga Reddi, M.A. (Cantab.)	Professor of English, Maharajah's College, Mysore.
	Punjab ..	(33) Fazl Mahammad Khan, M.A. ..	Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab Provincial Civil Service. Serving in the Hyderabad State.
1903	Calcutta ..	(34) Birendra Nath De, B.A. ..	I.C.S.
	Bombay ..	(35) Joseph Nissim, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law.	I.C.S. Assistant Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Bombay.
1904	Madras ..	(36) A. T. Rajan, M.A. ..	I.C.S.
	Allahabad ..	(37) Panna Lall ..	I.C.S.
1905	Calcutta ..	(38) P. K. Chakrabarti, M.A. ..	Barrister.
	Punjab ..	(39) Lala Har Dayal ..	(Resigned scholarship.)
1906	Bombay ..	(40) Hormasji Sorabji Captain, B.A.	Barrister-at-Law, Bombay.
	Allahabad ..	(41) Munshi Shah Muhammad Sulaiman.	Barrister-at-Law, Allahabad.
1907	Madras ..	(42) Benegal Narasinga Rau, B.A. ..	I.C.S.
	Punjab ..	(43) Lala Jaganath Aggarwal, M.A. ..	(Resigned scholarship.)
1908	Calcutta ..	(44) Satis Chandra Majumdar, B.Sc.	Government Engineer in the Madras Presidency.
	Bombay ..	(45) Ananadrai Keshavalal Dalal, L.M. & S. (F.R.C.S.), England.	Acting 2nd-Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, Professor of Clinical and Operative Surgery, Grant Medical College, Bombay.
1909	Madras ..	(46) Sonti Venkataramamurti, B.A. ..	I.C.S.
	Allahabad ..	(47) Bisheswar Prasad, M.Sc. ..	Deputy Collector, United Provinces.
1910	Calcutta ..	(48) Kshitish Chandra Sen Gupta, B.A.	I.C.S.
	Punjab ..	(49) Ram Chandra, M.A. ..	I.C.S.

Statement relating to Indian Government Scholars nominated by the Universities—concl'd.

Year.	University.	Name of scholar.	Occupation after return to India.
1911	Bombay ..	(50) Hassamal Baharmal Shivdasani, B.A. (Bombay and Cantab.).	I.C.S.
	Allahabad ..	(51) Girja Shankar Bajpai, B.Sc. ..	I.C.S.
1912	Madras ..	(52) Kuruvillaa-Za chariah, B. A. (F.E.S.).	Member of the Indian Educational Service and Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta.
	Punjab ..	(53) Mohamad Husain Qazi ..	Unemployed. Candidate for a professorship of Mathematics in a college.
1913	Bombay ..	(54) Pandurang Shrinivas Katti, M.A.	
	Calcutta ..	(55) Satyendranath Modak, B. A., (Cantab.) Bar.-at-Law.	I.C.S.
1914	Madras ..	(56) S. S. Suryanarayanan, M.A.	
	Allahabad ..	Harish Chandra, B.Sc.*	
1915	Allahabad ..	(57) Jagat Behari Seth.	
	Calcutta ..	(58) Nilratan Dhar M.Sc.	
	Punjab ..	(59) Ganesh Chandra Chatterji, M.A.	
1916	Bombay ..	(60) Rustam Nasarvanji Cooper.	
	Allahabad ..	(61) Krishna Kumar Mathur.	
1917	Madras ..	(62) S. Sangudayan, B.A.	
	Punjab ..	(63) Baldev Das Puri, B.A.	

*The award of the scholarship was postponed to 1915. Harish Chandra subsequently declined it and it was then awarded to Jagat Behari Seth.

STATEMENT II.

Statement relating to State Technical Scholars.

Financial year.	Province.	Name of scholar.	Nature of studies.	Occupation after return to India.
1904-05.	Bombay	(1) P. N. Mehta ..	Textile industry ..	Technological Expert and Importing Agent of yarn, piece-goods and machinery, Bombay.
		(2) V. T. Pathak ..	Textile study with special reference to chemistry in its application to textile requirements and to the printing of textile fabrics.	Not known.
		(3) E. Hoogewert ..	Textile industry ..	Principal, Serampore Weaving Institute.
		(4) H. C. Read ..	Mining ..	Government Mining Lecturer in the Bengal and Bihar and Orissa Coal fields.
	Bengal	(5) S. C. De ..	Do. ..	Agent and Manager of Ghugus Colliery, Central Provinces.
		(6) Asok Bose ..	Do. ..	Deceased 1913 was employed on investigating the mineral resources, and making a geological survey of the Tippera State under the supervision of his father, Mr. P. N. Bose.
		(7) P. K. Mazumdar ..	Do. ..	Joined the Bar.
1905-06.	Bombay	(8) N. D. Daru, B. A. B.Sc.	Prospecting for minerals in Canada, under Geological Survey of Canada.	Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India.
	Bengal	(9) C. Fox ..	Mining ..	Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India.
		(10) A. M. Sen.	Do. ..	Assistant Geologist in Mysore.
	Central Provinces	(11) B. Pandurang ..	Do. ..	Assistant Engineer in charge of Rajura Colliery, Yeotmal District.
1906-07.	Madras	(12) G. N. Dewal ..	Textile industry ..	No accurate information available. He was employed as "Weaving Expert" in the Department of Industries, Madras, from 15th December 1909 to 14th December 1910. Unemployed in November 1911. Address last known :—Gokuldas Deviji's Wadi, Grant Road, Bombay.
	Bombay	(13) B. D. Saklatvala ..	Metallurgy. ..	Manager of American Vanadium Co., Frick Buildings, Pittsburgh (Pa).

Statement relating to State Technical Scholars—contd.

Financial year.	Province.	Name of scholar.	Nature of studies.	Occupation after return to India.
1906-07.	Bengal	(14) M. K. Roy ..	Mining ..	Geologist on the staff of the Assam Oil Co., Ltd.
		(15) C. E. Ashcroft ..	Do. ..	Manager of Messrs. Burn & Co.'s Sankarpur and Raniganj Collieries.
	United Provinces	(16) Lakshmi Chand ..	Silk weaving ..	Studied textile chemistry at Manchester; attempted to float a company for the manufacture of gold thread, but failed. Served for short periods at Premmaka, Vidyalaya, Bindrabau, Kulabhavan Baroda, and with Sir Madhowlal Chunibhai, Ahmedabad; his present occupation is the translation of English scientific books into Hindi.
	Punjab	(17) I. K. Kaul ..	Metal work ..	Personal Assistant to the State Engineer, Bahawalpur.
		(18) Abdul Hafiz ..	Mining ..	Was studying for the Ph. D. degree in Science Mining at the University of Leipzig.
	Central Provinces	(19) G. L. Joshi ..	Practical chemistry in connection with textile fabrics and weaving and dyeing.	Was employed as Manager of the Weaving and Dyeing Department of the New Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Ahmedabad. Employed by Messrs. Rohm. Haas of Darmstadt.
	Madras	(20) M. A. R. Panikhar ..	Leather Industry ..	Deceased — late Weaving Master, Rai Sahab Reckchand Mohta Spinning and Weaving Mill, Hinganghat.
1907-08.	Bombay	(21) A. P. Patwardhan ..	Dyeing and Bleaching ..	Working in the Gulamba Spinning and Weaving Coy., Ltd., Surat.
		(22) K. J. Bhat ..	Cotton weaving and designing with textile colouring and calico printing.	Employed at Aurora, Nevada.
	Bengal	(23) P. T. Bruhl, M. Sc. (Birmingham).	Metallurgy.	Has worked for the Bengal Coal Company and for Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co., Central Provinces.
		(24) M. Obaidulla ..	Mining ..	An Assistant in the Loom Factory of Messrs. Tata and Company, Central Provinces.
	Eastern Bengal and Assam.	(25) H. M. Mitra ..	Electrical Engineering ..	Not known to have yet returned to India.
	Central Provinces	(26) P. V. Dandekar ..	Mining ..	With the Travancore Government as Assistant Engineer, P. W. D. Workshops and Stores.
		(27) M. N. P. Kurup ..	Do. ..	

Statement relating to State Technical Scholars—contd.

Financial year.	Province.	Name of scholar.	Nature of studies.	Occupation after return to India.
1908-09.	Madras ..	(28) V. G. Nair ..	Textile chemistry as applied to the dyeing, bleaching, finishing and printing of textile fabrics.	Employed in the Calico Mills, Ltd., Ahmedabad.
	Bombay ..	(29) G. R. Rele ..	Bleaching, dyeing and printing in mills.	Manager of the Ahmedabad Ginning and Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Ahmedabad.
	Bengal ..	(30) M. N. Sen Gupta ..	Mining ..	Acting as a Mining Manager, Bengal Coal Company, Andrew Yule & Co.
		(31) R. T. Rout ..	Leather tanning ..	No employment.
	United Provinces	(32) Jwala Prasad Srivastava.	Cloth dyeing and printing	Appointed Assistant Technological Chemist to United Provinces Government in 1912 and is still serving in the same capacity.
		(33) S. Muhammad Yusuf.	Ditto ..	Superintendent of Industrial School, Baroda State, Amreli, Kathiawar.
	Punjab ..	(34) Muhammad Amin..	Textile industry ..	Proprietor and Manager of a Cotton Factory at Kasur (Punjab).
		(35) Sheo Pershad ..	Ditto ..	Textile Assistant to the Director of Industries, Punjab.
	Eastern Bengal and Assam.	(36) D.C. Nag ..	Mining Engineering ..	Holds an appointment under the Assam Oil Company, Digboi.
	Central Provinces	(37) C. S. Buchirajuloo Naidu.	Textile industry ..	Not known to have yet returned to India.
1909-10.	Madras ..	(38) A. K. Menon ..	Chemistry of soap-making and use of native oils.	Oil Chemist, Madras Fisheries Department.
	Bombay ..	(39) R. V. Gurjar ..	Bleaching, dyeing and printing in mills.	Sole-proprietor of Messrs K. G. Faith and Company, Exporters, Importers and Commission Agents, 9 Bank St., Fort, Bombay.
		(40) B. B. Pradhan, M.Sc.	Electrical and mechanical engineering.	Deputy Head, Physics and Electrical Engineering Department, V. J. Technical Institute, Bombay.
	Bengal ..	(41) M. N. Bysack ..	Textile chemistry with special reference to the dyeing, printing and bleaching of textile fabrics.	
	Punjab ..	(42) M. Nawab-ud-din ..	Tanning ..	Leather Merchant, Amritsar.
		(43) Lala Kashi Prasad.	Textile industry ..	Textile Engineers, Agents and Merchants, Lahore.

