

Law (Edu.) (1926) Department.

Ordy SERIES.

G.O. No. 191

DATED 8/2/26.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Report — Indian Students Department,
London, for the year 1924-25 —
Recorded.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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



No. 1764 Edn.

Government of India.

Department of Education, Health and Lands.

Simla, the 29th August 1925.

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3/9/25

From

J.W. Bhore, Esq., C.I.E., C.B.E., I.O.S.,

Secretary to the Government of India,

To

The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Law (Education) Department.

Report of the House Management Committee of
21, Cromwell Road, for 1924-25.

Sir,

Mr. 2-6 infra I am directed to enclose a copy of the Report of the House Management Committee of the Hostel for Indian students at 21 Cromwell Road, for the year 1924-25, received from the Office of the High Commissioner for India. This Report will be printed as an Appendix to the Annual Report of the Education Department in the Office of the High Commissioner, but the Government of India think that it may be useful if the local Government have an advance copy at their disposal.

Do separate report on 21 Cromwell Road

is usually sent to the Govt. Information about it is embodied in the annual report of the Indian Student Dept. - C.B. I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Mr. 23-24, + 27 of the Report filed with S. 4018, 20-3-25 (V)

Lawson

for Secretary.

Submitted for perusal. The receipt of the report of the Indian Student Dept. for 1924-25 may be awaited.

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4.9.25

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V.T.K.

REPORT

of the

House Management Committee of 21, Cromwell Road, for the
year 1st April 1924-31st March 1925.

Submitted to the High Commissioner for India.

1. Two facts are significant in a survey of progress at 21, Cromwell Road, during the year 1924-25. In the first place, the average daily number of Indian students in residence increased from 25 in 1923-24 to 29 during the year under review. In the second place, the finances of the house have been placed on a sound footing, with the result that the Committee have been able to dispense with the usual grant from Indian revenues towards running expenses, and have indeed been able to carry over a credit balance of 152l. to 1925-26. Both facts require a few words of explanation.

2. The average daily number of 29 in residence constitutes, so far as is known, a record. The normal capacity of the house is 32, but by putting extra beds into some of the larger rooms, as many as 35 have been accommodated at one time, and, it may be mentioned in passing, the demand for single rooms far exceeds the number available. It is true that the popularity of the house reflects to some extent the popularity of the Wembley Exhibition; for many students who might otherwise have spent their vacations at seaside resorts or on the Continent were encouraged by the attractions of the Exhibition to remain in London. At the same time, the fact that they elected to stay at 21, Cromwell Road, is in itself eloquent testimony to the home life and congenial atmosphere of the hostel. The number of new arrivals from India was 140—by no means a record; and the number of individuals accommodated (at 332) was actually less than the total accommodated during the previous year. The number of refusals was unfortunately high, but it should not be forgotten that for these the Warden is usually able to arrange suitable lodgings in the neighbourhood, and that the social amenities of the house are open to all Indian students wherever they may reside. The following statement shows the details:—

	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
New arrivals from India	138	127	176	140
Arrivals from London and neighbourhood	39	49	36	46
Arrivals from other parts of the United Kingdom	299	327	274	308
	476	503	486	494
Number of individual students accommodated	294	306	341	332
Daily average of residents	21	19	25	29
Number of refusals for the year	185*	110	61	111

* For period 20th August 1921 to 31st March 1922, prior to which no record of refusals was kept.

3. If we take into consideration the number of visits and the refusals for the two years it will be seen that the figures work out as follows:—

1923-24—visits, 486; plus refusals, 61. Total, 547.
1924-25— „ 494; „ „ 111. „ 605.

These figures will at a glance prove that the demand for accommodation is increasing.

4. Analysing the residential figures for the year under review in terms of provinces and religions, the following tables show the popularity of 21, Cromwell Road, with students of every province and every creed in India:—

(a) 1. Bengal 99	(b) Hindus 326
2. Bombay 80	Mahomedans 118
3. United Provinces 75	Christians 27
4. Madras 73	Parsees 20
5. Punjab 67	Sikhs 2
6. Sind 33	Jews 1
7. Native States 32	
8. Bihar and Orissa 14	Total 494
9. Central Provinces 9	
10. Delhi 7	
11. Assam 5	
Total 494	

The above tables may also be taken as a fair index to the proportions in which students from the different provinces in India are coming over to this country for purposes of education. Analysing further, we find that 44 Government scholars, 15 Indian Civil Service and Indian Forest Service probationers, 10 scholars from Indian Native States and 3 students "under guardianship" availed themselves of the amenities offered by the house.

5. The following statement compares receipts and expenditure during each of the past five years:—

RECEIPTS.

	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Boarders	1,473 0	2,042 0	1,934 0	2,476 10	2,932 0
Extra meals	784 10	678 10	454 0	435 10	380 10
Gas	—	2 0	6 0	7 10	4 10
Luggage	0 10	6 0	10 0	11 10	7 0
Refund from Ministry of Labour	—	—	4 10	—	—
Northbrook rent	270 0	270 0	135 0*	70 0*	—
National Indian Association rent	70 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	70 0
Law Library	9 10	14 0	9 10	14 10	19 10
Grant from Indian revenues ...	1,499 10	938 0	892 10	507 10	—
	4,107 0	4,020 10	3,515 10	3,593 0	3,413 10

* Northbrook Society removed from 1st January 1923.

EXPENDITURE.

	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Wages and Insurance	788 10	793 0	776 10	733 0	707 10
Food	2,269 0	1,964 10	1,628 0	1,568 10	1,535 0
Laundry	161 0	159 0	202 0	214 10	217 10
Coal and coke	160 10	118 0	138 0	138 10	146 0
Gas	147 0	240 10	163 0	117 0	126 10
Electric light	111 0	170 10	114 0	132 0	118 0
Windows and chimneys	77 10	48 0	80 0	55 0	65 0
Maintenance	330 0	473 0	336 0	550 0	270 10
Contingencies	53 0	40 0	68 10	70 0	56 0
Law Library	9 10	14 0	9 10	14 10	19 10
Refund to Indian revenues ...	—	—	—	—	149 10
	4,107 0	4,020 10	3,515 10	3,593 10	3,411 0†

† Difference of 2l. 10s. carried forward to April 1925.

The satisfactory results of the year's working are apparent from this statement. It should be explained that the rent of the institution and the annual and quinquennial repairs, details of which are given in para. 10, constitute a recurring and scarcely varying charge on Indian revenues. In addition to these two items, it has in the past been a recognised practice that any deficiency in the running expenses during the year was also debitable to the Government of India. This practice accounts for the expenditure under the head "Grant from Indian revenues." Partly as a result of better administration, partly as a result of the increase in the daily quota of residents, the house accounts have this year been satisfactorily balanced and a credit of 152l. has been carried over to 1925-26. The Committee do not wish to comment upon this further than to express the hope that Indian students visiting London will continue to give their cordial support to 21, Cromwell Road, the success of which depends as much on the popularity as on the efficiency of its administration.

House Management Committee.

6. The House Management Committee at 21, Cromwell Road is constituted as follows:—

Mr. H. A. F. Lindsay, C.B.E., I.C.S. (Indian Trade Commissioner), Chair- man	} Nominated by the High Commissioner.
Mr. N. C. Sen, O.B.E. (Joint Secretary, Indian Students Department)	
Miss E. J. Beck	Representative of the National Indian Asso- ciation and Secretary to the Committee.
Mr. A. D. Bonarjee (the Warden)	Co-opted by the Committee.
Mr. C. D. Rajeswaran	Co-opted by the Committee as Students' representative.

7. Mr. N. N. Sen, the Student representative during the previous year, having left for Middlesbrough, his place was taken by Mr. K. F. Antia, who in turn resigned on leaving the house, and Mr. C. D. Rajeswaran was elected in his place; the Committee desire to place on record the valuable help and assistance which Mr. Rajeswaran, as also his two predecessors, have rendered in their deliberations.

8. Mr. A. D. Bonarjee continued as Warden during the year, and the Committee take this opportunity of expressing their obligations to him for the sympathetic manner in which he has discharged his duties and for the care with which he has administered the finances of the house. He has been ably supported by Miss Hall as housekeeper, to whom the thanks of the Committee are due for her untiring zeal and devotion. It is pleasing to note that, with a few minor exceptions, there has been no change in the personnel of the subordinate staff during the last three years. Indeed, two members, W. Chapman and R. G. Mepstead, have served the house for eight and nine years respectively. While placing on record their appreciation of the loyal help rendered by all members of the staff, the Committee desire specially to thank these two for their long and faithful service.

Wireless Installation.

9. An up-to-date Marconi 3-valve set of the latest type was installed in the house for the recreation of the residents by special permission of the High Commissioner, and this addition to the amenities of the house has been much appreciated.

Repairs and up-keep of Building.

10. Essential repairs to the building were carried out at a cost of about 120l., specially sanctioned by the High Commissioner from the amount of 300l. allowed for repairs and renovations. Rent, rates and taxes declined to 897l., as compared with 925l. and 951l. in the two preceding years. The following table compares the total expenditure incurred on the house from Indian revenues during the past five years:—

	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Rent, rates and taxes	866 0	1,016 0	951 0	925 0	897 0
Repairs and renovations	1,406 0	640 0	440 0	*807 0	163 0
Special grant for furniture	—	282 0	—	—	—
Miscellaneous expenditure	35 0	81 10	45 0	101 0	217 0
Grant towards internal expenses of the house.	2,307 0 1,411 10	2,019 10 928 10	1,436 0 898 0	1,833 0 †596 0	1,277 0 —
Amount refunded to High Commis- sioner.	3,718 10 —	2,948 0 —	2,334 0 —	2,429 0 —	1,277 0 152 0
Total expenditure	3,718 10	2,948 0	2,334 0	2,429 0	1,125 0

* Including a sum of 550l. spent on the quinquennial repairs to the building and extensive alterations and repairs to the roof.

† Out of this amount 250l. was spent from house revenues towards the renovation of the furniture throughout the house, most of which was re-upholstered and re-decorated.

It will thus be seen that there has been a steady and progressive decrease in the total expenditure incurred on the house.

Maintenance.

11. The amount spent on Maintenance during the year was 270*l.*, appropriated *inter alia* as follows:—

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---|---|--|
| Bedrooms | - | - | Mattresses remade; new bedsheets and pillow slips; new towels; small bedroom tables in three rooms. |
| Dining room | - | - | New damask table cloths; new damask serviettes; new knives and crockery. |
| Other rooms | - | - | New carpets; new rugs; new felts. |
| Miscellaneous items | - | - | New sewing machine; three writing tables for lecture hall; men's uniforms cleaned and repaired; new dresses were provided for the women servants on the staff; in addition, the ordinary requirements of the house were replenished. |
| Basement | - | - | New furniture provided in the kitchen and staff sitting room. |

Billiards.

12. The billiard room has been well patronised and the table kept in excellent condition.

Telephone Kensington 1737.

13. By the new arrangement made with the London Telephone Service the nett cost of upkeep of the public telephone installed in the house has been reduced from 9*l.* 10*s.* to 2*l.* 10*s.* during the year.

Lecture Hall.

14. In order to provide study and reading accommodation for the benefit of the residents the Lecture Hall has been reserved as a "silence room" during certain specified hours, and many residents and other students have taken advantage of the facilities offered and expressed their appreciation of the convenience thus afforded them.

Law Library.

15. The innovation made last year in the purchase of new and modern books on subjects of more general interest to our modern-day students has been of much benefit to them, and the library continues its sphere of usefulness; the provision of newspapers and magazines—both Indian and English—has also proved a move in the right direction. As the library is housed in the Lecture Hall which, as already stated, is reserved as a "silence room" during specified hours and is furnished with comfortable lounge chairs and reading and writing tables, the facilities and conveniences provided for the benefit of the students have increased, to a very great extent, the amenities of the house.

Social Activities.

16. The National Indian Association have maintained their weekly Wednesday afternoon and Friday evening entertainments, which have been much appreciated. The Committee wish to express their indebtedness to Miss Beck, the Association Secretary, for all that she has done, and continues to do, to organise social functions, lectures and other entertainments. As examples may be quoted the most successful "at home" to meet the Indian and Provincial Exhibition Commissioners, and the other to meet Diwan Bahadur T. Ranghachariar, Vice-President of the Indian Legislative Assembly.

A Reception was also given by the Association to meet the Right Hon. Lord Olivier—then Secretary of State for India—and Lady Olivier.

17. Lectures on subjects of current interest and importance were also organised by the National Indian Association, by the students themselves, and by the India Society. Among others, Mrs. Mirza of Hyderabad spoke on "The Education of Indian Girls"; Mr. H. A. F. Lindsay on "Indian Trade"; Captain W. E. G. Solomon on "Bombay and the Indian Art Revival"; Major-General Sir Neil Malcolm, K.C.B., D.S.O., on "Civic Responsibilities"; the Rev. J. Hay Colligan on "England, Mediæval and Modern," with a series of beautiful lantern slides; and the Earl Beauchamp on "Free Trade."

