

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI



TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

1941-42



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Twentieth Annual Report

1941-42.

In accordance with Section 38 of the Delhi University Act, this Annual Report prepared under the direction of the Executive Council is submitted to the Court for consideration.

The period covered by the report extends roughly from October 1941 to September 1942.

Owing to the scarcity of paper available for printing, the Government of India have issued a circular requesting public institutions to economise the use of paper as much as possible. It was decided therefore that the Appendices to the Report in the usual form be omitted for this year and that any important matter contained in them be included in a summary form in the main report. The main report also would be brief and relate to facts which it would be necessary to place before the Court.

The Hon'ble Sir Maurice Gwyer was the Vice-Chancellor of the University during the period under
Personnel. report.

Sir P. Raghavendra Rau, Treasurer of the University, died suddenly on the 23rd January 1942. His death has been a great loss to the University and the Executive Council of the University have placed on record their profound sorrow at his sudden death and their appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him to the University during the period he was associated with the University.

Mr. K. Sanjiva Row, Member, Federal Public Service Commission was appointed Treasurer of the University with effect from 28th April, 1942.

On the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor, the Executive Council extended the term of service of Rai Bahadur N. K. Sen, Registrar of the University for a period of one year from October, 1941.

Mr. A. Bhattacharyya was reappointed Librarian for a further term of two years with effect from 6th May, 1942.

Mr. S. Sen's term of office as Proctor expired on 31st March 1942. He also retired from the Principalship of Commercial College in July 1942. The Executive Council have placed on record their high appreciation of the valuable services rendered to the University by Mr. S. Sen as Proctor for a period of six years and as member of the Executive and Academic Councils of the University during the long period he was associated with those bodies.

Mr. A. L. Farooki, Principal of Anglo-Arabic College was appointed Proctor in succession to Mr. S. Sen. Mr. Farooki however resigned his post as Principal of Anglo-Arabic College in July 1942 and the office of Proctor has since remained vacant.

The University suffered a great loss during the year owing to the death of the following persons who had been connected with it for a long time:—

- Rai Saheb Kedar Nath, M.A., Retd. Dist. & Sessions Judge, founder and for a long time the Principal of Ramjas College and for many years an esteemed member of the Court, the Executive Council, Academic Council, etc.
- Rai Saheb Piyare Lal, Advocate and prominent citizen of Delhi, Chairman of the Committee of Management of Hindu College, and a much respected member of the Court, and Executive Council for a long period.
- Mr. Shaukat Husain Zaidi, M. A., Lecturer in Economics in Anglo-Arabic College and for some time a member of the Academic Council of the University.
- Dr. Har Datt Sharma, M. A., Ph. D., Reader in Sanskrit in the University for a number of years and *ex-officio* member of the Academic Council.

The Executive Council have placed on record their appreciation of the services rendered to the University by these gentlemen.

The number of students in the University has been steadily increasing every year. The total number of students on the rolls on 1st November 1941 was 3,365 as against 3,151 in November 1940 and 2,837 in November 1939. The increase has been mainly in the Intermediate classes, the increase being 211. The number of students in each of the different classes for the last three years is given below :—

Class	No. in November, 1939	No. in November, 1940	No. in November, 1941
Intermediate (Arts & Science) ...	1,734	1,936	2,147
B.A. (Pass) & B.Sc. (Pass) ...	749	857	866
B.A. Honours ...	130	149	162
M.A. ...	143	137	139
Law ...	81	72	51
Total ...	2,837	3,151	3,365

The following statement shows the number of students in each of the different colleges on 1st November 1941 :—

College.	M.A.	B.A. Hons.	B.A. Pass	Inter Arts.	B Sc. Pass	Inter Science.	Final Law.	Inter Law	Preliminary Law.	Total
St. Stephen's ...	67	49	60	96	45	68	...	...	...	385
Hindu ...	56	74	217	358	108	367	...	...	...	1180
Ramjas ...	16	39	46	98	13	105	...	...	...	317
Anglo-Arabic ...	...	...	80	159	11	54	...	...	...	304
Commercial ...	...	...	163	322	...	...	...	...	...	485
Indraprastha Girls' ...	...	...	123	240	...	...	...	...	...	363
Ramjas Intermediate ...	...	...	...	280	...	...	...	...	...	280
University Law Classes ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	12	21	18	51
Total ...	139	162	689	1553	177	594	12	21	18	3365

The annual examinations were held in April and May 1942. The number of candidates for the different examinations was 1,770 as against 1,681 in 1941. The statement given below shows the

number of candidates for the different examinations and the results :—

Examinations.	No of candidates appeared	No. of Candidates Passed.				Compt.	Percentage of Total Passes
		I	II	III	Total		
M.A. ...	63	8	11	22	48	—	76.2
B.A. (Honours) ..	80	5	26	26	*57	3	71.2
B.A. (Pass) ..	433	1	66	142	209	18	48.3
B.Sc. (Pass) ...	93	3	24	17	44	7	47.3
Intermediate (Arts) ...	759	38	252	220	510	43	67.2
Intermediate (Science)	281	23	103	45	171	22	60.8
LL B. ...	18	3	14	—	17	1	94.4
Intermediate (Law) .	25				23	1	92.
Preliminary (Law) ...	18				9		50.

*Besides these 7 were declared eligible for the B.A. Pass Degree.

Reference was made in the last report to the decision if the Executive Council to give effect to the revised terms and vacations from 1942. Accordingly the long vacation commenced this year on 1st May 1942.