Statement relating to State Technical Scholars—contd.

Financial year.	Province.	Name of scholar.	Nature of studies.	Occupation after return to India.
1909-10.	Burma..	(44) Maung Po Thein ..	Mining engineering ..	No accurate information available. Is reported to be now in China as a Mining Engineer in the employment of a British firm.
	Eastern Bengal and Assam.	(45) G. C. Bardalai, B.A.	Mining engineering ..	Held temporary appointment as Engineer in the P. W. Department. At present unemployed.
	Central Provinces	(46) S. Fiaz-ud-din ..	Tanning ..	Employed as Tanner in charge in the Cawnpore Tannery Works.
		(47) G. G. Narke ..	Mining ..	Employed by Messrs. Jumal Bros. in their Copper Mine in Upper Burma.
	Madras ..	(48) T. Kumaran Nayar	Metallurgy ..	Assistant Chemist, East Indian Railway Company, Jamalpur.
1910-11.	Bombay ..	(49) G. N. Sahasra Budhe	Sugar refining ..	Sugercane Expert, Koper-gaum, District Ahmedabad.
		(50) A. C. Patel ..	Electrical Engineering ..	Head of the Civil and Electrical Engineering Departments of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.
	Bengal..	(51) Hrishikesh Mukharji	Power loom weaving, finishing and dyeing.	Assistant Weaving Expert, Cawnpore Cotton Mills.
	United Provinces	(52) H. J. Newson ..	Mechanical Engineering	Employed under the Military Works Department as Assistant Inspector, England.
		(53) Ajai Pal Sing Yadaw	Ditto ..	Appointed Superintendent of Mechanical Workshop, Nagpur Engineering School, on recommendation of Director of Industries, United Provinces.
	Punjab ..	(54) Hashmat Rai, M.Sc.	Alkali manufacture ..	Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Government College, Lahore.
	Burma..	(55) Maung Ba Tin ..	Pottery ..	No employment. Has attempted to float a company to start pottery works in Burma on European lines but so far has not succeeded.

Statement relating to State Technical Scholars—contd.

Financial year.	Province.	Name of scholar.	Nature of studies.	Occupation after return to India.
1910-11.	Eastern Bengal and Assam.	(56) Prabhat Chandra Chaudhri.	Silk weaving and dyeing	Sericultural Superintendent in charge of the Berhampore Central Nursery in the Department of Agriculture Bengal.
	Central Provinces	(57) Ashutosh Guha ..	Textile industry ..	Was without employment for some time, but has been working as Assistant Principal in the Government Weaving Institute, Serampore, on a salary of Rs. 250—25—500 per mensem from the 2nd January 1917.
	Madras	(58) M. C. Sitaram ..	Weaving.	
		(59) H. Sakharan Rao ..	Textile manufacture.	
	Bombay	(60) P. V. Mehd ..	Manufacture of tanning extracts and their use in tanning.	Manufacturing magnesium chloride at Ahmedabad.
	Bengal	(61) H. D. Bennett ..	Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.	Obtained a commission in the Royal Engineers. Now in France.
(62) Phani Bhusan Ray		Ditto	Deceased (1917) lately employed in the Electricity Department of the Bristol Corporation.	
1911-12.	United Provinces	(63) Ram Chandra Srivastava.	Manufacture of sugar ..	Serving as an assistant in the sugar factories of Messrs. Begg, Sutherland and Co., Cawnpore.
	Eastern Bengal and Assam.	(64) Abinash Chandra Datta.	Silk weaving, dyeing, and refining.	A Sub-Deputy Collector in Assam.
	Central Provinces	(65) M. Ghulam Ali Mohammadi.	Manufactures of oils, fats and their product.	Employed by the Govt. of Mysore as a Soap Expert.
	Coorg ..	(66) K. M. Muttannah	Mechanical Engineering	Has not yet obtained any employment. Is living on his father's coffee estate at Pollibetta in Coorg. It appears that he is unwilling to accept an initial salary of less than Rs. 300 per mensem and that employers are not willing to give such a high rate.
	Ajmer-Merwara	(67) Ram Pal..	Cotton spinning and weaving.	Scholarship cancelled owing to Mr. Ram Pal's failure to proceed to England.
	Madras	(68) Mr. Tombt Sakharan Rao.	Electrical Engineering	
1912-13.	Bombay	(69) D. N. Nagar Katti	Paper-making ..	Factory Superintendent, Alembic Chemical Works, Baroda.
		(70) E. C. Henriques* ..	Architecture ..	

*Proceeded to England in 1915.

Statement relating to State Technical Scholars—contd.

Year.	Province.	Name of scholar.	Nature of studies.	Occupation after return to India.
1912-13.	Bengal ..	(71) P. R. Duncan ..	Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.	Obtained a commission in the Royal Engineers.
	Punjab	(72) Chandra Sikhar Sarkar.	Ditto.	
		(73) Lakhmi Das Kochhar.	Tanning ..	Manager, Poonawalla Tannery, Davdi, Bombay Presidency.
	Bihar and Orissa	(74) Bhubananda Das ..	Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.	Holds an appointment on Rs. 350 p.m. under the Bombay Tramway Company.
	Central Provinces	(75) K. C. Mitra ..	Electrical Engineering	
	Madras	(76) P. K. Rajmanikham	Leather goods industry.	
	Bombay	(77) *Chunilal Purshotamdas Shah.	Pottery.	
	Bengal...	(78) Ramesh Chandra Roy.	Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.	Has refused to return India.
	United Provinces	(79) Abdul Rahim Khan	Sugar industry.	
		(80) Krishna Lal ..		
1913-14.	Punjab	(81) Lohuuri Mal Khosla	Flour milling ..	Employed in a flour mill at Delhi.
	Bihar and Orissa	(82) Abdul Hakim ..	Chemistry as applied to minerals and metals.	Is working as an apprentice in an Iron and Steel Works near Sheffield.
	Assam	(83) Bidyananda Dowera	Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.	
		(84) C. J. Brandon, A.R. I.B.A.	Architecture ..	At present employed in connection with the building of New Delhi.
		(85) Ram Lal..	Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.	Scholarship terminated after a year. Refused to return to India.
	Madras	(86) D. M. Amalasadwala	Sizing and weaving.	
	Bombay	(87) †P. R. Udwardia ..	Architecture and Building construction.	
	Bengal	(88) *U. N. Banerji ..	Mechanical Engineering.	
		(89) O. L. D'Souza alias Dalton.*	Electrical Engineering.	
	United Provinces	(90) Bashir-ud-din Ahmad.	Municipal and Sanitary Engineering.	Scholarship withdrawn.
1914.	Punjab	(91) *Arjan Das ..	Textile Industry.	
		(92) W. Sorby†	Mechanical Electrical Engineering.	Joined the I.A.R.O. and proceeded to England after being wounded. At present in military service.

*Proceeded to England in 1915.

†Proceeded to England in 1916.

‡Scholarship kept open until Sorby's release from military duty.

Statement relating to State Technical Scholars—concl'd.

Year.	Province.	Name of scholar.	Nature of studies.	Occupation after return to India.
1914.	Central Provinces	(93) B. S. B. Bhargava*	Mining	In the employment of Messrs. Tata and Co.
	Assam ..	(94) Kashinath* Saikia	Paper pulp industry.	
	Baluchistan ..	(95) †Abdul Ghafoor Khan.	Electrical Engineering.	
	Bengal ..	(96) Khagendranath Ghose.	Electrical Engineering.	
1915.	Punjab ..	(97) Khalil Ahmad ..	Metal work	Resigned scholarship.
	Bombay	(98) R. S. Sathe† ..	Pressing and refining of castor oil.	Is in charge of the British Indian Oil Mills, Garden Reach, Calcutta, managed by Messrs. M. M. Issatani & Sons 5, Ezra Street, Calcutta.
		(99) N. G. Bal† ..	Ditto	Filling in a term to appear for the Bombay Boilers Act Examination.
	Bengal.. ..	(100) Birendra Nath Dey§	Architecture	Scholarship terminated but has not yet returned to India.
	Madras ..	(101) Muliyl Karuven	Higher Electrical Engineering.	
1916.	Bombay ..	(102) Mahadeo Balkrishna Hudlikar.||	Tanning and leather manufacture.	
	Bengal.. ..	(103) M. V. S. Bailey ..	Motor Engineering.	
	United Provinces	(104) Mahesh Chanadra Gupta.	Sanitary Engineering.	
		(105) Purushottam Das Kapur.||	Sugar Engineering.	
		(106) E. C. Gentry ..	Architecture.	
1917.	Bombay ..	(107) G. D. Kelkar¶ ..	Glass manufacture.	
		(108) D. G. Sowani¶ ..	Sanitary Engineering and sewage disposal.	
	Bengal.. ..	(109) Cyril Pearce (b) ..	Railway carriage and wagon building.	
	United Provinces	(110) Jogesh Chandra Mukherjee.	Tanning.	
	Punjab ..	(111) Bhagat Madan¶ ..	Pottery.	
		(112) Malik Karan Singh¶	Paper manufacture.	
	United Provinces	(113) Jal F. Karani (a)	Mechanical Engineering.	

*Was trained wholly in India.

†Proceeded to England in 1915.

‡Stipend of Rs. 75 per mensem granted to enable them to pursue a course of instruction in India for a period of one year.

§Was studying at Glasgow when the scholarship was granted him.

||Received preliminary training in India for one year. Mr. Hudlikar proceeded to England in 1917.

¶Stipends of Rs. 75 per mensem for one year for training in India. Question of further scholarships for training in England to be considered on completion of preliminary training.

(a) Scholarship cancelled owing to difficulties in making arrangements for training in Europe.