18. The final of the ping-pong tournament was played off on the 12th November in the National Indian Association reception room, and the cup, kindly presented by Lady Kensington, was won by Mr. B. B. Das Gupta.

19. A very successful "Mock Parliamentary Debate," with Mr. Yusuf Ali, C.B.E., in the chair as "Speaker," was held in the Lecture Hall on the 12th December, in which many students, both resident and non-resident, took part, and the motion that "The capitalistic system of industry has failed to develop the resources of the country" was carried by a small majority.

20. On Divalee Day, the 26th October, and Christmas Day House Dinners were held, followed by games and music. The dinners were attended and much appreciated by about 60 students, and it was pleasant to note the spirit of unity and cordiality which prevailed. It is hoped to make the Eed, Divali and Christmas dinners annual functions. The annual New Year's Day Party given by the National Indian Association was attended by a large and representative gathering.

21. A most enjoyable and largely attended dinner was organised by the House Management Committee to welcome Sir Atul Chatterjee, K.C.I.E., the High Commissioner for India, and Lady Chatterjee. This proved a great success and was followed by a reception organised by the National Indian Association.

22. The social activities of the House were brought to a very successful close by the brilliant recital given specially for the benefit of Indian students by Mr. Frederic Lamond, the well-known pianist; and the thanks of the Committee are due to him for the public spirit which inspired the entertainment.

(Sd.) H. A. F. LINDSAY, *Chairman,*
House Management Committee.

No. 118 Edn.

Government of India,

Department of Education, Health and Lands.

Delhi, the 22nd January 1926.

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,

Education Department.

Report of the Indian Students Department.

Sir,

I am directed to forward 10 copies of the Report on the work of the Indian Students Department, London, for the year ending the 31st March 1925, for such distribution as may be considered necessary. It has been customary in the past for the High Commissioner for India to print 4,000 copies of this Report, but it has been decided this year to reduce the number to 500, of which 300 have been received in India. The Government of India hope that no great inconvenience will be caused to the local Government by this reduction.

2. For the dissemination of detailed information regarding educational institutions in the United Kingdom among students in India the appropriate medium is the "Handbook for Indian Students", and the High Commissioner proposes to bring this publication up to date and issue it annually in future.

3. The Report will be published in England and India on the 23rd January 1926, 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,

for Secretary.

When received for Fair-
copying.

When copied

When examined

When signed

When despatched

READ AGAIN G.O. No., dated 192

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READ ALSO:—

C. No. 237 B From the Govt. of India, Deptt. of Education, Health & Lands, No. 118 Edn, dated 22-1-1926

” ” ” ” ” ” ” 192

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ORDER.

Misc

Misc.
DESPATCHED
8 FEB 1926

To the D.P.I. (with 3 copies
" of the report (a & o)
" Regtr. University
" of Madras (with 3 copies
" L.S.G. Deptt. (with 1 copy
" Devt. Deptt. (do.

No. 191, dated 8. 2. 1926

R E C O R D E D

Note: In previous years 360 copies of the report were received by this ^{Govt} ~~Department~~ and they were distributed among the colleges, schools &c., in the Presidency. As only 10 copies have now been received they may be distributed as below: --

D. P. I. 3 7

Regtr. University
of Madras
for the
Students' Information
Bureau

University Students' Information Bureau

The Indian Review.
The Hindu, Madras.
New India, Madras.

Secretary to the Government of India,
L. W. Shore, Mad., C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S.

Report of the Indian Students Department.
Education Department.
The Secretary to the Government of Madras.

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by this reduction.
Great inconvenience will be caused to the local Government received in India. The Government of India hope that no year to reduce the number to 500, of which 300 have been 4,000 copies of this Report, but it has been decided this the past for the High Commissioner for India to print as may be considered necessary. It has been customary in the year ending the 31st March 1925, for such distribution on the work of the Indian Students Department, London, for I am directed to forward 10 copies of the Report

annually in future.

proposes to bring this publication up to date and issue it "Handbook for Indian Students", and the High Commissioner among students in India the appropriate medium in the regarding educational institutions in the United Kingdom 2. For the dissemination of detailed information

3. The Report will be published in England and India on the 23rd January 1926, 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.

Yours most obedient servant,
Sir,

Y. 7. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2.

Development Department 1

L.S.G. Department 1

8

One copy may be circulated to H.E. the Governor and the Hon'ble the Minister for perusal, and one copy may be kept in the file.

A note for circulating the report to H.E. and M₂ is placed below.

8/2.26.

CR
5/2

V.K.
6-2

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA.

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE INDIAN STUDENTS DEPARTMENT LONDON

FOR THE YEAR 1924-25



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 from the Manager, Central Publications Branch, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

1925.

Price 3d.

9
From the Secretary to the High Commissioner for India,

To the Secretary to the Government of India,
Department of Education, Health, and Lands.

17th December 1925.

Sir,

I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of India, the Report on the Work of the Indian Students Department for the year ending 31st March 1925, submitted by Messrs. N. C. Sen and T. Quayle, Joint Secretaries. The Report gives a full and clear account of the activities of the Department during the year.

2. Since assuming charge of his office in January last, Sir Atul Chatterjee has devoted considerable attention to the organisation of the work in the High Commissioner's office dealing with Indian students and probationers from India for the different services. The orders of the Government of India and the Secretary of State on the Report of the Lytton Committee were communicated to the High Commissioner towards the end of the year under report. Separate communications have been, or are being, addressed to the Government of India dealing with the steps taken to carry out these orders. Some of these measures are still in progress, and it is not necessary to refer to them here. In order to acquaint himself personally with the various aspects of questions connected with Indian students and Indian probationers, Sir Atul Chatterjee has, during the last few months, visited Oxford, Cambridge, and Edinburgh. He has been in personal consultation with the authorities of various Universities and Colleges in Great Britain, as well as of societies and institutions concerned in the welfare of Indian students. He has also interviewed a large number of Indian students in London and elsewhere.

3. The High Commissioner has in all cases received a very generous response from educational authorities to requests made for the furtherance of facilities for Indian students. He is convinced that there is no prejudice whatever in the mind of educational authorities in this country against Indian students as such. The difficulties which exist mainly arise from the very large number of Indian students that now resort to Great Britain for study and training. According to fairly reliable estimates, the number of Indian students of all classes in Great Britain during the year covered by the present Report was between 1,500 and 2,000. It can be well imagined that the provision of facilities for University and other types of higher education for so large a number of young men, not born here, must be a severe tax on the resources of the educational institutions in this country. It has to be remembered in this connection that the number of British youths seeking University and other types of higher education is very much larger than it was before the Great War. There is also a very considerable influx of students from the Dominions, the United States of America, and various continental countries. Heads of colleges and institutions are,

therefore, compelled not only to raise the standard of admission all round, but also to ration countries outside Great Britain in regard to the number of students that can be admitted. The restrictions that have thus been imposed are by no means applicable to Indian students only. On the other hand, Sir Atul Chatterjee is aware that in some respects Indian students are treated much more generously than British applicants. Thus, it is practically impossible for a British student to gain admission into any of the Colleges at Oxford or Cambridge without at least a year's notice, whereas in the case of Indian students permission has been accorded for applications to be submitted as late as March or April for admission in the following October.

4. The main remedy for the present difficulties in regard to Indian students in this country lies undoubtedly in the development of facilities for all types of modern education in India itself. This point was emphasised in the Report of the Lytton Committee, and the High Commissioner does not think it necessary to dwell upon it at any great length. He is aware that efforts are being made by the Central as well as by Provincial Governments in India to expand the educational system so that it should be unnecessary for a young Indian to seek facilities abroad for undergraduate studies in Arts or Science or in professional subjects such as Medicine, Engineering, and Technology. The fact that admission to most of the public services in India can now be obtained through education and examinations in India ought also to make it unnecessary for Indian students to go abroad during their undergraduate state. The High Commissioner has found educational authorities in this country always willing and anxious to provide facilities for postgraduate work to all young Indians of merit and capacity. He has been also pleased to observe that there is now a greater number of Indian students seeking postgraduate training in this country than before the war. Sir Atul Chatterjee has noted incidentally that post-graduate Indian students are in a very much better position to appreciate and utilise the general social and cultural advantages of study abroad than immature and inexperienced undergraduate students.

5. It is satisfactory to observe from the facts given in the Report of the Joint Secretaries that there is a steady increase in the number of students who have utilised the service offered by the Office of the High Commissioner in regard to information about educational facilities in this country. It is of the utmost importance that Indian students desirous of coming to Great Britain, and their parents and guardians, should obtain full and accurate information regarding the facilities available here and the cost of education in this country before coming to a decision. The High Commissioner hopes that all such persons will peruse carefully the "Handbook for Indian Students" which is published by his Office. Arrangements will be made to bring it up-to-date every year and for copies to be available from the Manager, Central Publication Branch, 8 Hastings Street, Calcutta. The student should come to this country with a clear objective, and his course of studies should, as far as possible, be mapped out in India before he leaves for England. It is also very important that in cases in which sufficient information is not available in the Handbook, or from the

appropriate Advisory Committee in India, enquiry should be made from the Office of the High Commissioner early enough for a reply to reach India before a decision is taken. Soon after his arrival in this country Sir Atul Chatterjee requested all Provincial Governments and University Authorities to make it as widely known as possible that applications for admission to Universities in this country should reach his Office not later than March or April previous to the autumn in which admission is sought. He hopes that this request will be borne in mind in all cases. He has found many instances, in spite of the warnings that have been given, of young men arriving in England in July or August, or even later, without any definite plans. It is in most cases impossible to secure for such students admission into educational or technical institutions at the beginning of the academic year. Much waste of time and effort is a natural consequence.

6. Sir Atul Chatterjee also hopes that parents and guardians will impress on their sons or wards coming to England the desirability of devoting very careful attention to questions of diet and health. He has found many students negligent in these matters, with the result that they break down in health, their studies suffer, and frequently they return to India without success in their work in this country. British youths at the colleges and institutions in this country keep themselves fit and well mainly by a full participation in all the corporate activities of their respective colleges and institutions, athletic, intellectual, and social. Indian youths are much more likely to maintain their physical and mental health if they participate in these forms of activities.

7. The High Commissioner has been in communication with various associations of industrialists and manufacturers in this country on the subject of the recommendations made by Lytton Committee in regard to the securing of facilities for the technical training of Indian students in Great Britain. He has made certain proposals in this regard to the Government of India, but he would like to take this opportunity of pointing out to intending students (as well as to their parents and guardians) that it is by no means easy to secure training for them in many industries and manufacturing processes. Preliminary enquiry from the Office of the High Commissioner is advisable in every case. It should also be clearly understood that there is no possibility of a young student being able at the outset to obtain sufficient wages to maintain himself while he is under training. Nor is it possible as a rule to combine evening classes with paid work in any form during the day. Sir Atul Chatterjee has recently come across several instances of young men who have come to England with mistaken notions on this subject, and have in consequence suffered grievously. There is at present serious depression and consequent unemployment in most industries in this country in which training is sought by Indians. This fact obviously makes it impossible to secure wage-earning training for Indians, and it also limits the number of vacancies for pupils under agreement, as the number of pupils according to trade usage bears a fixed ratio to the number of paid employees in an industrial establishment.

8. Complaints are sometimes heard that Indian students who now come for training to this country are of inferior calibre and qualifications compared with those who came a generation ago. It is true that immediately after the war there was an unwholesome rush of ill-equipped and immature Indian youths for training in England and abroad, and instances of this kind still come to the notice of the High Commissioner and his staff. Sir Atul Chatterjee has, however, observed with great satisfaction that among those who now seek training here there is a very considerable proportion of serious and earnest students who have already done well at the Colleges and Universities in India and who do credit to themselves and their country during their career in England. Apart from success in the classroom, laboratory, or examination hall, of which notable instances are recorded in the Report of the Joint Secretaries, many Indian students have recently distinguished themselves in their college debating societies and in athletics, some even representing their Universities in the latter field. The High Commissioner is confident that students of this type will always be welcome in British educational institutions.

9. The High Commissioner desires to express his acknowledgment of the services rendered by the Joint Secretaries and the staff employed under them in conducting the work of the Indian Students Department.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. C. B. DRAKE,

Secretary to the High Commissioner for India.

REPORT

ON THE WORK OF THE

INDIAN STUDENTS

DEPARTMENT

LONDON

FOR THE YEAR 1924-25

By N. C. SEN, O.B.E., and THOMAS QUAYLE, D.Lit., M.A.,

Joint Secretaries.

NOVEMBER 1925.

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REPORT

on the

WORK OF THE INDIAN STUDENTS DEPARTMENT.

1. We have the honour to present, for the information of the High Commissioner for India, a report on the work of the Indian Students Department for the year ending 31st March 1925.

Section I.

WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT.

