

close
H

E J P H (1945) Department.

MS SERIES. ①

G.O. No.	51 Edu.
Dated	12-1-45

[Despatch Abstract.]

Report - Work of the Education Department of the High Commissioner's Office, London - ~~RECORDED~~ 1940-41 - Record.

Back papers.

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

Further papers.

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

(2) 56158

No.F.28-3/43-E.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.
SIMLA, the 21st November, 1944.

From - John Sargent, Esquire, M.A., C.I.E.,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India,
To - All Provincial Governments and Local Administrations.

Education Department - Report for 1940-41 -
Supply of copies.

Sir, I am directed to forward for information, a copy of the Report on the working of the Education Department of the Office of the High Commissioner for India, London, for the year 1940-41 and to say that arrangements have been made for its publication in India and England simultaneously on the 25th November 1944. I am to request that it should not be made public before that date.

2. I am to add that, in view of the limited supply of copies of the Report received in India, it is not possible to supply additional copies to Provincial Governments. For the same reason it has not been possible to place the Report on sale with the Manager of Publications (Delhi). A copy of the Report has, however, been supplied to the University Information Bureaus.

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

for JOINT SECRETARY.

FSS
vii

EXP.D.(C)

Usually ten copies of the report below were being supplied to this Govt. by the Govt. of India. On a ref. from that Govt., ~~it was~~ ^{they were} informed that ~~five copies might~~ the no. of copies might be reduced to five for the duration of the war. Of these five copies one was to be sent to the D.P.I., three to the Universities and one to be recorded. As only one copy has been

received now, and as it is stated that a copy has been supplied to the University Information Bureaus, the report may be sent to the D.P.I. for perusal and return. ~~and then recorded~~ ^{it will be circulated to the} return from the D.P.I. it will be circulated to the D.P.I. and Dev. Dept. and then recorded.

D.P.I. n/6

5.12.44. 59190

9.12.44

See Act 25.

R. A. S. n/16/11/44

240. No. 1813-J/44
16.12.44.

76381

12 DEC 1944

C-18128

no 56156C-1 Em
11.12.44.

30/11/44

The report may now be

EXP.D.(C) 3

Report - work
of the Edn. Dept.
of the High Commr's
Office, London, 1940-41.
Recorded.

Go. No. 51 En. of 12.1.1945.

Recorded.

after perusal by Development Dept.

This

P.H. section
D, D. & G.

5.12.44
21/12

19.12.44
19/12/44.

no 56156C-2 Em
28.12.44.

27/12/44
23.12.44

PUBLIC (SPECIAL) DEPARTMENT.

11 November 1942.

for.

31. Public (Special), dated 8th
of which is given in the margin*, is
not available either

W.S.V. - To be Director
Sanctioned. in the
Madras

Departments of the Secretariat
search for the G.O. among their papers
ment, if found.

G.W. Priestley,
Chief Secretary to Government.

teriat.
blic).

d/By Order/

1. Krishnamurti

Superintendent.

Booklet (5) 1942
below. The report on the working of the
Education Dept. of the office of
the High Commr. for India is
submitted for perusal. The file
may be returned to E+PH after
perusal. In
Sd/- H.

Dw no no
76381H/2/10
3012/10
3029/12

ASSY. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
34 DEC 1944
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

66186

The file may now be circulated. ΣΡΗ.

100

SECRET
11 JAN 1945
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
DEPT.

A circular black ink stamp from the Government of Madras. The outer ring contains the text "CHIEF SECRETARY" at the top and "GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS" at the bottom. In the center, the handwritten number "3914." is written above the date "24 NOV 1944".

UNOFFICIAL NOTE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(Unofficial notes are issued on the understanding that their source will not be referred to in any way in what is published.)

No. F.-24/30/44. Pub.

NOT TO BE BROADCAST OR PUBLISHED
BEFORE NOVEMBER 25th, 1944.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.
PROBLEM OF UNCONTROLLED ANNUAL EXODUS.
HIGH COMMISSIONER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

November 25th.

Referring to the post-war problems of Indian students in Great Britain, the report on the work of the Education Department of the High Commissioner's Office for the year 1940-41 says that some practical and definite procedure should be devised (and the first steps in this direction must necessarily be taken in India itself) to prevent or at least effectively discourage the annual exodus of so many young, immature and unqualified students.

When peace is once again established a great rush of Indian students to Great Britain may be expected. It is desirable that steps be taken to ensure that those who go are such as are best fitted to profit from a sojourn in the West and that, while they are there, they should derive the greatest possible benefit, both educational and cultural.

Many who go to England, the report adds, lack the qualifications, ability and steadfastness to benefit from University or similar education, either in the United Kingdom or in India. Others who are fitted in the sense of possessing the initial

qualifications for admission to academic or other training there could obtain suitable courses in India at less expense. Others again are allowed to leave India, apparently with little or no idea of the exact purpose in mind, or of the advantage or utility of the proposed study or training and its reasonable prospect of leading, when completed, to suitable employment, and only too often without an adequate counting of the cost. There are those too who come provided with, not too little but too much money, and who, free from parental influence and control, are only too liable to fall into idle or even dissolute ways.

For the well-qualified student who has already taken a good degree at his own Indian University and has proved himself both on academic and personal grounds well fitted for higher and advanced work there is always a ready and warm welcome.

In normal pre-war years the average number of Indian students at any time in Great Britain was about 2,000 and during the year under review there were only about 500 students. The number of applications for admission was 181 as against 847 in the preceding year.

Return passage to India was secured for 119 students including seven women. A number of Indian students joined the Armed Forces—20 joined the Royal Air Force, five the British Army, nine the Indian Medical Service, two the Royal Indian Navy, nine the various branches of the Indian Army. Several students took up civilian employment for the national war effort and there were many who agreed to do part-time civil defence work including fire watching.

The High Commissioner gave advances to 284 students in financial difficulties. During the year under review £7,900 was advanced as against £4,600 in the preceding year.