(b) Scholarship held in abeyance till his release for military duties.

[STATEMENT III.

Statement relating to domiciled Europeans and Eurasians who have been granted State Scholarships.

Year.	Province.	Name of scholar.	Occupation after return to India.
1907.	Bombay ..	A. H. Dracup, B.A. (Cantab.) ..	District Deputy Collector, Satara.
1908	Bengal ..	Richard Pomeroy Dalley	Probationer for the Indian Forest Service. Joined the Indian Army Reserve of Officers in July 1916.
1909	United Provinces	Leslie Hyde Lacy Langley.	
1910	Madras ..	W. G. H. Elliot.	
1911	Punjab ..	R. S. Blaker	2nd-Lieutenant, Royal Field Artillery, British Expeditionary Force, France.
1912	Bengal ..	G. B. Halloran	2nd-Lieutenant, 3rd Berkshire Regiment.
1913	Bihar & Orissa	A. T. Davis	Was appointed to a commission in the Special Reserve of Officers in March 1915 and attached to the 7th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers.
1914	Bombay ..	P. A. Gasper.	
	Madras ..	J. P. Sears.*	Training with R. T. C. Cadet Battalion.
1915	Bengal ..	H. S. Stark.	
1916	..	No scholarship awarded.	
1917	Madras ..	J. A. Frost.†	
	..	No scholarship awarded.	

*Special scholarship awarded postponed to 1915.

†Awarded the 1916 scholarship.

STATEMENT IV.

Statement relating to Sanskrit and Arabic Scholars.

Year.	Province.	Name of scholar.	Subject of Study.	Occupation after return to India.
1908	Bengal	Maulvi Azimuddin Ahmad	Arabic	Was qualifying himself for the degree of Ph. D. at Leipzig.
1909	United Provinces	Tukaram Krishna Laddu	Sanskrit	Member, Provincial Educational Service, U. P., Professor, Queen's College, Benares.
1909	Punjab	Parabhu Datt, M.A.	Sanskrit	Professor in the I. E. S. at Presidency College Calcutta.
1910	Bombay	P. D. Gune, M.A., Ph.D.	Sanskrit	Professor of Sanskrit, Fergusson College, Poona.
1910	United Provinces	Mansoor Ahmad, M.A.	Arabic	Interned in Germany.
1911	Bombay	I. J. Sorabji, B.A.	Sanskrit	Head of the Central Hindu Collegiate School at Benares.
	Punjab	Todar Mall, M.A.	Sanskrit	Studying in Germany.
1912	United Provinces	Munshi Abdussattar Siddiqui.	Arabic	Ditto.
	Punjab	Pandit Tara Chand	Sanskrit	Ditto.
1913	Bengal	Maulvi Muhammad Shahidullah.	Sanskrit	Scholarship disallowed on medical grounds.
	Punjab	Pandit Hari Chand	Sanskrit.	
1914	United Provinces and Punjab.	Sadr-ud-din	Arabic	Declined scholarship, which was reawarded in 1915.
		Beni Madhab Barua*	Pali	
	Bengal	Prasanna Kumar Acharya.	Sanskrit.	
1915	Bombay	Vinayack Sakharan Ghat.	Sanskrit.	
	United Provinces	Hari Ram Chandra Divekar.	....	Declined scholarship, which was not reawarded.
	Punjab	Muhammad Shafi	Arabic.	
1916	Punjab	Lakshmana Sarup	Sanskrit.	
	Bengal	Shams-ul-ulama Kamal-ud-din Ahmed.	Arabic.	
1917	Madras	P. P. Subrananyam	Sanskrit	Declined scholarship.
	Punjab	Pandit Jagan Nath Pattack.		

* Awarded the scholarship vacated by Maulvi Mohammad Shahidullah.

STATEMENT V.

Statement relating to domiciled European and Anglo-Indian girls and women who have been granted Government of India Scholarships.

Year.	Province.	Name of scholar.	Nature of studies which she proposes to pursue.	Occupation after return to India.
1913	Ajmer-Merwara	Muriel Agnes Isabella McKenzie.	To be trained for the teaching profession.	Employed at the Girls' High School, Allahabad.
1914	Madras	Amy Watts	Ditto ditto.	
1915	Madras	Diasy Michael	F. R. C. S. (Edin.) and Licentiate in Medicine (Dublin).	
1916	United Provinces	Maud Annie Keogh	To be trained for the teaching profession.	
1917	Bengal and Delhi	Gladys Helen* Marchant	To continue her medical studies in England.	

*Scholarship postponed till the return of normal conditions permits ladies to sail for England.

STATEMENT VI.

Statement relating to scholars awarded the scholarship for Indian Women.

Year.	Province.	Name of scholar.	Nature of studies which she proposes to pursue.	Occupation after return to India.
1916	Bengal	Satya Priya Ghosh	F.R.C.S. (London) M.R.C.P. and L.M. (Dublin) if possible.	
1917	Bombay	Avabai Jehangirji Dhodi*	Desires to continue her medical studies in England.	

*Scholarship postponed till the return of normal conditions permits ladies to sail for England.
G. M. Press, Simla.—No. 119 E.D.—5-12-17—150—E. A.

Home Department.
(Education) Branch.

REMINDER.

REPLY.

To

The Director of Public
Instruction

The undersigned ~~has the honour to invite~~
is directed to invite
invites

attention to the communication noted in the
Memo No. 417B-1, dated 26.3.18 margin and to
request that
this reminder may be returned at once with
information as to—

- (1) the stage at which the matter now is,
- (2) the date by which a reply may be expected and
- (3) the circumstances which have caused the delay.

2. It is requested that the reply to this
reminder may be sent not later than

Subramanian
30.4.18

Office Home Dept

Station Ootacamund

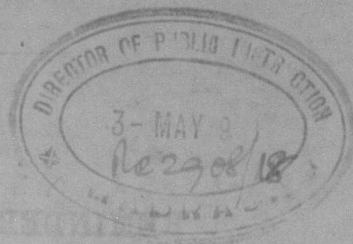
Dated 29-4-18.

Signature.

Designation.

SUBJECT.

Report of the Conference of Provincial
Secretaries to Advisory Committees for
Indian Students proceeding to England



For approval
Jm
31-7-18

G.O. No. 971, 23rd July 1918
Students' Advisory Committee

Communicating to the Madras Students' Advisory Committee letter from the Government of India forwarding the report of the conference held at Simla in July 1917 of the provincial secretaries to the advisory committees for Indian students proceeding to the United Kingdom.

READ—the following papers :—

Letter—from the Hon'ble Sir E. D. MACLAGAN, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education (Education).
To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Home (Education) Department.
Dated—Simla, the 11th February 1918.
No.—95.

I am directed to forward for information a copy of the report of the conference held at Simla in July last of provincial secretaries to the advisory committees for Indian students proceeding to the United Kingdom.

2. The Government of India approve generally the recommendations of the conference. They desire, however, to offer the following comments and suggestions in regard to certain of the recommendations.

3. *Organisation.*—The Government of India approve generally the recommendations put forward in paragraph 2 of the report. They consider it essential for the purpose both of relieving the Secretary of an excessive burden of work and responsibility and also of enlisting the services of persons experienced and interested in the welfare of Indian students, that a small committee of educational experts, using this term in the manner adopted by the conference, be appointed at each provincial centre. They also feel, and in a measure even greater than the conference, the doubt expressed on the need of the general committee which exists in some provinces; but as such committees may be useful in certain provinces, local Governments are at liberty to appoint or retain such committees if they seem desirable. On the other hand, there can be no doubt of the useful purpose served by the "corresponding members" in such an organisation by bringing to the notice of students in the outside districts the work and scope of the committees. Evidence, however, tends to prove that the corresponding members should not form a separate committee, and the practical difficulties in the way of convening meetings of these members appear to be greater than any corresponding advantages which might be expected from such gatherings.

4. *Tenure of office.*—The Government of India commend the present practice in Bihar and Orissa under which members of the committee are appointed for a period of three years, and they further consider that a similar rule should regulate the tenure of the appointment of secretary, it being understood that in the case of both members and secretaries the incumbent should be eligible for reappointment for a period not exceeding three years. The Government of India concur in the recommendation of the conference for the utilisation of the services of young Indians who have recently returned from Europe. It is felt that such persons might prove very useful members of a committee, and especially those who have taken some part in the organisation in England and are recommended by the Adviser to Indian students.

5. *Conduct of business.*—The conference recommended that the methods of conducting business and keeping the necessary records be left to each Secretary and his committee. While acquiescing in this view, the Government of India feel that it cannot be too often impressed on the secretaries if the value of their work is to be improved, that closer attention should be paid to businesslike methods in its conduct and that, as far as possible, definite hours and places for interviews should be duly published. Such a practice would not prevent secretaries from making special arrangements to suit the convenience of students. The Government of India agree with the opinion expressed by the conference that the question of touring by the secretaries is one for settlement in each case between the secretary, his committee and the local Government concerned.

6. *Interchange of ideas.*—The Government of India cordially approve the recommendation that there should be a more frequent interchange of ideas and information between secretaries than there has been in the past. They would also be glad if arrangements could be made for the supply by secretaries of copies of their reports, bulletins, etc., to the Bureau of Education and to each other.

With reference to the concluding sentence of paragraph 5 of the report, I am directed to forward for transmission to the secretary to the provincial committee, a copy of the statement showing the occupations of State scholars after their return to India.

7. *Submission of applications to England.*—The Government of India would deprecate any hard and fast rule regarding the channel of correspondence between the provincial advisory committees and the educational authorities in the United Kingdom. Ordinarily, such correspondence should be conducted through the India Office, but for the various reasons it may be found desirable in certain cases for committees to make a direct communication to an educational institution in the United Kingdom. In such cases the secretary and the committee concerned may be permitted the option of deviating from the more customary procedure, but in all such instances a copy of the correspondence should be forwarded to the India Office. The Government of India desire to take this opportunity of emphasising the importance of assisting the new organisations established at Oxford and Cambridge in connexion with the admission of Indian students by a prompt submission of all available information which is likely to be of value. For the furtherance of this object it is also suggested that members of committees and secretaries whenever they happen to be in England should take the opportunity of making the acquaintance of those who are in charge of the work in the United Kingdom.