2. We give below details of the work of the Department during the year under review. It is perhaps specially worthy of note that the number of students for whom admission has been secured shows an increase over last year's figure; not only are Indian students making use of the Department in increasing numbers, but a perceptibly larger percentage of the applicants have already secured sufficient qualifications in India to qualify them without any further examination for admission to a University in this country:—

	1923-24.	1924-25.
1. Total number of students interviewed	1,007	1,030
2. Total number of newly-arrived students included in 1. ...	117	119
3. Total number of new students at 21, Cromwell Road, on arrival	176	140
4. Letters received	8,082	8,533
5. Letters despatched	7,466	8,094
6. Total number of cases in which offers of admission were obtained from educational institutions	176	198

3. One hundred and forty-eight students were formally under the charge of the Department during the year, namely, 104 Government Scholars, 10 Sussex Trust Scholars, 9 Mysore Scholars, 1 Kashmir Scholar, 1 Lunawada Scholar, and 4 Bahawalpur Scholars, together with 19 students under guardianship. The money administered on behalf of students under guardianship during the period from 1st April 1924 to 31st March 1925 amounted to £11,294 4s. 11d., in addition to the sum of £5,016 13s. 2d. administered by the Local Advisers at Manchester, Edinburgh, and Glasgow in respect of the 19 students under their guardianship.

4. During the year promises of admission to educational institutions (other than Oxford and Cambridge) were obtained for 180 out of 197 applications, of which 164 came from India. Of the remaining 17, 8 either lacked the necessary qualifications or were too young for admission; in 4 cases there were no vacancies at the desired institutions; 1 withdrew his application; 1 gave insufficient particulars; 1 arrived in England and made his own arrangements; in the remaining 2 cases admission was provisionally secured, subject to a satisfactory interview after the student concerned had actually arrived in this country.

5. Applications for admission to Oxford and Cambridge show a slight decrease, many preliminary enquiries not having been pursued, mainly owing to the fact that the applicants were not in a position to satisfy the conditions for Senior or Junior status at Oxford or for affiliated students at Cambridge. New regulations and Statutes, however, now grant exemption from Responsions or the Previous, respectively, if the applicant is in possession of a specified Indian University qualification, though students so exempted must pursue the full three years' study at the University, and pass all the necessary examinations.

6. The total number of applications for Oxford and Cambridge received by the Department were 51 (excluding Government Scholars and Government probationers), 13 of which were for Oxford only, 34 for Cambridge only, and 4 for Oxford or Cambridge. Six men were admitted to Oxford and 12 to Cambridge. Admission was also obtained for 3 Government Scholars to Cambridge, for 7 Indian Civil Service probationers (4 at Oxford and 3 at Cambridge), and 5 Forestry probationers (3 at Oxford and 2 at Cambridge). Of the 33 unsuccessful applicants admission was obtained elsewhere for 10, and the remainder either withdrew their applications altogether, or, having confined their applications to Oxford or Cambridge only, did not desire application to be made elsewhere.

LOCAL ADVISERS.

Manchester.

7. At Manchester the Local Adviser (Dr. J. K. Wood) reports that there were 51 Indian students, of whom 39 were at the College of Technology. About 170 applications, including preliminary enquiries, were received, of which 19 came through the Department. Fifteen students in all were admitted during the session to various Faculties of the University, and offers made to 8 other applicants were, for various reasons, not accepted by them. Seven of the successful applicants had applied through the Department. During the year 4 students were under the guardianship of the Local Adviser and 8 Government Scholars were under his supervision. The total amount administered on behalf of these students was £1,685 12s. 11d. By arrangement with the Academic Registrar of the University, Dr. Wood is kept informed of the admission of Indian students to the various Faculties, and any matter concerning Indian students in the University generally is referred to him.

Edinburgh.

8. The total number of applications dealt with by the Local Adviser (Dr. J. E. Mackenzie) was 110, 62 having been received through the Department and 48 direct, compared with 67 in the previous year, 33 of which were received through the Department and 34 direct by the Local Adviser. In every case in which the candidate fulfilled the required conditions admission to the University was granted. The Local Adviser records with pleasure the receipt of numerous letters from parents and guardians in India expressing appreciation and thanks for services and attention rendered to their sons and wards.

9. Twelve students were under the guardianship of the Local Adviser during the current year and 5 Government Scholars were under his supervision. The total amount of money administered on behalf of students under guardianship during the year was £2,703 18s. 9d.

10. The Local Adviser again draws attention to the increased volume of correspondence from the Office of the High Commissioner and elsewhere, 632 letters have been sent by him during the year as compared with 543 in the preceding year.

Glasgow.

11. At Glasgow the Local Adviser (Dr. R. M. Brown) reports that the total number of matriculated Indian students attending classes at the University, the Royal Technical College, and the West of Scotland College of Agriculture was 62. Enquiries were received from 124 prospective students. Fourteen of these applicants matriculated in October 1924, 10 in the first year Engineering classes and 4 in the second year classes.

12. During the year 3 students were under guardianship, and the total amount administered on their behalf was £627 1s. 6d.

Engineering Adviser.

13. The Engineering Adviser to the Department (Mr. J. M. Campion, M.I.C.E.) reports that 69 new students consulted him during the year, as compared with 67 during 1923-24, the total number of interviews being 167. Of these students 21 were graduates, 19 had passed the Intermediate, 14 were matriculates, and the remaining 15 had no University qualifications. Thirty-three came for Civil Engineering, 13 for Mechanical Engineering, 12 for Electrical Engineering, 3 for Automobile Engineering, 1 for Metallurgical Engineering, 1 for Technology, 1 for Naval Architecture, 1 for Railway Traffic Training, and 4 were undecided as to the exact branch they desired to study. Of the total, 13 secured admission to the University of London, 9 to Bristol, 8 to Manchester, 3 to Edinburgh, and 3 to Glasgow.

14. The Engineering Adviser notes with gratification an improvement during recent years in the educational attainments of the students arriving from India, and he adds that those who sought interviews seemed to require confirmatory advice rather than information of what to do and how to do it. This appears to show that the conditions of engineering training in this country are now better understood and appreciated by intending students.

15. During the year practical training was obtained for 25 Engineering students as follows:—

Civil Engineering	... 11	Electrical Engineering	... 7
Mechanical Engineering	5	Metallurgical Engineering	2

There have been difficulties, owing to trade depression, in finding facilities in electrical and mechanical workshops, but satisfactory arrangements for all the 14 duly qualified applicants were made.

16. The Department keeps an up-to-date list of qualified tutors and coaches in all subjects for such various examinations as London Matriculation, Oxford Responsions, Cambridge Previous, and the Indian Civil Service. During the year numerous Indian students have been put in touch with suitable tutors, according to their needs, whilst a number of Indian boys, under the guardianship of the Department, have been placed with residential tutors, who board and lodge them and prepare them for their examinations. There is reason to believe that this side of the activities of the Department is keenly appreciated in India, as are also the ordinary guardianship functions carried out at the request of parents. Tutors and coaches.

17. During the year visits were paid by the Joint Secretaries to the Universities of Bristol, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Wales, Belfast, Dublin, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow, St. Andrews, as well as to various public and private preparatory schools. These visits have proved most useful, as they have brought the Department into close personal touch with the educational authorities throughout the country and much has thus been done to facilitate the admission of Indian students to the various Universities and Colleges. Visits.

18. Arrangements have also been made, at the request of Indian parents or guardians, for their boys to be admitted to suitable schools, usually as a preliminary to their going up to one of the older Universities. It is a pleasure to record that Headmasters everywhere express a readiness to consider such applications sympathetically. Schools.

Section II.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

OXFORD.

19. At Oxford the total number of applicants on the list of the Delegacy for Oriental Students for admission in October 1924 was 34 (excluding Burmese), of whom 24 applied through the Department. Of these 24, 13 were offered admission, including 4 Indian Civil Service probationers and 3 Forestry probationers; of the 10 who applied direct 4 secured admission. The total number of Indian students in residence was 86, compared with 118 during 1923-24.

20. The following distinctions were obtained during the period under review:—

D.Phil.	...	Kunhan Raja (Madras), Non-Collegiate.
B.Litt.	...	M. D. Chaturvedi (United Provinces), Exeter College.
		Zahid Ali (Bengal), Non-Collegiate.
		S. Deshpande (Bombay), Non-Collegiate.
		V. R. Adige (Madras), Non-Collegiate.
B.Sc.	...	B. N. Malik (Bengal), Exeter College.
1st Class Honours in Jurisprudence.		D. K. Sen (Nabha State), Oriel College.
1st Class Honours in Mathematics.		S. Venkataswaran (Madras), Non-Collegiate.
Distinction in Forestry Diploma.		K. L. Agarwal (Punjab), Non-Collegiate.

21. During the year the attention of the University authorities was drawn to the fact that the new regulations governing the grant of Senior and Junior status, to which reference was made in para. 70 of our last Report, were likely to bear hardly on Indian students. To obtain Senior status an Indian student must possess at least a first or second-class Honours degree of certain recognised Indian Universities, whilst for Junior status his Indian degree must include the study of two languages, one of which has to be either Latin, or Greek, or French, or German. These requirements tended to exclude the majority of Indian graduates, who were therefore practically faced with the alternative of qualifying for Senior status by securing the necessary Honours degree in India or of sitting for the Responsions examinations and taking the full three years' course. A solution was sought on the lines of obtaining recognition for an Indian Final Degree as conferring exemption from Responsions only, without necessarily involving the standing of Senior or Junior status, and a Statute has now been passed by which exemption from Responsions is given to any person who obtains the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science at an Indian University approved by the Hebdomadal Council, provided that his course at this Indian University includes the study of English, and one of the languages, Latin, Greek, French, German, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Pali, Classical Chinese. This meets, to a large extent, the difficulty involved in the Statutes governing Senior and Junior status, as it enables an Indian graduate to obtain exemption from Responsions, whilst the University still retains its undoubted right to lay down more stringent conditions for those who wish to take a degree at Oxford in two years. It should, however, be noted that the University publishes no official list of approved Indian Universities; each application is considered on its merits.

22. During the year 1925 seven students, excluding the Government Scholars, were under the guardianship of the Delegacy. The funds administered on their behalf amounted to £1,589 18s. 11d., excluding payments to Government Scholars.

CAMBRIDGE.

23. The number of applications for admission to Cambridge, including Indian Civil Service and Forestry probationers and Government Scholars, was 136. Forty-five came through the Department and 19 of these were successful, including 3 Government Scholars, 3 Indian Civil Service and 2 Indian Forestry Service probationers. Fifteen other students, who had applied direct to the Secretary to the Inter-Collegiate Indian Students' Committee, also secured offers of admission. The total number of Indian students in residence was 117, including 7 Burmese. The decrease from the number (130) in residence during 1924-25 is due first to a decrease in the number of Burmese students accepted, and next to the fact that two Colleges which took more than their normal number last year rectified their total by admitting fewer this year. Further, two Colleges took no students, as the applicants withdrew after accepting offers of admission. It may be pointed out that this is an example of the harm done to Indian students generally by those who, after obtaining admission, withdraw at the last minute, with the result that there is not time for the vacancy to be filled by another Indian student, and a place which had been specially reserved is lost.

24. During the year 45 Indian students sat for the Tripos, and in the results 7 were placed in the First Class (6 in Mathematics and 1 in Oriental Languages), 7 in the Second, 20 in the Third, 2 attained the standard of Honours, 1 passed the First M.B., and 8 were not classed but were allowed Principal and Subsidiary Subjects. The percentage of Firsts shows a slight increase on last year, but there is a great reduction in the number of Seconds and an increase in the number of Thirds. In addition, 26 students took Principal Subjects in the Easter and Michaelmas terms; there were no Firsts, 6 Seconds, and 16 Thirds. Three students obtained the Ph.D., 1 the M.Sc., 1 the M.B., 2 the Diploma in Forestry, 1 the Diploma in Tropical Medicine, 2 the Diploma in Public Health, 1 the Diploma in Anthropology, 1 the Diploma in Hygiene, and 2 the Diploma in Medical Radiology and Electrolgy. In the Open Competition for the Indian Civil Service held in August 1924, 6 Indian students from Cambridge were successful.

25. The Bhaonagar Medal was awarded to P. Rajagopalan, of Queen's College, and the following Exhibitions and Prizes were gained:—

A. A. A. Fyzee (Bombay)...	St. John's ...	Wright's Prizeman in Oriental Languages.
G. S. Mahejane (Bombay)...	St. John's ...	(1) Prizeman for Mathematics. (2) Highly commended for Adam's Memorial Prize.
T. N. S. Raghavan (Madras)	St. John's ...	Prizeman for Mathematics.
J. B. Rustomjee (Bombay)...	Gonville and Caius.	(1) Prizeman for Mathematics. (2) Exhibition of £40.
D. W. Kerkar (Bombay) ...	Gonville and Caius.	Prizeman for Mathematics.
H. S. Pruthi (Punjab) ...	Fitzwilliam House.	Charles Abercrombie Smith Research Studentship at Peterhouse.

26. The number of students under the guardianship of the Secretary to the Inter-Collegiate Indian Students Committee was 15, including 8 Government Scholars. The funds administered amounted to £3,102 8s. 11d., including £826 15s. 3d. on behalf of Government Scholars.