Despite the many difficulties and disadvantages under which university education had to be carried on Indian students won many noteworthy successes. Among those engaged on research or advanced work, two were awarded the high degree of Doctor of Science and 22 the Doctorate in Philosophy in various branches of Science and Arts. Of the students reading for first degree eight were placed in the First Class. In the Faculty of Medicine three students obtained the important professional distinction of M.R.C.S. (England), seven the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and three the Membership of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.

EXP.H.(C)

Submitted for perusal. The report when received, will be communicated to the D.P.C. and the Universities - vide ltr No. 1254/42-1 E.M. of 29.1.43. This may be lodged.

But we have do
25.11.44.
recd. at one
cop. since 1/44
25.11.44.

30.11.44

7

REPORT
ON THE WORK OF THE
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
LONDON
FOR THE YEAR 1940-41

LONDON :

To be purchased from the Office of the High Commissioner for India,
India House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2, or through any
Bookseller in Europe or America; and in India
as shown on page 3 of cover.

1942

Price 2/-

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Received.....1939. Registered.....1939.

Abstract.

Madras Educational Rules - Rule 92 - Fee concessions -
Withholding of - For failure to secure promotion - Pupils absent
on account of illness - Exemption - Orders passed.

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

G. O. No. Ms. 2042, Education, dated the 11th September 1939.

Read the following:--

G.O.No. 1840, Education and Public Health, dated the
2nd August 1938.

From the President, District Board, Bellary, C.R.No.1468/39 S-3,
dated nil.

From the Commissioner, Municipal Council, Tiruppattur, R.C.G.1,
No.2186/39, dated the 1st August 1939.

From the Director of Public Instruction, R.C.2118 E-39,
dated the 26th August 1939.

ORDER:

In accordance with the amendment to rule 92 of the Madras

OFFICE of the HIGH COMMISSIONER for INDIA.

INDIA HOUSE,
ALDWYCH, W.C. 2.

From: The High Commissioner for India, London.

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

E.S. 253/23.

19th November, 1942.

SIR,

I am directed to forward for the information of the Government of India, a Report for the academic year ending September 30th, 1941, on the work of the Education Department of the High Commissioner's Office, prepared by Dr. Quayle, the Head of the Department.

2. The Report deals with a period when conditions were abnormal and the effects of the war became more noticeable. Whereas in normal pre-war years the average number of Indian students at any time in Great Britain was about 2,000, there were, during the year under review, only about 500 pursuing courses of study and training in this country. The number of applications for admission was 181 as against 847 in the preceding year. This rapid decline has affected the volume of work in the Department, but as was pointed out last year the cases dealt with presented greater difficulties and involved more time and trouble than in pre-war years. With the continuance of the war the influx of new students from India has practically ceased. The few left here will, on completion of their studies, return as soon as passages become available unless they decide to take up some form of war service as some have done already.

3. During the year under review return passages to India were secured for 119 students including seven women. It is satisfactory to note that the only casualty at sea was the tragic death of Miss Kitchlu referred to in paragraph 20 of the Report. Sir Azizul Huque desires to add his own tribute to that paid by Dr. Quayle to the high character and noble sense of duty of this young Indian woman student, whose death is a great loss to India.

4. The High Commissioner is pleased to note that quite a number of Indian students have voluntarily joined the Armed Forces of the Crown. The Royal Air Force is the most popular of all the services with young Indians, and during the year no less than 20 Indian students joined that service. Five have joined the British Army, nine the Indian Medical Service, two the Royal Indian Navy, and nine the various branches of the Indian Army. In addition several have taken this opportunity of devoting their specialised knowledge in civilian employment for the national war effort. There are also many who are doing part-time civil defence work including fire-watching and similar duty.

5. By far the largest number of Indian students is engaged in the study of Medicine. Engineering comes next, and it is hoped that students in this special branch will be able to play an important part in the future industrial expansion of their country. In Appendix IV will be found the names of the Indian students who have gained high academic distinctions during the year. Sir Azizul Huque is also pleased to note that Indian students are taking their due share in the social life and activity of the institutions in which they study.

6. Owing to the war Indian students are often in difficulties owing to the irregularity of the mails from India and the consequent delays in receiving remittances from home. It has all along been regarded as the duty of this office to help

parents and guardians in India to obtain detailed information of their children and wards in this country. Under the special powers which were given to the High Commissioner soon after the outbreak of hostilities, advances are given to those students who are in financial difficulties on account of the delays in receiving their allowances. During the year under review a sum of about £7,900 was advanced to 284 students as against about £4,600 in the preceding year advanced to 169 students. But for these timely advances much distress would have resulted.

7. Dr. Quayle has referred in his report to the post-war problems confronting Indian students in Great Britain, specially in regard to their residence and accommodation. These are matters which are receiving Sir Azizul Huque's personal attention in another connection, and he is at present considering what steps, if any, should be taken to deal with them. A separate communication on this subject will in due course be addressed to the Government of India.

8. In conclusion, the High Commissioner desires to place on record his appreciation of the work done by Dr. Quayle and his staff. In spite of many difficulties, they have done their utmost with devotion, and the High Commissioner is specially grateful to them for their help and assistance.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

S. LALL,

Deputy High Commissioner.

REPORT

ON THE WORK OF THE

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

LONDON

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1940—41

By THOMAS QUAYLE, C I E , D.Lit., M.A.,
Secretary to the High Commissioner, Education Department.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Paragraphs	
Introduction.	1	
SECTION I.	2-3	General.
SECTION II.—	4-5.	University Students.
SECTION III.	6-8	Professional and Practical Training.
SECTION IV.	9-11	Government Scholars, etc.
SECTION V.	12	Students entrusted to the Supervision of the High Commissioner.
SECTION VI.	13-14	Social and Welfare work.
SECTION VII.	15-27	General Observations.

APPENDICES.