8. *Powers of certification.*—The Government of India consider that the suggestions made under this head are suitable.

9. *Oxford and Cambridge applications.*—The Government of India are addressing the Secretary of State regarding the points raised by the conference and the suggestions made in paragraph 8 of the report. On receipt of the reply a further communication on the subject will be addressed to local Governments.

10. *Passports.*—As local Governments are aware the system of granting certificates of identity has recently been abolished. But the Government of India commend to their attention the suggestion that, in order to assist the committees, political agents and district magistrates should be invited to inform the secretary concerned when they grant passports to students.

11. *Information regarding Japan and the United States.*—The Government of India are prepared to accept the conclusions arrived at by the conference. If Professor Coyajee is able to carry out his intention of compiling a handbook on the subject he will have performed a great service to Indian students. It will then become the duty of Government to keep the handbook up-to-date as far as possible. The Government of India desire to suggest that other secretaries should afford Professor Coyajee all possible assistance in the compilation of the handbook. In the meantime they will themselves approach the Young Men's Christian Association and the authorities in America mentioned in paragraph 10 of the report with a view to securing useful information and advice.

12. *Students' allowances and their transmission.*—The Government of India desire to draw special attention to the importance of these matters. They also propose to suggest to the Secretary of State that Dr. Arnold be invited to write a short paper dealing with war conditions in England so far as they react on students who have come from abroad.

13. *Publications.*—The Government of India are strongly in favour of providing the best possible handbook of information for Indian students. They fear, however, that the publication of such a book in India would be a matter of great difficulty. They consider that the best course would be to invite the National Indian Association to issue a revised and up-to-date edition of its handbook and to undertake the supply of correction slips from time to time. The Government of India propose to lay this suggestion before the Secretary of State and at the same time to enquire to what extent Dr. Arnold would be prepared to supplement this information by pamphlets to be issued by the Indian Students' Department.

14. *Guardianship.*—The Government of India are bringing to the notice of Dr. Arnold the suggestions which the conference have made regarding the existing system of guardianship at educational centres in the United Kingdom, and, if necessary, will address a further communication to local Governments on the subject.

all - Vinyasa
30/7

II

Memorandum No. 417 B-1, Home (Education), dated 20th March 1918.

The letter from the Government of India with its enclosures is forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for remarks, in consultation with the Secretary to the Madras Students' Advisory Committee.

2. A copy of the report of the conference with the statement relating to Government scholars is forwarded to the Secretary to the Madras Students' Advisory Committee.

3. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to suggest a distribution list for the 100 copies of the report of the conference that have been received from the Government of India.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,

Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction (with the Government of India letter and its enclosures).
Copy to the Secretary to the Madras Students' Advisory Committee.

III

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

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

Dated—Madras, the 10th May 1918.

No.—R.C. 2908.

With reference to your Memorandum No. 417 B-1, dated 20th March 1918, referring for remarks the report of the Conference of Provincial Secretaries to the Advisory Committees for Indian Students proceeding to the United Kingdom, I have the honour to submit herewith a copy of the remarks of the Secretary to the Madras Students' Advisory Committee dated 22nd April 1918 on the above reference and to state that I have no separate remarks to offer.

2. The distribution of the 96 copies as proposed in the Secretary's notes is recommended for favour of adoption.

3. The reminder dated 29th April 1918 received from Government is returned herewith.

ENCLOSURES

(1)

Notes and remarks on Memorandum from Government, Home (Education) Department, No. 417 B-1, dated 20th March 1918, by A. H. Davis, Esq., Secretary to the Madras Students' Advisory Committee.

I would suggest that some of the 100 copies referred to should be distributed as follows:—

Sixteen copies to the members of the Madras Students' Advisory Committee (excluding the Director of Public Instruction and Secretary).

Four copies to the Secretary of the Madras Students' Advisory Committee for office use.

Fifty-seven copies to the Principal of each college affiliated to the University.

Eleven copies to the Inspectors of schools of each district and Inspector of European Schools and the Director of Industries.

One copy to the Secretary of the Y.M.C.A., Madras.

One copy to the School of Arts.

One copy to the Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

One copy to the Registrar, Madras University.

Three copies to the Mysore University—for distribution to the technical institutions in Bangalore, etc.

One copy to the Secretary, Indian Officers' Association, Madras.

2. I shall of course put the report of the conference on the agenda for the consideration of my committee, which, however, does not hold its next meeting till the end of October 1918 and any remarks I now make should be taken as the expression of my personal opinion.

3. Taking the matters dealt with in the same order as the Government of India has done.

Organisation.—I venture to think that our Committee in Madras is already organised exactly on the lines contemplated as the best by the Conference and the Government of India. We do not call ourselves an "Executive" Committee or a "General" Committee, but the question of nomenclature is unimportant beside the fact that we exercise the right functions. Similarly we have no "corresponding members" but our method of advertising the Committee in every college and school is in practice an exact equivalent. The one possible improvement under this head that occurs to me is the addition of a few more "educational experts" in the wide sense of this term adopted by the conference. We cannot of course have every industry and profession represented, but I should feel in a stronger position to advise many applicants for advice if I had behind me on my Committee at least one doctor and one engineer and some expert in technical matters. The Principals of the Medical and Engineering Colleges and the Director of Industries would be perhaps the obvious appointees.

2/10/18
30/7

4. *Tenure of office.*—As we already have our members appointed for three years at a time there is nothing to comment upon so far as the membership of the Committee is concerned. I do not however understand the Government of India's suggestion that a similar rule should regulate the tenure of the appointment of Secretary. This does not seem to be consistent with the fact that the allowance to the Secretary and his clerk have recently been placed upon a permanent pensionable basis (see G.O. No. 255, Financial, dated 8th May 1916 and G.O. No. 483, Financial, dated 24th August 1916). I hope Doctor Arnold will adopt the suggestion that he should give us information about all Madras students returning to this Presidency so far as he is able to do so, with their qualifications. This list would be most useful to me when in giving advice I want to be in touch with those who have the most recent experience and might also be useful to Government and others when those recently returned students seek employment. It would also show how far our students benefited by their training abroad—a matter referred to again in paragraph 5 of the Conference Proceedings and in paragraph 15 below of these remarks.

5. *Conduct of business.*—My office hours for Madras Students' Advisory Committee business are the same as my hours at the Law College—viz., 10 to 5 on all working days: and I frequently see applicants during these hours without previous appointment. I am bound however of course to subordinate these interviews which are rarely of an urgent nature to lectures and other college work. Therefore I may sometimes arrange with an applicant who comes without appointment to see me at some later hour or date: and as far as possible I always try to make previous appointments: and very often these are arranged to take place in the early morning hours or on Saturdays or even Sundays at my own house. Letters are almost without exception—answered within 24 hours of receipt, and kept for each year in a very simple alphabetical arrangement on a single file. The names of applicants are kept in an alphabetical index with dates of letters and interviews and every piece of business is entered in a diary. By these means I find it possible at college within five minutes to refer to all the details of any case of any year. I have by now a fairly considerable library of prospectuses, pamphlets and calendars filling an almirah in my room at College, where they may be referred to by myself or any applicant. I never allow any of these to go out unless I have duplicates. I fail to see any object to be obtained by my touring.

6. *Interchange of ideas.*—I have always sent copies of proceedings and Secretary's report to the secretaries of other committees. In future I propose to send them to the Bureau of Education as well. I feel sure that the Bureau of Education could do very useful work as a central organisation in India and I shall refer to this matter again in paragraph 13 below.

7. *Submission of applications to England.*—The Government of India suggestions under this head seem to me quite sound. They might however have added that even when dealing with such organisations as those established at Oxford and Cambridge—which welcome direct communication, it is in practice far wiser to correspond through the India Office, as they can act as local agents ready to give prompt answers to many of the inquiries that may be made. Sometimes I have been able to use the influence of my own personal acquaintance with the authorities in obtaining admission for Indian students.

8. *Powers of certification.*—I do not think the certificates of our Committees can add much of value to the original certificates which students obtain from those professors and others who have personally known and taught them, and there is a danger that authorities in England might give them more weight than they deserve. But in forwarding such original certificates, I find it generally useful not only to authenticate them but also to explain the position of the signatories to the certificates, as I know that people in England are very often at a loss to appreciate the real value of Indian certificates. In the case of applicants for the Bar and even more for admission to the older Universities where a certain degree of sociability and capacity for adaptation to English surroundings is very necessary, I have been in the habit of adding my own personal impression as to the fitness of the applicant in this respect, carefully pointing out the character—generally very limited—of my own acquaintance with him. I deprecate the idea that we should have powers of certification if that implies responsibilities, as I do not think we are in a position to undertake them.

9. *Oxford and Cambridge applications.*—As there is to be a further communication on this subject from the Government of India, it seems unnecessary to make any remarks now.

10. *Passports.*—Following the recommendation of the Government of India, I venture to suggest that the Government should direct District Magistrates, the Commissioner of Police and any other passport issuing authority (a) to advise any student going to Great Britain (or elsewhere) to communicate with me, (b) to inform me of the fact that he has done so. In this way as long as the war lasts we make quite certain that no students leaves Madras without knowledge of this Committee. Personally I was not aware that the system of granting certificates of identity had been abolished. I do not think any order to that effect has been communicated to me. Will passports be necessary after the war is ended? I imagine not. If they are then done away with, I think the certificate of identity system will be really missed, for though it was not compulsory on students to obtain one, the certificate when used served two useful

purposes (a) its primary purpose of identifying and authenticating the student, (b) a secondary one that it made him consider and think out his plans. I would suggest that some system of this kind should be reestablished and it might even be feasible to make the taking out of a certificate or passport permanently compulsory—as has been the case in Hyderabad, I believe, even before the war.