LONDON.

27. At University College there were 115 Indian students, of whom 40 were pursuing postgraduate studies. Of the undergraduates there were 8 in the Faculty of Arts, 7 in Science, 16 in Engineering, 12 in Laws, 1 in Economics, and 11 in Medicine, whilst the remainder were working for the Indian Civil Service or for various Diplomas. Of the postgraduate students, 11 were working for the Diploma in Public Health. During the year 1 Indian student obtained the Ph.D. Degree, 1 the M.A., 4 the M.Sc., and 3 the D.P.H. University College.

28. At King's College there were 32 Indian students, of whom 7 were post-graduate students and 15 undergraduates in the Faculty of Engineering; 2 students obtained the Ph.D. Degree, and 1 obtained the Academic Diploma in Psychology. Mr. M. F. Hanafi, a postgraduate student, played tennis for the College first VI, and for the Arts Faculty, and gained his full colours. He has also obtained full colours for hockey. King's College.

29. At the London School of Economics there were 85 Indian students during the session 1924-25 (as compared with 75 for the session 1923-24), of whom 13 were proceeding to higher degrees. Two students graduated in the Faculty of Economics in June 1924, one of these being Miss Teresa Joseph, a Government of Madras Scholar, who greatly distinguished herself by gaining First-class Honours. Three students obtained the degree of B.Com., and good work was done by the students registered for higher degrees. London School of Economics.

30. There were 53 Indian students at the School of Oriental Studies, of whom 18 were pursuing postgraduate studies for a higher degree. Two students obtained the Ph.D. Degree during the period under review. The Director notes with regret that there is little opportunity for corporate life at the School, but as many of the students attend inter-collegiate courses, they have a chance of joining other College Unions and Societies. School of Oriental Studies.

31. During the session there were 61 Indian students at the Imperial College of Science. Of these 1 secured the Ph.D. Degree, 4 the postgraduate Diploma of the Imperial College, 3 the Diplomas of Associate of the City and Guilds Institute, 1 the Diploma of Associate of the Royal College of Science, and 2 the Diploma of Associate of the Royal School of Mines. Imperial College of Science.

32. During the session 1924-25 there were 2 Indian women and 4 Indian men students pursuing the full course for the Teachers' Diploma at the London Day Training College. Dr. Nunn, the Principal, stated in his report that the Indian students play their proper part in the College life, where they are regarded as a welcome element. London Day Training College.

33. During the session 1924-25 there were 2 Indian women students at Bedford College, 3 at Westfield College, and 3 at the Maria Grey Training College. Excellent reports on their work and progress were received. Women's Colleges.

Distinction. 34. During the year the following distinctions have been gained by Indian students of the University of London :—

Ph.D.	...	...	A. N. Puri (Punjab), Rothamsted Experimental Station.
			Sachindra Nath Sen (Bengal), Imperial College of Science and Technology.
			P. C. Sarbadhikari (Bengal) (was awarded the Huxley Memorial Medal and Prize, 1924-25, and Marshall Scholarship, 1924-25), Imperial College of Science and Technology.
			Ramprasad P. Mehta (Bombay), University College.
			S. C. Gupta (Bengal), King's College.
			Miss M. M. Mehta (Delhi), Imperial College of Science and Technology.
			M. K. Chand (Punjab), King's College.
			S. A. Latif (Madras), King's College.
M.D.	...	...	R. S. Tirodkar (Bombay), University College Hospital.
M.A.	...	...	A. A. Eqbal (Punjab), University College.
M.Sc.	...	...	S. I. Krishnamurti (Madras), University College.
			K. J. Kabraji (Bombay), University College.
M.Sc. (Eng.)	...	...	T. J. Mirchandani (Bombay), University College.
B.Sc. (Econ.)	...	...	Miss T. Joseph (Madras) (1st Class Honours), London School of Economics.
Diploma of Imperial College of Science.			K. Bagchee (Bengal) (Marshall Scholarship), Imperial College of Science and Technology.
			H. N. Mukherjee (Bengal), Imperial College of Science and Technology.
			T. L. Row (Madras), Imperial College of Science and Technology.
			M. R. Sahni (Punjab), Imperial College of Science and Technology.

PROVINCIAL UNIVERSITIES.

Manchester. 35. There were 51 Indian students at Manchester during 1924-25, and the Local Adviser again notes that they appear to be happy in their surroundings and to enter into the various social and athletic activities connected with the University. He mentions, however, the increasing difficulty which is experienced in securing technical training in many industries, and this is a matter which is receiving the careful consideration of the High Commissioner.

36. The following distinctions were gained at Manchester during the period under review :—

Ph.D.	...	...	...	...	V. K. Bhagwat (Bombay).
M.Sc.	...	...	...	...	A. V. Raghavachar (Madras).
B.Sc. (Tech.) (1st Division Research Scholarship).					H. R. Thadhani (Hyderabad).
Prize in Textile Industries Department and Patrick Prize.					T. Sivasankaraiya (Mysore).

Leeds. 37. At Leeds there were 17 Indian students, the majority in the various departments of Engineering and Applied Science. It is important to note that Indian students who wish to enter the Department of Leather Industries should have passed at least their Intermediate in India, preferably with Chemistry and Physics, whilst practical training in a tannery before they arrive here is, of course, a most useful qualification.

38. The Head of the Textile Department has drawn attention to the fact that Indian students sometimes wish to take Textiles and Dyes as one course, whereas Textiles is in itself an exhaustive branch which cannot be well combined with any other equally comprehensive subject as Dyes, though a student who takes the Weaving course ought to know a little about Dyes. Here again previous practical experience in a good factory is of the highest value. Applicants for admission to the Department of Colour Chemistry and Dyeing should have taken a good degree in Pure Science, especially in Chemistry and Physics.

Sheffield. 39. At Sheffield University there were 21 Indian students, the majority in the Department of Metallurgy. One student, Mr. N. B. Sen, specially distinguished

himself recently, and was awarded the highest University Scholarship, including the Mappin Medal.

40. Indian applicants for admission to the Metallurgical Department should have at least a B.Sc. Degree with special qualifications in Chemistry, and with Physics and Mathematics as subsidiary subjects.

41. At Bristol there were 24 students at the University, the majority in the Faculty of Engineering at the Merchant Venturers' College. The Principal notes with pleasure that the Indian students are beginning to take a greater part in games, a tendency which it is desirable to encourage as much as possible. Bristol.

42. We very much regret to have to record the death in August 1924 of Professor Wertheimer, Principal of the Merchant Venturers' College and Dean of the Faculty of Engineering. Professor Wertheimer took great interest in the Indian students in his Department, and was ready at all times to advise and help them, not only in regard to their courses of study, but also in regard to any personal or private matters about which they cared to consult him.

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES.

43. Of the 166 students at Edinburgh University, 45 were in the Faculty of Arts, 1 in the Faculty of Law, 67 in the Faculty of Science, and 53 in the Faculty of Medicine. In addition to these there were 32 students at the Heriot Watt College (of whom 31 were working for the B.Sc. (Eng.) of the University, and 1 for the College Diploma), 21 at the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, 2 at the Royal Dental Hospital, and 3 at the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College. Edinburgh.

44. The following distinctions were gained by Indian students during the year under review :—

D.Sc.	...	...	Gorakh Prasad, M.Sc. (United Provinces).
Ph.D.	...	...	S. R. Khastgir, M.Sc. (Bengal).
M.D. and Gold Medal	...	...	S. W. Kirtikar (Hyderabad).
M.D.	...	...	A. K. Lauddie (Punjab).

45. Thirteen candidates from India obtained the Diploma of F.R.C.S. (Edinburgh), of whom 4 were women, including Miss A. J. Dodhi and Mrs. E. Pateman, both Government Scholars.

46. The Local Adviser refers appreciatively to the work of Mr. Obed, the Secretary and Warden of the Indian Students Hostel at 5, Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh.

47. There are 62 students at Glasgow, the majority in the Faculty of Engineering, where their industry and progress continue to give satisfaction, though it is a matter of regret that they appear inclined to keep a good deal to themselves, and so do not play their proper part in the social and corporate life of the College. Glasgow.

WALES.

48. During the period under review there were only 4 Indian students (including 1 Government of Burma Woman Scholar) at University College, Aberystwyth, though during the past five years a large number have graduated in the Department of Agriculture, for which the College offers special facilities. University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.

IRELAND.

49. In Belfast there were 13 Indian students : 8 in the Faculty of Law, 4 in the Faculty of Medicine and 1 in the Faculty of Engineering. It may be noted that students who can produce evidence of having passed the Matriculation of an Indian University may be exempted from the Belfast Matriculation. Graduates of recognised Indian Universities are eligible to take the LL.B. Degree of the University of Belfast after a year's residence, though students who have not already some knowledge of law would be well advised to take a two years' course. Belfast.

Section III.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION.

50. There have been no important changes in the regulations of the various diplomas and degrees in Medicine during the current year, but the Secretary of the Conjoint Board has repeatedly drawn attention to the fact that candidates for

Medicine.

qualifications awarded by the Board should make a point of ascertaining from him the exact course they may be required to undergo, and the exemptions they may or may not be granted in virtue of qualifications already obtained in India. Cases have occurred of students who, acting either on insufficient knowledge of the regulations or on the analogy of some particular case, in which it has eventually turned out that the conditions were not similar, arrived in this country only to find that they could not obtain the exemptions they desired, and were thus compelled either to spend more time here than they intended or to return to India without obtaining the desired qualification.

51. A further point to which attention may be drawn is the fact that in many of the regulations it is stated that graduates of recognised Indian Universities are entitled to certain exemptions. The word "graduate" is rigidly interpreted to mean students holding a degree of the University in question, that is to say, those who have the degree of Bachelor or Doctor; it does not include Licentiates, who are not recognised as graduates. Further, it is perhaps necessary to point out that a graduate is a student who has been definitely and formally "admitted" to the degree, in addition to passing the necessary examination. In other words, the privileges to which a graduate is entitled are not granted unless he produces definite evidence, generally the diploma itself, that he has been formally admitted as a graduate of the University in question.

52. Two of the most important centres for the study of Midwifery are the Rotunda Hospital and the Coombe Hospital, both in Dublin. At the Rotunda the course for the Diploma lasts six months, and the Master states that the best time for Indian students to enter is from October until the end of the year, as in these months the pressure in the hospital is less than in the Long Vacation, when large numbers of students from the English and Scottish hospitals enter for special courses. Applications should, therefore, reach the Master in September, or earlier if possible. As a general rule students can stay in the hospital at a moderate fixed weekly charge for board and lodgings. The Coombe Hospital also provides a Diploma course, and similar facilities are available.

Engineering. 53. With regard to Civil Engineering, the Engineering Adviser considers that students, as soon as they have finished their theoretical course here, should return to India, where, in his opinion, they would find excellent opportunities for practical training, and would not be called upon to pay the usual premium of 100 guineas required in this country. In this connection it may be added that, as a result of an enquiry addressed to the Government of India, several Local Governments have expressed their willingness to provide facilities for practical training in Civil Engineering for a limited number of students who have completed a degree or diploma course in England.

Accountancy. 54. During the year under review, the question of the exemption of Indian graduates of specified Universities from the Preliminary Examination has received the consideration of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, and in addition to the two Universities of Calcutta and Madras already recognised, the Universities of Allahabad, Bombay, Dacca, Patna, and Punjab have now been added to the list. It should be clearly understood that this recognition involves only exemption from the Preliminary Examination; it does not entitle the holder of any of these degrees to any exemption from the full period of Articles, viz., five years. To obtain exemption from the Preliminary Examination evidence must be produced that the applicant has actually been "admitted" to the degree of his University; the mere fact that he has passed the examination is not sufficient to entitle him to the privilege.

Inns of Court. 55. The number of Indian students on the books of the Inns of Court on 31st March were as follows:—

Lincoln's Inn	...	...	...	...	...	184
Gray's Inn	...	...	...	...	...	91
Middle Temple	...	...	...	...	...	247
Inner Temple	...	...	...	...	...	61

Under para. 1 of the Schedule to the Consolidated Regulations, a person who has passed an examination held by any University in the British Dominions approved by the Council of Legal Education, which entitles him to a degree of that University,

is eligible for admission to an Inn as a student for the Bar. The fact that several of the newer Indian Universities had not yet been recognised was brought to the notice of the Council, who have now granted the necessary recognition to the Universities of Nagpur, Dacca, Delhi, Patna, Rangoon, and to the Osmania University. It should be noted that students who have not a degree of an approved University must have passed one or other of the examinations mentioned in para. 2 of the Schedule, with Latin as one of their subjects.

Section IV.

GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS.