The Academic Council of the University have accepted in principle the proposal of the Central Advisory Board of Education that the emoluments of scholarships should not be paid to those who were not in need of financial assistance to prosecute their studies in the University. It was also felt by some members that the general principle governing the award of scholarships should also be considered afresh more particularly in view of the introduction of the three-year degree course. The Academic Council have appointed a Committee to consider these matters.

The Three-Year Degree Course. The University authorities decided in April 1942 that the scheme of the Three-Year Degree Course should be brought into effect from the academic year of 1943. The details of the courses of studies, syllabii, examinations and standards for both Pass and Honours are being worked out by different Committees. A beginning in

the direction of inaugurating the new courses was made by the passing of an Ordinance instituting a Qualifying Examination for admission to the University three-year degree course pending the reorganisation of secondary education in Delhi and the institution of the Higher Secondary School Examination. The Ordinance provides for the following :—

- (a) The maintenance of the Preparatory classes by the Colleges for a specified period. The Principals of Colleges may register students for the Preparatory Course subject to such conditions regarding numbers as may be imposed by Regulations made by the Executive Council in that behalf, or production of certificates showing that they have passed the Matriculation Examination of an Indian University or an examination recognized as equivalent thereto.
- (b) Students thus registered shall not be eligible for admission to the University unless they have passed the Qualifying Examination after a preparatory course of study prescribed by the Ordinances.
- (c) With effect from the 25th July 1942, there shall be no new admission to the Intermediate Class, save in the case of students who enter the Second Year Intermediate Class, in accordance with the Ordinances, by migration from other Universities.

For the purpose of the Intermediate (Arts and Science) Examinations, of 1943 and 1944, the Ordinances relating to Intermediate Examination (I. A. and I. Sc.) shall remain in force till the end of June 1944.

For students who are at present studying in the Intermediate class the University will conduct the Intermediate Examination (Arts and Science) in 1943 and 1944. After 1944 this examination will cease to be held.

With effect from this year students who have passed the Matriculation or an equivalent examination and desire admission to the University will have to join a college and take the Qualifying Examination in due course. Successful students will be eligible for admission to the University and to the three-year course for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or Science (Pass or Honours in each case).

In July 1943 the University and its Colleges will be ready to admit students who have passed the Qualifying Examination to the new three-year degree courses, B. A. and B. Sc. (Pass and Honours).

B. Sc. (Hons.) and M. Sc.

Three-year Honours Courses in Physics and Chemistry were instituted in April 1942. Qualified students were admitted to the course in the beginning of the academic year *i. e.* July 1942. These Honours Courses are, however, for the time being, post-Intermediate Courses. With the abolition of the Intermediate Examination, the Honours Courses in the Faculty of Science will be brought into line with the new three-year Honours Courses in the Faculty of Arts.

M. Sc. Classes in Physics and Chemistry were opened in October 1942.

Rai Bahadur N. K. Sen, M.A. was reappointed part-time University Teachers. Reader in Philosophy for two years with effect from 16th May, 1942.

Several new teaching posts were instituted in the Faculties of Arts, Science and Law. The posts created and the persons appointed thereto are given below :—

Professor of Economics.	Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, M.A. (Bom.), B.A. (Cantab.), Ph.D. (Cantab.) (from 1st July 1942.)
Professor of Physics.	Dr. D. S. Kothari, M. Sc. (Alld.), Ph. D. (Cantab.) (from 20th October 1942.)
Professor of Chemistry	Dr. Sir S. S. Bhatnagar, D. Sc., O.B.E., (from 20th October, 1942.)
Assistant Lecturers in Physics.	Mr. Ram Niwas Rai, M. Sc. (from 1st July 1942.) Mr. A. G. Chowdhri, M. Sc. (from 27th July 1942.)
Lecturer in Mathematics	Dr. F. C. Auluck, M. Sc., Ph. D. (Punjab). (from 20th October 1942.)
Lecturer in Physics	Dr. A. K. Dutta, D. Sc., (from 9th October 1942.)

One of the posts of Lecturers in Physics and two posts of Lecturers in Chemistry have not yet been filled.*

* Dr V. M. Vaidya, M.Sc , Ph.D. has since been appointed Lecturer in Physics and Dr. D. R. Dhingra, Ph.D. as Lecturer in Chemistry.

The Ordinance regarding the conditions of service of college teachers came into force from October 1941. For the purpose of implementing the provisions of the Ordinance, a committee was appointed to recommend a model form of written agreement between a college and its teachers, and model Provident Fund Rules, for adoption by the colleges.

College
Teachers.

In July 1942, the Government of India laid down the new conditions of Government grant to the colleges. These provide for adequate salaries, security of tenure and other conditions of service for college teachers. The more important of the conditions are set out below:—

- (i) The appointment of the Principal and other members of the teaching staff shall be made after proper advertisement.
- (ii) Members of the teaching staff shall be appointed by the Governing Body on the recommendation of a Committee of the Governing Body consisting of the Principal, one of the two members of the Governing Body appointed by the University and at least one other member of the Governing Body, together with the senior member of the teaching staff responsible for the teaching of the particular subject concerned.
- (iii) The Governing Body, before advertising an appointment on the teaching staff, shall give notice to the University of their intention so to do, and shall take into consideration any representations which the University may make thereon within ten days.
- (iv) The Principal and other members of the teaching staff shall, subject as hereinafter provided and subject to the Constitution of the college, hold office until the age of 55, but the Governing Body shall have power, if they are of opinion that it would be in the interests of the college so to do, to continue any of them in office for a further period not exceeding 5 years.
N. B. Exceptions to this condition may only be made if approved by the Government of India.
- (v) Members of the teaching staff of the college (other than a member appointed temporarily in case of emergency, or a member appointed to take the place of a member absent on leave or by reason of sickness, or on a contract basis) may be appointed on probation for not more than two years and if confirmed after the probationary period shall be appointed to the post on a permanent basis.