11. *Information regarding Japan and the United States.*—In my humble opinion the discussion on this matter—recorded in paragraph 10 of the conference report—was one of the most valuable fruits of the conference, and I would draw the most earnest attention of the Local Government to the subject. At present the Madras Committee advises students who think of going to the United Kingdom about educational and industrial facilities in that country. As I have pointed out in my recent Secretariat report for 1917-18, I am frequently consulted about facilities in other countries—especially Japan and the United States. I have however no official information to impart, and Mr. Mallet was quite correct in telling Professor Dastur and Mr. I audit in answer to their inquiries that the giving of such information was beyond the scope of our committees—as at present constituted. At the same time it was quite clear to us all that whatever the original purpose and present constitution of these committees might be, it was a natural—indeed inevitable unless we were artificially restricted—development that we should advise all Indian students going abroad. The difficulty indicated by Mr. Das that there is no Indian students' department anywhere but in Great Britain is a real one, for it is most important that we should have—at any rate in Japan and the United States where numbers of students go—local authorities to whom we might appeal for up-to-date information and advice and to keep in sympathetic touch with and help students. I venture to suggest however that this difficulty may be overcome by utilising the consulates in these countries. The handbook to be compiled by Professor Coyajee will doubtless be of great service, but a far more thorough and valuable one could be compiled by His Majesty's representatives on the spot at Tokio and New York. I did not make this suggestion at Simla as together with the other members of the conference I was then only conscious of a need with no very clear idea of how it could be met. If the Local Government feel that there is anything in my remarks I would urge that in co-operation with other Local Governments or through the Government of India they should take steps (a) that the extension of work of this committee should be officially authorised, (b) that to render this extension possible and efficient organisations on the spot—similar to the Indian Students' department in London—should be established in Japan and the United States—and anywhere else that from time to time might prove advisable—I have suggested that the consulates would be the most promising centres for such organisations, but there may well be other possible centres of which I know nothing.

12. *Students' allowances.*—This though an important matter does not seem to call for any special remarks from me now. It is always a matter of marvel for me how any educated parent can venture to send his son to England without making provision for his efficient guardianship. The difficulties in this matter are almost entirely ascribable to the lack of the most ordinary foresight and common sense on the part of parents and guardians in India—some of whom lack all English education.

13. *Publications.*—For an information—and advice—giving committee the first essential requirement is that the information it gives should be accurate and up-to-date and its advice based upon real experience. The most reliable source for bare information is of course to be found in the calendars and prospectuses of institutions, but the contents of these calendars, etc., require to be analysed digested and compared and the work must be done by an expert. A student comes to me for instance asking about the study of agriculture. If I have a sufficient acquaintance with all my calendars—itsself no light task—I can make shift to tell him at what colleges and other institutions he can obtain the training he requires and what diploma or degrees he can aim at acquiring and in what time and what cost. But I am altogether at a loss when he asks me the comparative value of these attainments, how far there is a market for the trained agriculturist, how far the diploma or degree is a real qualification for that market, how far it requires supplementing by practical work—where and how such practical work is to be obtained. For advice of this sort and it is inevitable that it should be asked for, in fact information of the calendar kind is futile in many cases without supplementary advice of this latter kind the practical knowledge of the expert is essential. Here comes in the value of publications written with a special view to the needs of our Advisory Committees. They may be dealt with roughly under two heads. The general handbook issued by the National Indian Association represents one type. After an introduction on the general conditions of student life in England, it presents in one panorama a carefully digested account of each of the various courses or pursuits an Indian is likely to desire to follow in Great Britain. It is doubtless capable of improvement and enlargement. Its chief fault however, is that it is for ever falling out of date. The present

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15. *Statements relating to Government Scholars*—appended to the Government of India letter and referred to by them at the end of paragraph 6 of their letter.

These appear to me so interesting and valuable that I venture to suggest that a record on similar lines should be kept in future not only of Government scholars, but, as far as possible, of all students who proceed to Great Britain—or at any rate of those among them who are known to the Advisory Committees and the Indian Students' Department in England. At present I send each year to the India Office a list of the students who, I know or believe, have gone to Great Britain. In reply the Indian Students' Department send me an account, as complete as they can make it, of what happens to each immediately. After that I never—except by the merest chance hear of them again. Even where reports of those under guardianship are sent, they do not come to me—but to the parent or guardian in India alone.

I suggest that the Indian Students' Department should (a) keep a continual record of all Indian students of which it has any information at all, and that each year they should send out to the respective Secretaries of Provincial Committees a copy of their record so far as it touches the students from the province concerned, (b) send to each Provincial Secretary whenever a student from his Province returns to India notice of the date of his departure, name of ship, etc., with a brief record of the qualifications he has obtained during his stay in Great Britain, and the appointment or work, if any, he hopes to take up.

Provincial Secretaries might keep a similar record of all students who actually proceed to Great Britain (and elsewhere). The system could be expanded if Japan and the United States of America are included under their auspices or to their knowledge which could be noted up from time to time from the Indian Students' Department's records when communicated, and any other source of information. Then when the student returns to India, they should write to him at an early date and invite him to keep them informed from time to time of his welfare and of any work he is doing or appointment he has obtained. The Provincial record will thus be made as complete as possible. A brief summary in tabular form: name of student; years in Great Britain; study pursued or qualifications obtained. Occupations since return to India could be sent from time to time—say once a year; to the Bureau of Education who could then compile a statement on the lines of those under review but even far more valuable as it would include in digested form not only the records of scholars but also of ordinary mortals.

This was what I aimed at expressing in the halting remarks recorded to my credit in paragraph 5 of the Conference report: but in this case again I would urge that the question be pressed once more upon the Government of India, as neither the record of the report, nor the Government of India's letter shows that the importance of the matter has been appreciated. When we have records of the kind I contemplate—and I don't think they will be really troublesome to maintain—we shall for the first time be able to base upon facts any conclusions we may come to as to the value of a training in Great Britain, generally or in particular subjects.

I append an analysis of my own of the Government of India's statements:—

Statement No. 1.				
Occupation since return.	Regarding 55 scholars nominated by Universities up to the year 1913.	Total.	Remarks.	
Educational service.	Nos. (1), (16), (20), (26), (30), (32), (52).	7	Not necessarily Government service.	
Bar	Nos. (2), (3), (5), (6), (12), (17), (18), (28), (31), (38), (40), (41).	12	Of these No. (12) has died, and Nos. (3), (5), (17), (18) and (31) have attained high legal office.	
Indian Civil service.	Nos. (7), (9), (11), (13), (14), (15), (19), (22), (23), (24), (29), (34), (35), (36), (37), (42), (46), (48), (49), (50), (51), (55).	22	Of these Nos. (9) and (24) have died. Nos. (11) and (13) have retired and No. (19) resigned.	
Provincial service.	Nos. (8), (33), (47)	3	.....	
Resigned scholarship.	Nos. (10), (39), (43)	3	Presumably never went to England.	
Nothing recorded.	Nos. (21), (25), (27), (54).	4	Of these Nos. (25) and (27) have died.	
Miscellaneous	No. (4) business, No. (44) Government Engineer, No. (45) Medical appointment.	3	.....	
Unemployed	No. (53)	1	Probably now in Educational service.	

General remarks.—The conclusion seems to be that in the case of these students at any rate—as might indeed be expected, considering that they are probably among the very best men of their respective years going to England—has been of real value.

Occupation since return.	Regarding 100 Technical scholars up to the year 1915.	Total.	Remarks.
Textile Industry and its allies.	.....	27	.....
In the same industry.	Nos. (1), (3), (19), (21), (22), (28), (29), (32), (33), (34), (35), (39), (43), (51), (56), (57).	16	Of these No. (21) has died. It is to be noted that most of them seem to be doing practical work and not in Government service.
In some other line.	No. (16)—Translating scientific books into Hindi. No. (64)—Sub-Deputy Collector in Assam.	2	.....
Not known or nothing recorded.	Nos. (2), (12), (37), (41), (58), (59), (86), (91).	8	Some of these may be failures but as four of them belong to Madras, I prefer to assume that the machinery for recording their doings is not in working order.
Resigned scholarship.	No. (67)	1	Did not go to England.
Leather and Tanning.	.....	7	.....
In the same industry.	Nos. (20), (42), (46), (61), (73).	5	None in Government service No. (20), the only Madras, is employed in Germany; Is he making boots for the enemy army?
Unemployed ...	No. (31)	1	Is this a failure?
Nothing recorded.	No. (76)	1	Is this because we are not keeping records properly in Madras?
Mining and Metallurgy.	.....	23	.....
In the same industry.	Nos. (4), (5), (6), (8), (9), (10), (11), (14), (15), (17), (24), (27), (31), (36), (47), (48), (53).	17	Of these No. (6) has died, No. (93) was trained wholly in India. A large number are working for private employers.
In the same industry but abroad.	Nos. (13) and (23) in United State of America, No. (44) in China.	3	.....
Still abroad ...	No. (18) at Leipzig No (82) apprentice at Sheffield.	2	.....
In some other line.	No. (7)	1	Joined the Bar. No other such case recorded.
Unemployed ...	No. (45)	1	May now be employed again?
Not known ...	No. (26)	1	May still be in England.
Resigned scholarship.	No. (97)	1	Presumably never went to England?
Engineering	.....	22	.....
In the same industry.	Nos. (25), (40), (50), (53), (74).	5	Electrical Engineering seems to pay better than Mechanical.
In the same industry but abroad.	Nos. (52), (61), (71) and (92), in Military service No. (62) in the Bristol Corporation.	5	Of these, the first four are all A-1st No. (62) has died.
Unemployed ...	No. (66)	1	Unwilling to take less than Rs. 300 per mensem.
Nothing recorded.	Nos. (68), (72), (75), (83), (88), (89), (95), (96).	8	Most of these have probably not completed the long training necessary for efficiency and need not be counted as failures.

Occupation since return. Regarding 100 Technical scholars up to the year 1915. Total. Remarks.