56. During the year ending on 31st March 1925 the total number of scholars under the supervision of the Department was, as shown by the figures given below, 129. The various categories were as follows:—

Technical Scholars:

University or College Technical Training	...	...	...	...	30
In Works or Factories	...	...	...	...	10

University and Language Scholars: — 40

Men:

At Oxford and Cambridge	...	...	...	...	11
At other Universities or Institutions of University standing	...	...	...	...	15

Women:

At Oxford	...	...	...	...	1
At other Universities or Colleges	...	...	...	...	17
	...	...	...	...	18

Scholars for Professional Training	...	...	...	...	3
Special awards	...	...	...	...	3
Veterinary Scholars	...	...	...	...	8
Students receiving Grants-in-Aid	...	...	...	...	6
Holders of Sussex Trust Exhibitions and Scholarships (including 4 women)	...	...	...	...	10
State Scholars from Mysore	...	...	...	...	9
" Kashmir	...	...	...	...	1
" Bhawalpur	...	...	...	...	4
" Lunawada	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	129

57. During the year training facilities were secured in the following subjects:— Practical training.

Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Metallurgy, Railway Traffic, Dyeing (Textiles), Flour Milling, Leather, Soap Manufacture, Dyeing and Textile Printing, Weaving, and Metal Mining.

58. The difficulties referred to in previous Reports with regard to practical training facilities are still operative, but there is reason to believe that whilst certain industries, owing to their confidential processes, are likely to persist in their refusal, satisfactory facilities may generally be secured on payment of a reasonable premium. The experience of the past two years has amply proved that much can be done in this direction if every opportunity is taken of getting into personal touch with manufacturers. The Committee on Indian Students (1921-22) gave close attention to this matter, and its recommendation that a panel of industrialists should be established in this country to work in conjunction with similar panels in India is at present under consideration.

59. With regard to engineering training, we consider that, as a general rule, the Indian student who arrives in this country at the age of 21 or 22 is too old to begin the ordinary apprenticeship course of five years; much better results can usually be obtained by his taking the regular University degree course of three years (or of two years if he is already a graduate in the required subjects), followed by two years as a graduate apprentice in a large works. It is generally agreed that short periods of practical experience during vacations, though helpful to the student in connection with his theoretical studies, are not likely to give as efficient training as a two years' course subsequent to graduation.

60. The following firms have taken students for practical training during the year :—

London, Midland and Scottish Railway.
 London and North-Eastern Railway.
 Great Western Railway.
 Southern Railway.
 Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.
 Sandycroft, Ltd., Sandycroft, near Chester.
 Marshall, Sons & Co., Ltd., Gainsborough.
 The Vulcan Foundry, Ltd., Newton-le-Willows, Lancashire.
 The Lancashire Dynamo and Motor Co., Ltd., 28 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
 The British Electrical Plant Company, Ltd., Alloa, Scotland.
 Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Elswick Works, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
 Murless, Bickerton and Day, Ltd., Hazel Lane, Stockport.
 Worthington Simpson, Ltd., Queen's House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
 Scottish Dyes, Ltd., Grangemouth, Scotland.
 T. S. Townshend and Sons, Ltd., Worcester.
 F. N. Briggs & Co., Ltd., Leicester.
 Evershed and Sons, Brighton.
 Robinson & Co., Sheffield.
 Sampson, Bridgewood and Sons, Stafford.
 Platt Bros., Oldham.
 R. Ingham, Clark & Co., Ltd.

61. Among the successes of Government Scholars during the year the following may be mentioned :—

A. C. Agarwala (Government of India)...	M.R.C.V.S.
Miss L. V. Benjamin (Bombay)...	Diploma in Education (Oxford).
H. S. K. Bhavnagri (Bombay)...	B.Sc. Tech., Manchester.
N. P. Chakravarti (Bengal)...	Ph.D., Cambridge.
Ram Charan (United Provinces)...	B.Sc. Tech., 2nd Division, and Diploma in Glass Technology (Sheffield).
Maung Cho (Burma)...	Teachers' Diploma (London).
Miss A. J. Dodhi (Bombay)...	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S. (Edin.).
Y. R. Gaitonde (Bombay)...	First Class Diploma, Leathersellers' Company's Technical College.
F. C. Harris (Burma)...	B.Sc. (Eng.), Manchester.
Miss T. Joseph (Madras)...	B.Sc. (Econ.), London, First Class Honours.
T. D. Karmakar (Bihar and Orissa)...	M.Met., First Class (Sheffield).
G. S. Mahejane (Bombay)...	First Class Honours with a B star in Part II of the Cambridge Mathematical Tripos.
Maung Maung (Burma)...	A.R.C.S. (Oil Technology).
Miss M. M. Mehta (Government of India)...	Ph.D. (London).
Mrs. E. Pateman (Bengal)...	F.R.C.S. (Edin.).
Miss A. Pichamuthu (Madras)...	L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.
H. S. Pruthi (Punjab)...	Ph.D. (Cambridge).
Maung Pu (Burma)...	B.Sc. (Mining), London.
R. Vaidyanathaswami (Madras)...	Ph.D., St. Andrews.
G. K. Saiyidain (United Provinces)...	Diploma in Education, Leeds, with distinction in Part I.
C. H. Robertson (Bombay)...	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
L. Zutshi (Kashmir)...	A.R.S.M. (Mining) and A.R.S.M. (Mining Geology).

Section V.

GRANTS-IN-AID.

62. The sum of £500 is annually set aside for the award of grants-in-aid to Indian students in this country, the main condition being that the research work or special investigation on which they are engaged is likely to lead to the definite advancement of knowledge, and thus to the ultimate benefit of India.

63. These grants are sanctioned by the High Commissioner after careful consideration of all the applications received, and a good deal of valuable work has

already been done by the recipients. We would, therefore, like to express the hope that it will be found possible in the future to augment the total sum placed at the disposal of the High Commissioner for this purpose.

64. The holders of grants-in-aid during the year 1924-25 were :—

(1) Mr. R. L. Chopra (Punjab) was awarded a grant of £150 for one year from 21st July 1923, to enable him to continue his work in Entomological Research dealing with the type of pests which attack cotton. He obtained the degree of Ph.D. at the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, and continued his studies until October 1924, when he returned to India. His work was very favourably reported on by Professor Laurie, head of the Department of Zoology at Aberystwyth.

(2) Mr. Nazir Ahmad (Punjab) was awarded a grant of £150 for one year in August 1923, and pursued his studies under the supervision of Sir Ernest Rutherford at Cambridge. He obtained his M.Sc. Degree of the University of Cambridge in 1923, and continued his work at the Laboratory until his return to India.

(3) Mr. Hem Singh Pruthi, M.Sc. (Punjab), was awarded a grant of £200 for one year to enable him to continue his research on insects under Professor Gardiner, head of the Department of Zoology at Cambridge. He obtained the Ph.D. of the University of Cambridge, 1925, and has published several papers.

(4) Mr. V. R. Adige (Madras), B.A., Honours, B.Litt. (Oxford), was awarded a grant of £50 to enable him to complete his work on Indian and Burmese Arts and Crafts. He has since been awarded a scholarship for one year by the Government of Madras.

(5) Mr. R. Dasannacharya (Madras), M.A., was awarded a grant of £100 for one year with effect from 1st December 1924, to enable him to complete research under Professor Wien, Nobel Prizeman for 1921 at Munich, on Radiations from Positive Rays. Satisfactory reports were received on his work and progress.

(6) Sheikh Abdul Hamid (Punjab), B.A. (Allahabad), M.A. (Madras), was awarded a grant of £150 for one year, to enable him to continue his research under the supervision of Professor Spearman at University College, London, on "The Problem of Educational Psychology concerning diagnostic value for tests of intelligence."

Section VI.

GUARDIANSHIP.

65. Thirty-eight students were under the guardianship of the Department during the period under review, 19 under the Joint Secretaries, 12 under the Local Adviser at Edinburgh, 3 under the Local Adviser at Glasgow, and 4 under the Local Adviser at Manchester. The balance held on 31st March 1925 by the Joint Secretaries and the Local Advisers at Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Manchester in respect of students under guardianship was £3,102.

66. As there appears to be a little misapprehension as to the exact scope and purpose of guardianship, it may perhaps be repeated that it is purely voluntary, and that it is not undertaken except at the specific request of the parent or guardian, and is confined, unless there are very special circumstances, to young men who have just arrived in this country. A budget of the estimated annual expenditure, including board and lodging, clothes, pocket money, holiday, tuition or University fees, &c., is first sent for the approval of the parent or guardian, who then agrees to forward a periodical remittance to cover this expenditure. In addition he is required to deposit the sum of £40 to be used only for emergencies or when, for any reason, the remittance has been unduly delayed. The importance of regular and satisfactory remittances cannot be over-estimated, as only thus can the ward in this country be satisfactorily provided for, whilst if, for any reason, his bills have to be left, even if only temporarily, unpaid, the young man himself is likely to suffer from worry and inconvenience, and his course of study or training is affected.

67. Guardianship is not intended to be close or irksome. Expenditure is, of course, closely scrutinised as that is a duty owed to the parents, whilst periodical reports on the ward's industry and progress are sent to India. But the ward himself is encouraged in every possible way to develop a reasonable spirit of

independence and if, after a period of guardianship, it is considered that he is experienced and mature enough to look after himself, the parent or guardian is advised to terminate the guardianship.

Section VII.

21, CROMWELL ROAD.

68. The Annual Report of the House Management Committee, with full details of the work of the Hostel, is published in Appendix V of this Report. Special attention may be drawn to the fact that for the first time in its history the Committee has not found it necessary to draw any part of the grant sanctioned by the High Commissioner for house expenses, and has, in fact, made a profit of £140. The Committee is not responsible for the payment of rent, rates and taxes, which, together with repairs and renovations and the Warden's salary, are defrayed directly by Government. Including all these items, the total cost of the Hostel at 21, Cromwell Road, during the year, was £1,125, as compared with £2,429 in the preceding year. The Report shows that the demand for accommodation is larger than ever, and though much has been done to increase the number of beds available, it is still impossible to accommodate all the students who apply.

The social activities of the House, with ever-ready co-operation of the National Indian Association, continue to be most satisfactory.

Section VIII.

INDIAN ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

69. On 31st March 1925 the Advisory Committees were constituted as follows:—

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

Allahabad.—Secretary, P. N. Saprú, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, The University, 19, Albert Road, Allahabad.

Bombay.—Secretary, Professor F. M. Dastur, M.A., University Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

Calcutta.—Secretary, Professor J. C. Coyajee, B.A., LL.B., 7, College Square, Calcutta.

Dacca.—Secretary, Professor W. A. Jenkins, M.Sc., I.E.S., Dacca University Advisory Bureau, Dacca, Bengal.

Delhi.—Secretary, S. N. Mukerji, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

Gauhati.—Secretary, J. Borooah, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Gauhati, Assam.

Madras.—Secretary, A. Davies, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, The Law College, Madras.

Nagpur.—Secretary, S. R. Pandit, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Nagpur.

Patna.—Secretary, Sri Narayan Sahay, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Patna, Bihar and Orissa.

*Lahore.—Secretary, Manohar Lal, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, The University, Lahore.

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

70. Enquiries numbered 21, and of the students who had consulted the Committee 5 actually proceeded abroad. The Report adds that the Handbook for Indian Students is now widely known and referred to.

71. During the year 45 applications were received by the Committee, as against 47 last year. The number of personal enquiries were 492, as against 445 of the preceding year, though written enquiries were only 722 as against 772 of the preceding year.

72. The work continued on the same lines as in the previous years, though the statistics show a slight decrease as follows:—

	1924-25.	1923-24.
Letters of introduction to students about to leave India	34	40
Applications for advice	212	255
Interviews granted	241	307
Letters received... ..	503	594
„ issued	674	760

73. Trade depression, and the fact that, in accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Superior Civil Services, certain of the Services are now to be recruited in India, are considered to be mainly responsible for the decrease in the number of students proceeding abroad, though the opinion is expressed that technical studies and training, in view of railway and engineering developments in India are likely to attract an increasing number of students in the future.

74. A decrease not only in the number of students who actually went to England, but also in the number of applications for information, is reported. This is attributed to various causes such as to the opening up in India of recruitment for many of the Government services, to the raising of their standard of admission by the British Universities, especially Oxford and Cambridge, and to the admission of Vakils to the Madras High Court which has taken away a certain amount of the glamour formerly attached to the status of barrister. The Committee consider that the decrease in the number of applications for information may also be partly due to the fact that the "Handbook for Indian Students" is becoming more widely known, and that applicants now make enquiries only regarding matters of detail which are not available in that book.

75. The number of applicants dealt with was 265 as compared with 370 in the preceding year. The number of applications received was 396 as compared with 642, the number of letters sent 417 as against 647, and the number of interviews 87 as compared with 127.

76. As from the 2nd January 1925, the Provincial Advisory Committee of Dacca was abolished and a University Advisory Bureau was set up in its stead. The Report shows that the new Bureau is carrying on the work on the same lines as the Advisory Committee. But a distinct decrease in the work is observed, there being only 96 applications during the year compared with 126 in the preceding year. Three hundred and thirty-three communications were received and 791 issued, as compared with 412 and 750 respectively in the preceding year. A noticeable feature is again the large proportion of engineering enquiries. To the knowledge of the Committee 8 students left India, 4 for the United Kingdom, 2 for America, 1 for Java, and 1 for France.

