

Law (Edn) (1925) Department

Miss SERIES.

G.O. No. 401

DATED 20-3-25

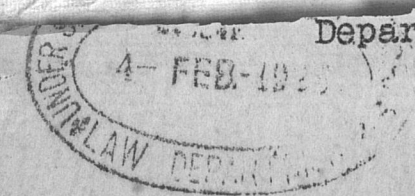
[Despatch Abstract.]

Report - Indian Students Department - For the year ending 31st
March 1924 - Copies distributed.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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



Department of Education, Health & Land

Delhi the 30th January 1925.

345B. B
V. H. de 388C
4/2/25

From
J. W. Bhore, Esq., C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of India,

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

Report of the Indian Students
Department.

Sir,
I am directed to say that the Imperial Record Department, Calcutta, has been instructed to furnish the local Government with 360 copies of the report of the Indian Students' Department for the year ending the March 31st, 1924, for such distribution as may be considered necessary.

p. 2 ef.

2. The report will be published in England and in India on the 9th February 1925 and a copy thereof will be supplied to each of the newspapers mentioned in the attached list. It will also be placed on sale through the Government of India Central Publication Branch, Calcutta.

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

J. H. de
for Secretary.
Law (Edu) Dept

Copies of the Report may be
awaited.

27.
5/4/25
84
6.2.25
A
6/2/25

(India Department),
42, Grosvenor Gardens,
London, S.W. 1.

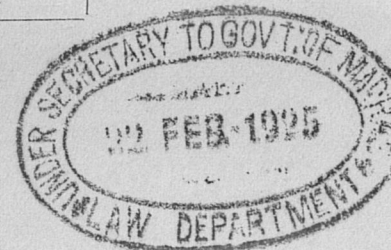
Reference **I.S.**

Telephones—

Victoria 9720-5 } Ext. No.
(6 lines)

Telegraphic Address—

HICOMIND, SOWEST, LONDON.



OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA

42, GROSVENOR GARDENS,

LONDON, S.W. 1.

3

5th February, 1925.

FROM:-

The Joint Secretary to the High Commissioner
for India,
INDIAN STUDENTS DEPARTMENT,
London, S.W.1.

TO:-

The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Education Department,
Madras, INDIA.

Sir,

I am directed to enclose herewith for your
information, copy of the Report of this Department,
for the year ending March 31st, 1924.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Thomas Quynle
JOINT SECRETARY.

Law (Edu) Dept

Submitted for perusal.

22/2/25

*The spare copies of
the report have not
yet been received. I
receipt of copies
a draft order in
be submitted.*

*Copies will be distributed
separately on receipt from
the Imperial Record Dept, Calcutta.*

*cf. N. 257 (2)
20.2.24*

*SA
15.3.25.*

673

2

Madras.

New India, Madras.

The Hindu, Madras.

The Indian Review, Madras.

Bengal-Nagpur Railway Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in England.)

Sn. 130.

1244

(FOR OWNER.)

89

Foreign.

BOOK No.

PARCEL WAY-BILL No.

From

to

on

Railway

via

Sender's name

To whom consigned

Risk Note Form

held

Date

12/3

Number of packages.

DESCRIPTION.

Actual weight.

Freight.

Maunds. Seers.

Ra. A.

Gun 83gr
10 boxes
E 54/12
3

1-1/2 x

8/15

3

2

TO PAY BY CONSIGNEE.

Train No.

Date

Station Clerk or Station Master.

N.B.—This receipt should be sent by the consignor to the person to whom the parcel is to be delivered, and will be given up before the parcels referred to in it are delivered to the consignee.

For conditions under which parcels are carried, see the Railway Company's Coaching Tariff.

Lal Chand & Sons, Calcutta—No. 12350 B.-N. R.—18-6-22—1,500 Bks.

REPORT

OF THE

INDIAN STUDENTS
DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR 1st APRIL 1923—31st MARCH 1924.



LONDON :

PRINTED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

AND PUBLISHED BY THE

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA.

To be purchased at the Office of the High Commissioner for India, 42, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1,
or through any of the Agents for the sale of Government of India Publications.

1924.

Price 3d.

REPORT

on the

WORK OF THE INDIAN STUDENTS DEPARTMENT.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Paragraphs

1	Introduction.
2-42	General Observations.
43-50	Work of the Department.
51-65	Provincial Local Advisers.
66-78	Oxford and Cambridge.
79-86	London.
87-93	Professional Studies.
94-111	Indian Advisory Committees.
112-121	Government Scholars.
122-123	Grants-in-Aid.
124	Guardianship.
125-131	21, Cromwell Road.
132	Publications.
133-140	Societies.
141	Conclusion.
App. I.	Financial Statement.
„ II.	21, Cromwell Road, House Account, 1923-24.
„ III.	21, Cromwell Road, Estimated House Account, 1924-25.
„ IV.	List of Government Scholars, 1923-24.

1. We have the honour to submit for the information of the High Commissioner for India a Report on the work of the Indian Students Department for the 12 months beginning the 1st April 1923, and ending the 31st March 1924.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

2. During the period under review the Department has had to confine its varied activities mainly to the lines already laid down, as owing to the uncertainty arising out of the recommendations of the Lytton Committee, it has not been considered advisable to adopt, or put into action, various schemes designed to extend and improve the services which it is able to render to Indian students who come to this country for their education or training. Nevertheless, as the Report itself will perhaps make clear, we feel ourselves entitled to state that a large amount of most useful work has been done by the Department, and it is gratifying to know that the services it is able to render are being appreciated to an increasing extent not only by the students themselves, but by their parents and guardians in India, who are constantly making use of the Department, and whose appreciation of the good work it does is amply testified by the numerous letters received from them. It is also a source of gratification that the Universities, Colleges and educational institutions generally, as well as most of the professional organisations, keep in constant touch with the Department and invite its co-operation whenever occasion calls for it. It may also perhaps be permitted to remark that the Department, in its capacity as a Bureau of Information, has to deal daily with large numbers of enquiries for information regarding all kinds of educational, professional and technical training, including such varied subjects as Bakeries, Printing, Wireless, Banking, Horticulture, Market Gardening, &c. Nor must the essentially personal nature of much of the work be overlooked. Students attend at the Office in increasingly large numbers for assistance in regard to their studies or training or for advice about their remittances, lodgings, clothes and other similar private matters, and the extent of this branch of the Department's activities may perhaps be gauged from the fact that in a single day as many as 50 interviews have taken place. It may fairly be claimed that this work, with all its attendant responsibilities, is of real value to the students themselves, whilst it is a source of satisfaction to their parents and guardians in India to know that advice and assistance is always at their disposal whenever they care to seek it.

3. It cannot too often be repeated that the Department has not, and never has had, any desire to exercise sole control over the admission of Indian students to British Universities and Colleges, nor does it intervene in any way between the parents or guardians in India on the one hand and the educational institutions in this country on the other, except at their own request. Indian students are, of course, at complete liberty to apply direct to any University or College to which they desire admission, and the Department only approaches the institution concerned if it is requested to do so by the student, or if the University asks the Department for information regarding examinations or courses which the student may have taken in India.

4. It is, of course, often necessary for the Department to approach the Universities in regard to various Statutes, Ordinances or Regulations, which from time to time come into force, and which may seem likely to bear hardly on Indian students, but in all such cases it will be readily understood that any action by the Department is taken on behalf of Indian students as a whole, and is intended to bring to the notice of the proper authorities any undue hardship likely to be imposed upon these students by the new regulations.

5. It is pleasing to note that Universities and educational institutions generally in this country give most careful and sympathetic consideration to such representations, and though they are not always able to modify or amend the new regulations in the desired direction, yet they are always ready to consider on their merits individual applications from an Indian student whose proposed course of study in this

country may be seriously affected unless some concession or exemption is obtained. In all such matters it may safely be said that there is never any question of racial discrimination. If any new regulation affecting the admission of Indian students appears somewhat drastic in its application, it is usually found that the University or College concerned is simply applying to Indian students a standard of admission which is rarely or never departed from in the case of British students generally.

6. A case in point is that of the new regulations governing admission to Oxford and Cambridge, to which reference is made below. These regulations seem to imply a definite raising of the standard of admission formerly imposed upon Indian students, and whilst hardships may result in individual cases, it is possible that on the whole and in due course Indian education generally will reap the benefits.

7. It is a constant source of complaint from Heads of Departments and Tutors that Indian students, even with good qualifications in one branch, are somewhat too prone, after they have secured admission to a British University or College, to change their main course of study, and enter upon a new branch for which their previous education has not adequately prepared them.

8. It will be obvious that an Indian student who wishes to read Law ought to possess at least a good working knowledge of Latin, whilst similarly one who wishes to take Pure Science, or even such courses as History and Economics, ought to be acquainted with at least one modern European language, besides English. Students, who enter upon advanced and Honours Courses on these subjects are often seriously handicapped because of this lack of initial equipment, which ought to be got before they leave India, and we should therefore like to suggest for the serious consideration of the Indian Universities that special courses should be provided to enable students, who have not already taken these basic subjects, as they may be called, at least to make a good start with them before they leave India. An Indian student as a general rule knows early in the year that it is his intention to come to this country, and that he has either secured admission to a University or College, or is likely to do so, and though he may in some cases be fully occupied with his degree work, say until April, there is then an intervening period of from four to six months, which could, it seems to us, be usefully devoted to acquiring an elementary knowledge, at least, of Latin, or French, or German as the case may be. It is fully recognised, of course, that there are many difficulties in the way, but it is undoubted that Indian students generally would benefit enormously from a procedure of this kind, and that if they did so, more First Classes, rather than the disappointing Second or Third Classes, would probably be the result in the Honours Schools of the various Universities.

Unqualified students.

9. And this leads to a further point. There is at present an increasing tendency for young Indians, who have not taken a degree, or even an Intermediate, to come to this country for admission to one of the Universities, especially to Oxford or Cambridge. Though they may have had a successful school career, they have not as a general rule even passed any examination in India which entitles them to exemption from the Matriculation Examination of the University concerned, or from the Oxford Responsions, or the Cambridge Previous. As was emphasised in our last Report, there is much to be said against such students coming to this country at all until they have at least taken a first degree in India, but in the case of the younger students it is absolutely essential that they should take in India some examination, such as the Cambridge School Certificate (including, of course, the necessary subjects), which will ensure them exemption from the University Matriculation or similar examination in this country. Numerous cases have recently come to our notice in which boys of 17 or 18 have arrived, often early in the year, and have at once put forward an application for admission to Oxford or elsewhere, though lacking any sort of qualification likely to lead to their applications being successful. In consequence they have to spend an additional year in this country, in order to be coached for an examination which might just as well have been taken in India.

10. We also feel it our duty again to call attention to the number of older students who come to this country in the hope of securing admission to some educational institution though possessing none of the requisite qualifications. Whilst there is every sympathy with the laudable ambitions of many students of this class, it ought to be stated as emphatically as possible that they stand little or no chance of admission to any educational institution of standing in this country, and that moreover their lack of any sort of educational grounding or training renders it most difficult, if not altogether impossible, for them, even if they succeed in getting admission, to carry out the course of study or training they have in view. In addition, many students

unfortunately come with inadequate funds and with little or no guarantee that regular remittances will be received by them from home. In such instances, the Joint Secretaries have often felt themselves obliged to advise the students concerned to return to India immediately, which advice, it is needless to say, is usually unpalatable to them and is often disregarded, with disastrous consequences.

11. Indian parents and guardians before sending their sons to this country would therefore be well advised to have full information on the following points:— First, they should not only have definite assurance that admission to a University or College has been actually arranged, but also that the student himself is qualified, without the necessity, if possible, of a further examination in this country, to enter upon his course of study. Next, they should know the exact time for arriving in this country for the beginning of the academic year, and also how long the course in question is to last, assuming that the student concerned takes the minimum time to finish his degree or other training. Further, an estimate, as exact as possible, of the entire cost, including living expenses, fees, books, clothes, holidays, should be drawn up in consultation with one of the Advisory Committees in India, or with those who are in a position to give sound advice on the matter.

Preliminary information required by parents or guardians.

12. Finally, some arrangement should be made with the Colleges or educational institutions in this country whereby the parent or guardian may be enabled to secure periodical reports of the student's work and progress, with any additional advice or information considered necessary. These may seem obvious suggestions, but it is undoubted that the neglect of precautions of this kind has caused great distress and anxiety to parents or guardians in India, whose sons or wards have either not done so well as expected, or have failed entirely.

13. We are far from wishing to convey the impression that the majority of Indian students who come to this country fall within the categories to which attention has just been directed. Happily there is abundant evidence to the contrary, as the facts and figures given below show unmistakably. At practically every University and College throughout Great Britain, there are now to be found Indian students whose success and achievement are a credit alike to their earlier University training in India and to the educational institution of which they are at present members. In this class are included Indian men and women who are either taking good degrees in Medicine, Law, Science, Engineering, &c., or are carrying on important research, likely to result in a definite increase of knowledge, and to the ultimate and distinct advantage of India. It can safely be said that not only are such students warmly welcomed, but that by their success they help to pave the way for the ready admission of other Indian students.