- I. Financial Statement.
- II. Students pursuing full-time courses at Universities and Colleges, etc., in Great Britain.
- III. First Degrees and Diplomas obtained during 1940-41.
- IV. Educational distinctions obtained during 1940-41.

REPORT

on the

WORK OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

INTRODUCTION.

1. I have the honour to present, for the information of the High Commissioner, my Report on the work of the Education Department for the academic year ending 30th September, 1941.

Section I.

GENERAL.

2. From the figures furnished below, it will be noted that, as had been anticipated and was in present conditions inevitable, there was a marked reduction in the number of students seeking admissions to Universities and Colleges for the academic year under review. Nevertheless 181 applications for admissions were dealt with, and 130 offers received on behalf of the applicants concerned. The remainder either withdrew their applications, or did not possess the initial qualifications for admission to the desired course of study or training, or there were no facilities or vacancies at the institutions which they wished to enter. As during the previous year, the Department in its general work had to deal with varied and special problems, arising out of war conditions, affecting students both during their stay and course of study here, and also when, after completion, they wished to return home:

	1940-1	1939-40
Letters in...	7,723	12,282
Letters out	7,833	18,364
Interviews	1,648	5,421
Offers of admission	181	653

3. Ninety students were under the formal supervision of the Department including 63 State and Special Scholars, 16 students in receipt of grants or allowances from Memorial or Trust funds, five students awarded grants in aid, and six students placed by parents or guardians under the care of the Department during their education in this country.

Section II.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

4. From the particulars briefly given in Appendix II of the Report it will be seen that during the academic year 1940-41 there were 408 Indian students including 28 women students pursuing full-time courses at Universities and Colleges in this country. This represents a drop of about 480 as compared with the previous year. As in other years, the largest number of full-time students was in the Faculty of Medicine, in which 109 students were registered. This is less than half of the number studying in this Faculty last year. Engineering comes next with 83 full-time students as compared with 180 in the previous year, and Arts, including Education and Law, come next with 81 as compared with 181 last year. Pure Science comes next with 47 students and Economics and Commerce follows with 44. Agriculture

has 36 full-time students and two were studying unclassified subjects. In addition to the full-time students shown above there were 46 students including one woman pursuing part-time occasional courses in the various Faculties, while there were 63 full-time students including six women pursuing full-time courses in other than University Colleges or Institutions. The particulars furnished in Appendix IV. show that Indian members of educational institutions in this country have again achieved notable academic successes.

5. The University of London, in consultation and with the co-operation of the High Commissioner, during the period under review again made arrangements for Indian students who had returned home, after completing their degree courses as Internal members of the University, to take their degree examinations in India. With the co-operation of the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, and the Commissioner of Education, Baroda, London University degree examinations were accordingly held in Bombay and Baroda.

Section III.

PROFESSIONAL AND PRACTICAL TRAINING.

6. The position regarding medical courses remains as stated in my last Report, though the demand for postgraduate and higher medical studies has not been great, owing to the non-arrival of new students, and partly due to the fact that those with registrable qualifications were able to join the Royal Army Medical Corps, the Indian Army Medical Corps, or the Indian Medical Service. Others took up Hospital posts or acted as *locums* for doctors who had gone on War Service. **Medical.**

7. Though under the stress of war production most firms have been obliged to discontinue their regular apprenticeship and training schemes, the Department, in collaboration with the India Store Department, was again able to place with Engineering firms for vacation training students who were still pursuing their University courses. A number of students who had obtained degrees or diplomas in Engineering, Pure and Applied Science and Technology, were helped to find paid posts in various Departments of His Majesty's Government where their qualifications and experience enable them to make most useful contributions to the national war effort. **Engineering and Technology.**

8. During the period under review the Joint Committee of the Four Inns of Bar. Court agreed, on the representations of the High Commissioner, that as a war-time emergency measure, Indian students could be admitted as Bar students *in absentia*. Students so admitted, however, will not be Called to the Bar without having made such personal attendance and study in this country as may be satisfactory to the Benchers of their respective Inns, this period of personal attendance and prescribed study to be decided by each Inn of Court on the merits of the particular case. At the same time arrangements were made for the Bar examinations to be held in India and the Michaelmas Bar Examination 1940 and the Trinity Examination 1941 were accordingly held there, and on each occasion a large number of candidates presented themselves.

Section IV.

GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS.

9. The total number of Government Scholars and other students under the supervision of the Department during the period was 84, distributed as follows:—

1. Students holding scholarships awarded by the Government of India or by Provincial Governments :—

Men :

(a) Pursuing academic courses at Oxford or Cambridge	5
(b) Pursuing academic courses at other Universities	12
(c) Professional and technical training	12
(d) In schools, works and factories	19
	— 43

11.. Students in receipt of Grants-in-Aid 5

III. Scholars entrusted to the supervision of the High Commissioner by various Indian States, Trust Funds, etc. :—

(a) Sussex Trust Scholars (including 3 women)	7
(b) Silver Wedding Fund Scholar	1
(c) Imperial Council for Agricultural Research Scholar	1
(d) King Edward Memorial Trust Scholar	1
(e) De Souza Trust Fund Scholar	1
(f) Private Trust Funds	5
(g) State Scholars from—	— 16
Baroda	2
Hyderabad (including 2 women)	8
Kashmir	5
	— 15
	84
	—

10. The academic and other distinctions gained by Government scholars during the year are included in Appendix IV. Special mention may, however, be made of the Government of India Scholar, S. K. Ekambaran, who was Senior Optime in Part II of the Mathematical Tripos at Cambridge; the Government of India Scholar, Y. D. Sharma, who was awarded the degree of B.Litt. of Oxford University, and the Government of Bengal Scholar, M. A. Saboor, who gained the degree of Ph.D. in Chemistry of London University.