- (vi) Not more than 1/3rd of the total number of teaching staff shall be on a temporary or contractual basis at the same time.
- (vii) After confirmation, the services of the Principal or of any other member of the teaching staff shall be terminable by the Governing Body only on the following grounds :—
 - (a) Wilful neglect of duty ;
 - (b) Misconduct or insubordination ;
 - (c) Physical or mental unfitness ;
 - (d) Incompetence, provided that the plea of incompetence will not be urged after the Principal or any member of the teaching staff, against whom the charge is made, has put in five years' service subsequent to his confirmation ;
 - (e) Any other good cause, which will include adequate cause for abolition of the post and adequate cause for the improvement of the standard of the teaching staff.

N. B.—In taking action under this clause the Governing Body shall give a reasonable notice in writing to the Principal or the member of the teaching staff, against whom the action is proposed to be taken, setting out the grounds for their proposed action and calling upon him to state his case in writing. Before arriving at a final decision the Governing Body shall duly consider the written statement and give him a personal hearing.

- (viii) Except when the termination of services has taken place under sub-clauses (a), (b) or (c) of Clause (vii)* above, the services of the Principal or of any member of the teaching staff shall be terminable by the Governing Body only on giving three calendar months' notice in writing, or by payment of a sum equivalent to thrice the monthly salary of the Principal or the member of the teaching staff as the case may be. In the case of a teacher who has served for not less than one academic year on the staff of the college, the notice given under this condition shall take account of any period by which the vacation already taken with salary falls short of three months.
- (ix) A member of the teaching staff of a college, including the Principal, may at any time terminate his engagement with the college by giving three months' notice in writing to the Governing Body.
- (x) Any dispute arising in connection with the termination of the services of either the Principal or of any member of the teaching staff of a college except when on probation or on a purely temporary basis, by its Governing Body shall be referred to the arbitration of an Appeal Committee of three independent persons appointed by the Chancellor. This Appeal Committee will deal with all matters under this clause which occur during

*Para (vii)

the period for which such committee is appointed which period shall not be less than two years. The Appeal Committee shall have power to inquire into facts and to interpret the terms of the agreement, if any. The decision of the Appeal Committee shall be final and binding on both parties and the Indian Arbitration Act, 1940, shall apply to such arbitration. Necessary provision shall be made in this behalf in the contracts of appointment.

- (xi) The payment of salaries to teachers shall be in accordance with scales approved by Government of India.
- (xii) Increments shall be granted by the Governing Body on the recommendation of the Principal and shall not be withheld without the consent of the University.

The proportion of enrolled students to the recognised teachers in any college shall not exceed 20 to 1 except in cases where a higher proportion is approved by Government.

Every Governing Body shall maintain a Provident Fund for the benefit of members of its teaching staff, in accordance with rules prescribed by the Government of India.

Rai Bahadur N. K. Sen, M. A., Head of the Department of Philosophy continued to be the Dean of the Faculty of Arts.

A Professorship of Economics was instituted in place of a Readership in Economics and Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao, M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab), formerly Principal of the S.L.D. Arts College, Ahmedabad, was appointed to be the Professor of Economics and he assumed his duties from 1st July 1942. During the remaining three months of the year under report, arrangements were made to organise post-graduate teaching in Economics on a co-operative basis for M. A. students. The lectures were delivered in the Economics lecture room provided in the main buildings of the University. The following teachers participated in the co-operative teaching:—

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao.	Prof. of Economics	in the University.
K. C. Nag, Esq.,	Reader in Economics	(St. Stephen's College)
Dr. B. N. Ganguli	„ „	(Hindu College)
Raj Narain Mathur, Esq.,	„ „	(Hindu College)
S. K. Bose, Esq.,	„ „	(St. Stephen's College)

Mr. D. Ghosh, M.A. (Cantab), Barrister-at-Law of Baroda was appointed Sir Kikabhai Premchand Reader in Economics for 1941-42. He delivered a course of ten lectures on the "Reserve Bank and the Indian Money Market" in January 1942.

The following public lectures were arranged by the Faculty of Arts during the year under report.

<i>Name of lecturer.</i>	<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
Dr. J. H. Cousins	Some Modern English Poetry (illustrated.)	11th October 1941.
Prof. S. Hadi Hasan	Sakuntala	6th March 1942.
Lieut. R. Sawhny	Life and Opportunities of Service in the Royal Indian Navy.	21st April, 1942.

The University of Delhi has during the last three years made progress in many directions, but no-
Faculty of Science, where perhaps has the development been more remarkable than in the field of Science teaching. Three years ago, the University possessed no proper laboratories, the Science teaching was confined only to the B.Sc. (Pass) standard and the teaching staff was very inadequate. But during this period new laboratories have been built, the teaching staff has been increased, and from July, 1942 B. Sc. (Honours) and M.Sc. classes in Physics and Chemistry have been started.