14. There appears to be an impression in India that the number of Indian students admitted to British University and other educational institutions is not so large as it ought to be, but we are convinced that any Indian student who knows exactly what course he wishes to take, and has the requisite qualifications for the particular branch he has selected, will have no difficulty in gaining admission to a suitable University or College. It is not always possible, of course, for admission to be secured to the exact institution the student has had first in mind, owing, perhaps, to the fact that the admission list for the year has been closed, but in such cases it is usually found that admission elsewhere can be secured, especially if the student himself, as is often the case, has named one or two alternative institutions.

15. It must be remembered, as pointed out in our last year's Report, that the pressure on the accommodation of British Universities and Colleges, which was so marked a feature of the post-armistice years, is still noticeable, and in this connection it may be useful to quote the figures of full-time students in attendance during the academic year 1922-23 at the Universities and Colleges in Great Britain which receive Treasury grants, as compared with similar figures for 1913-14:—

Continued pressure on educational institutions.

	1913-14.	1922-23.
England	10,808	20,104
Wales	1,230	2,472
Scotland	8,419	11,170
Total	20,457	33,746

These figures make it clear that the British Universities and Colleges have now to provide about 65 per cent. more accommodation than in the pre-war years, and in such circumstances it is inevitable that a certain number of Indian students, with weak qualifications, should find difficulty in securing admission. On the other

hand, the figures of Indian students actually admitted amply prove that all the Universities and Colleges are prepared to take Indian students up to the limit of their accommodation.

16. A noteworthy feature of the year's work is the fact that the Department has been consulted to an increasing extent by students who have come for purely professional training in such subjects as accountancy, &c., and it has been able to make arrangements in many cases to place such students as articled pupils with good firms. It is all to the good that Indian students should come with a definite purpose of this kind rather than for a vague educational course which may eventually lead to nothing at all. As a rule the student who comes for purely professional training is well equipped for his special purpose, and his intention may be not only to gain a high professional qualification, but to get opportunities of extending such practical experience as he may have had before leaving India.

Indian boys.

17. In our last Report we dealt briefly with a question, on which enquiries are often addressed to us, as to whether a boy of eight or nine years should be sent from India to a school in this country, and the matter is, undoubtedly, one of great importance to Indian parents and guardians. One difficulty, to begin with, arises from the fact that it is often necessary to send young boys whom it is desired to educate in this country first to a Preparatory School, before securing entrance to a Public School, and thus the period of their stay here is prolonged, and may eventually extend to as much as 12 or 13 years if an English University course is also planned. This is a matter for the most serious consideration, for there is a grave risk that these boys, after such a long separation from home, may become completely changed in their thoughts and outlook and ways, or, worse still, even become estranged from their own people. On the other hand, we are told that Indian parents are sometimes obliged to send their boys abroad at an early age, because of the lack of residential Public Schools in their own country; a few such schools of course exist, but they are intended exclusively for the sons of Ruling Princes and Nobles. Moreover, the facilities for learning classical or modern European languages, essential for admission to English Public Schools and Universities, are scanty or non-existent in India. Two alternatives suggest themselves for the solution of this problem: either the parents or guardians of the boys should come over to England and set up a home to which the boys could go every holiday, or the boys themselves should go home to India during the Long Vacation, and thus retain, as much as possible, definite contact with the religion, thought, language and customs of their own country.

Visits to Universities, &c.

18. During the period under review, the Joint Secretaries have again been able to make personal visits to many of the Universities and Colleges.

19. In June 1923 Dr. Quayle visited the Universities of Manchester and Liverpool and the University Colleges at Bangor, Swansea, Exeter and Southampton.

Manchester.

20. At Manchester, Dr. Wood, the Local Adviser, is a member of the staff of the College of Technology, where the majority of the Indian students at Manchester enter. The Government Scholars in the College were each seen and their course of study or training discussed with the Principal, Mr. Mouat Jones, M.A., Dr. Wood, and in most cases with the Head of the Department concerned. At this and subsequent visits Dr. Quayle had opportunities of discussing matters with the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Henry Miers, who was of opinion that the Indian students there were in every way satisfactory. They mixed well with their fellow-students, and attended meetings of their College Society in addition to their own special Society, whilst some of them also took part in games. The majority are in lodgings, but it was pleasing to find that a few of them are members of Dalton Hall, one of the University hostels. On the occasion of this visit, Dr. Quayle also met Mr. Fiddes, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, and Dr. Smith, the External Registrar, when various matters intended to facilitate the admission of Indian students to the University were discussed.

Liverpool.

21. At Liverpool, Dr. Quayle saw the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Adami, who expressed himself willing to accept suitably qualified Indian students for admission to the various Faculties. A branch of the East and West Society has recently been started at the University, and Professor Roxby, Head of the Department of Geography, with whom the matter was discussed, informed the Joint Secretary that the Society was going on well and that he hoped, in due course, to extend its activities so as to ensure that all Indian students, so far as possible, would be given suitable opportunities of social intercourse with English families and with their fellow undergraduates.

22. At Bangor, Dr. Quayle saw the Principal, Sir Harry Reichel, and also the Registrar, Mr. D. P. Wheldon. There were, at that time, no Indian students actually in residence at Bangor, but the Principal stated that he would always be glad to welcome such as wished to take courses there. Bangor.

23. At the University College of Swansea, Dr. Quayle saw Principal Sibly. This is a new constituent College of the University of Wales, which is likely to develop and to afford excellent facilities on the technological side, so that it would appear to be a suitable place for Indian students who wish to take courses in technology, and especially in metallurgy. Principal Sibly said that he would be ready to welcome suitably qualified Indian students, adding that there would be no difficulty in securing rooms for them, and that it might also be possible to reserve one or two small rooms in the College Hostel for that purpose. Swansea.

24. At the University Colleges at Exeter and Southampton, courses for the External Degrees of the University of London are provided, and both places would therefore be suitable for Indian students who wish to take a London External Degree, and at the same time to live more or less in the country, instead of in London. At both these Colleges the Joint Secretary was assured that Indian students would find ready admission to the various Faculties. University Colleges at Exeter and Nottingham.

25. In November 1923, Dr. Quayle paid a visit to University College, Nottingham, where he met Principal Heaton and the Registrar, Mr. Shimeld. The Principal stated that he would be glad to welcome properly qualified Indian students to the College, and would do his best to ensure that they were comfortable and happy during their stay at Nottingham. No difficulty as a rule is experienced in finding them suitable lodgings, and he did not anticipate that there would ever be any difficulty in securing practical works training for the Indian students who come for the B.Sc. Engineering course. Professor Wortley, Head of the Department of Education, similarly stated that he would be glad to arrange facilities for such Indian students as might wish to come to Nottingham for a diploma course in education. He added that it was preferable to have, if possible, a small group of Indian students taking this course at the same time, as it was thus easier to obtain the requisite school practice facilities.

26. The Joint Secretary also visited Professor Davies, Head of the Textile Department, who explained that the equipment was so complete that outside factory experience was by no means necessary, and added that in his opinion the course was one especially suitable for Indian textile students, whom he would always be glad to receive into his Department.

27. In January 1924, Dr. Quayle paid a visit to the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow.

28. At Edinburgh, after discussions on various matters with Dr. Mackenzie, the Local Adviser, the Joint Secretary saw the Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Sir Alfred Ewing, who has always shown himself most sympathetic towards the Indian students at Edinburgh, and most anxious that they should do their best, from every point of view, whilst members of the University. As mentioned in our last Report, the University has under consideration a scheme whereby the office of the Local Adviser to Indian Students would be afforded more scope and more opportunity of rendering useful services to the Indian students than is possible under the present circumstances, but nothing definite can be done in regard to this scheme until the decision of the Government of India on the recommendations of the Lytton Committee has been received. On this occasion, the Joint Secretary saw the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Professor Lorraine Smith, who stated that he specially wished to emphasise once again the absolute necessity of a medical examination in the case of all Indian students before they left India, and once at least every six months whilst they were here. He pointed out that several sad cases had recently come to his notice, and he thought that the necessity for such examination should be brought to the notice of Indian parents and guardians. A visit was also paid to the Y.M.C.A. Hostel for Indian students at Grosvenor Crescent, which, under the wardenship of Mr. Williams, is doing excellent work on behalf of Indian students in Edinburgh. Edinburgh.

29. At Glasgow, the Joint Secretary, after discussing numerous matters with Dr. Brown, the Local Adviser, met Sir Donald MacAlister, the Principal and Vice-Chancellor, who stated that the Indian students at the University were doing their work satisfactorily and getting on with their courses. He thought the new Ordinance Glasgow.

recently approved, whereby no student can start his Faculty course without first obtaining his Certificate of Fitness, was altogether satisfactory from the point of view of Indian students, who would be obliged to have their Matriculation out of the way before they actually began their degree work. Dr. Stockdale, the Principal of the Royal Technical College, was also seen, and expressed the opinion that whilst Indian students at the College worked very well, their chief drawback seemed to be an inability or unwillingness to get down to the practical side of the course. The theoretical side was usually done very well, but they seemed to lack concentration and energy when they came to the practical work.

Oxford and
Cambridge.

30. During the period under review, various visits have also been made by the Joint Secretaries to both Oxford and Cambridge, whilst the work of the Department has benefited considerably from the fact that it has been possible for Mr. H. S. Williamson, M.A., the Secretary to the Oriental Delegacy at Oxford, and Mr. W. S. Thatcher, M.C., M.A., the Secretary to the Inter-Collegiate Indian Students Committee at Cambridge, to discuss matters personally with the Joint Secretaries, either at the office of the High Commissioner or at the Universities. We would take this opportunity of expressing our deep obligation to Mr. Williamson and Mr. Thatcher for their ready and valuable assistance at all times in connection with the various and important questions which have arisen during the year.

31. The new Statutes in regard to Junior and Senior status have been the subject of numerous consultations with the authorities at Oxford, and no doubt it will be possible in due course to consider whether modifications can be made, if it is shown that they impose a genuine hardship on Indian graduates wishing to enter Oxford. During the year two most successful tea parties were held, when Mr. and Mrs. Williamson entertained the Indian students at Oxford and when the Joint Secretaries were also present. Many English guests also attended, including the Master of Balliol, Sir Michael Sadler, and prominent tutors from the various Colleges. It is gratifying to learn that the Indian students at Oxford are taking an ever increasing part in College and University games, and the year 1923-24 will always be noteworthy for the fact that an Indian student—Mr. Jaipal Singh, of St. John's College—secured his Half-Blue for hockey and was regarded as one of the very best members of the Eleven.

32. Mr. Sen discussed many matters with Mr. Williamson, who specially emphasised the difficulties in obtaining admission owing to the inadequacy of the information supplied by many of the candidates. Out of about 40 applicants, it had not been found possible in the case of at least 15 to arrive at a definite decision owing to the lack of essential particulars, all the more necessary since the coming into force of the new Statute regarding Senior and Junior status. Mr. Sen took the opportunity of talking to many of the Indian students about their work and college life generally. He also paid visits to Balliol College, Magdalen College, St. John's College and Somerville College, and had the opportunity of discussing questions of interest to Indian students with the various Heads of Colleges and Tutors. He was glad to find that good relations existed between Indian students and their fellow undergraduates, and that there was plenty of evidence to show they were most anxious to get the very best out of their Oxford life.

Aberystwyth.

33. In February 1924, Dr. Quayle visited the University College at Aberystwyth, when Principal Davies stated that the Indian students were giving every satisfaction, both as regards their studies and in all other respects. They mixed freely with fellow-students and took an active part in the various College Societies. Special mention was made of one Indian student who had got his hockey colours, and who had also been selected to play for Montgomeryshire. The Indian students were entertained to tea, when there were present several of the College Professors and Heads of Departments, and during and after tea a most interesting talk on College matters was carried on. All the Indian students expressed themselves happy and contented at Aberystwyth, and their health, for the most part, keeps excellent.

Cambridge
Women's
Colleges.

34. In March 1924, Dr. Quayle paid a visit to Girton College and to Newnham College, Cambridge, when both Miss Philpotts, the Mistress of Girton, and Miss Strachey, Principal of Newnham, said they would always be glad to welcome well-qualified Indian women students, who were prepared to stay three years and take a Tripos. Emphasis was laid on the fact that there was always a long waiting list for admission to both Colleges, and that it would therefore be a mistaken kindness if they did not insist, in the case of Indian women students applying for admission, on the same high standard of qualifications and promise as was expected from all their under-

graduates. That is to say, Indian women applying for admission to Girton or Newnham will stand a good chance of admission if their previous training and education in India have fitted them to begin at once the Tripos course selected, and to take, in due course, a good Honours Degree in the Schools.