77. The Secretary of the Nagpur Advisory Committee states that 49 students applied for assistance during the year under review, as compared with 55 in the preceding year, but that 13 of these intended to proceed to England, as against 2 in the preceding year. The largest number of enquiries were for the Bar, 14, and for engineering, 8, whilst as regards educational qualifications nearly half were non-matriculantes.

78. The Secretary of the Punjab University Appointments Board reports that the work of the Board continued on the same lines as in previous years, but with greater activity. The number of students seeking advice was 555 as against 632 in the previous year; of these, 127 were enquiries concerning engineering, 26 for Medicine and 25 for the Bar; 2 students applied for information regarding German Universities and 30 concerning studies in America.

79. The Board has been able to bring pressure to bear on students who have returned to India without paying debts or loans made to them by the Distressed Indian Students Aid Committee.

80. The Allahabad Advisory Committee's Report states that the number of enquiries for the current year was 475, as compared with 518 for the previous year, though personal enquiries and interviews numbered 90 as compared with 80 of last year. The number of students who, it is understood, actually sailed for England was 17 as compared with 23 in the previous year.

81. The Reports of the Ajmere, Assam, and Patna Committees have not yet been received.

Section IX.

SOCIETIES.

82. The National Indian Association continued its work during the year, and held several functions, among which may be mentioned a New Year's Party, and the "At-Home" to meet the Art students from the Punjab who had come to decorate

The National Indian Association.

the Punjab Pavilion in the Indian Section of the British Empire Exhibition, a reception given to the Exhibition Commissioner and representatives of the Provinces and States exhibiting in the Indian Section of the Exhibition, a summer party in honour of the Right Hon. Lord Olivier, then Secretary of State for India, and also a reception given to the Right Hon. Lord Willingdon and Lady Willingdon.

The Distressed
Indian Students
Aid Committee.

83. The Distressed Indian Students Aid Committee continued its work during the current year, and the accounts show that the need for its existence is still very real. During the year ending 31st December 1924, 23 students were assisted by the Committee, as against 37 in 1923. The advances to students amounted to £467 12s. 2d., the subscriptions received to £70 6s. 9d., and the grant from the Government to £167 0s. 5d. During the current year £252 15s. 6d. has been repaid by students, and there is a balance of £2,248 14s. 11d. still owing in respect of loans made.

84. During the year certain advances made to Indian students were written off as irrecoverable, and half of the amount due in these cases, viz. £172 15s., was written off the total owing by the Committee to Indian Revenues. The total liability of the Committee to Indian Revenues on 31st December 1924 in respect of the General Fund was £1,108 2s. 5d.

85. A Special Fund was instituted in 1914 for the purpose of making loans to students who were in financial difficulties owing to exceptional circumstances due to the war. The sum of £60 was repaid during the year to the High Commissioner in respect of this Fund, being the amount of loans recovered from students, and the balance now due to Indian Revenues is £102 18s. 9d.

Burma Society.

86. The Burma Society Report shows that it continued its work successfully during the year, but that it has had to meet serious difficulties owing to the decrease in the subscriptions from Burma which amounted to only £59 as compared with £250 in the previous year. During the year under review Sir Harvey Adamson was President until 18th March when he was succeeded by Mr. Pe Maung Tin who held office until 8th August when he resigned and returned to Burma. Mr. Pe Maung Tin was succeeded by Sir George Shaw.

87. The Secretary of the Society, Mr. W. H. Tarleton, 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 11 students were under his care.

Indian Students
Union and
Hostel.

88. The Indian Students Union and Hostel Report shows that it has now completed five years' service, four years in the Shakespeare Hut and one year in the new permanent premises at 112 Gower Street. The 40 rooms available for residential purposes have been in continual occupation during the year, and 302 students have stayed there. The social and other activities of the Union have been carried on most successfully. Mr. P. D. Runganadhan has continued his work as Warden and General Secretary during the year.

Indian Gym-
khana Club.

89. The Indian Gymkhana Club has continued its activities with unabated vigour, and as many as 60 matches were played by the cricket section, of which 28 were won and 23 drawn. The Committee is anxious to obtain further contributions towards the sum of £15,000 appealed for as the minimum required for the ground purchased and for the development fund. Though a certain amount has been received it is not sufficient to meet the necessary expenses for the development of a club which provides such excellent sports facilities for Indian students.

Section X.

PUBLICATIONS.

90. A new edition of the "Handbook for Indian Students" was published at the beginning of January 1924, and it is interesting to note from reports of several of the Advisory Committees that it appears to be enjoying a wide circulation in India. The publication of a revised edition will shortly be considered.

Section XI.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

91. It is perhaps worthy of special emphasis that the work of the Department is not, as is sometimes assumed, limited to purely secretarial work, but includes constant personal touch with the students themselves. The value of personal

interviews with young students can scarcely be over-estimated, for a ten minutes' talk can often smooth out problems much more satisfactorily than correspondence. It is therefore gratifying to record that Indian students in increasing numbers are personally seeking the assistance of the Department for advice, not only in regard to their courses of study and training in this country, but also in regard to personal and private matters about which they feel they need guidance. That this aspect of the work of the Department is fully appreciated by parents and guardians is amply testified by the letters and messages of gratitude received from India. It is to be hoped that in time every Indian student who comes to this country will look naturally to the Office of the High Commissioner for counsel and help in his difficulties, and will recognise it as an organisation especially established to help him.

92. Experience has amply proved the necessity for an organisation of this kind. The Indian student who comes to this country arrives with one most valuable asset, and that is an ambitious keenness, which is both striking and touching. He has started on a long pilgrimage, often from some remote town or village, where it is difficult to get even the necessary preliminary information. Even if he himself or his parents are able to make careful and satisfactory arrangements well in advance, he arrives in a strange land and is at once plunged into a totally new environment. His very keenness to make the utmost of the educational openings presenting themselves is in itself a safeguard, and added to this there is, as Indian students themselves have often put it, a natural pride at finding themselves here in a new world of opportunity and endeavour.

93. The problem for all those who are in any way interested in the question is to make sure that this splendid enthusiasm is not wasted, and that the students, with all their keenness and ambition are put in the right path, so that they may have a fair chance of realising their ideas and ideals.

94. A good deal of disappointment would be saved if parents and students themselves would think out carefully and exactly what the aim and object of the overseas education they are contemplating is to be. It is not sufficient to decide merely that it is to be a degree in science or economics, or commerce, or law, followed or accompanied in the case of the last named, by admission to an Inn of Court for Bar study. The prospects of suitable employment on the completion of the proposed course in this country should be carefully canvassed, and the education or training should be based, as far as possible, on the opportunities of suitable employment in that special branch.

95. From the increased number of enquiries it is obvious that there is now a widespread interest in India in the education of women, who, in the near future, will probably be coming in large numbers, not only for medical studies, as was generally the case in the past, but also for other University courses, such as Science, Economics, Literature, and Pedagogy. Indian women are now to be found at Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Durham, Leeds, Aberystwyth, and other University centres, and at most of the constituent Schools and Colleges of the University of London.

96. Indian students, both men and women, are coming in increasing numbers to study the theory and practice of teaching in this country, and in this we may perhaps see a reflex of the widening interest now manifesting itself in India in all branches of education. The majority of these students enter one of the Universities to read for a diploma or a degree in education, and the course is usually supplemented by visits to British schools, colleges and educational institutions of various kinds. Experience has proved that these visits, especially in the case of students who have already had teaching experience before leaving India, are of the highest value. With the progressive expansion of primary and secondary education in India the question of an adequate supply of trained and qualified teachers in all grades is likely to become important within the next decade or so, and it is interesting to note that various visits have been paid to the British training colleges for teachers. Other aspects to which attention has been devoted are medical inspection of schools, methods of physical training, and special schools, such as those for the deaf and dumb, and for the mentally defective.

97. As was mentioned in our last Report, students are also coming in increased numbers for training in such professional subjects as accountancy. Accountancy and similar professions have a fixed period of articles leading to a definite qualification, and parents who send their sons for training in any of these branches have in fact set them in the way of a useful and remunerative career.

98. During the year the Universities and the Advisory Committees in India have been requested to impress upon all students the necessity for sending their applications for admission to a British University or College as early as possible. Universities and Colleges in this country usually begin their academic year in late September or early October, after a Long Vacation extending from June or July to October, during which the College authorities, both academic and administrative, may be on holiday. Moreover, during the previous term, which usually extends from the middle of April to the middle of June, they are, as a rule, fully occupied with the annual examinations, and it is therefore desirable that application should be received early enough for consideration before the pressure begins.

99. Accommodation in educational institutions in this country, as was pointed out in our last Report, has been, since the war, insufficient to meet the demand and in many cases, especially at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, there are long lists of applicants, and arrangements have to be made, even by English students in this country, a year or more ahead. In these circumstances, it will readily be appreciated that difficulty is experienced in finding room for Indian students, whose applications do not reach this country until August or September. It is true that students who apply just before the beginning of the session may sometimes be able to obtain admission, but this only happens when chance vacancies occur. Students should, therefore, send their applications with full particulars, so as to reach the University or College concerned not later than the beginning of April; in the case of those awaiting the result of Indian University Examinations, the applications should similarly be sent early and the result of the examination cabled as soon as available.

100. During the year the attention of the High Commissioner has been drawn to the fact that a certain number of students who, after having accepted, whilst still in India, admission to a British University, failed to report at the opening of the session, with the result that the University or College concerned, which had not been informed, was left with unfilled vacancies which might have been offered to other students. It is, of course, recognised that students are sometimes obliged, for personal or family reasons, to cancel their arrangements for coming to this country, but in all such cases the University or College to which they had accepted admission should be notified by letter or cable at the earliest possible moment. Unless this is done, a good deal of inconvenience is caused, whilst the consideration of applications from other Indian students may be seriously prejudiced.

101. All applications submitted from India should state definitely the subject that the student desires to study, together with a list of the examinations and subjects he has taken in India; in the case of research students, the exact subject proposed for research should be most carefully specified, and the application should be accompanied by *ad hoc* certificates (in original) from competent authorities, testifying to the applicant's special knowledge or training in his subject and his aptitude for advanced work.

102. But a word of warning is perhaps necessary here. An Indian graduate who has already taken a first degree in India is apt to consider that he is thereby entitled without question to be admitted to a course of advanced study or research leading to a higher degree, such as Ph.D. or D.Sc. If he has taken an Indian degree with First Class Honours and has since done research work of real value, he will usually find no difficulty in securing recognition as an advanced student. But if he has only taken a pass or low Honours degree, the utmost he can reasonably expect is exemption from the Intermediate Examination with an allowance of one year, a concession which enables him to take his degree in two years. In the case of the Honours Schools at Oxford and Cambridge, experience has proved that only exceptionally equipped Indian students are able to do themselves justice and secure high honours after a two years' course only.

103. Indian students, in their praiseworthy zeal to give as much time as possible to their educational courses, have perhaps been a little too prone in the past to neglect the social side of University and College life, and this tendency, added to a natural shyness and reserve during their first two or three terms, caused them to miss opportunities, especially at College meetings or in the playing fields, of mixing with their fellow-students. It is a pleasure to record a marked improvement in this respect, for there is evidence to show that the majority now take a keen interest in

the corporate life of their University or College and that they are playing games, especially hockey and tennis, to a much greater extent than before. This is all to the good, as it undoubtedly leads to increased opportunities of seeing something of the best side of English life both during terms and vacations. It is hoped that, as a result of the Conference held, in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee on Indian Students (1921-22), to consider the question of their accommodation, recreation, and general well-being during their stay in this country, such opportunities will be appreciably increased in the near future.

104. In conclusion, we would like to place on record our very cordial appreciation of the great kindness and courtesy which have been extended to the Department by the University and College authorities throughout Great Britain. All applications or enquiries addressed to them have received the most careful and sympathetic consideration, and Indian parents, whose sons and daughters are studying in this country, will no doubt be well pleased to know that practically every educational institution throughout Great Britain has on its staff one or more members who take the kindest interest in the welfare of Indian students and are always ready to do all they can to advise or help them. And it is equally gratifying to learn from the reports that have been received that the students themselves, by their industry and progress, and by their excellent, and in many cases brilliant, performances, have done a great deal, not only to justify their own admission, but also to prepare a ready welcome for others.

N. C. SEN.
T. QUAYLE.

23RD NOVEMBER 1925.

APPENDIX I.

I.—AMOUNTS DISBURSED THROUGH THE INDIAN STUDENTS DEPARTMENT.