Reference has been made elsewhere in the report to the arrangement under which the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research has been allowed temporarily to occupy almost the whole of the Chemistry quadrangle and about half of the Physics quadrangle. The space available for the work of the University Departments has been thus seriously reduced, but it is hoped that with the completion of the third quadrangle (a part of which is under construction at present) it will be possible to meet the minimum requirements of the University Departments.

Physics.—Dr. D. S. Kothari who was Reader in Physics has been appointed Professor of Physics.

The lecturers appointed in the Physics Department are: Dr. A. K. Dutta, D. Sc. (Dacca), Dr. W. M. Vaidya, Ph. D. (London) and Dr. F. C. Auluck, Ph. D., (Punjab).

The number of students in the various classes in the Departments of Physics and Chemistry are as follows —

	<i>Physics</i>	<i>Chemistry.</i>
B. Sc. (Pass) III year	... 119	47
„ IV year	... 121	31
B. Sc. (Hons.) I year	... 7	12
M. Sc. (Previous)	... 8	9

Chemistry—Dr. Sir Shanti Sarup Bhatnagar, D. Sc., O.B.E., F.N.I., F.I.P., Director, Board of Scientific and Industrial Research, was appointed by the Executive Council as Hony. Professor of Chemistry.

Dr. Siddiqui, D. Phil., Assistant Director, Board of Scientific and Industrial Research, has kindly agreed to give a course of regular lectures to the M. Sc. students.

Dr. D. R. Dhingra, Ph. D., has been appointed Lecturer in Chemistry. Unfortunately the Lecturer appointed for Physical Chemistry has been unable to join and the post is still vacant. As the Chemistry Department was somewhat understaffed the delay in filling this particular vacancy put an additional pressure of work on the present members of the staff who have cheerfully accepted the extra teaching work besides the work involved in the organisation of the new laboratories. It is hoped, that the lecturer in Physical Chemistry will be able to join soon. It is further hoped that fresh appointments will be made as soon as possible to bring the staff to the required strength.

∨ Owing to abnormal international conditions, it had not been possible to import bulk of the special apparatus required for higher teaching. Sufficient stocks were not available in the country markets too. Fortunately, however, the department possessed adequate apparatus to carry on the work. Further efforts have been made to get some apparatus made in the local market. The co-operation of the

Director, Board of Scientific and Industrial Research has been of great value in this respect.

Soon after the war, it will be possible to import the desired equipment, which is badly needed.

Eastern wing of the new Laboratory is being equipped for the M. Sc. classes. It will be necessary to equip other parts of the Laboratory as soon as new admissions take place.

The department continued to afford facilities to the Assistant Chemist appointed by the D. G. I. M. S. and to the Research Scholar appointed by the Research Fund Association of India. Both the chemists are engaged in war work.

During the year under report there were 80 students, including two women students.

Law Faculty.

Mr. Rang Beharil continued to be Dean of the Faculty. The services of Mr. Sarwar Hasan were lent to the Publicity Department of Delhi Province early in April, 1942. On the opening of term in July Mr. M. S. Shahani and Mr. Bishan Sarup undertook, in addition to their own duties, the work which was being done by Mr. Sarwar Hasan. Two part-time lecturers Mr. B. Banerji and Mr. Nur-ud-Din Ahmad were appointed to do this work from 20th October. Lecture work was also done by two honorary Readers.

In August, 1942 evening classes were started as an experimental measure for students who find it difficult to attend lectures in the day time. For the present, such lectures are arranged for the Preliminary Class only, and have been in the charge of the permanent full time staff.

Two series of public lectures by the Hon'ble Sir Srinivasa Varadachariar, on the Law of Evidence and the Law of Criminal Procedure were organized during the months of January and February, 1942, and were greatly appreciated by students and others.

The Law Union Society held its Annual Prize Debates in English and Hindustani in February, 1942. The trophies were won by Hindu College, Delhi, and Government College, Lahore respectively. The Society also arranged a few other lectures and debates.

The open court-yard in the middle of the Prince's Pavilion has now been covered with a roof. In this new hall will be housed the Law Library, which has already been shifted from the Main Library to the Prince's Pavilion.

The recognised colleges continue to be the main teaching and residential units of the University.

Colleges.

During the year St. Stephen's College moved into its new buildings in the old Viceregal Lodge Estate. The College has now accommodation for 150 resident students and 240 non-resident students. The students' rooms are situated around two courts, and in each court there are houses for two unmarried and two married members of the staff who act as resident tutors. The Principal's residence is close to the college buildings.

The buildings were inspected by the Board of Residence, Health and Discipline in October 1941 and in their opinion, accommodation for the residence of students and teachers, class rooms and tutorial rooms, dining hall, library, etc. was adequate.

The construction of the new Hostel on the Hindu College site in the University area which began in June 1942 continued to progress.

The programme of the removal of all the colleges to the University site could not make progress during the year on account of the war and owing to the fact that part of the area earmarked for the colleges has been temporarily occupied by the military authorities.

Sometime in June 1942 the Ramjas College buildings in Anand Parbat were requisitioned for military purposes. The College had to vacate its buildings and move into rented houses in Qarol Bagh.

Anglo-Arabic College applied in 1941 for permission to teach English and History upto the M.A. standard. The matter is still under the consideration of the University authorities. The College has not yet moved to the University site but has collected a sum of Rs. 50,000 for the new buildings.

The Ramjas Intermediate College applied in October 1941 for permission to open degree classes and the matter has been referred to a Committee appointed by the Academic Council and the Executive Council.