35. In March, Mr. Sen visited Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne, where in the regrettable absence of the Principal, Sir Theodore Morison, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E., M.A., owing to illness, he saw Dr. Duff, Vice-Principal, and other members of the staff, but owing to the fact that the examinations were taking place at the time, it was not possible to see all the Professors. There were then at the College about six or eight Indian Engineering students and one or two in Economics. Mr. Sen was shown over the College buildings which he had not previously had an opportunity of visiting. Incidentally, he was told by Mr. Collins, the Professor in Scientific Agriculture, that it would be possible, if required, to arrange a special course, including practical farm work, for Indian students.

Newcastle.

36. Whilst at Newcastle, Mr. Sen also took the opportunity of going over the works of Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., and thanks to the courtesy of the Works Manager, he was able to see the arrangements for the training of apprentices. He noticed especially one of the turbines on which a student, under the supervision of the Department, was working. He was much impressed by the extent and scope of the facilities provided for practical training and took the opportunity of thanking the authorities for the facilities they had offered to Indian students.

37. Mr. Sen availed himself of an invitation to pay a visit to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, where he met Colonel Stooks and most of the Indian Gentlemen Cadets, some of whom had come straight from the Prince of Wales College at Dehra Dun.

R.M.C.,
Sandhurst.

38. Mr. Sen also paid a visit to Rugby School, where he was most kindly received by the Headmaster, Mr. Vaughan, with whom he discussed the question and prospects of the admission of Indian boys to the School.

Rugby.

39. During the year the Assistants in the Department, Messrs. R. M. J. Knaster and V. I. Gaster, were deputed to pay visits to schools and tutors, and also to manufacturing firms, &c., in connection with the practical training of Government scholars.

40. Enquiries are still, from time to time, being received in regard to educational facilities in the United States and on the Continent. Whilst in some cases, such as certain branches of Science and Oriental Languages generally, it would appear to be most useful for an Indian student, who has taken a course in this country, to spend some additional time either in France or Germany, this step should be taken, especially in regard to the latter country, only after the fullest possible enquiry as to the facilities available, the regulations governing the admission of foreign students, the fees payable, and the average cost of living. Indian students are perhaps often a little too optimistic in regard to the advantages they expect to gain from the exchanges, and they sometimes find, to their cost, that the course on the Continent, which promised to be very cheap indeed, has turned out to be most expensive.

Education in
United States
and on the
Continent.

41. With regard to the United States, an Indian student should bear carefully in mind the rules regarding admission into America, which are apt to be stringently applied, even in the case of those who wish to stay temporarily only, for the purpose of taking a University course of some kind. In this connection a paragraph from a Bulletin published by the Institute of International Education might perhaps be appropriately quoted:—

United States.

“A third matter deserving serious consideration is the financial status of the foreign student upon his arrival. Most of the scholarships granted by American institutions to foreign students are merely tuition scholarships. No provision is made for board and lodging. An increasing number of Indian, Filipino and even Chinese students are coming to our institutions of higher education with the intention of working their way through. This is an admirable spirit with which to be animated, and only a knowledge of the many tragedies that accompany it justifies criticism. But there are hundreds of American students working their way through college with whom the foreign student must compete. The latter are unfamiliar with conditions, and sometimes do not speak English well. Many of them are very successful, nevertheless, but many others fail utterly. They often return to their country

broken in spirit and bitter. Probably every College President receives letters from students in foreign countries inquiring about the possibility of their working their way while studying. It is to be hoped that unless the President can see his way clear to grant assistance to such students upon their arrival, he will advise them to abstain from coming unless they have sufficient funds at least to support themselves for a semester. By the end of a semester the foreign student may become sufficiently oriented to enable him to earn his way."

42. Indian students seem sometimes to be under the impression that if they make their way to the United States they can easily secure work to pay for their college fees, board and lodgings, and the remarks quoted above clearly point out the danger and obstacles in the way of schemes of this kind. Any Indian student who contemplates going to the United States with scanty and insufficient funds in order to take an educational course would therefore do well to bear in mind the facts plainly put forward by the American educational experts.

WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT.

43. The figures giving details of the work of the Department during the year under review tend to confirm the statement in para. 42 of our last Report, that the post-war pressure has now more or less subsided, and they may therefore be regarded as reflecting a normal and average year. It is necessary, however, to mention that, pending the issue of orders on the recommendations of the Lytton Committee, which are still under consideration, it has not been practicable or desirable to embark on schemes for improving the services the Department is able to render to Indian students.

	1922-23.	1923-24.
1. Total number of students interviewed	1,125	1,007
2. Total number of newly-arrived students included in 1.	126	117
3. Total number of new students at 21, Cromwell Road, on arrival	127	176
4. Letters received	7,982	8,082
5. Letters despatched	7,261	7,466
6. Total number of cases in which offers of admission were obtained from educational institutions	151	176

44. One hundred and twenty-nine students were under the charge of the Joint Secretaries during the year, including 84 Government Scholars, 9 Sussex Trust Scholars, 10 Mysore Scholars and 1 Kashmir Scholar. The money administered on behalf of the 19 students under guardianship during the period 1st April 1923 to the 31st March 1924 amounted to £10,161, besides a further amount of £5,894 administered by the Local Advisers at Manchester, Edinburgh and Glasgow in respect of 21 students under their guardianship.

45. During the year promises of admission to educational institutions (other than Oxford or Cambridge) were obtained for 139 students out of 149 applicants. Of the remaining 10, 6 were educationally unqualified for the admission they sought, 2 applied too late for their application to the University to be granted, and in 2 cases a final reply has not yet been received.

46. The Engineering Adviser to the Students Department reports that 67 new students consulted him this year, as compared with 44 during the preceding year. Of these, 21 were graduates, 10 had passed the Intermediate, 19 were matriculates, and 17 had apparently nothing more than their school education; 27 students came for Civil Engineering, 9 for Mechanical Engineering, 13 for Electrical Engineering, 3 for Automobile Engineering, 3 for Metallurgical Engineering, 2 for Mining, 2 for Technology, 6 for Railway Traffic, and 2 were quite undecided what they wanted to study. Though the increase in the proportion of graduates is gratifying, yet this is off-set by the increase in the number of the unqualified students, for it cannot be too strongly emphasised that the facilities open to Indian students in this country are of most value only to those who have already graduated in India in Science or Engineering.

47. During the year the Engineering Adviser has obtained practical training for 29 students as follows:—

Civil Engineering	6	Automobile Engineering	1
Mechanical Engineering	5	Radiography	1
Electrical Engineering	9	Railway Traffic	6
Metallurgical Engineering	1		

It is important to note that practical training is, as a rule, only obtainable for students who have graduated, or otherwise qualified themselves by a good theoretical knowledge of the industry in which they desire to be trained. Mr. Campion emphasises the fact that, since 1911, every Engineering student so qualified and able to pay the premium, where such is required, has been found facilities for practical training, the aggregate totalling 206 up to December 1923, though there were only 47 during the war period 1914-19. It should, however, be understood that these figures do not apply to Technological training generally, where questions of trade competition and secret processes are involved, but relate almost entirely to purely Engineering training.

48. Of the difficulties brought particularly to notice during the current year, the two most important are (a) the impression which some Engineering students appear to have that they ought to receive wages whilst serving their apprenticeship, and (b) the desire to do short and broken periods of practical training in Civil Engineering. With regard to (a) it ought to be clearly understood that the granting of training facilities without the payment of a premium is in itself a privilege, and that the cases where wages of smaller or larger amounts are given are few, and are completely within the discretion of the employer concerned. It would only add to the difficulties already existing if, when applying on behalf of Indian students for training facilities, attempts were made to ensure the payment of wages, and this question must be left to the individual students to settle with the employers when they have been accepted for training.

49. With regard to (b), one of the qualifications required for the Indian Service of Engineers is that the candidate must have had practical training for one year under a Civil Engineer. This training is not workshop training as an apprentice but training in office and constructional work as a pupil. An annual premium amounting to £100 is almost invariably required for each pupil, and the pupilage should be continuous and without intervals. Many students, desirous of saving as much time as possible here, wish to arrange for their practical training during the college vacations, but the Engineering Adviser points out that such a course of practical training is generally unobtainable, and even when it can be obtained can only be held to be imperfect and unreliable, and, as a general rule, is regarded as most unsatisfactory by the majority of Civil Engineers.

50. During the year Mr. Campion gave 178 interviews to students and his correspondence amounted to about 1,000 letters received and issued.

PROVINCIAL LOCAL ADVISERS.

51. The Local Adviser at Edinburgh reports that the total number of Indian students matriculated at the University between 1st April 1923 and 31st March 1924 was 151, of whom 25 were in the Faculty of Arts, 10 in the Faculty of Commerce, 75 in the Faculty of Science, and 41 in the Faculty of Medicine. Besides these there were 22 students at the Heriot-Watt College, between 15 and 20 at the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, 2 at the Royal Dental Hospital, and 2 at the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College.

52. During the year, 28 degrees were conferred upon Indian students, including 1 B.Sc. (Engineering) "With Distinction," and 1 M.A. with second class honours in Sanskrit; also the B.Sc. (Veterinary Science) was conferred on Mr. M. R. Vasudeva Pannikar and is the first Indian student to gain this degree. Mr. P. S. Khosla, a Kashmir State Scholar, after a distinguished career, gained the L.D.S., R.C.S.E. Another Kashmir State Scholar, Mr. Soni, secured the B.Sc., being the first man of his year in the Dental Hospital, and obtaining the medals in the classes of Systematic Surgery, Dental Anatomy and Physiology, and in Dental Radiology. The Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons in Edinburgh was conferred upon 7 graduates of Medicine, and in the examination held in April

Wages during
practical
Engineering
training.

1924, 5 candidates from India were successful, 3 of whom were women, Miss Hilda Mary Lazarus, Miss E. Rajammal Maduram, and Mrs. E. Pateman (a Government of Bengal Scholar).

Guardianship.

53. Thirteen students, excluding 4 Government Scholars, were under guardianship during the current year. Of these Mr. P. Subramanian has now returned to India, after graduating as B.Sc. in Agriculture. The total amount of money administered on behalf of students under guardianship during the year was £3,365 13s. 9d. The Local Adviser states that with the exception of one or two instances, remittances have arrived in good time, and there has consequently been more freedom from financial worry on the part of students than in former years.

Increase in correspondence.

54. The Local Adviser draws attention to the increased volume of correspondence through the office of the High Commissioner for India and elsewhere. Five hundred and forty-three letters have been sent during the year, divided as follows:—

Subjects of correspondence.	Number of letters.
Students under guardianship - - - -	250
Government Scholars - - - -	59
Applications through High Commissioner - - -	74
Applications through Local Adviser - - -	44
Miscellaneous through High Commissioner - - -	102
Miscellaneous through Local Adviser - - -	14
Total - - -	543

55. Two new developments at the University may be mentioned:—

New Diploma in Technical Chemistry.

(a) There has been instituted a Diploma in Technical Chemistry, which is open to graduates of British Universities, who have taken a Degree in Science with Honours in Chemistry. The course extends over one year, and the subjects of study will be Engineering with Laboratory Work in all branches, Design and Drawing Office Work, Organising of Industry, Elementary Accountancy and Technical Chemistry, the fee being 30 guineas.

Railway classes.

(b) "Railway classes" have been established, particularly for the managing and clerical staff of the Scottish section of the London and North-Eastern Railway, but also open to other students. Lectures in Railway Law were given in the session 1923-24, and it is proposed that such subjects as Geography, Railway Operations, and Railway Economics should be dealt with later.

56. During the year the authorities of the University of Edinburgh have had under consideration proposals for the more definite recognition of the work of the Local Adviser, and these proposals have been submitted to the Government of India for their consideration. Pending, however, a decision on the general questions raised by the Lytton Committee, it has not been possible to come to any final conclusion.

Necessity of medical examination.

57. The Local Adviser again emphasises the importance of the medical examination of students in India as to their fitness to withstand the climate of Scotland. Three cases of phthisis, all of which proved fatal, and also two cases of Kala-Azar, have been brought to his notice.

Glasgow.

58. The Local Adviser at Glasgow reports that the total number of Indian students at the Glasgow University and Royal Technical College is 50, of whom 42 are studying in the Faculty of Engineering, 12 of whom graduated as B.Sc. (Engineering) during the year. Enquiries were received from 112 prospective students, but the actual number of admissions was not more than 15. During the year 5 students were under guardianship, the total amount of money administered in respect of them being £1,255 6s. 11d.

59. In October 1923, the new Ordinance referred to in para. 59 of last year's Report came into force. Under these new regulations, no student can be admitted to a class qualifying for graduation until he has obtained a Certificate of Fitness from the Entrance Board testifying that he has passed, or been exempted from, the Preliminary Examination. Concessions were made under certain conditions to various students who could not satisfy this condition, in view of the fact that the Ordinance was accepted late in the year and it was not possible to publish the change of regulations in the University Calendar, but the Local Adviser states that no such concessions can be made in respect of the session 1924-25 and afterwards.

60. The Local Adviser notes with gratification the whole-hearted co-operation of the Indian students for the bazaar in aid of the Students' Welfare Scheme, in November 1923, to provide funds for the completion of the playing fields, the extension of the University Union, and the provision of hostels. Their rendering of Indian plays was much appreciated.