11. During the period under review applications were again received from students in need of Government assistance to enable them to continue and complete the research or advanced work on which they were engaged. After consultation with the Professors or Heads of Departments under whom they were working, the High Commissioner, from the funds placed at his disposal by various Provincial Governments in India, awarded grants of varying amounts to five students.

Section V.

STUDENTS ENTRUSTED TO THE SUPERVISION OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER.

12. Six students were entrusted by parents or guardians to the supervision of the High Commissioner during the period under review. Four of these students were under the direct charge of the department, and two were placed in the care of the Local Adviser at Glasgow. For the Indian students at Oxford, Cambridge and Edinburgh, the respective University authorities undertake this responsibility, and during the year there were six students under the supervision of the Secretary of the Delegacy for Oriental Students at Oxford, six of the Secretary of the Inter-Collegiate Indian Students' Committee at Cambridge, and five of the University Adviser to Indian Students at Edinburgh. In addition, the Department undertook the task of administering the funds of four students, although they were not formally under the supervision of the High Commissioner.

Section VI.

SOCIAL AND WELFARE WORK.

13. The Report of the Indian Students' Loan Fund Committee for the financial year ending 31st March, 1941, shows that the Committee received £48 8s. 6d. in small subscriptions and donations, £200 from Indian Revenues, £26 12s. 9d. as interest on investments, and £184 19s. 2d. by repayments from previous recipients of loans. The loans made to students during the year amounted to £230 5s. 6d. as against £689 14s. in the previous year. During the year under review the Committee consisted of Mr. G. H. Langley, M.A., I.E.S. (retired) (Chairman and Treasurer), Miss L. B. Brooks, O.B.E. (Hon. Secretary), Mr. Lionel Aird, B.A., Mrs. K. C. Roy, and Mr. P. K. Dutt, M.A., M.Sc., representing the High Commissioner.

14. The Accommodation Officer reports that owing to the continued evacuation of Colleges from London, and to the fact that few if any fresh students are now coming over from India, there has only been a slight demand for accommodation. Moreover, the number of lodgings available in the London area is now very small. This is due in the first instance to the fact that many of the houses on the approved list, if not completely demolished, were so badly blasted during the period of heavy air raids that they have had to be vacated and in many other cases landladies though not "bombed out" decided to evacuate themselves to the country. Of those who remained a number have taken up some form or other of war work and are now only willing to provide bed and breakfast for their lodgers, which is not a suitable arrangement for students. In spite of these difficulties, however, it has been found possible to fix up satisfactorily the small number of students still studying in London, or who spend their vacations there, and who had asked for assistance. The fact must be faced that after the war the question of accommodation for students in London will be a very difficult one, and special measures will have to be taken to deal with the influx of fresh students, especially if their numbers are as great as at the close of the last war.

Section VII.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

15. As will be noted from paragraph 4 of this Report there were during the period under review still over five hundred Indian students pursuing full and part-time courses of study or training in Universities and Colleges throughout the United Kingdom. These, both men and women, who were still here faced with great courage and unfailing cheerfulness the wartime difficulties, discomforts, and, at times, dangers, along with their fellow home students. Many had special anxieties owing to the inevitable delays in receiving news from their parents or other relatives in India and the consequent interruption of the funds required for their maintenance and educational expenses. But these anxieties were relieved by advances made under the High Commissioner's wartime emergency powers, amounting during the period under review to about £7,900. Parents and guardians in India were also kept as fully informed as possible and usually by cable of the welfare and whereabouts of their sons and daughters. Those who had completed their courses of study or training and wished to return were provided with passages as soon as available, and if necessary the cost of the passage advanced. Under the arrangement mentioned in my last Report a small quota of berths on each outgoing steamer was made available for private students, and whilst the waiting list of applicants for passages was still a long one at the end of the period covered by this Report, the position on the whole was much better than it had been a year ago.

16. During the period under review many students again volunteered and were accepted for service in the Armed Forces of the Crown. No less than twenty joined the Royal Air Force, five the British Army, nine the Indian Medical Service, two the Royal Indian Navy, nine various branches of the Indian Army. In addition, about twenty students with special qualifications in engineering and technology were placed in Departments of His Majesty's Government, where they are making a most useful contribution to the national war effort. Other students still engaged on their academic and other courses continued to do part-time civil defence work including fire-watching and similar duty.

17. The list of academic and other distinctions furnished in Appendix IV. show that Indian students, despite the many difficulties and disadvantages under which university education had to be carried on, have again many noteworthy successes to their credit. Among those engaged on research or advanced work, two were awarded the high degree of Doctor of Science and twenty-two the Doctorate in Philosophy in various branches of Science and Arts. Of the students reading for first degrees eight were placed in the First Class. In the Faculty of Medicine three students obtained the important professional distinction of F.R.C.S. (England), seven the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and three the membership of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.

18. The conduct and behaviour of the Indian women students have again given special cause for pride during the period under review. Their number was reduced by about half as compared with the previous year, as many of them returned home during the summer of 1940. The case of one Indian woman student who was doing a research degree in London deserves special mention. As she wished to be near her College and the libraries she remained in Central London all during the winter of heavy bombing. The greater part of her thesis was written in the public shelter where she spent the night, and during three separate raids the house in which she was then living suffered severely from bomb damage and on the last occasion was completely demolished. She then lost all her possessions with the exception of her thesis which fortunately had just been presented to the University. The Department was able to help her to fit herself out with clothes and other necessities before she sailed for home. She arrived safely, and the news of her success in her examination was cabled to her after her return home. Throughout her successive ordeals she showed great calmness and courage, and her behaviour was typical of that of all the other women students. Another woman student from Edinburgh was torpedoed on her way out, but was fortunately rescued and returned to this country seemingly not much the worse for her terrible experience.

19. Miss Bina Ghosh, from the Benares Hindu University, who obtained the degree of Ph.D. (Oxon.) in 1941, was elected to the International Fellowship 1941-2 on the nomination of the International Federation of University Women, to enable her to continue her research work on the history of Indian Mathematics and Astronomy, and was subsequently awarded the Ohio State Divisions International Fellowship 1942-3 by the American Association of University Women.