Engineering— Refused to return.	Nos. (78) and (85)	...	2	Are very possibly completing training at their own expense or may have obtained employment in Great Britain.
Scholarship with- drawn.	No. (90)	...	1	A failure?
Miscellaneous	...	...	18	.....
Soap	Nos. (38) and (65)	...	2	Government service in Madras and Mysore.
Sugar (employed).	Nos. (49) and (63)	...	2	Service in Ahmadabad and Cawnpore.
Unrecorded	Nos. (79) and (81)	...	2	Belong to the United Provinces.
Alkali	No. (51)	...	1	Professor Government College, Lahore.
Pottery	Nos. (55) and (77)	...	2	No. (55) has tried to start in Burma but so far without success. No. (77) is probably still in England.
Paper	Nos. (69) and (94)	...	2	No. (69) employed in Baroda, No. (94) was wholly trained in India, and nothing is recorded.
Architecture	Nos. (70), (84), (87), (100)	...	4	No. (84) employed at Delhi. Nothing recorded of Nos. (70) and (87); No. (100) still in England.
Flour mill	No. (81)	...	1	Employed at Delhi.
Castor oil	Nos. (98) and (99)	...	2	Both trained in India. No. (98) has employment in Calcutta, No. (99) is still under training.

General remarks.—Here again the figures seem to show that the Government Technical scholars have on the whole been a success. A large proportion have entered Government service or the employment of private persons and companies in the industrious pursuits in which they have become experts. It is to be regretted that there are so many blanks in the records; but, as I suggest, a number of these may be accounted for by failure of the recording machinery, and a number more by the fact that the training is not yet complete or that in these war times even those who have finished their courses may have preferred to stay in England. In very few cases can we definitely say that the training has not been a success—that is, on the record as it stands, though of course it is possible that Government has further knowledge in some cases which it has not seen fit to publish. It is interesting to note that from 1914, possibly under the stress of war conditions, the Government has adopted the policy of giving some of its technical scholars their training in India itself. Even after the war, I suppose this policy will be continued, for, in many pursuits, I imagine better training can be had here than in Great Britain. For some, e.g., match making, the sugar and silk industries, it may be worth while to send scholars to Japan.

Statement III.—Regarding the domiciled community scholars.

With the exception of the first two scholars on the list, nothing is recorded as to the civil occupation of these scholars. It is good to find that some of them are 'doing their bit', but have none of them since the scholar of 1909 inclusive fitted themselves for civil employment?

Statement IV.—Regarding Sanskrit and Arabic scholars.

The three Arabic scholars from 1908 to 1912 seem to be in Germany—poor fellows!

The two of 1915 and 1916 have, I presume, discovered that there are other centres of learning in the world besides Leipzig:—Up-to-date India does not seem to have reaped any fruit from its Arabic scholars.

The four Sanskrit scholars of 1910–11 have all found useful Educational work, the two of 1911–12 are in Germany. Nothing is recorded of later scholars. Are they still studying?

Statement V.—Regarding European and Anglo Indian girls.

The scholar of 1913 has found employment. No record of those of later years is given, but presumably they will find work without any difficulty.

Statement VI.—Regarding Indian women.

These scholars are of 1916 and 1917 and have, I presume, not yet finished their training.

Order—No. 971, HOME (Education), dated 23rd July 1918.

The letter from the Government of India read above forwarding a copy of the report of the conference of provincial secretaries to the advisory committees for Indian students proceeding to the United Kingdom, held at Simla in July 1917, is communicated to the Madras Students' Advisory Committee.

2. The Government pass the following orders on the recommendations of the conference and on the suggestions of the Secretary to the Madras Students' Advisory Committee.

3. The Madras Students' Advisory Committee is organized on the lines recommended by the conference and the Government of India and a general committee is not required in this Presidency. The present practice of advertising the committee in every college and school meets the purpose served by corresponding members in other provinces.

4. In order to provide for the representation on the committee of industries and professions the Principals of the Engineering and Medical Colleges and the Director of Industries will be nominated members of the Madras Students' Advisory Committee, *ex-officio*.

5. The question of utilizing the services of young Indians who have recently returned from Europe will be considered when the committee is next reconstituted.

6. With reference to the suggestion made in paragraph 4 of the letter from the Government of India regarding the tenure of office of the Secretary and of the members of the committee, the Government consider that the two years' limit now in force in this Presidency as regards membership of the committee should continue, and that no time-limit should at present be fixed with reference to the Secretary's appointment. As already stated in paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 735, Educational, dated 4th July 1916, the Government do not consider it necessary for the Secretary to tour within or outside the Presidency.

7. Copies of the proceedings of the Madras Students' Advisory Committee and of the Secretary's Annual Report should hereafter be sent to the Bureau of Education, Government of India, in addition to the committees in other provinces. The suggestions contained in paragraph 7 of the Government of India's letter are commended for adoption by the Secretary and the members of the committee. Their attention is particularly invited to paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 735, Educational, dated 4th July 1916, and they are requested, when in England, to take the opportunity of making the acquaintance of those who are in charge of the work in the United Kingdom.

8. The Government do not consider that the Madras Students' Advisory Committee should exercise any powers of certification except in the case of students proceeding to the Inns of Court.

9. With reference to paragraph 11 of the Government of India's letter, the Secretary is requested to afford all possible assistance to the Secretary to the Students' Advisory Committee in Calcutta in the compilation of the Handbook of information regarding the United States of America and Japan. The Secretary's suggestion in paragraph 11 of his letter will be considered after the Handbook referred to above is published. The Secretary may then make such further recommendations as he thinks proper. The Secretary may address the Bureau of Education, Government of India, direct with reference to the publication of the bulletins suggested in paragraph 14 of the report of the proceedings of the conference. The Secretary's suggestion to publish in the vernaculars the pamphlet on the subject of guardianship issued by the Indian Students' department will be considered after the further communication from the Government of India referred to in paragraph 14 of their letter is received.

10. The Home (Miscellaneous) Department is requested to inform the Secretary to the Madras Students' Advisory Committee of all cases in which passports are issued to students proceeding to Europe.

11. The copies of the proceedings of the conference received from the Government of India will be distributed as shown in the annexed list.

12. Further communications from the Government of India referred to in paragraphs 9, 11, 12 and 14 of their letter are awaited.

(True extract)

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

To the Secretary to the Madras Students' Advisory Committee (with copy of G.O. No. 1066, Home (Miscellaneous), dated 18th September 1917.

- Director of Public Instruction.
- Home (Miscellaneous) Department (paragraph 10 only).
- Local and Municipal (Medical) Department (paragraph 12 only).

ANNEXURE
LIST

- Sixteen copies to the members of the Madras Students' Advisory Committee (excluding the Director of Public Instruction and Secretary).
 Four copies to the Secretary of the Madras Students' Advisory Committee for office use.
 Fifty-seven copies to the Principal of each college affiliated to the University.
 Eleven copies to the Inspectors of Schools of each district and Inspector of European Schools and the Director of Industries.
 One copy to the Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., Madras.
 One copy to the School of Arts.
 One copy to the Agricultural College, Coimbatore.
 One copy to the Registrar, Madras University.
 Three copies to the Mysore University for distribution to the technical institutions in Bangalore, etc.
 One copy to the Secretary, Indian Officers' Association, Madras.

R. Rajagopal

3117

For approval
28/2/18
3/2/18

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**NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 971, HOME (EDUCATION),
DATED 23RD JULY 1918**

[SUBJECT.—*Report of the conference held at Simla of Provincial Secretaries to the
Advisory Committee for Indian students proceeding to the United Kingdom.*]

*From the Government of India, Department of Education, No. 95,
dated 11th February 1918.*

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

• For orders whether copies of the Government of India letter may be circulated
in advance to His Excellency and Honourable Members.
V.C.P.—26-2-18.

C.R.—26-2-18.

Yes please.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—27-2-18.

[Copies circulated 27th February 1918.]

The Government of India have forwarded for information a report of the conference held at Simla in July last of Provincial Secretaries to the Advisory Committees for Indian students proceeding to the United Kingdom. The report has been considered by the Government of India and they have offered certain comments and suggestions on the recommendations of the conference.

The Government of India do not call for any reply from the local Government. The suggestions which have to be considered are briefly enumerated below :—

(a) A small executive committee of educational experts should be appointed in each province—the term educational expert including not merely educationists but also men who are in close touch with business, industrial and other affairs. A general committee is not quite necessary. Corresponding members serve a useful purpose but they should not form a separate committee ;

(b) The tenure of office of the members of the committee and of the Secretary should be three years. They may be eligible for re-appointment for a period not exceeding three years. Services of young Indians who have recently returned from Europe should be utilized, either as members of the committee or as corresponding members. The term of membership of the committee in Madras is two years [vide G.O. No. 723, Home (Education) dated 31st May 1917].

(c) The question of touring by the Secretaries may be settled between the Secretary, his committee and the local Government ;

(d) There should be more frequent interchange of ideas and information between the Secretaries than there has been in the past. Copies of reports, bulletins, etc., should be supplied to the Bureau of Education and to the Secretaries of other provinces ;

(e) Correspondence between the educational authorities in the United Kingdom and the Provincial Advisory Committees should ordinarily be through the India Office but in certain cases the committees may correspond direct. A copy of such correspondence should always be forwarded to the India Office. Members of committees and Secretaries should give facilities to the organizations established in Oxford and Cambridge by a prompt submission of all available information which is likely to be of value and they should make the acquaintance of these organizations whenever they happen to be in England [vide G.O. No. 982, (Education) dated 15th September 1916] ;

(f) Definite powers of certification should be exercised by the committee so far as students proceeding to the Inns of Court are concerned and in the case of other students it should be left to the Secretary and the committee to decide whether

R. Rajagopaul

2 NOTES TO G.O. No. 971, HOME (EDUCATION), 23RD JULY 1918
any authoritative opinion as to character and qualifications of students should be furnished together with their testimonials;

(g) Political Agents and District Magistrates should be invited to inform the Secretary when they grant passports to students;

(h) Professor Coyajee of Calcutta should be furnished by the Secretary with all possible assistance in the compilation of the hand-book of information regarding institutions in Japan and America;

(i) The Secretary should draw the special attention of students and guardians to the increased cost of living in the United Kingdom and of the necessity for providing increased allowances. The parents should be advised, to arrange for the students being left under proper guardianship in the United Kingdom and also as regards arrangements for the transmission of their allowances through banks or universities where facilities exist for such arrangements being made.