Manchester.

61. The Local Adviser at Manchester reports that in the session 1923-24 there were 48 Indian students following courses at Manchester University, 39 in the Faculty of Technology, 8 in the Faculty of Science, and 1 in the Faculty of Commerce. Of the 30 Technology students who were in attendance during the session 1922-23, 1 obtained the Degree of M.Sc. (Tech.) in Foodstuffs, 7 students graduated, 2 of whom, Mr. A. V. Ragavachar and Mr. A. K. Majumdar, passed in the First (Honours) Division. Mr. Ragavachar was awarded a Manchester Corporation Research Scholarship of the value of £100 for one year, and has been conducting research. Three of these graduates are now obtaining practical experience in English works. Of the Science and Commerce students in attendance in 1922-23, 1 graduated with honours in Engineering and 1 graduated in Commerce.

62. Since April 1923, 23 applications for admission to courses at the University of Manchester were received. Of these 15 were offered admission in the academic year 1923-24; 7 of these presented themselves for enrolment and 2 transferred their applications for the next session.

63. The Local Adviser refers to the sudden death of Mr. P. K. Biswas, a student in the Faculty of Engineering, which caused general regret and sympathy, manifested by the large and representative gathering at the funeral service held at the Manchester crematorium. In view of the fact that Mr. Biswas had no relative in England, the duty of winding up his affairs devolved upon Dr. Wood, and he refers appreciatively to the advice and assistance freely given him by Messrs. Addleshaw, Sons, and Lathom, Solicitors.

64. During the year 3 students were under the guardianship of the Local Adviser, and 6 Government Scholars were under his supervision. The total amount of money administered on behalf of the students under guardianship was £1,273 4s. 8d.

65. Dr. Wood notes that the Indian students in Manchester appear to find themselves quite at home, and that whilst they have their own Society, they mix freely with the other students and participate in the students' various activities, both social and athletic. Dr. Wood also refers appreciatively to the visits of Dr. Quayle and of Mr. R. D. Bell, Director of Industries, Bombay.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

66. Applications for admission to Oxford and Cambridge are still very numerous, and greatly in excess of the number of vacancies. In addition, new Regulations at Oxford and Cambridge have been passed, which will tend to reduce the number of students eligible for exemption from Responsions and Previous respectively, and will thus make it more difficult for such students to secure offers of admission.

67. The total number of applications for admission to Oxford and Cambridge received by this Department were 105 (excluding Government Scholars and Government probationers), some of which were for Oxford only, some for Cambridge only and some for either Oxford or Cambridge; 22 were admitted to Oxford and 15 to Cambridge. Admission was also obtained for 2 Government Scholars, 1 at Oxford and 1 at Cambridge.

68. At Oxford the total number of applicants for October 1923 on the list of the Delegacy for Oriental Students, which closed on the 31st March 1923, was 50 (including Burmese), of which 43 came through the Department. Of these 43, 22 were offered admission; but this list does not, of course, include applications from students obviously unqualified, who were told at once they had no chance of admission, or from those who, for various reasons, either withdrew their application or took no further steps on being informed that they had applied too late for consideration. There were also 11 I.C.S. probationers and 3 Forestry probationers admitted to Oxford.

Oxford admissions.

69. The total number of Indian students in residence was 118, including 6 women and 3 Burmese, and it is interesting to compare this total with those of former years,

Indian students in residence.

which were as follows:—1913, 67; 1917, 41; 1918, 30; 1919, 46; 1920, 108; 1921, 143; 1922, 139. (The increased numbers during the years 1921–22 were due to the large batch of Forestry probationers after the war.)

Regulations for Junior status.

70. Under the new regulations at Oxford, a B.A. Degree of an Indian University, unless it includes certain prescribed languages, no longer enables a student to apply for admission to Junior status, involving exemption from Responsions, and in consequence the number of men now qualified to apply for Junior status is practically nil. Future entrants will be therefore either (1) those qualified by an approved Honours degree to apply for Senior standing; or (2) men who are willing and able to take Responsions (including Latin or French or both), or to secure exemption therefrom. The full effect of this new regulation is being carefully watched, and any action which experience may prove necessary will be carefully considered.

71. During the year 26 students were successful in the Honours Schools (including B.C.L.), of whom 1 student obtained a First Class, 8 obtained Second Class. 4 students obtained the D.Litt. Degree, 2 the D.Phil., 3 the Diploma in Education, 3 the Diploma in Economics (1 with distinction), and 3 the Diploma in Ophthalmology; 21 students obtained the Degree in Forestry (3 with distinction) and 13 the Diploma in Forestry (3 with distinction).

The Indian students show an increased tendency to take part in College sports, and several played in their College teams at tennis and hockey. Mr. Jaipal Singh of St. John's College played in the Varsity team against Cambridge, and Mr. A. H. Sadiq, a non-Collegiate student, rowed in the Eights and for some days in the Trials.

72. During the year 1924, 6 students, excluding the Government Scholars, were under the guardianship of the Delegacy. The funds administered on their behalf amounted to £1,832 9s. 11d., excluding the payments to Government Scholars.

Cambridge admissions.

73. The number of applications for admission to Cambridge, including I.C.S. and Forestry probationers and Government Scholars, was 136. 80 came through the Department and 15 of these were successful, and in addition, admission was secured for 1 Government Scholar, 3 I.C.S. and 2 I.F.S. probationers. The total number of Indian students in residence was 130 (including 12 Burmese).

74. During the year 45 Indians sat for the Tripos, and in the results 6 were placed in the First Class, 15 in the Second Class, 18 in the Third, and 6 were excused the Special Examination or a Principal Subject. It is remarked that though the percentage of Firsts has fallen since last year, this year, which corresponds practically with 1920–21, probably represents the normal. In addition, of the students who took the Special examination, 3 obtained First Class, 5 Second and 8 Third. One student obtained the M.D. Degree, 8 obtained the Ph.D., 1 the M.Litt., 3 the M.Sc., 1 the Diploma in Forestry, 5 the Diploma in Tropical Medicine, 5 the Diploma in Public Health, 4 the Diploma in Radiology and 3 the Diploma in Electrolgy. Seventeen Indian students were in residence as Research students, 10 of these studying either Oriental languages, Biology or Geology. The Bhaonagar Medal was awarded to Mr. C. C. Desai, of Fitzwilliam Hall, and the following Scholarships and Prizes were obtained:—

Scholarships:—

K. S. K. Iyengar	Trinity Hall	Mathematics.
D. W. Kerkar	Caius College	Mathematics.
T. N. S. Raghavan	St. John's College	Mathematics.
J. V. Joshi	King's College	Economics.

Prizes:—

P. K. Kaul	Queens' College	Mathematics.
K. Das Gupta	Magdalene College	Economics.
G. S. Mahejane	St. John's College	Mathematics.
M. D. Bhansali	St. John's College	Mathematics.

75. The number of students under the guardianship of the Secretary to the Inter-Collegiate Indian Students Committee was 29, including 10 Government Scholars, but in 6 cases (other than Government Scholars) the guardianship was merely a question of book-keeping. The funds administered on their behalf by the Adviser were £3,262 13s. 10d., including £1,929 15s. 1d. on behalf of Government Scholars.

New regulations for affiliated students.

76. Important changes will come into force from 1st January 1925 as to the conditions of recognition for the privileges of affiliation, which involve exemption from the Previous examination and from one year of the required course. It will be necessary for an Indian student to obtain either (a) a first-class Honours degree of a University approved by the Senate, or (b) a second-class Honours degree, provided that English, Mathematics, and two other languages (one of which must be either Latin or Greek, or, if the student is a native of Asia or Africa and not of European descent, Arabic, Chinese, Sanskrit or Pali) are included. The Indian Universities at present recognised are Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Punjab, but it is understood that applications from students from other Universities may receive individual consideration, although it is unlikely that applications from students with less than a first-class Honours degree will be favourably considered.

77. The effect of these regulations will probably be to reduce the number of students eligible for admission on the strength of their Indian qualifications, and it may thus be necessary for them to pass the Previous with the required subjects, or to obtain exemption from it by means of another examination such as the Cambridge Senior Local, before their applications for admission are considered by the College authorities. As in the case of Oxford, the effect of these new regulations will be carefully watched, with a view to making representations, should it later be considered advisable.

78. It should be noted that the office of the Secretary to the Inter-Collegiate Indian Students Committee has been removed to 22, Fitzwilliam Street, Cambridge.

LONDON.

79. By far the largest number of Indian students are concentrated in London, mainly as members of the University studying for Internal or External Degrees or Diplomas in Science, Law, Medicine, Economics, Arts, Education, &c. Between 350 and 400 students, both men and women, are thus pursuing courses at the various Colleges and Schools of the University, the principal of which are University College, King's College, the London School of Economics and the School of Oriental Studies. In addition, the Colleges for women students only, Bedford College, Westfield College, the Royal Holloway College, and the London School of Medicine for Women may be mentioned, and the Maria Grey Training College, which provides courses in the theory and practice of education only.

80. It is important to realise that the Administrative offices of the University are at South Kensington, whilst the actual teaching for the courses in the various Faculties is provided at the constituent Schools and Colleges. Thus, whereas an application for special exemptions or concessions regarding Matriculation and other examinations is dealt with by the Senate or other appropriate body of the University, an application for admission to a specific course of study is a matter for the College or School concerned, and, as a general rule, is not dealt with by the Administrative offices at South Kensington. For example, students desiring admission to the B.A. Degree course will apply to the Administrative offices in so far as exemption from Matriculation is concerned, but to the individual College or School so far as admission to the prescribed course is concerned. But in the case of the higher degrees (*e.g.*, Ph.D., D.Sc., &c.), the University Registrar is prepared to assist a recognised candidate to secure admission to a suitable College or School if he so desires.

81. Until comparatively recently the University definitely insisted that students desiring to qualify for a first degree could not become eligible to appear for the Final examination for that degree until, in the case of external students, there was an interval of three years between the date of passing the Matriculation examination and the date of passing the Final examination, or, in the case of internal students, they had pursued the prescribed courses for over a period of three academic years after Matriculation. In 1923, however, new Statutes were passed, as a result of which graduates of approved Universities may be exempted from the first-year course and the Intermediate examination, and thus become eligible to take the Final Degree examination after pursuing two academic years' study as internal students. No general rule is laid down as to the precise degrees recognised, and every case is dealt with by the Senate on its own merits. This has undoubtedly met a long-standing need of those Indian students who, having already obtained their degree in India, found that the London degree required three years' further study, whereas

New regulation regarding exemption from part of the degree course.

at most other Universities, including Oxford or Cambridge, it was possible to complete the course in two. It is understood that over 60 applications have been received under the new Statutes, 25 in the Faculties of Economics and Commerce, 19 in the Faculty of Engineering, 11 in the Faculty of Arts and 8 in the Faculty of Science.

82. It is also open to graduates of Indian Universities, who are specially qualified, to submit an application under Statute 113 for leave to appear for a post-graduate degree such as the M.A. or Ph.D. without taking the first degree of the University of London, though it must be remembered that no general rules are laid down. Special application must be made on the prescribed forms, and each case is considered on its own merits.

University
College.

83. University College, which is the premier College of the University, has always been most generous in its attitude towards Indian students, and during the session 1922-23 there were 110 Indian students on its books, of whom 27 were post-graduate and research students. For the session 1923-24 there were 94 students, of whom 20 were post-graduate and research students. Sir Gregory Foster, B.A., Ph.D., the Provost, reports that the results obtained by Indian students at the College are satisfactory, and include for the session 1923-24, 2 D.Sc., 1 M.A., 2 M.Sc., 1 Ph.D. and 11 D.P.H.

King's College.

84. At King's College there were 29 students, of whom 8 were post-graduate students, and 12 undergraduates in the Faculty of Engineering, and the Principal, Mr. Barker, M.A., D.Litt., LL.D., states that Indian students form a satisfactory part of the College. He refers, as does also the Provost of University College, to the change in the Statute referred to in para. 81 above.

London School of
Economics.

85. At the London School of Economics there were 75 Indian students during the session 1923-24 (as compared with 98 for the session 1922-23), of whom 42, including 3 women, are pursuing undergraduate courses and 7 are working for higher degrees. Sir William Beveridge, K.C.B., M.A., B.C.L., LL.D., the Director, notes that the intellectual standard of the students has noticeably improved during the last three years, and that the quality of those who have applied for registration as candidates for higher degrees promises well for their ultimate achievements in a field of research. During the year, 1 D.Sc. (Economics), 3 Ph.D. (Economics), and 3 M.Sc. (Economics) were obtained by Indian students from the College. The Director adds: "Our Indian students enter fully into the social activities of the Students' Union, and many take part in athletics; several have served with distinction on the Executive Committee of the Union. I may add that, in particular, a valuable contribution both to the academic and to the social life of the School is made by our Indian women students, of whose personal qualities and ability I can speak very highly indeed."