(A.)—FROM INDIAN REVENUES:—	ACTUALS, 1924-5.			ESTIMATES, 1925-6.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1) Scholarships:—						
Allowances of Government Scholars	18,153	10	11	23,680		
Allowances, &c., of Veterinary Scholars	1,355	15	1	1,115		
Passages	601	2	0	1,260		
Travelling Expenses	434	7	0	930		
Premiums, Fees, &c.	1,794	9	5	3,895		
	22,339	4	5(a)	30,880(a)		
(2) Special Grants-in-Aid	434	3	4	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	555	9	5	550		
Advance to Distressed Indian Students' Aid Committee	107	0	5	200		
Burma Society	375	0	0	375		
	1,437	9	10	1,525		
(4) 21, Cromwell Road:—						
Rent, Rates and Taxes	897	8	8	915		
Allowance to Warden	155	16	8	160		
Repairs, Renovations, &c.	162	18	3	300		
Allowance for incidental expenses	30	17	4	35		
Grant towards Law Library	19	13	0	20		
Grant towards House expenses	—109	0	11(b)	470(c)		
Telephone	10	11	11	20		
	1,168	4	11	1,920		
(B.)—FROM PRIVATE SOURCES:—						
Amounts administered on behalf of Students under guardianship	11,294	4	11	11,500		
Amounts administered on behalf of Students under guardianship of Local Advisers	5,016	13	2	5,000		
	16,310	18	1	16,500		

II.—ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF INDIAN STUDENTS DEPARTMENT.

SALARIES:—						
Office Staff	4,170	1	6(d)	4,223(d)		
HONORARIA:—						
Engineering Adviser	250	0	0	250		
Local Advisers at Manchester, Edinburgh and Glasgow	380	0	0	400		
	4,800	1	6	4,873		
Travelling Expenses	167	19	1	220		
Postage for Engineering Adviser	2	0	0	5		
Publication, &c., of Handbook	186	11	10	150		
„ „ of the Report of the Department	—			50		
Sundries	51	17	0	55		
	5,208	9	5(e)	5,353(a)		

(a) Divisible among the various Governments as shown below:—	ACTUALS, 1924-5.			ESTIMATES, 1925-6.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Central	3,158	4	5	4,000		
Madras	3,750	2	3	4,130		
Bombay	2,943	6	5	3,000		
Bengal	1,600	7	11	2,800		
United Provinces	1,918	4	6	3,388		
Punjab	1,327	10	4	2,300		
Burma	4,249	17	5	6,050		
Bihar and Orissa	2,635	16	3	3,544		
Central Provinces	384	9	4	1,548		
Assam	371	5	7	120		
	£22,339	4	5	£30,880		

(b) No grant was necessary this year from Indian Revenues towards House Expenses; on the contrary, the year's operations closed with a balance in hand of £151 16s. As it was necessary to recover this balance before the end of the financial year for credit in the accounts for 1924-5, an estimated balance of £149 13s. was paid in by the Warden and is credited herein, less the sum of £40 12s. 1d. paid from Indian Revenues during 1924-5 on account of March 1924. The difference of £2 3s. will be accounted for in the year 1925-6.

(c) Details as to how the "Grant towards House Expenses" was calculated will be seen from Appendix III.

(d) Details are as follows:—	ACTUALS, 1924-5.			ESTIMATES, 1925-6.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Two Joint Secretaries	1,914	11	3	1,999		
Two Assistants to the Joint Secretaries	1,277	6	9	1,227		
Clerical Staff	978	3	6	997		
	£4,170	1	6	£4,223		

(e) 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, 1924-5.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Boarders	2,932	2 0	Wages and Insurance	707	10 10
Meals	380	7 0	Food	1,534	18 0
National Indian Association	70	0 0	Heating and Lighting	390	9 3
Library	19	13 0	Laundry	217	13 3
Storage of luggage, &c.	11	7 5	Maintenance and Contingencies	391	9 1
			Library	19	13 0
			Excess of Receipts over Expenditure	151	16 0
	£3,413	9 5		£3,413	9 5

APPENDIX III.

21, CROMWELL ROAD.

ESTIMATED HOUSE ACCOUNT, 1925-6.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£			£	
Boarders	2,600		Wages and Insurance	750	
Meals	300		Food	1,600	
Storage of luggage, meter rent, &c.	10		Laundry	250	
Rent, National Indian Association	70		Heating and Lighting	420	
Law Library	20		Maintenance, &c.	365	
Grant from Indian Revenues to meet deficiencies as between receipts and expenditure	470		Contingencies	65	
	£3,470		Law Library	20	
				£3,470	

APPENDIX IV.

LIST OF GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS UNDER THE CHARGE OF THE INDIAN STUDENTS DEPARTMENT, 1924-5.

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	Royal School of Mines, London.
	S. K. Chatterjee	Geology	Imperial College of Science, London.
	P. Chandra	Flour Milling	T. S. Townshend and Sons, Ltd., Worcester.
	S. Datta	Veterinary Science	Royal Veterinary College, London.
	P. K. Ghosh	Geology	Imperial College of Science, London.
	P. G. C. Malkani	Veterinary Science	Royal Veterinary College, London.
	Miss M. M. Mehta	Bacteriology	Birmingham University.
	A. Mookerji	Mining	Royal School of Mines, London.
	M. M. A. Shah (Gilani)	Veterinary Science	Royal Veterinary College, London.
	M. N. Mukerji	Metallurgy	Sheffield University.
	Miss P. Chaudhuri	Science	King's College, London.
	N. N. Kakati	Locomotive Engineering	L. & N.E. Railway Workshops, Leyton.
ASSAM	Miss N. Biswas	Economics	London School of Economics.
	E. Britter	Commerce	London School of Economics.
	N. P. Chakrabarti	Sanskrit	Fitzwilliam Hall, Cambridge, and Paris.
	Mrs. E. Pateman	Medicine	Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.
BENGAL	Miss M. Heynes Wood	Science	University College, Nottingham.
	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.
BIHAR AND ORISSA	M. Z. Siddiqui	Arabic	King's College, Cambridge.
	M. A. Hasan	Mining	Birmingham University.
	M. Husain	Oils and Fats	J. Evershed & Co., Brighton.
	M. M. Ismail	Veterinary Science	Royal Veterinary College, London.
	P. Panda	Coal Mining	Birmingham University.
	B. Prosad	Electrical Engineering	College of Technology, Manchester.
	J. Prasad	Moral Science Tripos	King's College, Cambridge.
	G. N. Sinha	History	Jesus College, Cambridge.
	J. P. Varma	Steel Casting	Sheffield University.
	Miss L. V. Benjamin	English and Education	Society of Home Students, Oxford.
	H. S. K. Bhavnagri	Dyeing and Bleaching	College of Technology, Manchester.
	U. M. Daudpota	Language	Emmanuel College, Cambridge.
	Miss A. J. Dodhi	Medicine	Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.
	S. M. Dhume*	Banking	Germany.
	Y. R. Gaitonde	Leather	F. N. Briggs & Co., Ltd., Leicester, and Leicester Technical School.
BOMBAY	S. A. Kamat*	Chemical Research	School of Technology, Berlin.
	G. S. Mahejane	Mathematics	St. John's College, Cambridge.
	R. G. Pradhan	Sugar Manufacture	Audjoon Sugar School, Baton Rouge, La., U.S.A.
	C. H. Robertson	Medicine	London Hospital Medical College.
	P. L. Vaidya	Sanskrit	Universities of Paris and Brussels.

* Special awards.

Province.	Name.	Subject of Study.	Place of Study.
BOMBAY—cont.	L. S. Vaidyanathan	Actuarial	London School of Economics and Actuaries.
	P. M. Nabar	Drugs and Medicine	College of Technology, Manchester.
	B. Tayaballi	Cotton Spinning	College of Technology, Manchester.
BURMA	Maung Than Aung	Mathematics Tripos	St. Catharine's College, Cambridge.
	J. Bhattacharjee	Veterinary Science	Royal Veterinary College, London.
	Maung Maung Gyi	Medicine	St. Thomas's Hospital, London.
	F. C. Harris	Engineering	Manchester University.
	Maung Tha Hla	Education	London Day Training College.
	Miss A. Kamen	English	University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.
	E. W. Martindell	Medicine	University College, London.
	Maung Maung	Oil Refining	Imperial College of Science and Technology, London.
	Moung Khin Moung	Textiles	College of Technology, Manchester.
	Maung Ba Nyan	Painting	Spenlove School of Art and Chelsea Art School.
	San Nyun	Veterinary Science	Royal Veterinary College.
	Maung Pu	Mining	Royal School of Mines, London.
	Miss May Su	Medicine	Leeds University.
	Maung Ba Shin	Veterinary Science	Royal Veterinary College, London.
CENTRAL PROVINCES	Maung Tha Tun	Architecture	Architectural Assn., London.
	Maung Cho	Education	Edinburgh University.
	M. C. Thoung	Chemistry	Imperial College of Science, London.
	M. B. Yan	Oil Mining	Birmingham University.
	Miss S. Khan	Teaching	Maria Grey Training College, London.
	D. C. Niven	Coal Mining	Glasgow University.
MADRAS	V. R. Adige*	Indian Arts and Crafts	London.
	Miss C. N. N. Ammal	Economics and History	London School of Economics.
	B. Dasannacharya*	Physics	University of Munich.
	P. P. Hayrambha	Metal Mining	Camborne School of Mines, Geevor Tin Mines.
	Miss T. Joseph	Economics and Education	London School of Economics.
	C. K. Menon	Electro Metallurgy	Sheffield University.
	Miss A. Pichamuthu	Medicine	University College Hospital Medical School, London.
	Miss L. H. Philipsz	Education	London Day Training College.
	K. A. Rao	Industrial Alcohol	Birmingham University.
	G. Sundaram	Hydro-Electric Engineering.	Metropolitan Vickers Co., Ltd., Manchester.
	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.
PUNJAB	D. S. Pillai	Ceramics	Sampson, Bridgwood and Son, Staffs.
	S. Raja	Leather	Leathersellers Company's Technical College, London.
	V. Subramanian	Food Products	College of Technology, Manchester.
	C. K. Taylor	Paints and Varnish	R. Ingham, Clark & Co., London.
	K. Venkataraman	Dyeing and Weaving	College of Technology, Manchester.
	R. Vaidyanathaswami†	Mathematics	St. Andrews University.
	S. A. Hamid*	Psychology	University College, London.
	N. C. Hypher	Physiology and Medicine	University College, London.
	P. K. Kaul	Mathematics	Queens' College, Cambridge.
	A. M. Matthews	History	Jesus College, Oxford.
	Miss J. M. Sirajuddin	Education	Maria Grey Training College, London.
	Hem Singh Pruthi*	Zoology	Peterhouse, Cambridge.
	N. Ahmad*	Physics	Peterhouse, Cambridge.

* Grant-in-aid.

† Special award.

Province.	Name.	Subject of Study.	Place of Study.
PUNJAB—cont.	R. L. Chopra*	Entomology	University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.
	B. Das Laroia	Chemistry	Merton College, Oxford.
	S. Varma	Sanskrit	School of Oriental Studies, London.
UNITED PROVINCES	N. G. Chatterjee	Oils	Imperial College of Science, London.
	Ram Charan	Glass Technology	Sheffield University.
	Miss T. J. Gandhi	Education	Maria Grey Training College, London.
	M. Mangalik	Education	London Day Training College.
	R. D. Pant	Dyeing and Textile Printing.	College of Technology, Manchester.
	S. K. Pramanik	Mathematics	Imperial College of Science, London.
	K. G. Saiyidain	Education	Leeds University.
	B. K. Das	Zoology	Imperial College of Science.
	R. P. Tripathi...	Indian History (Research)	London School of Economics.
SUSSEX TRUST	C. V. Callaghan	Engineering	Ruston and Hornsby, Lincoln.
	E. Clapp	Engineering	Campbell Gas Engine Company.
	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.
	R. C. Jewell	Mining	Royal School of Mines, London.
	B. H. Barker	Engineering	City and Guilds Engineering College, London.
	Miss D. M. Ellis	Medicine	Edinburgh University.
	Miss K. M. Halloran	Medicine	London.
	Miss D. Ranoe...	Commercial Course	Kensington College, London.

* Grant-in-aid.

SCHOLARS FROM INDIAN STATES.

MYSORE	M. H. Krishniengar	Archæology	University College, 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 (Mrs. Matthai)	—	Somerville College, Oxford.
	N. G. Pavanje	Lithographic Study	Germany.
	C. Urs	Railway Training	L. & N.E. Ry.
KASHMIR	L. Zutshi	Mining and Geology	Royal School of Mines, London.
BAHAWALPUR	R. Narain	Engineering	Crystal Palace School of Engineering.
	Moh. Yar	Engineering	Crystal Palace School of Engineering.
	Moh. Din	Medicine	Edinburgh University.
	B. M. Khan	Engineering	Edinburgh University.
LUNAWADA	B. A. Jani	Mining	Camborne School of Mines Cornwall.

APPENDIX V.

Report of the House Management Committee of 21, Cromwell Road, for the year 1st April 1924–31st March 1925.

Submitted to the High Commissioner for India.