20. It is with deep regret that the Department records the death of Miss Saraswati Kitchlu, whose life was lost at sea as a result of enemy action when she was returning to this country from Lisbon. Miss Kitchlu went to France in 1937 to carry on research at Madame Curie's laboratory in Paris. So keenly interested in her work was she that she would not hear of leaving France when war broke out, but carried on in spite of the many difficulties caused by the call-up of her Professors and Supervisors. When the German troops were advancing on Paris she made her way

to Bordeaux with friends, but unfortunately did not succeed in embarking on the last boat which was bringing refugees to England. She spent the next year in various internment camps, where contact was established with her through the American Consulate General, which paid her the usual allowance given to British subjects in similar circumstances. Her letters revealed the hardships which she suffered, and at her urgent request every effort was made to secure her return to this country. She finally reached Lisbon, but on the last stage of her journey her boat was torpedoed and sank in a few minutes. Recently the Department has been in touch with an Englishman who was interned in the same camp, and who in his capacity as camp leader, knew Miss Kitchlu well. He told an inspiring story of her behaviour and activities during the months she spent in the camp. She devoted herself completely to the welfare of her companions in hardship, and did everything that she could to help and encourage them. She organised classes in various subjects including English, and was a great help to him in his efforts to better the conditions of the members of the camp. Letters which have been received by the Department from people of many nationalities who knew Miss Kitchlu in France, are further evidence of her outstanding qualities, and it is grievous that such a valuable life should have been so tragically cut short.

21. After the war of 1914-18 during which, as at present, very few were able to come, there was a great rush of Indian students to this country, and as there may be, when peace is once again established throughout the world, a similar if not larger flow, it may be opportune to survey the position in the light of past experience especially with a view to ascertaining what steps are desirable and practicable towards ensuring that those who do come are such as are best fitted to profit from a sojourn in the West and that, whilst they are here, they should derive the greatest possible benefit, both educational and cultural in the best sense, from their stay. It would be idle to ignore the fact that the position has been far from satisfactory, though it can safely be said that during the decade preceding the outbreak of war there had undoubtedly been a marked improvement in the general standard both of the educational qualifications of the incoming students and of their achievements as members of British Universities and Colleges.

22. It is probably little more than a hundred years since the first young Indians came here for educational purposes. But in the year of Queen Victoria's Jubilee (1887) an unofficial census recorded a total of 160, which three years later had increased to 200. In 1894, a total of 300 was enumerated which in 1907 had risen to about 700. Since then the annual intake gradually increased until in the years immediately preceding the present war, there were each year probably 2,000 students who had left India in search of further training and higher qualifications in all branches of Art, Law, Economics, Science, Engineering, Technology, and Medicine. The large majority were to be found in the Universities and Colleges of Great Britain, but each continental country, as well as the U.S.A., had its quota. As, for a long period up to about fifteen or twenty years ago, a British degree or training was an essential qualification for admission to most of the Government of India services, whilst membership of the English Bar meant a privileged position in the legal profession in India, there were good grounds for and reasonable hopes from the venture. Moreover, the Indian Universities were not then able to provide adequate facilities for research work and advanced studies. These requirements and disabilities have been largely removed during past years and yet there has been no appreciable decrease in the exodus from India. Those both in India and in this country who have full knowledge and experience of the position view with grave concern a continuance on the same scale of what has happened in the past, with its possibilities of tragic wastage, frustrated hopes and dire disappointment to both students and parents.

23. It is undeniable, as I have reiterated and emphasised again and again in these Annual Reports, that what is sometimes called "the Indian student problem" springs largely from the fact that an appreciable portion of the students who proceed abroad ought never to leave their own country. Many who come to this country each year lack the qualifications, ability and steadfastness to benefit from University or similar education, either here or in India. Others who may be fitted in the sense of possessing the initial qualifications for admission to academic or other training here could undoubtedly obtain suitable courses in India and at enormously less expense to their parents. Others again are allowed to leave home, apparently with little or no idea of the exact purpose in mind, or of the advantage or utility of the proposed study or training and its reasonable prospect of leading, when completed, to suitable employment, and only too often without an adequate counting of the cost. There are those too who come provided with, not too little but too much money, and who, free from parental influence and control, are only too liable to fall into idle or even dissolute ways. It is imperative that some practical and definite procedure should be devised (and the first steps in this direction must necessarily be taken in India itself) to prevent or at least effectively discourage the annual exodus of so many young, immature and unqualified students. The Indian Universities, either individually or collectively and in consultation and co-operation with the Universities in this country, will doubtless be prepared most carefully to consider what action they can take. Meanwhile, only the growth of a sound public opinion, supported and fostered by the Press and reinforced by such official action as may be possible, will bring home to parents and guardians their grave responsibilities in the matter. It is to be feared that parents do not always realise that when they allow their sons to go abroad they are separating them, at their most impressionable age, from those home and religious influences which normally operate as powerful restraints upon young men everywhere.

24. For the well-qualified student who has already taken a good degree at his own Indian University and has proved himself both on academic and personal grounds well-fitted for higher and advanced work in this country there is always a ready and warm welcome. The Vice-Chancellors and Principals of British Universities, as well as the Professors and Heads of Departments under whom these older and more mature students study have at all times paid generous tribute to the excellence, and in many cases high distinction, of their work, and to the contributions which they invariably make to the social and corporate life of their new University or College. Such students gain great credit both for themselves and for the Indian Universities where they had received their basic training, and on their return home they are undoubtedly in a position to make valuable contributions to the intellectual, material and social development of their motherland.