During the year several students, past and present, of St. Stephen's College were selected for Emergency Commissions in the Army and the Air Forces. The total number of Stephenians who have been selected in this manner is well nigh 150.

The Board of Residence, Health and Discipline had been pointing out for some years past that there was overcrowding and congestion in the colleges, and the Academic Council at the instance of the Vice-Chancellor passed the following resolution :—

That no class or lecture in any college shall comprise more than 75 students and that the colleges be asked to work out towards this end so that the principle might be brought into force from 1st April 1942.

The Vice-Chancellor proposed also that no class or lecture should be held or given in any room in which the floor space of less than 12 sq. ft. was available for each student present thereat ; but this proposal has been referred to the Board of R. H. & D. for further discussion with the college authorities.

During the major part of the year under report, Mr. S. Sen was the Proctor. The Executive Council decided that the term of office of the Proctor should be two years, and that the appointment of Proctor should be made by the Executive Council on the nomination of a suitable person by the Principal of each college in rotation. The Anglo-Arabic College was asked to nominate a person for appointment

as Proctor, and Mr. A. L. Farooki was appointed Proctor. Since he left that College in July 1942 the office of Proctor has remained vacant.

A Health Scheme was prepared by the Proctor, Mr. S. Sen, and it has been referred to a Committee of the Executive Council for consideration and report.

The military authorities have handed over to the University one of the Durbar Polo grounds in Kingsway for use as a playing field. It will be possible to provide within it two full-sized foot-ball grounds, and three full-sized hockey grounds as well as tennis courts and other amenities. It is proposed to provide one full-sized cricket ground in the central area of the Old Viceregal Estate, in the immediate vicinity of the main buildings of the University. Steps are being taken to lay out the grounds, construct a pavilion and purchase the necessary equipment. These will provide common sports facilities for the students of the University as a whole, including those of all the colleges as and when they move to the University site.

A Senior Common Room for the officers and teachers of the University and the colleges, and a Junior Common Room for the students of the University and the colleges have been provided in the main building and suitably equipped.

The year under report was marked by further progress in the scheme of development of the University. The scheme outlined by the Vice-Chancellor in his memorandum of August 1939 envisaged the following developments in the first stage :—

- (i) the institution of the three-year degree course;
- (ii) the shifting of all the colleges except the Indra-prastha College to the University ;
- (iii) the enforcement of the Statutes relating to the independent status of the recognised colleges and a re-examination of the basis of the Government grant to the colleges.

Scheme of Development in the University.

The steps taken by the University towards the establishment of the three-year degree course have been indicated elsewhere.

The Government of India intimated early in 1942 that the following projects forming part of the scheme would be taken in hand in the next 2 or 3 years :—

- (i) the reorganisation of secondary education in Delhi in view of the introduction of the three-year degree course ;
- (ii) assistance to the Delhi Colleges to construct new buildings on the University site ;
- (iii) an increase in the recurring grant to the colleges for purposes set out later in their letter.

The details of the projects as contained in their letter are quoted below :—

Copy of a letter No. F. 59—17/41-E dated the 14th April 1942 from John Sargent, Esq, M.A., C.I.E., Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

Delhi University—Development.

I am directed to address you with regard to the future development of the Delhi University. As you are aware, the Government of India accepted in principle the scheme submitted by the Vice-Chancellor of the University in 1939 (vide Press Note dated the 12th February 1940 and this Department letter No. F. 59-20/39-E. dated the 28th February 1940), and sanctioned expenditure amounting to Rs. 8 lakhs non-recurring spread over a period of 5 years from 1940-41 and Rs. 1 lakh recurring spread over four years from the same date, in order that a beginning might be made with the carrying out of the scheme. They have since been considering the question of further implementing this scheme and have decided that the following projects forming part of the scheme should be taken in hand during the next stage, which they hope it will be possible to complete in the next two or three years :—

- (i) The re-organisation of secondary education in Delhi, involved by the introduction of three-year degree course.
- (ii) Assistance to Delhi Colleges to construct new buildings on the University site.

- (iii) An increase in the recurring grant to the Colleges for purposes set out later in this letter.

2. Government have agreed subject to the vote of the Legislative Assembly to provide the sum estimated to be required for the re-organisation of secondary education in Delhi. A further communication in regard to the carrying out of the scheme forwarded by you on the 27th August 1941 (Letter No. F. 12 (123)/41-LSG) will be made to you at a very early date. I am, however, to point out that even when the re-organisation has been completed, it will take a year or two before the re-organised schools can be expected to turn out pupils up to the standard required for admission to the University's three-year degree course. In the meantime the University will be under the necessity of providing a preparatory course to take the place of the 1st year of the present Intermediate course and it is understood that arrangements with this object in view are already in hand.

3. As regards the transfer of the Colleges to the University site, the present position is that St. Stephen's College has already moved to the new site, where its new premises provide teaching and residential accommodation adequate for its present enrolment. The Hindu College is now building residential accommodation on its new site for 100 students and the Government of India have already made available a grant of Rs. 1½ lakhs to the College for this purpose. The Anglo-Arabic College, the Ramjas College and the Commercial College, have not yet started to transfer themselves to the University site, but the Government of India have recently sanctioned a grant of Rs. 50,000/- to the Anglo-Arabic College, subject to certain conditions, for the purpose of its move to the University site. The Indraprastha College, which is already established in premises of its own in reasonable proximity to the University site, is not affected by the building proposals dealt with in this letter. The University's own building programme, which is now proceeding includes the erection of science laboratories, and the reconstruction of the library and other buildings. With the completion of these works, the University will possess sufficient teaching accommodation for those branches of study e.g. Science and Law, for instruction in which it proposes to assume direct responsibility, and it will also have 3 large class rooms available for other teaching purposes.