School of
Oriental Studies.

86. There are at present 45 Indian students at the School of Oriental Studies, of whom 8 are pursuing post-graduate research work and 35 courses for degrees, the remainder attending courses in special languages. Three students at the School have obtained the Ph.D. during the current academic session. The Director, Sir E. Denison Ross, C.I.E., Ph.D., however, draws special attention to the fact that "it should be realised that, in cases where students, coming to London to take higher degrees, have not already taken a good degree in the subject they intend to offer, two years are not sufficient for them, as they are expected to pass some sort of qualifying examination, usually certain papers for the B.A. Honours examination, before they can begin their two years' study for the higher degree."

PROFESSIONAL STUDIES.

Medicine.
New regula-
tions for
M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P.

87. New regulations for the L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. qualification have come into effect, and apply to all medical students who have not passed the required Preliminary examination before the 1st January 1923. The most important changes are (a) the institution of a pre-medical examination in Chemistry and Physics, which must be passed after the recognised Preliminary Examination in General Education has been completed, but before the five years' professional study has commenced, and (b) the subsequent re-arrangement of the courses and examinations, as a result of which three years' clinical study is required prior to the Final examination in lieu of the two required under the old regulations. Full information will be found in the new edition of the Handbook.

88. The effect of these changes is generally to increase the length of the course prior to the passing of the Preliminary Examination in General Education to five and a half to six years instead of five years, and most of the Universities have amended their courses in a similar manner.

89. An important change is also to be noted in the regulations for the Diploma in Public Health, as a result of which the period of study will be increased, and the Diploma will only be open to students who have obtained a registrable qualification not less than two years previously, instead of one year as was required under the previous regulations. The conditions for the Primary F.R.C.S. examination have also been modified for candidates who pass the required Preliminary Examination in General Education after 1st January 1923.

New regula-
tion for D.P.H.,
and F.R.C.S.

90. All students intending to obtain any of these qualifications should make a point of ascertaining from the proper authorities the exact courses they will be required to undergo, and the exemptions they may, or may not, be granted in virtue of qualifications they may have already obtained in India.

91. During the year the Conjoint Board has founded a Diploma in Laryngology and Otology, which is open to registered medical practitioners, and also to graduates in Medicine or Surgery of Indian Universities recognised by the Examining Board in England. The Diploma is obtainable after a prescribed course of one year's special study.

New Diploma
in Laryngology
and Otology.

92. During the year an increase has been noticed in the number of students applying for advice and assistance to enable them to become Chartered or Incorporated Accountants. Both the Institute of Chartered Accountants and the Society of Incorporated Accountants require that the prospective member should pass, or be exempted from, their Preliminary examination, should serve a period of five years under articles, and should then pass the prescribed examinations. The Institute of Chartered Accountants recognises the degrees of the Universities of Calcutta and Madras as entitling the holder to exemption from the Preliminary examination, but only graduates of a University in the United Kingdom can obtain a reduction from the period of articles to three years. The Society of Incorporated Accountants, however, may recognise the degree of any recognised University as exempting from the Preliminary examination, and is prepared to consider applications from graduates of the Indian Universities of Bombay, Calcutta, Punjab, Allahabad and Madras, for exemption from two years of the period of articles. Requests are continually being received from students asking that arrangements may be made prior to their arrival for a period of articles with a firm, but it is to be noted that as a general rule firms of accountants are not prepared to accept a pupil without first having had a personal interview. It is also a matter of much difficulty to ascertain in advance which of the many firms of Chartered Accountants may have a vacancy at the time the student in question is likely to arrive, and, in any case, it is practically impossible to make any such arrangements unless it is quite clear that the student has passed the necessary Preliminary examination, or is exempted from it in virtue of his qualifications.

Accountancy.

93. The number of Indian students studying on the books of the Inns of Court on the 31st March of this year was as follows:—

Lincoln's Inn	...	...	...	...	...	193
Gray's Inn	...	...	...	...	...	95
Inner Temple	...	...	...	...	...	59
Middle Temple	...	...	...	...	...	268

1924 Attention must be drawn to the requirements of the Inns of Court that students desiring admission must, unless they are graduates of a recognised University, have passed Latin in their qualifying examination. As far as is known, exemption from this condition is rarely granted.

INDIAN ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

94. On 31st March 1924 the Advisory Committees were constituted as follows:—

Ajmer.—Secretary, L. T. Watkins, Esq., M.A., Superintendent of Education, Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara, and Secretary, Indian Students Advisory Board, Rajputana, Delhi.

Allahabad, United Provinces.—Secretary, P. N. Sapru, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, The University, Allahabad.
 Bombay.—Secretary, Professor F. M. Dastur, M.A., University Buildings, Bombay.
 Calcutta, Bengal.—Secretary, Professor J. C. Coyajee, B.A., LL.B., 7, College Square, Calcutta.
 Dacca.—Secretary, A. N. Sen, Esq., M.A., B.Sc. (Officiating), Dacca, Bengal.
 Delhi.—Secretary, S. N. Mukarji, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
 Gauhati, Assam.—Secretary, J. Borooah, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Gauhati, Assam.
 *Lahore.—Secretary, A. C. Woolner, Esq., M.A., The University, Lahore.
 Madras.—Secretary, A. Davies, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, The Law College, Madras.
 Nagpur.—Secretary, S. R. Pandit, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Nagpur.
 Patna.—Secretary, Sri Narayanan Sahay, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Patna College, Patna, Bihar and Orissa.

* The University Appointments Board acts as the Provincial Advisory Committee.

95. The work of the Ajmere Committee has continued as usual during the year. The number of students who consulted the Committee was increased from 10 to 16. No meeting of the Committee was held during the year, and the work has been carried on by the Secretary.

96. The Allahabad Advisory Committee Report states that the number of enquiries increased to 518 from 325 in the preceding year, while personal enquiries and interviews during the year have numbered 84, as compared with 75 last year; the number of students presumed to have sailed to England during the year is 23. A meeting of the Expert and General Advisory Committee was held on the 8th February and discussed the Report of the Lytton Committee.

97. The Secretary of the Assam Committee in his Report refers to the work of the last four years, and states that the enquiries to the office have increased and much use appears to have been made of the Committee. He notes that he has received good reports of the various students who have gone through the Committee and subsequently received training in England.

98. The Report of the Secretary of the Calcutta Advisory Committee states that the work continued on the same lines as in the previous years, the Committee's activities being mainly in two channels: (1) the collection and dissemination of information concerning educational and other conditions abroad; and (2) securing admission for students at Universities in the United Kingdom. The opinion is expressed that the number of students leaving India, 40, as compared with 43 in 1922-23 and 64 in 1921-22, has now reached a normal figure, and that a position of equilibrium, which is likely to be maintained for years to come, has been attained. The statistics show little change as compared with last year:—

Applications for advice are 255, as compared with 257 the preceding year;
 Interviews granted are 307, as compared with 312;
 Letters received are 594, as compared with 541;
 Letters issued are 760, as compared with 732.

99. The Committee again draws attention to the number of cases in which students, whose applications have been successful, have definitely refused to accept the offers of admission obtained, and attributes this partly to the rate of exchange (applications having been made in the hope that it would improve), and partly to the holding in India of examinations for various State services, such as the Indian Civil Service, which induces students to defer their departure for a year in order to take their chance at examinations in India.

100. Many enquiries have also been received from students who are desirous of proceeding to America and Germany, and it is noted that every one of the students desiring to go to these countries had the intention of taking up a commercial or technical career.

101. During the year 47 students applied through the Bombay Committee for admission to British institutions; 40 were successful in obtaining offers of admission, but 2 could not avail themselves of the offers made to them, and at the end of

the financial year the cases of the remaining 7 had not yet been decided. The number of 47 compares with 65 who applied for admission last year.

102. On the whole, the work of the Committee appears to show a tendency to increase, the number of students who applied in writing for information being 772 as against 763 in the preceding year, whilst the number of personal enquiries was 445 as against 440 of the preceding year; the number of students applying for prospectuses, regulations, &c., was 561 as against 550 of the preceding year. The report refers to the various changes in educational requirements in the various institutions of this country, such as the Inns of Court, Oxford and Cambridge Universities, &c.

103. The Committee state that the Report of Lord Lytton's Committee on Indian Students had been considered, and certain conclusions had been communicated to the Director of Public Instruction, and they add that whether the organisation is continued in its present form or in an altered form, or is even discontinued, the Committee views with satisfaction the work performed on behalf of Indian students in the Presidency, pointing out that the organisation has encouraged students in their legitimate aspirations, whilst it has put a check on their wild ambitions. The fact that none of the applications forwarded by the Committee have so far been rejected is evidence that the organisation has dealt with them in the right spirit, and the Report refers generously to the perfect sympathy and assistance given by the Department in London.

104. The Report of the Dacca Advisory Committee refers in the first place to the regretted death of Rai Bahadur B. N. Das, who had been Secretary of the Committee for many years. We also take the opportunity of expressing our deep regret for the loss of a colleague in India, who has been of great assistance, both to the students and to this office, and has always forwarded the best interests of Indian students. His work has been carried on by Mr. A. N. Sen, M.A., B.Sc., as Officiating Secretary.

105. The Report shows a further increase in the number of students applying for advice and assistance to the Committee, the number being 126 this year as compared with 118 in 1922-23 and 101 in 1921-22. A noticeable feature of the year is that only 3 students asked for information about Legal Studies, whilst a large proportion applied for Engineering and Accountancy. As far as the Committee are aware, 11 students left India during the year, 2 of whom proceeded to Germany and 1 to U.S.A.

106. As from 1st April 1923, the Punjab Advisory Committee ceased to exist and its work was taken over by the Punjab University Appointments Board, the Secretary to which is Mr. A. C. Woolner. This Board appears to have constituted a Foreign Information Bureau, which carries out all the work formerly done by the Advisory Committee.

107. During the year 532 students applied for advice, but to the knowledge of the Board only 9 left India, 2 of whom proceeded to America; of the 7 proceeding to England, 5 were students for the Bar and 2 students for Civil Engineering.

108. We take the opportunity of acknowledging the very valuable assistance we have received for many years from Kunwar Dalip Singh, Secretary of the Advisory Committee, and for the efficient and courteous way in which he has dealt with the many enquiries sent to him from this office. His work for the students themselves is no doubt fully appreciated in Lahore.

109. The Report of the Madras Advisory Committee confirms, as the Secretary states, the impression previously expressed in the Reports of previous years. The effect of the war upon the activities of the Committee has now completely worked itself out and normal times have probably returned. The number of applications dealt with was 370 as compared with 338 last year, the number of communications received was 642 as compared with 675 last year, the number of replies sent was 647 as compared with 650, and the number of interviews held was 127 as compared with 148 last year. 35 students went to the United Kingdom during the year, as compared with 35 during the preceding year. The Committee states that the figures appear to indicate that on the whole there is to-day a tendency for fewer students to go to England. The ambition to go, the Report continues, may still be there, for the number of applications is increased rather than lessened, but there is a growing

enlightenment on the difficulties and dangers of the enterprise. It is noted that the enquiries regarding courses in Germany, which were so numerous during the preceding two or three years, have practically ceased, and that though there have been a few enquiries to the U.S.A. it is not definitely known to the Committee that any student from the Presidency has actually gone to that country. The Committee also refers to its work in collecting debts due to the Distressed Indian Students Aid Committee in England.

Nagpur. 110. The Nagpur Advisory Committee continued its work during the current year, and 55 applicants sought the Committee's assistance as compared with 47 in the previous year, but only 2 students are believed to have proceeded to England, as compared with 12 in the previous year. During the year the Committee discussed the Report of Lord Lytton's Committee, and were in communication with the Director of Public Instruction on the matter.

Patna and Delhi. 111. Up to date of publication of this Report, no reports from the Advisory Committees at Delhi and Patna have been received.

GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS.

112. During the year to the 31st March the total number of scholars under the charge of the Department was, as shown by the figures given herewith, 110, including 10 from Mysore and 1 from Kashmir. The various categories are as follows:—

<i>Technical Scholars :</i>			
University or College Technical Training	...	...	21
In Works or Factories	...	...	14
			— 35
<i>University and Language Scholars :</i>			
At Oxford and Cambridge	...	...	10
At other Universities or Institutions of University standing	...	...	10
			— 20
<i>Women :</i>			
At Oxford and Cambridge	...	...	2
At other Universities or Educational Institutions	...	...	15
			— 17
Special Scholars for Professional Training	...	...	6
Veterinary Scholars	...	...	6
Scholars receiving Grants-in-Aid	...	...	6
Holder of Sussex Trust Exhibitions and Scholarships (including 4 women)	...	...	9
State Scholars from Mysore (including 2 women)	...	...	10
„ Kashmir	...	...	1
			— 110
		Total	...

Bonus. 113. The rates of Scholarship bonus paid have remained unchanged since the publication of the last Report.