25. But there is another aspect of the question, distinct from the purely academic side, which also merits the most careful consideration. It is not always remembered that, apart from the older residential universities, a great part of the life of an Indian student in this country is bound to be what may perhaps best be termed "extra-mural." The majority of the Universities in this country have hostel accommodation for only a small proportion of their total membership, and Indians, in common with their fellow students, have to spend their lives in lodgings. The conditions naturally vary from university to university but even where there is a satisfactory system of registered, approved, and inspected accommodation, the Indian student, even though he may play his due part in the social corporate life of his University or College, may get little or no opportunity of seeing anything of the best sides of English home and family life. Many societies and organizations are doing what they can to provide these opportunities, but only too often a student whose academic work may have been of the highest order, returns to India with little or no true experience of

the English and their ways of private life and thinking. In these circumstances it is inevitable that the students themselves should learn to form associations for social intercourse among themselves. This is praiseworthy and understandable, as it is natural and comforting for those who feel themselves exiles from their own land and homes to congregate together. But it implies and involves a measure of voluntary segregation with its attendant disadvantages, if on a more or less permanent, as distinct from a merely periodical basis. For the same reason, purely Indian hostels, however excellent the facilities and amenities provided, are likely to encourage segregation, and if hostels in any centres are found necessary, it is probable that one on international lines such as the International Club at Glasgow, with its membership embracing thirty different nationalities, is the ideal solution. But even this solution, however successful, would not provide what is essentially required, and that is, the opportunities keenly and indeed pathetically hoped for by many students, of coming into contact with English home and English family life, the experience and memories of which they could take back with them to India. English families who could offer of which they could take short a period to Indian students especially during the hospitality for however short a period to Indian students especially during the vacations when they are necessarily left largely to their own devices would earn the deep gratitude of many who are only too often lonely and home sick and would at the same time be making a valuable contribution to the promotion of a better understanding and larger goodwill between the two people.

26. As in previous years, the close personal contact established with the educational authorities throughout the United Kingdom was maintained by visits by the Head and Educational Officers of the Department to most of the Universities and Colleges when the special difficulties arising out of the war were discussed with the individual students at the various centres and with the authorities generally. The cordial thanks of the High Commissioner are due to the Vice-Chancellors and Principals, the Professors and Heads of Departments, and to the members of the respective staffs on both the teaching and administrative sides, for their continued courtesy and co-operation.

27. In conclusion I would again express my grateful thanks to the Educational Officers and clerical staff of the Department for their continued most loyal and efficient support.

THOS. QUAYLE.

APPENDIX I.

I.—AMOUNTS DISBURSED THROUGH THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, 1940-41.

(A.)—FROM INDIA AND BURMA REVENUES :—

(1) Scholarships :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Allowances of Government Scholars ...	10,595	19	9			
Passages ...	1,981	11	1			
Travelling Expenses ...	132	8	7			
Premiums, Fees. &c. ...	1,290	12	6			

(2) Special Grants-in-Aid :—

Central ...	14,000	6	5(a)			
Bengal ...	290	0	0			
United Provinces ...	60	0	0			

(3) Allowances, &c., of Railway Apprentices ...

350 0 0

(4) Grants to Educational and other bodies :—

Grant to Oxford University for expenses for Delegacy for Oriental Students ...	300	0	0
Grant to Cambridge University for expenses of Inter-Collegiate Indian Students' Committee ...	388	14	6
Grant to University of Edinburgh for expenses of University Adviser to Indian Students ...	250	0	0
Advance to Indian Students Loan Fund ...	200	0	0

(B.)—FROM PRIVATE SOURCES :—

Amounts administered on behalf of Students under guardianship	9,601	2	6
Amounts administered on behalf of Students under guardianship of Local Advisers ...	543	7	10

19,169 19 4

10,144 10 4

II.—ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, 1940-41.

SALARIES : Office Staff ...	6,383	13	7
HONORARIA : Local Advisers at Manchester and Glasgow ...	250	0	0
Publication of Students' Handbook ...	6,633	13	7
Travelling Expenses ...	101	13	5
Sundries ...	45	19	0

6,781 6 0(b)

(a) Divisible among the various Governments as shown below :—

	£	s.	d.
Central ...	1,985	6	6
Madras ...	—		
Bombay ...	551	7	11
Bengal ...	3,444	16	0
United Provinces ...	250	9	5
Punjab ...	278	17	5
Bi-har ...	87	6	11
Orissa ...	300	0	0
Burma ...	6,962	3	5
Shan States Federation ...	139	18	10

£14,000 6 5

(b) 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.

Indian Students pursuing Full-Time Courses in Universities and Colleges in the United Kingdom and Eire, 1940-41

	Arts, including Education Law Economics and Commerce.		Pure Science		Engineering and Technology		Medicine, including Dentistry.		Agriculture Veterinary, Science and Forestry.		Un-classified		New Admissions	TOTALS.	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2		1	2
Col. (1) relates to Undergraduates. (2) to Postgraduates.	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2		1	2
Indian men students pursuing full time courses in Universities and Colleges in the United Kingdom and Eire 1940-1941.	82 1*	34 1*	24 1*	23 5*	73 1*	10 1*	91 7*	6 26*	30 1*	5	2 1*	—	43 12*	300 12*	80 33*
Indian women students pursuing full time courses in Universities and Eire 1940-1941.	7	6 1*	—	—	—	—	11	1	—	1	2	—	4	20	8 1*
Indian men and women students pursuing full time courses in other than University Colleges or Institutions 1940-41.	—	—	—	—	—	19	38 4*	—	3	—	3	—	1	63 4*	—
APPENDIX III															
Col. 1 relates to Degrees (2) to Diplomas	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2		1	2
First Degrees and Diplomas obtained in Universities in the United Kingdom and Eire during session, 1940-41.	45	1	3	—	29	2	12	—	3	—	—	—	—	92	3

Diplomas Awarded by other than University Examining Bodies : Various subjects, 19.

* Part-time students.

APPENDIX IV.

Educational Distinctions obtained, 1940-41

A.—POSTGRADUATE DEGREES.