4. For the success of the University Development Scheme the importance has always been recognised of the Colleges being established on the University site in close proximity to the University and to one another at the earliest possible date. The Government of India, therefore, consider that the immediate objective should be to provide as soon as possible on the University site such teaching accommodation as may be necessary for the students of the existing colleges, other than the Indraprastha College, as well as accommodation for their present number of residential students.

5 There can be little doubt that it would promote economy in building costs as well as closer co-operation between colleges particularly in the case of smaller classes, if all the teaching accommodation required for College purposes could be provided in a single teaching block. Since, however, the St. Stephen's College already has its own teaching accommodation, it is realised that the other Colleges might feel that they were being reduced to the level of residential hostels only, if their buildings were restricted to residential accommodation. It is accordingly proposed that the college buildings should in each case include a Hall which may be used for lectures and other purposes—it is assumed that a common dining room will form an essential part of the residential accommodation—as well as 4 large class rooms, the remainder of the teaching accommodation required being provided in a separate block, the rooms in which will be allocated to the colleges by the University according to their needs from time to time. It is further suggested that any teaching accommodation at any college not required for its own purposes should go into a general pool and that to ensure the most economic use of the lecture and class rooms available, the University should exercise general supervision over the allocation of teaching space.

6. The Government of India are in agreement with the Vice-Chancellor that a limitation of the size of individual Colleges is desirable on educational and other grounds and are of opinion that no college should in future be permitted to enrol more than 500 students. They assume that steps will be taken progressively to reduce the numbers at the one college, Hindu College, which at present exceeds this maximum. On this assumption and after making due allowance for the effect of the introduction of the three-year degree course it is anticipated that, taking all the colleges together, with the exception of Indraprastha College, their immediate requirements will be met if teaching accommodation is provided for 2000 and residential accommodation for 530 students. The teaching and residential accommodation already available and the additional accommodation which appears to be necessary are indicated below :—

A. Teaching Accommodation (No. of place per class or lecture room in brackets).

(i) Already available :—

University (excluding Law and Science)	
3 rooms (50)	150
St. Stephen's College 8 rooms (40)	320

	470

(ii) To be provided :—

(a) Hindu College 4 rooms (50)	200
Anglo-Arabic College 4 rooms (50)	200
Commercial College 4 rooms (50)	200
Ramjas College 4 rooms (50)	200

(b) Teaching Block.	
10 Rooms (40)	400
15 rooms (25)	375
	<hr/>
	1575
	<hr/>
	2045
	<hr/>

B. Residential Accommodation

(required for present number).

(i) Already available or in course of construction	
St. Stephen's College	160
Hindu College	100
	<hr/>
260	
(ii) To be provided--	
Anglo-Arabic College	30
Commerical College	40
Ramjas College	200
	<hr/>
	270
	<hr/>
	530
	<hr/>

Careful consideration has been given to the possibility of financing the requirements outlined above out of the funds which can be made available in the immediate future. A balance of Rs. 1½ lakhs remains out of the Rs. 8 lakhs non-recurring already sanctioned, exclusive of the Rs. 50,000/- recently allocated to Anglo-Arabic College, which has undertaken to raise an equivalent amount. It is anticipated that the total sum of Rs. 1 lakh will enable Anglo-Arabic College to build four class rooms as well as residential accommodation for its present number of resident students. It is understood that the cost of the Hindu College buildings now being erected is likely to exceed the estimate and the Government of India are prepared to make a loan of not more than Rs. 1 lakh to the College authorities on the security of their property in Delhi City towards meeting this excess and the sum of Rs. 25,000 estimated to be required for adding teaching accommodation to their residential block now under construction. Of the balance of Rs. 4½ lakhs referred to above, approximately Rs. 3 lakhs can be allocated to the remaining colleges and the Teaching Block. It is understood that Commercial College possesses a building fund of Rs. 75,000 and the Government of India are prepared to make a loan of Rs. 1 lakh to Ramjas College on the security of its property. This makes a total sum of Rs. 4.75 lakhs for Commercial and Ramjas Colleges and the Teaching Block. The cost of the Teaching Block is estimated at Rs. 1½ lakhs and will be met wholly from Government grant. Commercial College will require about Rs. 1,25,000 for teaching and residential accommodation, of which Rs. 75,000 can be provided out

of its own building fund. This will leave about Rs. 2 lakhs, including the loan of Rs. 1 lakh mentioned above, for Ramjas College. This allocation will only allow residential accommodation to be provided for between 60 and 70 students of Ramjas College but it is hoped that the balance of the accommodation required may be provided as the financial situation improves. The above estimates are approximate only and do not allow for the provision of Halls for the colleges at the present stage. The importance of these Halls, which can be used for lectures as well as for other purposes, is, however, fully recognised and it is hoped that colleges will make every effort to raise the necessary sums from private benefactions.

7. The Government of India wish to emphasise the fact that the building programme for the next stage as set out above must be regarded as a connected whole, and subject to the concurrence of all the Colleges concerned and to the vote of the Legislative Assembly they will be prepared to provide during 1942-43- and 1943-44 funds for grants and loans to the colleges to the extent indicated.