1. Two facts are significant in a survey of progress at 21, Cromwell Road, during the year 1924–25. In the first place, the average daily number of Indian students in residence increased from 25 in 1923–24 to 29 during the year under review. In the second place, the finances of the house have been placed on a sound footing, with the result that the Committee have been able to dispense with the usual grant from Indian revenues towards running expenses, and have indeed been able to carry over a credit balance of 152l. to 1925–26. Both facts require a few words of explanation.

2. The average daily number of 29 in residence constitutes, so far as is known, a record. The normal capacity of the house is 32, but by putting extra beds into some of the larger rooms, as many as 35 have been accommodated at one time, and, it may be mentioned in passing, the demand for single rooms far exceeds the number available. It is true that the popularity of the house reflects to some extent the popularity of the Wembley Exhibition; for many students who might otherwise have spent their vacations at seaside resorts or on the Continent were encouraged by the attractions of the Exhibition to remain in London. At the same time, the fact that they elected to stay at 21, Cromwell Road, is in itself eloquent testimony to the home life and congenial atmosphere of the hostel. The number of new arrivals from India was 140—by no means a record; and the number of individuals accommodated (at 332) was actually less than the total accommodated during the previous year. The number of refusals was unfortunately high, but it should not be forgotten that for these the Warden is usually able to arrange suitable lodgings in the neighbourhood, and that the social amenities of the house are open to all Indian students wherever they may reside. The following statement shows the details:—

	1921–22.	1922–23.	1923–24.	1924–25.
New arrivals from India	138	127	176	140
Arrivals from London and neighbourhood	39	49	36	46
Arrivals from other parts of the United Kingdom	299	327	274	308
	476	503	486	494
Number of individual students accommodated	294	306	341	332
Daily average of residents	21	19	25	29
Number of refusals for the year	185*	110	61	111

* For period 20th August 1921 to 31st March 1922, prior to which no record of refusals was kept.

3. If we take into consideration the number of visits and the refusals for the two years it will be seen that the figures work out as follows:—

1923–24—visits, 486; plus refusals, 61. Total, 547.

1924–25— „ 494; „ „ 111. „ 605.

These figures will at a glance prove that the demand for accommodation is increasing.

4. Analysing the residential figures for the year under review in terms of provinces and religions, the following tables show the popularity of 21, Cromwell Road, with students of every province and every creed in India:—

(a) 1. Bengal	99	(b) Hindus	326
2. Bombay	80	Mahomedans	118
3. United Provinces	75	Christians	27
4. Madras	73	Parsees	20
5. Punjab	67	Sikhs	2
6. Sind	33	Jews	1
7. Native States	32		
8. Bihar and Orissa	14	Total	494
9. Central Provinces	9		
10. Delhi	7		
11. Assam	5		
Total	494		

The above tables may also be taken as a fair index to the proportions in which students from the different provinces in India are coming over to this country for purposes of education. Analysing further, we find that 44 Government scholars, 15 Indian Civil Service and Indian Forest Service probationers, 10 scholars from Indian Native States and 3 students "under guardianship" availed themselves of the amenities offered by the house.

5. The following statement compares receipts and expenditure during each of the past five years:—

RECEIPTS.

	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Boarders	1,473 0	2,042 0	1,934 0	2,476 10	2,932 0
Extra meals	784 10	678 10	454 0	435 10	380 10
Gas	—	2 0	6 0	7 10	4 10
Luggage	0 10	6 0	10 0	11 10	7 0
Refund from Ministry of Labour	—	—	4 10	—	—
Northbrook rent	270 0	270 0	135 0*	70 0*	—
National Indian Association rent	70 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	70 0
Law Library	9 10	14 0	9 10	14 10	19 10
Grant from Indian revenues ...	1,499 10	938 0	892 10	507 10	—
	4,107 0	4,020 10	3,515 10	3,593 0	3,413 10

* Northbrook Society removed from 1st January 1923.

EXPENDITURE.

	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Wages and Insurance	788 10	793 0	776 10	733 0	707 10
Food	2,269 0	1,964 10	1,628 0	1,568 10	1,535 0
Laundry	161 0	159 0	202 0	214 10	217 10
Coal and coke	160 10	118 0	138 0	138 10	146 0
Gas	147 0	240 10	163 0	117 0	126 10
Electric light	111 0	170 10	114 0	132 0	118 0
Windows and chimneys	77 10	48 0	80 0	55 0	65 0
Maintenance	330 0	473 0	336 0	550 0	270 10
Contingencies	53 0	40 0	68 10	70 0	56 0
Law Library	9 10	14 0	9 10	14 10	19 10
Refund to Indian revenues ...	—	—	—	—	149 10
	4,107 0	4,020 10	3,515 10	3,593 10	3,411 0†

† Difference of 2l. 10s. carried forward to April 1925.

The satisfactory results of the year's working are apparent from this statement. It should be explained that the rent of the institution and the annual and quinquennial repairs, details of which are given in para. 10, constitute a recurring and scarcely varying charge on Indian revenues. In addition to these two items, it has in the past been a recognised practice that any deficiency in the running expenses during the year was also debitable to the Government of India. This practice accounts for the expenditure under the head "Grant from Indian revenues." Partly as a result of better administration, partly as a result of the increase in the daily quota of residents, the house accounts have this year been satisfactorily balanced and a credit of 152l. has been carried over to 1925-26. The Committee do not wish to comment upon this further than to express the hope that Indian students visiting London will continue to give their cordial support to 21, Cromwell Road, the success of which depends as much on the popularity as on the efficiency of its administration.

House Management Committee.

6. The House Management Committee at 21, Cromwell Road is constituted as follows:—

Mr. H. A. F. Lindsay, C.B.E., I.C.S. (Indian Trade Commissioner), Chair- man	Nominated by the High Commissioner.
Mr. N. C. Sen, O.B.E. (Joint Secretary, Indian Students Department)	
Miss E. J. Beck	Representative of the National Indian Asso- ciation and Secretary to the Committee.
Mr. A. D. Bonarjee (the Warden)	Co-opted by the Committee.
Mr. C. D. Rajeswaran	Co-opted by the Committee as Students' representative.

7. Mr. N. N. Sen, the Student representative during the previous year, having left for Middlesbrough, his place was taken by Mr. K. F. Antia, who in turn resigned on leaving the house, and Mr. C. D. Rajeswaran was elected in his place; the Committee desire to place on record the valuable help and assistance which Mr. Rajeswaran, as also his two predecessors, have rendered in their deliberations.

8. Mr. A. D. Bonarjee continued as Warden during the year, and the Committee take this opportunity of expressing their obligations to him for the sympathetic manner in which he has discharged his duties and for the care with which he has administered the finances of the house. He has been ably supported by Miss Hall as housekeeper, to whom the thanks of the Committee are due for her untiring zeal and devotion. It is pleasing to note that, with a few minor exceptions, there has been no change in the personnel of the subordinate staff during the last three years. Indeed, two members, W. Chapman and R. G. Mepstead, have served the house for eight and nine years respectively. While placing on record their appreciation of the loyal help rendered by all members of the staff, the Committee desire specially to thank these two for their long and faithful service.

Wireless Installation.

9. An up-to-date Marconi 3-valve set of the latest type was installed in the house for the recreation of the residents by special permission of the High Commissioner, and this addition to the amenities of the house has been much appreciated.

Repairs and up-keep of Building.

10. Essential repairs to the building were carried out at a cost of about 120l., specially sanctioned by the High Commissioner from the amount of 300l. allowed for repairs and renovations. Rent, rates and taxes declined to 897l., as compared with 925l. and 951l. in the two preceding years. The following table compares the total expenditure incurred on the house from Indian revenues during the past five years:—

	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Rent, rates and taxes	866 0	1,016 0	951 0	925 0	897 0
Repairs and renovations	1,406 0	640 0	440 0	*807 0	163 0
Special grant for furniture	—	282 0	—	—	—
Miscellaneous expenditure	35 0	81 10	45 0	101 0	217 0
Grant towards internal expenses of the house.	2,307 0 1,411 10	2,019 10 928 10	1,436 0 898 0	1,833 0 †596 0	1,277 0 —
Amount refunded to High Commis- sioner.	3,718 10 —	2,948 0 —	2,334 0 —	2,429 0 —	1,277 0 152 0
Total expenditure	3,718 10	2,948 0	2,334 0	2,429 0	1,125 0

* Including a sum of 550l. spent on the quinquennial repairs to the building and extensive alterations and repairs to the roof.

† Out of this amount 250l. was spent from house revenues towards the renovation of the furniture throughout the house, most of which was re-upholstered and re-decorated.

It will thus be seen that there has been a steady and progressive decrease in the total expenditure incurred on the house.

Maintenance.

11. The amount spent on Maintenance during the year was 270*l.*, appropriated *inter alia* as follows:—

Bedrooms Mattresses remade; new bedsheets and pillow slips; new towels; small bedroom tables in three rooms.

Dining room New damask table cloths; new damask serviettes; new knives and crockery.

Other rooms New carpets; new rugs; new felts.

Miscellaneous items... .. New sewing machine; three writing tables for lecture hall; men's uniforms cleaned and repaired; new dresses were provided for the women servants on the staff; in addition, the ordinary requirements of the house were replenished.

Basement New furniture provided in the kitchen and staff sitting room.

Billiards.

12. The billiard room has been well patronised and the table kept in excellent condition.

Telephone Kensington 1737.

13. By the new arrangement made with the London Telephone Service the nett cost of upkeep of the public telephone installed in the house has been reduced from 9*l.* 10*s.* to 2*l.* 10*s.* during the year.

Lecture Hall.

14. In order to provide study and reading accommodation for the benefit of the residents the Lecture Hall has been reserved as a "silence room" during certain specified hours, and many residents and other students have taken advantage of the facilities offered and expressed their appreciation of the convenience thus afforded them.

Law Library.

15. The innovation made last year in the purchase of new and modern books on subjects of more general interest to our modern-day students has been of much benefit to them, and the library continues its sphere of usefulness; the provision of newspapers and magazines—both Indian and English—has also proved a move in the right direction. As the library is housed in the Lecture Hall which, as already stated, is reserved as a "silence room" during specified hours and is furnished with comfortable lounge chairs and reading and writing tables, the facilities and conveniences provided for the benefit of the students have increased, to a very great extent, the amenities of the house.

Social Activities.

16. The National Indian Association have maintained their weekly Wednesday afternoon and Friday evening entertainments, which have been much appreciated. The Committee wish to express their indebtedness to Miss Beck, the Association Secretary, for all that she has done, and continues to do, to organise social functions, lectures and other entertainments. As examples may be quoted the most successful "at home" to meet the Indian and Provincial Exhibition Commissioners, and the other to meet Diwan Bahadur T. Ranghachariar, Vice-President of the Indian Legislative Assembly.

A Reception was also given by the Association to meet the Right Hon. Lord Olivier—then Secretary of State for India—and Lady Olivier.

17. Lectures on subjects of current interest and importance were also organised by the National Indian Association, by the students themselves, and by the India Society. Among others, Mrs. Mirza of Hyderabad spoke on "The Education of Indian Girls"; Mr. H. A. F. Lindsay on "Indian Trade"; Captain W. E. G. Solomon on "Bombay and the Indian Art Revival"; Major-General Sir Neil Malcolm, K.C.B., D.S.O., on "Civic Responsibilities"; the Rev. J. Hay Colligan on "England, Mediaeval and Modern," with a series of beautiful lantern slides; and the Earl Beauchamp on "Free Trade."

18. The final of the ping-pong tournament was played off on the 12th November in the National Indian Association reception room, and the cup, kindly presented by Lady Kensington, was won by Mr. B. B. Das Gupta.

19. A very successful "Mock Parliamentary Debate," with Mr. Yusuf Ali, C.B.E., in the chair as "Speaker," was held in the Lecture Hall on the 12th December, in which many students, both resident and non-resident, took part, and the motion that "The capitalistic system of industry has failed to develop the resources of the country" was carried by a small majority.

20. On Divalee Day, the 26th October, and Christmas Day House Dinners were held, followed by games and music. The dinners were attended and much appreciated by about 60 students, and it was pleasant to note the spirit of unity and cordiality which prevailed. It is hoped to make the Eed, Divali and Christmas dinners annual functions. The annual New Year's Day Party given by the National Indian Association was attended by a large and representative gathering.

21. A most enjoyable and largely attended dinner was organised by the House Management Committee to welcome Sir Atul Chatterjee, K.C.I.E., the High Commissioner for India, and Lady Chatterjee. This proved a great success and was followed by a reception organised by the National Indian Association.

22. The social activities of the House were brought to a very successful close by the brilliant recital given specially for the benefit of Indian students by Mr. Frederic Lamond, the well-known pianist; and the thanks of the Committee are due to him for the public spirit which inspired the entertainment.

(Sd.) H. A. F. LINDSAY, *Chairman,*
House Management Committee.

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From the Government of India, No. 118Edn., dated the 22nd January, 1926.

Report of the Indian Students Department.

A copy of the report of the Indian Students Department, ^{London} for 1924-25 is placed below. It may be circulated to H.E. the Governor and the Hon'ble the Minister for perusal.

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ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT .. A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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 IN ORIGINAL.

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