Degree	University or College	Name	Subject	Province
D.Sc.	Edinburgh	S. Datta	Veterinary Science	Bengal
	London School of Economics	S. K. Muranjan	Economics	Bombay
D.Phil.	Oxford	Miss Bina Ghosh	Mathematics & Astronomy	Punjab
Ph.D.	Cambridge	R. S. Krishnan	Physics and Chemistry	Cochin State
	London:—	P. H. Chatterjee	Psychology	Bengal
	University College	M. A. Saboor	Chemistry	Bengal
	Imperial College of Science and Technology	Maung Thein	Laws	Burma
		M. N. Bhandari	Science	Punjab
		Saifuddin Chaudhuri	Plant Pathology	Assam
		H. K. Dasgupta	Mathematics	Bengal
		A. Lahiri	Geology	Bengal
		B. N. Mukerjee	Plant Physiology	Bengal
	King's College and Queen Mary College	L. N. Rao	Botany	Bangalore
	London School of Economics	A. K. Krishnaswami	Economics	Mysore
	School of Oriental and African Studies	G. Prasad	Economics	U.P.
		L. Chandra	History	Punjab
		L. Dahr	Hindi	Punjab
	East Malling Research Station	A. C. Sinha	Horticulture	U.P.
	College of Pharmaceutical Society	V. R. Sharma	Pharmaceutical Chemistry	U.P.
	Manchester	R. Ghosh	Science	Bengal
		S. A. Trivedi	Science	Bombay
	Sheffield	B. R. Nijhawan	Metallurgy	Punjab State Scholar
	Edinburgh	A. E. Sundaresen	Medicine	Madras
		A. K. M. Trivedi	Science	Bombay
M.Sc.	Birmingham	Mrs. P. A. Rao	Chemistry	U.P.
	London: University College	D. Gomes	Economics	Bengal
	School of Economics			
	Imperial College of Science and Technology	Maung Maung Kha	Meteorology	Burma
M.Sc. Tech.	Manchester	I. I. Khatri		Sind
		Om Prakash		U.P.
M.Ed.	Leeds	H. R. H. Daniell		Bengal
		M. A. Talib		Hyderabad Deccan
B.Ed.	Edinburgh	K. I. Thomas		Madras
		R. S. Dhondy		Bombay
L.L.B.	Cambridge	A. A. Saeed		Hyderabad Deccan
M.Sc.	University College and Battersea Polytechnic	A. J. Mirchandani	Engineering	Hyderabad Sind

B.—FIRST CLASS HONOURS, DISTINCTIONS AND PRIZES.

University or College	Name	Particulars	Province
Cambridge	B. Rajan	Economics Trip. Class I	Madras
	S. K. Ekanbaram	Hons., Maths. Trip. Part III	Madras
London: University College	S. N. Chaudhuri	B.Sc. (Eng.) Class I	Bihar
	J. G. Kharas	B.Sc. (Eng.) Class I. A.P. Head Medal and Prize.	Sind.
	Tha Hla.	Morris Prize in Geology	Burma
King's College	A. S. Bam	B.Sc. (Eng.) Class I	C.P.
Imperial College of Science & Technology	H. N. Patel	B.Sc. (Eng.) Class I. Urwin Scholarship.	Bombay
	H. K. Sethna	B.Sc. (Eng.) Class I	Delhi
Loughborough College	K. Nehru	B.Sc. (Eng.) London Class I	
University College, Nottingham	P. R. Deshpande	B.Sc. (Eng.) London Class I	Bombay
Sheffield	A. K. Bose	George Senior Research Fellowship in Metallurgy for 1941-42.	Bengal
Edinburgh	V. K. N. Menon	Senior Scholarship for study of D.Litt.	Madras

One student obtained the Cambridge Certificate in Education. One woman student was awarded the Social Study Diploma of Birmingham University. Nine students obtained the Diploma of the Imperial College.

C.—MEDICAL DISTINCTIONS.

Degree	Name	Medical School or College	Province
F.R.C.S. (England)	B. R. Billimoria ...	St. Bartholomew's College ...	Bombay
	H. Lal ...	British Postgraduate Medical School	Kashmir
M.R.C.P. (Edin.) ...	R. Prasad ...	Guy's Hospital, Cancer Hospital ...	Bikanir
	F. J. Bilimoria ...	Guy's Hospital, Cancer Hospital ...	Rangoon
	S. R. Jadhav ...	Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh ...	Hyderabad Deccan
	G. Prasad ...	Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh ...	Patna
F.R.C.S. (Edin.) ...	I. Chand ...	Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh ...	Punjab
	H. K. Dastur ...	Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh ...	—
	H. De ...	Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh ...	—
	M. S. Nirankari ...	Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh ...	Punjab
	D. M. Nundy ...	Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh ...	Burma
	K. D. Rao ...	Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh ...	Punjab
	Miss L. M. de Souza	Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh ...	Hyderabad Deccan
M.D. (London) ...	J. J. Dubash ...	St. Bartholomew's Hospital ...	—
Prizes, etc.			
Paris Prize awarded to student showing greatest inventive genius (equal with another student)	C. D. S. Lakshmanan	Royal Dental Hospital ...	Central Provinces
Certificate of Merit in Radiology	M. K. Sanjana ...	Royal Dental Hospital ...	Bombay

Medical postgraduate Diplomas were also awarded as follows:—

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

Diploma in Public Health ...	1
Diploma in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery ...	1

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL.

Diploma in Tropical Medicine ...	3
----------------------------------	---

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

Diploma in Clinical Pathology ...	1
Diploma in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene ...	3

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

Diploma in Public Health ...	1
Diploma in Medical Radiology ...	1

Government of India Publications are obtainable from the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines,
Delhi, and from the following Agents :—

EUROPE

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA,
PUBLICATIONS BRANCH, INDIA HOUSE, ALDWYCH, LONDON, W.C.2.
And through all Booksellers.