Orders will have to be issued with reference to many of the suggestions enumerated above. It is submitted that the Director of Public Instruction may, in the first instance, be requested to offer his remarks in consultation with the Secretary, Madras Students' Advisory Committee, on the suggestions contained in the report and in the letter from the Government of India. A copy of the report with the statement regarding Indian scholars may be furnished to the Secretary. The Director of Public Instruction may also be requested to suggest a distribution list for the 100 copies of the report of the conference which have been received from the Government of India.

A draft memorandum is submitted for approval.

V.C.P.—16-3-18.

C.R.—16-3-18.

Q. H. BROWN—18-3-18
L. D. SWAMIKANNU—19-3-18.

[Issued as Memorandum No. 417 B-1, dated 20th March 1918.]

From the Director of Public Instruction, R. C. No. 2908, dated 10th May 1918.

With reference to Memorandum No. 417/B-1, dated 20th March 1918, on page 27, current file, the Director of Public Instruction submits a copy of the remarks of the Secretary to the Madras Students' Advisory Committee on the Government of India letter and the report of the proceedings of the conference of Provincial Secretaries. The Director of Public Instruction has no separate remarks to offer.

2. The distribution of the copies of the report proposed in paragraph 1 of the Secretary's note on page 31, current file, may be accepted.

3. The Secretary did not consult the Madras Students' Advisory Committee on the report of the conference as the committee does not hold its meeting till the end of October next and the remarks now submitted are the Secretary's personal views. The report will be put on the agenda of the next meeting of the committee. Of course the views of the committee on questions relating to the tenure of office of the

members of the committee, the constitution of the committee etc., may be of some value, but it does not seem necessary to wait for them.

The suggestions of the Government of India are dealt with below.

4. Organization.—The Conference arrived at the following conclusions:—

(a) 'A small executive committee should be formed in each province and be a body of experts in educational matters' the term 'experts in educational matters' including not merely educationists but also men who were closely in touch with business, industrial and other affairs.

(b) 'A general committee is of less importance and in some cases its constitution might not be justified. It was, therefore, for each local Government to decide whether or not there should be such a committee.'

(c) 'Corresponding members serve a very useful purpose in making known to students the objects of the committees and as a channel of communication between the students and the Secretary.'

C. V. Adinarayana

The Government of India approve generally the above recommendations. They consider a small executive committee of 'educational experts'—using this term as defined above by the conference—should be appointed at each centre. They also doubt the need for the general committee but as such committees may be useful in

We do not want the general committee.

R.R.—24-6-18.

hand, India has no doubt of the usefulness of the 'corresponding members.'

The Secretary, Madras Students' Advisory Committee, states that the Committee in Madras is already organized exactly on the lines considered as the best by the conference and the Government of India. As regards (c) *Corresponding members*,

We may agree.

R.R.—24-6-18.

the Secretary states that the method of advertising the committee in every college and school is in practice an exact equivalent—vide G.O. No. 1117, dated the 27th November 1913. In order to allow representation of every industry and profession recommended in (a) above, the Secretary suggests that a Doctor, an Engineer and an expert in technical matters may be added

The suggestions seem very sound.

H.B.—19-6-18.

This addition may be made immediately.

R.R.—24-6-18.

R.R.—24-6-18.

is invited to paragraph 2 (1) of letter to India No. 462, dated the 10th April 1917, in which this Government stated that if the committee were to be entrusted with larger 'advisory' functions, it might have on it representatives of the various professions, such as engineering, medicine, technical pursuits and business.

5. *Tenure of office*.—The Government of India commend the present practice in Bihar and Orissa under which members of the committee are appointed for a period of three years and they further consider that a similar scale should regulate the tenure of appointment of the Secretary—the members and the Secretary being eligible for re-appointment—for a period not exceeding three years. They also concur in

This may certainly be agreed to.

H.B.—19-6-18.

R.R.—24-6-18.

The Secretary appears to be under the mistaken impression that the members of the local committee are appointed for three years. The members of the local committee are appointed for two years at present—vide G.O. No. 723, Home (Education), dated the 31st May 1917. On the expiry (1st June 1919) of the term of membership of the present members, the suggestion of the Government of India may be adopted,

H.B.—19-6-18.

We might keep to the two year's limit.

R.R.—24-6-18.

and the committee reconstituted for three years. As regards the Secretary's appointment which, the Government of India desire, should also be for a period of three years and be eligible for re-appointment for a period not exceeding three years, the Secretary states that this suggestion does not seem consistent with the fact that the allowance paid to him and his clerk have recently been placed upon a permanent and

C. V. Adhikari

pensionable basis (G.Os. Nos. 255, Financial, dated the 8th May 1916, and 483, Financial, dated the 24th August 1916). From paragraph 1 of India's letter No. 394-E.B., dated 29th March 1915, it will appear that 'remunerative local allowances' and 'deputation allowances' which are granted in consideration of increased work or responsibility will count towards leave allowances and pension and the allowance paid to the Secretary to the Students' Advisory Committee was included among such allowances—vide item 38 on page 25 of G.O. No. 255, Financial, dated the 8th May 1916. Although this did not convey the sanction for the allowance being made permanent to the present incumbent of the post, yet so long as Mr. Davies does the duty the allowance will be paid to him. If Mr. Davies is transferred to any other post, say a Small Cause Court Judgeship, he may not be able to carry on the duties of the Secretary and some other officer will have to be appointed as Secretary. It is therefore for consideration whether the Government of India's suggestion regarding the tenure of office of the Secretary may be accepted. Mr. Davies was appointed Secretary in 1910 (G.O. No. 181, Educational, dated the 2nd April 1910), and has therefore been discharging the duty for the last eight years. It may not, however, be desirable to entrust the work to any other officer at present and another equally

C.H.B.—19-6-18.

I do not think so. The advantage of a permanent appointment is good. We might make the appointment at the pleasure of Government.

R.R.—24-6-18.

suitable officer may not now be available for that duty. Mr. Davies may therefore, it is submitted, continue to do the duties of the Secretary and the Government of India's suggestion, if accepted, may be given effect to in the case of future incumbents of the post.

The Secretary does not offer any remarks on India's suggestion regarding the utilization of the services of young Indians who have recently returned from Europe

See above in page 1.

R.R.—24-6-18.

as members of the committee. This point may be considered when the committee is next reconstituted. The Secretary wel-

comes the suggestion that the adviser to Indian students should furnish information to Provincial Secretaries about the young men who return to India so that they may assist the committee with information about the organization in England.

6. *Conduct of business.*—The Government of India while agreeing with the recommendation of the conference that the method of conducting business be left to each Secretary and his committee, consider that closer attention should be paid to business-like methods in its conduct and that as far as possible definite hours and places for interviews should be duly published. As regards the question of touring by Secretaries, India agree with the conference that the question is one for settlement in each case between the Secretary, his committee and the local Government concerned.

The Secretary's statement about his conduct of business, viz., that his office hours for the Students' Advisory Committee's business are the same as the hours at the Law College, viz., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on all working days, that he always tries to make previous appointments and that very often these are arranged to take place in the

C.H.B.—19-6-18.

R.R.—24-6-18.

early morning hours or on Saturdays and Sundays at his residence, do not seem to call for remarks. The work appears to be done in a business-like manner. The Secretary is not in favour of touring and the Government may agree with him.

R.R.—24-6-18.

In this connexion attention is solicited to paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 735, Educational, dated 4th July 1916, in which this Government were already of the opinion that it is not necessary for the Secretary to tour within or outside the Presidency.

7. *Interchange of ideas.*—The Government of India approve the recommendation of the conference that there should be a more frequent interchange of ideas

V. 917

and information between secretaries than there has been in the past. They also wish that arrangements should be made for the supply by the secretaries of copies of their reports, bulletins, etc., to the Bureau of Education and to each other.

The Secretary has always been sending copies of the proceedings of the committee and of the Secretary's report to the other Provincial committees. As regards the Government of India's suggestion, the Secretary states that copies of

the proceedings and reports will in future be sent also to the Bureau of Education. No further action seems called for.

Orders to Secretary accordingly.

R.R.—24-6-18.

8. *Submission of applications to England.*—The Government of India deprecate any hard-and-fast rule regarding the correspondence between the Provincial Advisory committees and the Educational authorities in the United Kingdom, but suggest that ordinarily such correspondence should be conducted through the India Office except in certain cases where it may be found desirable to have direct correspondence and in such cases copies of the correspondence should be sent to the India Office. The Government of India emphasize the importance of assisting the new organizations established at Oxford and Cambridge in connexion with the admission of Indian students by prompt submission of all available information. For the furtherance of this object India also suggest that members of committees and secretaries whenever they happen to be in England should take the opportunity of making the acquaintance of those who are in charge of the work in the United Kingdom.

The Secretary considers that the above suggestions are quite sound. The Secretary may be requested to adopt them and to bear in mind specially the last suggestion of the Government of India in regard to making the acquaintance of those in charge of the work in England whenever he happens to be there. It may be

noted that in paragraph 4 of their order No. 735, Educational, dated the 4th July 1916, this Government have already requested the members of the committee if they go to England to make the acquaintance of Mr. Mallet and the local advisers. The attention of the members may again be invited to India's suggestion in this regard.

9. *Powers of certification.*—The Conference decided that the committee should exercise definite powers of certification so far as students proceeding to the Inns of Court were concerned and that in the case of other students it should be left to secretaries and the committees to decide whether or not any authoritative opinion as to character and qualification should be forwarded together with the testimonials. The Government of India consider these suggestions suitable.

The Secretary does not think that the certificates of the committee can add much value to the original certificates which students obtain from professors and others who have personally known and taught them. In the case of applicants for the Bar, the Secretary is in the habit of adding his own personal impression as to the fitness of the applicant in that respect. He deprecates the idea that definite powers of certification should be exercised by the committee since that implies responsibilities which the committee is not in a position to undertake. In view of the remarks of the Secretary it is for consideration whether it may be left to the committee's discretion whether it should exercise powers of definite certification. The practice of authenticating certificates and adding explanatory notes regarding the signatories to the certificates, adopted by the Secretary, seems sound and there seems no harm in his continuing it.

I think we may almost say it should not except for Inns of Court.

R.R.—24-6-18.