Provincialisation. 114. During the period under review the difficulties which arose from the provincialisation of Scholarships have tended to disappear, and the procedure and practice adopted by each Provincial Government is now working much more smoothly. Attention must, however, again be drawn to the urgent necessity for ensuring that names and qualifications of selected Scholars are sent to this Office as early in the year as possible, especially when admission to the Universities of Oxford or of Cambridge is desired. Without full information it is difficult to get a definite decision from any University or institution, and when vacancies are provisionally reserved pending the receipt of the necessary particulars, the College concerned, after waiting a reasonable time, has often felt itself obliged to cancel the offer of admission, as naturally it does not wish to run the risk of having a vacancy.

Technical scholars. 115. We feel it necessary to call special attention to the question of Technical Scholars, not because the calibre of the men sent during the past year has been in any way inferior to that of their predecessors, but because of certain important considerations that have come to our notice. We would wish to suggest, for the

consideration of the authorities concerned, that the exact nature of the preliminary training both of school, university or workshop, of every applicant for a Technical Scholarship should be taken most carefully into account. Next, and with due regard to these preliminary qualifications and to his estimated ability and promise, the course of study which is to be followed in the United Kingdom, whilst not being too rigidly defined, should at least have, as a broad line of differentiation, some distinction based on whether he is intended to be trained to fill a position of control, or merely that of a foreman or mechanic.

116. We are further of the opinion that the prospects of employment for Technical Scholars after their return to India is a matter which calls for attention, especially as from the evidence available it would appear that a large proportion of returned scholars fail altogether to secure employment in the special branches for which they have been adequately and efficiently trained at great expense. Experience has proved that many Technical Scholars during their final year in this country are so pre-occupied and anxious about their prospects of suitable employment on their return to India, that their work has suffered considerably, and though it is not implied that the obligation of finally finding employment for such scholars is necessarily one to be accepted by Government, yet it would seem to be a matter for the most serious consideration as to whether the selection of Technical Scholars should not be based, in part at least, on the principle that, other things being equal, precedence should be given to men who have a definite prospect of obtaining satisfactory posts when their training in this country is completed.

117. One or two other important considerations remain to be stated. An Indian Technical Scholar who comes to this country not unnaturally wishes to take a degree, and although in some cases the best method of securing the required training is by means of a university course leading to a degree followed by practical training, it often happens that the necessary study or training cannot profitably be pursued within the limits of a degree course. It would seem, therefore, desirable that scholars should be given to understand that the exact course of training required to enable the special purpose of the Scholarship to be fulfilled, will be left to the discretion of the High Commissioner, who will decide in each case whether a degree course is feasible or practicable, or whether a special course, not necessarily leading to a degree or diploma, is necessary. It may also perhaps be suggested that scholars above the age of 26 should be sent only in exceptional cases as experience has proved that students over this age often find it difficult to adapt themselves to the new conditions in this country with the consequence that their work is likely to suffer.

118. We would refer in connection with these considerations to the Report and recommendations of the Morrison Committee on State Technical Scholarships (1913), and to the subsequent correspondence culminating in the Special Rules contained in Appendix 3 to the Government of India (Department of Education) Resolution No. 399, dated 1st May 1916, as we are of the opinion that these Special Rules could be most advantageously applied to the selection of all Technical Scholars.

119. Among the successes of Government Scholars during the year must be mentioned the following:—

Mrs. E. Pateman	...	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
D. N. Sen	...	Wrangler, Maths. Tripos, Part II., Cambridge.
Miss L. V. Benjamin	...	B.A., Oxford.
C. C. Desai (Grant-in-Aid)	...	Bhaonagar Medal, Cambridge.
Miss A. J. Dodhi	...	M.B., B.S., London.
Miss G. P. Patel	...	M.B., B.S., London, L.M., Coombe Hospital, Dublin.
P. P. Hayrambha	...	First Class Diploma, Camborne School of Mines.
M. C. K. Raja	...	D.Phil., Oxford.
H. P. Waran	...	D.Sc., London.
Miss D. S. Bali	...	Cambridge Teachers' Certificate.
L. S. N. Kapur	...	Ph.D. (summa cum laude), Göttingen.
P. K. Kaul	...	Wrangler, Maths. Tripos, Part II., Cambridge.
C. Pearce	...	A.M.I.C.E.
G. F. E. Nestor	...	A.M.I.M.E.
C. V. Callaghan	...	A.M.I.M.E.
M. Hannagan	...	B.A., Hist. Tripos, Part II., Cambridge.
K. Das Gupta	...	Prize in Economics, Cambridge.
G. S. Mahejani	...	Prize in Mathematics, Cambridge.
J. V. Joshi (Grant-in-Aid)	...	Scholarship in Economics, Cambridge.

Successes of Government Scholars.

120. The position with regard to practical training has remained on the whole unchanged during the year. Training, however, has been obtained in the following subjects, sometimes without the payment of a premium :—

Metallurgy.
Glass Bulbs.
Metal Mining.
Pottery.
Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering.
Hydro-Electric Engineering.
Locomotive Engineering.
Industrial Alcohol.
Dairy Farming.
Sugar.
Cutlery.
Paper.

121. The following firms during the current year have accepted students for practical training :—

The General Manager, London, Midland and Scottish Railway.
" " London and North-Eastern Railway.
" " Southern Railway.
" " Great Western Railway.
Newton Bros., Ltd., Derby.
Fielding and Platt, Ltd., Gloucester.
The British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.
The Lancashire Dynamo and Motor Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester.
The Vulcan Foundry, Ltd., Newton-le-Willows, Lancashire.
Mavor and Colan, Ltd., Glasgow.
Sandycroft, Ltd., Sandycroft, near Chester.
The Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester.
Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.
Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Elsinore Works, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Major T. Salkield, M.I.C.E., 59-63, St. Stephen's House, Victoria Embankment, S.W.
Herbert Robinson and Co., Sheffield.
Leamington Glass Works, Scotswood-on-Tyne.
The Geevor Tin Mines, Cornwall.
Sampson, Bridgwood and Sons, Stafford.
Chief Engineer and General Manager, City and County of Bristol Electricity Department.
General Electric Company, Birmingham.
Messrs. Simpson and Godley, Ltd., Swinton.
R. Ingham, Clark & Co., Ltd., London.
Alex. Pirie and Sons, Ltd., Bucksburn, Aberdeenshire.
C. Davidson and Sons, Ltd., Bucksburn, Aberdeenshire.
Ruston and Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.
Elektro-Chemische Werke G.m.b.H., Bitterfeld, Germany.

GRANTS-IN-AID.

Conditions.

122. The sum of £500 is annually set aside for the award of grants-in-aid to students in this country whose research work or the special investigation on which they are engaged seems likely to lead to the definite advancement of knowledge, and thus to the ultimate benefit of India. The rules enabling the award of these grants were detailed in our Reports of 1922 and 1923.

Holders of
grants-in-aid.

123. The holders of grants-in-aid during the year 1923-24 were :—

(a) Mr. S. R. Deshpande, from Bombay, who was awarded a grant of £75 in March 1923, to enable him to complete his research in Indian Economic History, was prevented from submitting his thesis at the time he had anticipated and applied for a further grant of £60 to help him over the extra period. This was granted and Mr. Deshpande duly obtained his B.Litt. at Oxford.

(b) Mr. P. J. Thomas, from Madras, was granted £150 in 1922 to enable him to complete his research in Indian Economic History. He applied for a further grant since the work had taken longer than he anticipated, and was given an additional grant of £75 to cover a further period of six months from the 1st July 1923. He is proposing to publish a book on "English Protection and the Indian Trade, 1680-1730," and has obtained an appointment as Lecturer in Economics at University College, Colombo.

(c) Mr. J. V. Joshi, from Bombay, was granted £40 in October 1923, to enable him to remain for a further period of two months to complete research work in Indian Economics on which he was engaged. He joined King's College, Cambridge, in 1920, and obtained a First Class in both parts of the Economics Tripos (Part I. in 1922, and Part II. in 1923). He also carried off the Price Exhibition of King's College, and the Wrenbury Studentship of the University for research in Economics in 1923.

(d) Mr. R. L. Chopra, who obtained the B.A., Punjab, in 1915, and M.A. in 1918, was awarded a grant of £150 for one year to enable him to continue his work in Entomological research, dealing with a type of pests which attack cotton. He began his special research work at the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, in 1919 and has since obtained the degree of Ph.D.

(e) Mr. Nazir Ahmad, B.Sc. Allahabad, and now at Peterhouse, Cambridge, was awarded a grant of £150 for one year to enable him to continue the work which he had been doing under the supervision of Sir Ernest Rutherford at the Cambridge Laboratory. He has already obtained the M.Sc. degree of the University of Cambridge for a thesis giving an account of his original investigations in the matter of determining the absorption of different elements of the Gamma rays from radium.

(f) Mr. Mukul C. Dey's grant-in-aid was originally awarded by the Secretary of State, and was extended by the Government of Bengal for one year to October 1923, when a further special grant was made to him extending up to 31st March 1924, to enable him to continue his Art studies in this country. As the Government of Bengal do not participate in the grant-in-aid scheme under which the other grants have been made, the amounts allowed to Mr. Mukul Dey are in the nature of special grants.

GUARDIANSHIP.

124. Forty students have been under the guardianship of the Department during the period under review (19 under that of the Joint Secretaries, 13 under the Local Adviser at Edinburgh, 5 under the Local Adviser at Glasgow, and 3 under the Local Adviser at Manchester). The balance held on the 31st March 1924 by the Joint Secretaries and the Local Advisers at Edinburgh, Glasgow and Manchester in cases of students under guardianship was £2,993 17s. 11d.

21, CROMWELL ROAD.

125. The House Managing Committee at 21, Cromwell Road consisted, on 31st March 1924, of the following :—

Mr. H. A. F. Lindsay, C.B.E., I.C.S., Chairman (nominated by the High Commissioner).

Mr. N. C. Sen, O.B.E.

Miss E. J. Beck, representative of the National Indian Association.

The Warden (co-opted by the Committee).

Mr. N. N. Sen, M.Sc. (co-opted by the Committee as students' representative).

Mr. J. W. Bhore, C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S., resigned the Chairmanship of the Committee in November 1923 on his return to India; Mr. H. C. Claridge, the students' representative, also resigned and Mr. N. N. Sen was selected in his place, Mr. M. P. Rampal acting for him during his absence on a holiday.

126. During the year 341 students resided at 21, Cromwell Road (several more than once), as compared with 306 last year. The total number of visits was 486, of which 176 were by new arrivals from India, 274 by students from the provinces, and 36 by students from London and the neighbourhood. The maximum number of students who can be accommodated at one time is 35, and it has sometimes been necessary, owing to lack of sufficient accommodation, to refuse a large number of students who had applied for admission.

127. The statements of receipts and expenditure for the year from the 1st April 1923 to the 31st March 1924, and of the estimated receipts and expenditure for the year 1923-24, are given in Appendices II. and III. The grant to the House Committee, which was £892 in 1922-23 and was estimated at £1,010 for 1923-24, was actually £507, and it should be noted, in connection with this decrease, that the income of the house was reduced by £200, in respect of the rent formerly paid by the Northbrook Society.

128. During the year the external painting and redecoration of the house, required under the terms of the lease, has been done, and various improvements and renovations have been effected in the house. A change has also taken place in the Law Library. Of recent years, there has been an increase in the number of research Engineering Technical students, and consequently some of the law books have been disposed of and new and modern books of more general interest and use to students have been purchased. The Lecture Room has also been set aside as a "silence room."

129. During the year the social activities of the house have been maintained as formerly by the National Indian Association gatherings on Wednesday afternoons and Friday evenings. In addition, various lectures, parties and other entertainments, among which may be mentioned the reception given to meet Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. M. A. Jinnah and the Art students from the Punjab employed in connection with the British Empire Exhibition, at which Mr. Dwarkadas expressed his great appreciation of the amenities offered to students at 21, Cromwell Road. Mention may also be made of the Reception to the students of the Hackney and New Colleges in return for hospitality received from them.

130. The students of the house subscribed for and organised an evening entertainment to Lord Peel, His Highness the Maharajah of Alwar and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Indian delegates to the Imperial Conference. They also organised a farewell dinner in honour of Mr. J. W. Bhore, prior to his departure to India.

131. During the year Mr. R. M. J. Knaster resigned the office of Warden, which he had filled since February 1920, and the High Commissioner took the opportunity of placing on record his appreciation of Mr. Knaster's services and devotion to the welfare of the house. Mr. A. D. Bonarjee of this Department was appointed his successor in 1923, being the first Indian to occupy the position, and he has proved a most acceptable Warden.

PUBLICATIONS.

132. A new edition of the Handbook for Indian Students is in course of preparation, and will be available towards the middle of 1924.

SOCIETIES.

133. The National Indian Association continued its work during the year, and held several functions at 21, Cromwell Road, including debates and parties.