INDIA.

(a) Provincial Government Book Depots.

MADRAS : Superintendent, Government Press, Mount Road, Madras.
BOMBAY : Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Queen's Road, Bombay.
SIND : Manager, Sind Government Book Depot and Record Office, Karachi (Sadar).
UNITED PROVINCES : Superintendent, Government Press, Allahabad.
PUNJAB : Superintendent, Government Printing, Punjab, Lahore.
CENTRAL PROVINCES : Superintendent, Government Printing, Central Provinces, Nagpur.
ASSAM : Superintendent, Assam Secretariat Press, Shillong.
BIHAR : Superintendent, Government Printing, P.O. Gulzarbagh, Patna.
NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE : Manager, Government Printing and Stationery, Peshawar.
ORISSA : Press Officer, Secretariat, Cuttack.

(b) Private Booksellers.

Advani Bros., P.O. Box 100, Cawnpore.
Aero Stores, Karachi†
Banthiya & Co., Ltd., Station Road, Ajmer.
Bengal Flying Club, Dum Dum Cantt.†
Bhawnani & Sons, New Delhi.
Book Company, Calcutta.
Booklover's Resort, Talkad, Trivandrum, South India.
Burma Book Club, Ltd., Rangoon.
Butterworth & Co. (India), Ltd., Calcutta.
Careers, Mohini Road, Lahore.
Chatterjee & Co., 3, Bacharam Chatterjee Lane, Calcutta.
Chukervetty, Chatterjee & Co., Ltd., 13, College Square, Calcutta.
Das Gupta & Co., 54/3, College Street, Calcutta.
Delhi and U.P. Flying Club, Ltd., Delhi.†
English Book Depot, Ferozepore.
English Book Depot, Taj Road, Agra.
English Bookstall, Karachi.
Faqir Chand Marwah, Peshawar Cantt.
Fono Book Agency, Simla.
Gautama Brothers & Co., Ltd., Meston Road, Cawnpore.
Higginbothams, Madras.
Hindu Library, 137/F, Balaram De Street, Calcutta.
Hyderabad Book Depot, Chaderghat, Hyderabad (Deccan).
Imperial Book Depot and Press, near Jaa Masjid (Machhli-walan), Delhi.
Indian Army Book Depot, Dayalbagh, Agra.
Indian Army Book Depot, Daryaganj, Delhi.
Indian Book Shop, Benares City.
Indian School Supply Depot, Central Avenue South, P.O., Dharamtala, Calcutta.
Insurance Publicity Co., Ltd., Lahore.
International Book Service, Poona 4.
Jacques & Co., Kamptee Road, Nagpur, Messrs. Neston.
Jaina & Bros., Mori Gate, Delhi and Connaught Place, New Delhi, Messrs. J. M.
Kamala Book Depot, 15, College Square, Calcutta.
Karnataka Publishing House, Bangalore City.
Keale & Co., Karachi.
Kitabistan, 17A, City Road, Allahabad.
Krishnaswamy & Co., Teppakulam P.O., Trichinopoly Fort, Messrs. S.
Lahiri & Co., Calcutta, Messrs. S. K.
Local Self-Government Institute, Bombay.
London Book Co. (India), Arab Road, Peshawar, Murree Nowshera, Rawalpindi.
London Book House, 17, Rajpur Road, Dehra Dun.

Malik & Sons, Sialkot City.
Messrs. U. P. Malhotra & Co., Post Box No. 94, Lahore.
Minerva Book Shop, Anarkali Street, Lahore.
Modern Book Depot, Bazar Road, Sialkot Cantonment.
Modern Book Depot, Napier Road, Jullundur Cantonment.
Mohaulal Dossabhai Shah, Rajkot.
Nandkishore & Bros., Chowk, Benares City.
New Book Company, "Kitab Mahal," 192, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Newman & Co., Ltd., Calcutta, Messrs. W.
Oxford Book and Stationery Company, Delhi, Lahore, Simla, Meerut and Calcutta.
Parikh & Co., Baroda, Messrs. B.
Pioneer Book Supply Co., 20, Shib-Narayan Das Lane, Calcutta and 219, Cloth Market, Delhi.
Popular Book Depot, Grant Road, Bombay.
Punjab Religious Book Society, Lahore.
Raghunath Prasad & Sons, Patna City.
Rama Krishna & Sons, Booksellers, Anarkali, Lahore.
Ram Krishna Bros., Opposite Bishrambag, Poona City.
Ram Narain Lal, Katra, Allahabad.
Ramesh Book Depot and Stationery Mart, Kashmeer Gate, Delhi.
Ray & Sons, 43, K. & L., Edwardes Road, Rawalpindi, Murree and Peshawar, Messrs. J.
Roy Chowdhury & Co., 72, Harrison Road, Calcutta, Messrs. N. M.
Sarcar & Sons, 15, College Square, Calcutta, Messrs. M. C.
Sarkar & Co., Ltd., 18, Shama Charan De Street, and 6, Hastings Street, Calcutta, Messrs. P. C.
Standard Bookstall, Karachi.
Standard Bookstall, Quetta.
Standard Book Depot, Lahore, Dalhousie and Delhi.
Standard Law Book Society, 69, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
Taraporevala, Sons & Co., Bombay, Messrs. D. B.
Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay.
Thacker, Spink & Co., Ltd., Calcutta and Simla.
Tripathi & Co., Booksellers, Princess Street, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Messrs. N. M.
University Book Agency, Kacheri Road, Lahore.
Upper India Publishing House, Ltd., Literature Palace, Ammuuddaula Park, Lucknow.
Varadachary & Co., Madras, Messrs. P.
Venkatasubban, A., Law Bookseller, Vellore.
Wheeler & Co., Allahabad, Calcutta and Bombay, Messrs. A. H.
Young Man & Co. (Regd.), Egerton Road, Delhi.

† Agent for publications on Aviation only.

18