8. The Government of India have also given very careful consideration to the question of recurring maintenance grants to the Colleges. The main factor which will determine the recurring expenditure of the colleges will be the pay of the teachers and the ratio of students to full-time teachers. The Government of India are of opinion that to ensure the success of the scheme and to provide adequate remuneration for the teaching staffs, the salaries offered should not be less than those set out below :—

Principal ...	Rs. 750 p.m.
Senior teachers	Rs. 300-20-500 p.m.
Junior teachers	Rs. 150-10-250 p.m.

They are further of opinion (a) that the ratio of students to each full time teacher (excluding the Principal) or the equivalent in part-time teachers should not be less than 12 or more than 20, all students including those taught in classes conducted by the University, being taken into account for this purpose subject to the total not exceeding 500, and (b) that the proportion of senior to junior teachers should be approximately 2 : 3. The Government of India will be prepared subject to the vote of the Legislative Assembly and to the further conditions laid down in the appendix to this letter to give the colleges maintenance grants equivalent to 50% of the salaries of teachers calculated on the basis set out above plus 20% of other expenditure. It is anticipated that these revised grants will not only enable colleges to introduce minimum salary scales as set out above but will also cover any loss of fee income that may result from the exclusion of 1st year Intermediate students and/or the limitation set on maximum enrolment. The revised grants will also take into account a reasonable adjustment between the University and the colleges in respect of science teaching which is now being under-

taken by the University. It is understood that no contribution has so far been made by the colleges to the University in this connection.

9. The Government of India have felt for some time past that to ensure that the grants which they are providing for Delhi University and its constituent colleges are being used in the best interests of the University as a whole, it would be reasonable for them to attach certain conditions to these grants. This becomes all the more necessary in view of the substantially increased subvention they are now proposing to provide and of the need for seeing that it is devoted to securing the objects set out in the Vice-Chancellor's memorandum which they have approved. The conditions upon which Government grants will be made in future are set out in the *appendix to this letter in general terms and the Vice-Chancellor may be asked to submit for the consideration of Government such detailed rules, regulations etc., including proposals for the reconstitution of the Governing Bodies of the Colleges as may in his opinion be necessary to ensure that they are carried into effect.

10. I am to request that the scheme outlined above and the conditions which it is proposed to attach to both recurring and non-recurring grants to the colleges in future may be made known to the authorities of all the colleges through the University and they may be asked to communicate their comments to the Government of India through the same channels by May 31st 1942.

The conditions of Government grant set out in the Appendix to this letter, were the subject of negotiations between the representatives of the Government of India and the University on the one hand and those of the recognised colleges on the other for some time in June and July, 1942 and the conditions as finally agreed upon were laid down by the Government of India in September 1942, and the new conditions are to come into force as from 15th October, 1942. The colleges have been asked to take necessary steps for the fulfilment of the conditions.

The actual income for the year 1941-42 including a
 Finance. Government grant of Rs. 1,50,000 amounted
 to Rs. 2,47,023. The actuals exceeded the
 revised estimates by Rs. 358 only. The actual expenditure
 amounted to Rs. 2,11,660 which includes a contribution to
 capital expenditure of Rs. 20,835.

The University has been the happy recipient of a number of gifts and benefactions during this year. The details are given below :—

DONATIONS		Rs.
1. Mr. G. D. Birla—for himself and his business associates, for Library Improvements ...		25,000
2. Rai Bahadur Maha Narain, Millowner, Delhi, for the construction of the third quadrangle of the Science Block ...		30,000
3. The Rhodes Trustees towards a Lectureship or other academic purpose ...		33,000
4. Sir S. S. Bhatnagar for laboratory equipment ...		1,000
5. Begum Shah Nawaz ...		201
6. Mr. A. L. Kaul ...		50

The gifts of Library Book Cases, have been referred to elsewhere in this report.

Chemistry Laboratory. It was stated in the last report that the construction of the southern and northern wings of the Chemistry quadrangle had been undertaken early in 1941. These were completed early in 1942. When they were nearing completion, the University, at the request of the Commerce Department of the Government of India and the Director of the Board of Scientific & Industrial Research agreed to place the new buildings and some portions of the Physics Laboratory at the disposal of the Board for a period of four years. The University was also offered by them facilities including a loan towards the expenses of construction, to complete the eastern wing of the Chemistry quadrangle. The Executive Council accepted the offer of the Government of India and the Building Committee took the necessary steps to complete the eastern wing, and this is nearing completion.

University Lodging House. Ever since the abolition of the residential side of the Law Hall, law students have been experiencing difficulty in finding residential accommodation. When the residential side was abolished, it was expected that the colleges would be able to accommodate such law students as might need hostel accommodation, but the colleges were not able to do so. To meet the needs of

the law students as well as of M. Sc. students, the Executive Council, at the instance of the Vice-Chancellor, decided to construct a University Lodging House on the site of the Old Viceregal Stables. The funds for the purpose are to be appropriated from the non-recurring grant made by Government. Plans and estimates for this work are being prepared and it is hoped that the construction would be undertaken at an early date.

Cavalry Line Bungalows. The Government of India transferred to the University two bungalows on Cavalry Lines Nos. 2 and 7. One of these is being used as the residence of the Professor of Economics. The other was intended for the residence (temporarily) of law students, but as the students subsequently declined to accept the conditions of residence laid down by the Vice-Chancellor, the bungalow remained unoccupied for sometime, and it was later allowed to be occupied temporarily by Mr. H. J. Evans.