134. The Distressed Indian Students Aid Committee continued its work during the current year, and the demands upon its resources show little signs of decreasing. During the year ending 31st December 1923, 37 students were assisted by the Committee, as against 38 in 1922. The advances made amounted to £369 4s. 9d., the subscriptions received during the year amounted to £97 0s. 8d., and the amount advanced by the High Commissioner for the current year was £200. The total liability to the Secretary of State and High Commissioner on 31st December 1923 was £1,138 17s. During the current year £146 10s. 10d. has been repaid by students, but there is a balance of £2,379 8s. 2d. still owing in respect of loans made to students.

135. The Committee states that repayments of the loans have not been so speedily realised as might have been wished, and while the Committee realise that it is often difficult to obtain the money at once, they hope that those who have benefited by their assistance will realise the necessity of refunding it as soon as possible, as it is only by such co-operation on their part that their fellow-students who may be in need are able to receive similar help later on.

136. In the "Special Fund" the balance now due still remains at £162 18s. 9d. in respect of loans made to students in special circumstances due to the war, and not yet repaid.

137. The Burma Society Report shows that it has continued its work successfully during the year, and that although the subscriptions from Burma were the same as in the previous year, namely, £250, as compared with £346 in 1921, yet the net result is that income exceeded expenditure by £120, as compared with deficits of £14 and £325 in two previous years. Under the Rent Restriction Act it has still been possible for the Society to retain the possession of Albion House until June 1925, but negotiations for renewal of the lease have failed, and it has, so far, not been possible to find another suitable building at a rental within the means of the Society.

138. The Secretary of the Society, Mr. W. H. Tarleton, has also acted as Educational Adviser to Burmese Students, and, when desired by the parents, as guardian to their sons. At the close of the year 1923, 11 students were under his care.

139. The Indian Students Union and Hostel finally gave up the premises at Shakespeare Hut and transferred their work to permanent buildings at 106-112, Gower Street, on 1st October 1923. All the rooms available at the house for residential purposes have been in full demand, and 546 students have been accommodated during the year, including 25 English students; 249 students stayed more than a fortnight, and 296 less. Mr. P. D. Ranganadhan has continued his work as Warden and General Secretary during the year.

140. In 1923 the Indian Gymkhana Club had an active year. As many as 52 cricket matches were played during the season, which included one with the M.C.C. and one with the West Indies Touring Team, while the lawn tennis courts were well patronised. The laying out of the ground has continued, but in view of the fact that only about half of the £15,000 asked for in an appeal for funds for the purchase and development of the ground has been received, this work has in consequence been much retarded. A further appeal has been issued, and it is hoped that this will be successful in procuring the necessary funds, since the Club is undoubtedly providing most valuable facilities for sports for Indian students in this country.

141. Finally, we should like to bring to the notice of the High Commissioner our sincere appreciation of the services rendered during the year by members of the Department. Valuable services have been rendered, as in the past, by Dr. J. E. Mackenzie, Dr. R. M. Brown and Dr. J. K. Wood, the Local Advisers at Edinburgh, Glasgow and Manchester respectively. To Mr. Campion, M.I.C.E., the Engineering Adviser to the Department, we are greatly indebted, not only for his most useful assistance in regard to the training and satisfactory placing of Engineering Students, but also for his contribution to the Engineering and Technical Section of the revised edition of the Handbook. We would also wish to express our grateful appreciation and acknowledgment of the excellent work done by Mr. R. M. J. Knaster, B.A., and Mr. V. I. Gaster, B.A., our able and efficient Assistants, the latter of whom has given us much useful assistance in the work of preparing the Handbook for Indian Students. The best thanks of the Joint Secretaries are likewise due to Mr. D. F. Bowers, the Accountant and Head of the Departmental Registry.

N. C. SEN.
THOMAS QUAYLE.

8TH NOVEMBER 1924.

The National
Indian Association.

The Distressed
Indian Students
Aid Committee.

The Burma
Society.

Indian Students
Union and
Hostel.

Indian
Gymkhana Club.

APPENDIX I.

I.—AMOUNTS DISBURSED THROUGH THE INDIAN STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT.

(A.)—FROM INDIAN REVENUES:—	ACTUALS, 1923-24.			ESTIMATES, 1924-25.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1) Scholarships:—						
Allowances of Government Scholars ...	15,033	15	1	21,600		
Allowances, &c., of Veterinary Scholars ...	1,404	15	6	2,000		
Passages ...	835	9	9	1,500		
Travelling Expenses ...	472	11	3	1,233		
Premiums, Fees, &c. ...	1,750	17	10	2,200		
	19,497	9	5(a)	28,533(a)		
(2) Special Grants-in-Aid ...	462	10	0	500		
(3) Grants to Educational and other bodies:—						
Grant to Oxford University for expenses for Delegacy for Oriental Students ...	400	0	0	400		
Grant to Cambridge University for expenses of Inter-Collegiate Indian Students' Committee ...	565	13	2	550		
Advance to Distressed Indian Students' Aid Committee ...	200	0	0	200		
Indian Women's Educational Association ...						
Burma Society ...	375	0	0	375		
	1,540	13	2	1,525		
(4) 21, Cromwell Road:—						
Rent, Rates and Taxes ...	925	8	10	955		
Allowance to Warden ...	66	0	0	160(c)		
Repairs, Renovations, &c. ...	806	15	8	550		
Allowance for incidental expenses ...	7	11	5	35		
Grant towards Law Library ...	14	9	7	20		
Grant towards House expenses ...	595	13	10(b)	500(c)		
Telephone ...	13	7	6	20		
	2,429	6	10	2,240		
(B.)—FROM PRIVATE SOURCES:—						
Amounts administered on behalf of Students under guardianship ...	10,160	18	7(d)	10,000		
Amounts administered on behalf of Students under guardianship of Local Advisers ...	5,894	5	4	6,000		
Amounts administered on behalf of G. P. Ghosh (Calcutta University) and other Trust Scholars ...	426	18	4	400		
	16,482	2	3	16,400		

II.—ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF INDIAN STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT.

SALARIES:—						
Office Staff ...	4,203	13	8(e)	4,155(e)		
Engineering Adviser ...	250	0	0	250		
Local Advisers at Manchester, Edinburgh and Glasgow ...	400	0	0	400		
	4,853	13	8	4,805		
Travelling Expenses ...	158	8	2	220(c)		
Postage for Engineering Adviser ...	3	0	0	10		
Publication, &c., of Handbook ...				150(c)		
" " of the Report of the Department (1920-21) ...	122	10	0	50		
Sundries ...	16	8	1	30		
	5,153	19	11(f)	5,265(f)		

(a) Divisible among the various Governments as shown below:—	ACTUALS, 1923-24.			ESTIMATES, 1924-25.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Central ...	2,316	18	11	4,500		
Madras ...	3,740	4	7	5,340		
Bombay ...	3,254	14	1	3,400		
Bengal ...	2,489	5	5	3,700		
United Provinces ...	884	2	6	2,385		
Punjab ...	1,530	14	9	2,400		
Burma ...	2,598	8	8	3,000		
Bihar and Orissa ...	1,539	12	5	2,168		
Central Provinces ...	578	18	1	1,000		
Assam ...	564	10	0	640		
	£19,497	9	5	£28,533		

(b) The actual amount paid during the financial year 1923-24 was £595 13s. 10d., but this includes £129 1s. 3d. paid in respect of March 1923, and does not include £40 12s. 1d. paid in respect of March 1924, in the financial year 1924-25. Thus it will be seen that the actual amount paid in respect of the financial year 1923-24 is £507 4s. 8d., which coincides with the grant shown in the House Accounts of 21, Cromwell Road in Appendix II.

(c) Details as to how the "Grant towards House Expenses" was calculated will be seen from Appendix III. This grant was originally estimated at £910, and included as such in the Budget for 1924-25, but was since reduced to £500 by the House Committee. A sum of £310 out of this saving of £410 in the estimates has since been reappropriated as follows (see increases in estimates for other items marked "C," above):—(1) Allowance to Warden, £160; (2) Travelling expenses, £100, and (3) Publication, &c., of Handbook, £50. The total estimate of the Department will, therefore, be reduced by £100 in the November Revision.

(d) Does not include £178 8s. from the Government of Kashmir and £236 9s. from the Government of Mysore.

(e) Details are as follows:—	ACTUALS, 1923-24.			ESTIMATES, 1924-25.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Two Joint Secretaries ...	1,943	11	11	1,937		
Two Assistant Secretaries ...	1,277	16	2	1,227		
Clerical Staff ...	982	5	7	991		
	£4,203	13	8	£4,155		

(f) This, as in previous years, does not include any proportionate charge for services and staff shared with other Departments of the Office of the High Commissioner.

APPENDIX II.

21, CROMWELL ROAD.

HOUSE ACCOUNT, 1923-24.

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Boarders ...	2,476	9	1	Wages and Insurance ...	732	18	6
Meals ...	435	7	7	Food ...	1,568	10	3
Northbrook Society ...	70	0	0	Heating and Lighting ...	387	16	10
National Indian Association ...	70	0	0	Laundry ...	214	9	9
Library ...	14	9	7	Maintenance and Contingencies ...	674	8	9
Storage of luggage, &c. ...	19	2	9	Library ...	14	9	7
	3,085	9	0				
Grant from Indian Revenues to meet deficiency as between receipts and expenditure ...	507	4	8				
	£3,592	13	8		£3,592	13	8

APPENDIX III.

21, CROMWELL ROAD.

ESTIMATED HOUSE ACCOUNT, 1924-25.

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Boarders ...	2,500			Wages and Insurance ...	750		
Meals ...	450			Food ...	1,725		
Storage of luggage, meter rent, &c. ...	10			Laundry ...	225		
Rent, National Indian Association ...	70			Heating and Lighting ...	400		
Law Library ...	20			Maintenance, &c. ...	365		
Grant from Indian Revenues to meet deficiencies as between receipts and expenditure ...	500			Contingencies ...	65		
	£3,550			Law Library ...	20		
					£3,550		

APPENDIX IV.

LIST OF GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS UNDER THE CHARGE OF THE INDIAN STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT, 1923-24.

Province.	Name.	Subject of Study.	Place of Study.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.	A. C. Agarwala ...	Veterinary Science ...	Royal Veterinary College, London.
	T. G. Banarji ...	Metallurgy ...	Imperial College of Science, London.
	S. K. Bose ...	Coal Mining ...	Imperial College of Science, London.
	S. K. Chatterjee ...	Geology ...	Imperial College of Science, London.
	S. Datta ...	Veterinary Science ...	Royal Veterinary College, London.
	B. S. Gyani ...	Veterinary Science ...	Royal Veterinary College, London.
	P. G. C. Malkani ...	Veterinary Science ...	Royal Veterinary College, London.
	Miss M. M. Mehta ...	Bacteriology ...	Imperial College of Science, London.
	M. M. A. Shah (Gilani) ...	Veterinary Science ...	Royal Veterinary College, London.
	Miss P. Chaudhuri ...	Science ...	King's College, London.
ASSAM ...	N. N. Kakati ...	Locomotive Engineering	Great Eastern Railway Workshops, Leyton.
BENGAL ...	Miss N. Biswas ...	Economics ...	London School of Economics.
	N. P. Chakrabarti ...	Sanskrit ...	Fitzwilliam Hall, Cambridge.
	J. M. Das ...	Iron Smelting and Coke Ovens Products.	Dorman, Long & Co., Redcar.
	M. C. Dey* ...	Painting ...	Royal College of Art, Kensington.
	C. C. Dover ...	Zoology ...	Edinburgh University.
	K. C. Das Gupta ...	Economics ...	Magdalen College, Oxford.
	Miss G. Marchant ...	Medicine ...	Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, West London Post-Graduate College, and Paris.
	Mrs. E. Pateman ...	Medicine ...	Royal Free Hospital, London, and Charing Cross Hospital Medical School.
	C. Pearce ...	Civil Engineering (and Railway Carriage and Wagon building).	College of Estate Management, London.
	Miss M. Heynes Wood ...	Science ...	University College, Nottingham.
BIHAR AND ORISSA	E. Burke ...	Engineering ...	City and Guilds Engineering College, London.
	H. Dalal ...	Silk Weaving and Dyeing	Leeds University.
	A. Karim ...	Fish Oils ...	Imperial College of Science, London.
	T. D. Karmarkar ...	Cutlery ...	Sheffield University, and H. Robinson & Co., Sheffield.
	D. N. Sen ...	Mathematics ...	Magdalene College, Cambridge.
	M. Z. Siddiqui ...	Arabic ...	King's College, Cambridge.
	M. M. Husain ...	Oils and Fats ...	Royal Technical College, Glasgow.
	M. M. Ismail ...	Veterinary Science ...	Royal Veterinary College, London.
	J. Prasad ...	Moral Science Tripos	King's College, Cambridge.
	J. P. Varma ...	Steel Casting ...	Battersea Polytechnic, London.
BOMBAY ...	Miss L. V. Benjamin ...	English and Education ...	Society of Home Students, Oxford.
	H. S. K. Bhavnagri ...	Dyeing and Bleaching ...	College of Technology, Manchester.
	Miss A. J. Dodhi ...	Medicine ...	Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.
	Y. R. Gaitonde ...	Leather ...	Leathersellers Company's Technical College, London.
	G. S. Mahejane ...	Mathematics ...	St. John's College, Cambridge.
	R. G. Padhye ...	Sugar Manufacture ...	America, West Indies and Java.
	Miss G. P. Patel ...	Medicine ...	Royal Free Hospital, London, and West London Post-Graduate College.
	C. H. Robertson ...	Medicine ...	London Hospital Medical College.