98. 9107

10. *Oxford and Cambridge applications.*—The Government of India are addressing the Secretary of State regarding the date on which applications for admission to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge should be submitted with reference to the new rules at Oxford that such applications should be made eighteen months before leaving for England and at Cambridge before 15th July—and also with reference to restriction as regards the number of Indians to be admitted. On receipt of the reply, the

C.H.B.—19-6-18.

Government of India propose to address a further communication which may, it is submitted, be awaited.

11. *Passports.*—The Government of India commend to the attention of local Governments the suggestion of the conference that Political Agents and District Magistrates should be invited to inform the Secretary concerned when they issue passports or certificates to students.

Following the above recommendation the Secretary suggests that the Government should direct District Magistrates, the Commissioner of Police and any other

Passports are issued only by Home (Miscellaneous) and Collector of Madras. It is enough if they are instructed.

R.R.—24-6-18.

C.H.B.—19-6-18.

The Secretary states that the system of issuing certificates of identity the abolition of which he was not made aware of, should be revived if the system of passports is to be abolished after the war. It is not possible to say definitely whether the passports will be abolished after the war.

We will all have to "wait and see."

C.H.B.—19-6-18.

considered if passports were abolished. With reference to the Secretary's remarks that he was not aware of the abolition of the system of granting certificates of identity, it is submitted that G.O. No. 1066, Home (Miscellaneous), dated 15th September 1917, was not communicated to this department apparently through oversight in the Home (Miscellaneous) section. A copy of the Government Order may now be communicated to him. There is

C.H.B.—19-6-18.

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no information in the office regarding the system of compulsory taking out of certificates or passports in vogue in Hyderabad referred to by the Secretary.

12. *Information regarding Japan and the United States.*—The Conference agreed with the suggestion that the secretaries should try to give general information regarding conditions of life in foreign countries, the means of travelling to them and such restrictions as might exist at the time of arrival. It was also agreed that hand-books, calendars, etc., should be collected and offered to students who intended to proceed to Japan and the United States of America, even though the information they contain may not be up to date. The Secretary, Students' Advisory Committee, Calcutta, was entrusted with the work of preparing a hand-book containing information about the educational facilities and general conditions in those countries and Provincial secretaries promised to send him all information available with them. On the suggestion of Mr. Davies, it was also decided to approach the authorities of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Committee of Friendly Relations among Foreign Students, New York, for help in the matter.

The Government of India accept the conclusions of the conference and suggest that Provincial secretaries should afford the Secretary in Calcutta all possible assistance in the compilation of the hand-book.

C.H.B.—19-6-18.

R.R.—24-6-18.

The Secretary may be requested to do this.

With a view to overcome the difficulty felt by students going to foreign countries, the Secretary suggests that the Consulates in the United States of America and Japan might be utilized. He also suggests that this Government should in co-operation with other local Governments or through the Government of India take steps that the extension of the committee should be officially authorized and that to render this extension possible efficient organizations on the spot, similar to the Indian Students' Department in London, should be established in those countries. It is submitted that the present time is not at all opportune for taking

C.H.B.—19-6-18.

I would say "Till Professor ~~Chatterjee~~ hand-book is out". Then Mr. Davies may consider the matter further and make his recommendations.

R.R.—24-6-18.

Association authorities in America with a view to securing useful information and advice.

13. *Students' allowances and their transmission.*—The Conference decided that the pamphlet "The Cost of Living" published by the Students' Department should be revised after the war. The Conference agreed as regards the immediate necessity

I think this is one of the most important points raised.

C.H.B.—19-6-18.

The Government of India propose to suggest to the Secretary of State that Dr. Arnold be invited to write a short paper dealing with war conditions in England as far as they react on students who have gone there from abroad.

C.H.B.—24-6-18.

The Government of India may probably make a further communication in this regard, which may be awaited.

14. *Publications.*—The Conference emphasised the necessity for an up-to date hand-book of information for the use of Indian students and made certain suggestions regarding the publication of a new edition of the present hand-book by the National Indian Association and decided that if the hand-book were brought up to date, Provincial hand-books were not necessary. The Conference also decided that secretaries should forward suggestions and items of information to the Bureau of Education, Government of India, with a view to publication of a hand-book in India itself.

The Government of India have decided to invite the National Indian Association to issue a revised and up-to-date edition of its hand-book and to undertake the supply of correction slips from time to time. The Government of India also propose to inquire to what extent Dr. Arnold would be prepared to supplement the information in the hand-book by pamphlets to be issued by the Indian Students' Department. They however consider that the publication of a hand-book in India would be a matter of great difficulty.

The Secretary differs from the view expressed by the Government of India and suggest that the National Indian Association should be financed by Government to issue the hand-book revised every year. The Government of India will probably address the local Governments about this on receipt of the Secretary of State's reply

C.H.B.—19-6-18.

R.R.—24-6-18.

to their reference and it is submitted that there is no necessity for addressing India now as suggested by the Secretary.

The Government of India do not make any reference to the suggestion made in paragraph 14 of the report regarding the publication of bulletins containing information about facilities for education in India. The Secretary considers that the Government of India should be addressed regarding the necessity of issuing

I think we must mention it to them. The Secretary seems to me right in his estimate of their importance.

Q.H.B.—19-6-18.

I see that the Secretaries were asked to submit suggestions. Cannot Mr. Davies do so direct.

R.R.—24-6-18.

bulletins of the kind referred to. Sir Edward Maclagan who took part in the discussion about the bulletins suggested that arrangements for the preparation of the bulletins might be made by the Bureau of Education. It does not therefore seem necessary to address the Government of India as suggested by the Secretary.

15. *Guardianship*.—Attention is solicited to paragraph 16 of the report in which it was agreed that the suggestions put forward during the course of the discussion regarding guardianship should be forwarded to Dr. Arnold. The Government of India are bringing to the notice of Dr. Arnold the suggestions made by the Conference and they will, if necessary, address a further communication to local Governments on the subject. The Secretary suggests that the pamphlet on the subject, issued by the Indian Students' Department may be translated into the Provincial

Q.H.B.—19-6-18.

R.R.—24-6-18.

vernaculars. Submitted that this suggestion may be considered when the further communication from the Government of India is received.

16. In the course of the discussion at the Conference regarding students' reports, Mr. Davies said that he was much handicapped in his work by not knowing how students from Madras acquitted themselves in their studies abroad and suggested that Provincial secretaries should be supplied with annual reports about the students from each Presidency. Reports about the work of Government scholars and of those under guardianship are sent during the whole of their time abroad but in the case of other students only one report shortly after their arrival in England is sent. There were difficulties in the way of sending reports about students as educational institutions in the United Kingdom might resent giving information about students to a body which was not directly connected with them. The Conference agreed that Dr. Arnold might be asked if he could supply each Secretary with copies of the guardians' report. The Government of India revised from time to time their lists of Government scholars showing what each of them was doing after their return to India and Sir Edward Maclagan stated that copies of this would be sent to the secretaries. A copy has accordingly been received and transmitted to the Secretary. With reference to this discussion the Secretary urges that arrangements should be made for a report about *all* students (Government scholars and private students) being prepared and supplied to the secretaries by the Indian Students' Department every year and he suggests that the Government of India may be addressed about this. It is submitted that in view of the difficulty of obtaining information from educational institutions in the United Kingdom, it may not be possible to have a complete report about *all* students as contemplated by the Secretary, and it is submitted that no useful purpose will be served in addressing the Government of India on the subject. The Government of India will intimate to the local Governments,

Q.H.B.—9-6-18.

May be awaited.

R.R.—24-6-18.

when arrangements regarding the supply of the guardian's reports have been made with Dr. Arnold.

17. A draft order will be submitted after orders are passed on the points referred to in the foregoing paragraphs.

V.C.P.—9-6-18.

T.K.—14-6-18.

Q. H. B. 13-6-18.

NOTES TO G.O. No. 971, HOME (EDUCATION), 23RD JULY 1918
Please vide marginal remarks.

A draft order is submitted for approval. It may be sent to Local and Municipal (Medical) ~~and~~ for acceptance with reference to the proposed nomination of the Principal, Medical College, to the committee and to Home (Miscellaneous) with reference to paragraph 10 of the draft order.
V.C.P.—1-7-18.

R. RAMACHANDRA Rao—24-6-18.

C. H. BROWN—5-7-18.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL (MEDICAL) DEPARTMENT.
Submitted that the draft order may be accepted in this department—vide para-

graph 4.
K.N.—6-7-18.
V.S.—6-7-18.

V. T. KRISHNAMA ACHARI—7-7-18.

HOME (MISCELLANEOUS) DEPARTMENT.
Please see paragraph 10 of the draft. Besides Government, Collector of Madras is the only officer who is authorized to issue passports for proceeding to England, and he exercises the power only while Government are at Ootacamund.

The paragraph may perhaps be revised in the manner suggested below :—
"The Home (Miscellaneous) Department is requested to inform the Secretary to the Madras Students' Advisory Committee when passports are issued to students proceeding to Europe."

Subject to these remarks the draft may be accepted. Revise paragraph 10 as above: then to Secretary for approval.

M.D.R.—11-7-18.
P.D.R.—12-7-18.

C.H.B.—13-7-18.

I should like the Director of Public Instruction to see the draft and to ask for his remarks on the case.

R.R.—15-7-18

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

No. 178, dated 17th July 1918.

I think that the draft meets the requirements of the case.

J. H. STONE—17-7-18.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.
Submitted for orders as to circulation or issue of the draft order.
P.R.—19-7-18.

C.H.B.—19-7-18.
R.R.—20-7-18.

As amended. Approved.

Issue.

P[ENTLAND]—22-7-18.

R.R.—23-7-18.
[G.O. No. 971, Home (Education), dated 23rd July 1918.]

ORDINARY.

PRESS SLIP.

PREFERENCE.

URGENT (a).

Seott. II-38-2-15.

Home (Edn) DEPARTMENT.

43

Current No., dated 191

G.O. No. 971, dated 23-7-1918.

Number of MS. pages sent {
 (b) Correspondence 50
 (b¹) Notes 20

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Brief subject... *Student Advisory Committee*

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