* Grant-in-aid.

Province.	Name.	Subject of Study.	Place of Study.
BOMBAY—cont. ...	P. L. Vaidya ...	Sanskrit ...	Universities of Paris and Brussels.
	L. S. Vaidyanathan ...	Accountancy ...	London.
	S. R. Deshpande* ...	Indian Economic History	Non-Collegiate, Oxford.
	J. V. Joshi* ...	Economics ...	King's College, Cambridge.
	P. M. Nabar ...	Drugs and Medicine ...	College of Technology, Manchester.
	B. Tayaballi ...	Cotton Spinning ...	College of Technology, Manchester.
	Miss M. M. Kingsley ...	Pedagogy ...	St. Hilda's College, Oxford.
	F. C. Harris ...	Engineering ...	Manchester University.
	E. W. Martindell ...	Medicine ...	University College, London.
	Maung Maung ...	Oil Refining ...	Imperial College of Science and Technology, London.
BURMA ...	Maung Ba Nyan ...	Painting ...	Spence School of Art and Chelsea Art School.
	Maung Pu ...	Mining Engineering ...	Royal School of Mines.
	Miss May Su ...	Medicine ...	Leeds University and St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, London.
	Maung Tha Tun ...	Architecture ...	Architectural Assn., London.
	Maung Cho ...	Education ...	London Day Training College.
	M. C. Thoung ...	Chemistry ...	Imperial College of Science, London.
	M. B. Yan ...	Oil Mf. ing ...	Birmingham University.
	N. N. Ghose ...	Electrical Engineering ...	Bristol Corporation Electricity Works.
	B. S. Gupta ...	Electrical Engineering ...	General Electric Company, Birmingham.
	Miss S. Khan ...	Teaching ...	Maria Grey Training College, London.
CENTRAL PROVINCES	S. D. Oke ...	Textile ...	Messrs. Simpson and Godlee, Swinton; College of Technology, Manchester.
	P. P. Hayrambha ...	Metal Mining ...	Camborne School of Mines; Geevor Tin Mines.
	Miss T. Joseph ...	Economics ...	London School of Economics.
	R. L. Narayanan ...	Electrical Engineering ...	Sandycroft, Ltd., nr. Chester.
	Miss A. Pichamuthu ...	Medicine ...	University College Hospital Medical School, London.
	M. C. Kunhan Raja ...	Sanskrit ...	Non-Collegiate, Oxford.
	K. M. Rao ...	Electrical Engineering ...	London.
	K. A. Rao ...	Industrial Alcohol ...	Birmingham University.
	G. Sundaram ...	Hydro-Electric Engineering ...	Metropolitan Vickers Co., Ltd., Manchester.
	P. J. Thomas* ...	Indian History ...	Balliol College, Oxford.
MADRAS ...	H. P. Waran ...	Physics ...	University College, London.
	Miss S. Koman ...	English ...	Westfield College, London.
	Mrs. M. Lakshmi ...	English ...	Bedford College for Women, London.
	K. Muhammad ...	Education ...	London Day Training College.
	D. S. Pillai ...	Ceramics ...	Sampson, Bridgwood and Son, Staffs.
	C. K. Taylor ...	Paints and Varnish ...	R. Ingham, Clark & Co.
	K. Venkataraman ...	Dyeing and Weaving ...	College of Technology, Manchester.
	R. Vaidyanathaswami ...	Mathematics ...	St. Andrews University.
	Miss D. S. Bali ...	Teaching ...	Maria Grey Training College, London.
	N. C. Hypher ...	Physiology and Medicine	University College, London.
PUNJAB ...	L. S. N. Kapur ...	Industrial Alcohol and Distillation.	Münden, Germany.
	P. K. Kaul ...	Mathematics ...	Queens' College, Cambridge.
	A. M. Matthews ...	History ...	Jesus College, Oxford.
	M. K. Singh ...	Paper ...	College of Technology, Manchester; Alex. Pirie and Sons, Aberdeenshire; Davidson and Sons, Ltd., Aberdeenshire; and West of England Mills.
	N. Ahmad* ...	Physics ...	Peterhouse, Cambridge.
	R. L. Chopra* ...	Research ...	Aberystwyth.
	B. Das Laroia ...	Chemistry ...	Merton College, Oxford.

* Grant-in-aid.

Province.	Name.	Subject of Study.	Place of Study.
UNITED PROVINCES	Ram Charan ...	Glass Technology ...	Sheffield University.
	R. D. Pant ...	Dyeing and Textile Printing.	College of Technology, Manchester.
	K. G. Saiyidain ...	Education ...	Leeds University.
	B. K. Das ...	Zoology ...	Imperial College of Science.
SUSSEX TRUST	C. V. Callaghan ...	Engineering ...	Ruston and Hornsby, Lincoln.
	Miss H. Cooke ...	Arts (B.A.) ...	University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.
	C. H. D'Souza ...	Engineering ...	Ruston and Hornsby, Lincoln.
	M. Hannagan ...	History ...	Peterhouse College, Cambridge.
	G. F. E. Nestor ...	Engineering ...	Ruston and Hornsby, Lincoln.
	B. H. Barker ...	Engineering ...	Imperial College of Science, London.
	Miss D. M. Ellis ...	Medicine ...	Edinburgh University.
	Miss K. M. Halloran ...	Medicine ...	Royal Free Hospital, London.
	Miss D. Ranoe ...	Commercial Course ...	Kensington College, London.

SCHOLARS FROM INDIAN STATES.

MYSORE	V. L. D'Sousa ...	Commerce ...	London School of Economics.
	Mrs. Sri Kanakalakshamma.	English ...	Bedford College for Women, London.
	V. L. Mudaliar ...	Accountancy ...	London School of Economics.
	A. V. Raghavachar ...	Mechanical Engineering	College of Technology, Manchester.
	A. Subba Rao ...	Natural Science ...	University College, London.
	T. Seshachallam ...	Medicine ...	London Hospital Medical School.
	T. Sivasankaraiya ...	Textiles ...	College of Technology, Manchester.
	Miss M. Chandy ...	—	Somerville College, Oxford.
KASHMIR	Dr. S. S. Iyer ...	Wood Distillation	Germany.
	N. G. Pavanje ...	Lithographic Study	Germany.
	L. Zutshi ...	Mining and Geology	Royal School of Mines, London.

Agents for the Sale of Government of India Publications.

In Europe.

Constable & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, London, W.C.	W. Thacker & Co., 2, Creed Lane, London, E.C. 4.
Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 68-74, Carter Lane, E.C., and (Oriental Department) 39, New Oxford Street, London, W.C. 1.	T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., 1, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C. 2.
Bernard Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, London, W.	Wheldon and Wesley, Ltd., 2, 3 and 4, Arthur Street, New Oxford Street, W.C. 2.
P. S. King and Sons, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.	B. H. Blackwell, 50 and 51, Broad Street, Oxford.
H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, E.C. 3.	Deighton, Bell & Co., Ltd., Trinity Street, Cambridge.
Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W. 1.	Oliver and Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh.
Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W.C. 1.	E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.
East and West, Ltd., 3, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1.	Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
	Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague, Holland.
	Otto Harrasowitz, Leipzig, Germany.
	Friedlander and Sohn, 11, Carl-Strasse, Berlin, Germany.

In India and Ceylon.

Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla.	Mangaldas Harkisandas, Surat.
Newman & Co., Calcutta.	Karsandas Narandas and Sons, Surat.
R. Cambray & Co., Calcutta.	A. H. Wheeler & Co., Allahabad, Calcutta and Bombay.
S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.	N. B. Mathur, Superintendent, Nazir Kanun Hind Press, Allahabad.
B. Banerjee & Co., Calcutta.	Munshi Seeta Ram, Managing Proprietor, Indian Army Book Depôt, Juhi, Cawnpore.
The Indian School Supply Depôt, 309, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta, and 226, Nawabpur, Dacca.	Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh and Sons, Mufid-i-Am Press, Lahore and Allahabad.
Butterworth & Co. (India), Ltd., Calcutta.	Rama Krishna and Sons, Lahore.
Rai M. C. Sarcar Bahadur and Sons, 90-2A, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.
The Weldon Library, 57, Pack Street, West Calcutta.	Proprietor, Rangoon Times Press, Rangoon.
Standard Literature Company, Ltd., Calcutta.	Manager, the <i>Hitavada</i> , Nagpur.
Lal Chand and Sons, Calcutta.	S. C. Talukdar, Proprietor, Students and Company, Cooch Behar.
The Association Press, Calcutta.	A. M. and J. Ferguson, Ceylon.
Higginbotham & Co., Madras.	Manager, Educational Book Depôts, Nagpur and Jubbulpore.*
V. Kalyanarama Iyer & Co., Madras.	Manager of the Imperial Book Depôt, 63, Chandney Chauk Street, Delhi.*
G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.	Manager, "The Agra Medical Hall and Co-operative Association, Ltd." (Successors to A. John & Co., Agra).*
S. Murthy & Co., Madras.	Superintendent, Basel Mission Book, and Tract Depository, Mangalore.*
Thompson & Co., Madras.	P. Varadachary & Co., Madras.*
Temple & Co., Madras.	Ram Dayal Agarwala, 184, Katra, Allahabad.*
P. R. Rama Iyer & Co., Madras.	D. C. Anand and Sons, Peshawar.*
Vas & Co., Madras.	Manager, Newal Kishore Press, Lucknow.*
E. M. Gopalakrishna Kone, Madura.	Maung Lu Gale, Proprietor, Law Book Depôt, Mandalay.*
Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay.	
A. J. Combridge & Co., Bombay.	
D. B. Taraporevala, Sons & Co., Bombay.	
Mrs. Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon, Bombay.	
Sunder Pandurang, Bombay.	
Gopal Narayan & Co., Bombay.	
Ram Chandra Govind and Son, Kalbadevi, Bombay.	
Proprietor, New Kitabkhana, Poona.	
The Standard Bookstall, Karachi.	

* Agents for the sale of Legislative Department publications only.

	Date.	Initials.
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		
26		
27		
28		
29		
30		
31		
32		
33		
34		
35		
36		
37		
38		
39		
40		
41		
42		
43		
44		
45		
46		
47		
48		
49		
50		
51		
52		
53		
54		
55		
56		
57		
58		
59		
60		
61		
62		
63		
64		
65		
66		
67		
68		
69		
70		
71		
72		
73		
74		
75		
76		
77		
78		
79		
80		
81		
82		
83		
84		
85		
86		
87		
88		
89		
90		
91		
92		
93		
94		
95		
96		
97		
98		
99		
100		

When received for Fair-copying.

When copied

When examined

When signed

When despatched

Report

Indian Students Dept -

~~Statement~~ - for the year ending 31st March

1924 - Copies distributed.

READ AGAIN G.O. No., dated..... 192

” ” ” ” 192 .

READ ALSO;—

C. No. 345B, From the Govt. of India, Dept. of Edn, No. 236 Edn, dated 30-1-1925.
Health and Lands.

" " 508B " " Jt. Secretary to the High Commissioner " " S-2. 1925.
for India.

” ” ” ” ” ” 192

O R D E R.

Misc.

No. 401, dated 10-3-1925

C.I.B.

11 copies for items 3 + 7 are withheld

The best care for the patient.

There is also an acknowledgment letter below for despatch.

The 360 copies of the report containing
both of the Indian Students Dept for
the year ending 31st March 1924 received
from the Govt of India will be distributed
as follows:-

(1) D. P. I (for distribution to Inspecting Officers, Colleges, Schools, Lt Boards, Municipal Councils and influential Associations.) . . 315

(2) The Madras Students Advisory Committee. 28.

(3) H.E. the Governor and Honble Members and Ministers. 8.

(4) The University of Madras. 4

(5) The Development Dept

✓ (6) The L. S. G. Seph /

(7) Law Dep.	3
--------------	---

26. D. G. J. (with 315 copies) ✓ ✓

" Regr. University of Madras - (4 copies) ✓ 879 ✓ 18 ✓

" Secy, Students Advisory Committee - (28 copies) 19.3.25

" Development Dept (with 1 copy) ✓ 19.3

L. S. G. Depth (" ") ✓

BLA 4/20/3

Note

The distribution follows precedent

in G.O. 257 Law En. 20.2.24. The

27.
17.3.25

acknowledgment letter

below is for signature.

86

19.3.25

When given for copying

When copied

When examined

When signed

192

READ AGAIN G.O. No.

192

DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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

N.E.—

A = Copy in full.

B = Not to be copied.

P = Copy abstract only.

Q = Copy heading only.