The number of women students in the University increased from 340 in the previous year to 417 in the year under report. The Indraprastha Girls' College, which is the only college for women in Delhi had an increase of 73 students on its rolls. The number of women students in men's colleges was 70 comprising mostly of students studying science subjects and the B.A. Honours and M.A. Courses.

Women's
education.

The distribution of women students according to classes and colleges is given below :—

College.	Inter. Arts	Inter. Science	B.A. Pass	B.Sc	B.A. Hons.	M.A.	Law.	Total.
Indraprastha Girls'	230		117					347
St. Stephen's ...	—	—	—	—	1	19	—	20
Hindu ...		36	5	—	1	6	—	48
Ramjas ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total ...	232	36	122	—	2	25	—	417

The number of women candidates at the last examination was 210 as against 146 in the previous year. The following statement shows the number of women candidates who appeared at the different University examinations and their results :—

Examinations.	No. appeared	No. passed.	Class.			Compt.
			I	II	III	
Intermediate Arts ...	141	107	21	62	24	2
Intermediate Science	23	15	1	9	5	...
B.A. (Pass) ...	56	35	...	16	19	2
B.A. (Hons.) ...	7	7	1	5	1	—
M.A. ...	9	5	—	2	3	—
LL.B. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	236	169	23	94	52	4

Owing to the large increase in the number of women who seek permission to appear at University examinations without undergoing a regular course of study in a college or the University, a Committee was appointed by the Executive Council to consider the matter and to make recommendations. This Committee made a report early in January 1942 and the University authorities accepted the report in principle and appointed another Committee to work out the details in order to implement the suggestions. The principal suggestions are given below :—

The Committee are of opinion that the first and most necessary step to be taken is to secure that no non-collegiate woman is eligible to take a University examination, unless she has enrolled herself as a non-collegiate member of the University and has continued to be a member for the same period as would be required in the case of the member of a college. It will then be possible for the University to prescribe conditions for the course of study which such non-collegiate members are to pursue, before they are permitted to sit for University examinations.

It is plain that some kind of University organization will be required for this purpose, and the Committee think that the University

ought to appoint some person or persons to be responsible for directing and guiding the instruction of non-collegiate women students. It would be possible for such a person or persons to be directly responsible to the Executive Council, but the problems likely to arise in this connection will be of a novel character requiring (as it seems to them) separate and special treatment ; and the Committee accordingly recommend for very earnest consideration that a small Standing Committee, which might be called "The Non-Collegiate Women Students Delegacy" should be appointed to whom the Executive Council might delegate all its powers in the particular matter, though retaining of course a general control over policy. The Delegacy might, and indeed should, be authorized to co-opt a number of women with teaching or administrative experience in connection with women's education. It is also suggested that though the University could not make itself responsible (at any rate not for a considerable time to come) for the entire instruction of non-collegiate women, it might nevertheless provide, or perhaps arrange for a certain number of lectures which they could attend.

A Delegacy such as the Committee suggest could require some kind of permanent headquarters, which the Committee recommend should be in or near the University itself, though it might possibly be found convenient to have branch establishments in Old and New Delhi.

The Committee are of opinion that the Delegacy should be brought into existence simultaneously with the three-year course next year.

The Committee hold strong views with regard to the so-called tutorial colleges, which in some cases cater for women candidates for degrees. They think that the example of other Universities should be followed and that no non-collegiate woman candidate should be admitted to any University examination who had attended any courses of instruction not approved (or licensed) by the University.

The Annual Convocation was held on the 1st April 1942. This year it was held in the Old Legislative Assembly Hall as in the past. In the absence of His Excellency the Chancellor the Hon'ble Mr. N.R. Sarker, Pro-Chancellor of the University, presided over the Convocation and delivered the address.

Annual
Convocation

The number of graduates who took their degrees at the Convocation was 292 (including 22 women) as against 286 in the previous year. The details are given below

College.	M.A.	B.A. Hons.	B.A. Pass.	B.Sc.	LL.B.	Total.
St. Stephen's	16	19	15	11	...	61
Hindu	13	18	39	21	...	91
Ramjas	4	9	12	4	...	29
Anglo-Arabic	...	...	18	3	...	21
Commercial	...	...	28	...	...	28
Indraprastha Girls'	...	...	13	...	...	13
University Law class	...	...	...	...	14	14
Ex-students, Teachers and Private candidates	10	...	21	3	1	35
Total	43	46	146	42	15	292

The Pro-Chancellor distributed the following Medals and Prizes :—

1. *M. Makhan Lall Gold Medal* :—

Founded by Mr. Basheshar Nath Goela, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court, Delhi.

Awarded to Miss Prem Mukhi, a non-Collegiate Candidate on the result of the M.A. Examination of 1941.

2. *M. Bhola Nath Gold Medal* :—

Founded by Mr. Basheshar Nath Goela, B.A., LL.B., Advocate High Court, Delhi.

Awarded to K. Narasimham of St. Stephen's College, Delhi on the result of the B.A. (Honours) Examination of 1941.

3. *M. Jageshar Nath Gold Medal* :—

Founded by Mr. Basheshar Nath Gloea, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court, Delhi.

Awarded to Bishan Prasad Maheshwari being the best student of Law of the year.

4. *Rai Bahadur Brijmohanlal Sahib Memorial Gold Medal* :—

Founded by Mr. Indranarayan Brijmohanlal, B.A., LL.B., Justice of the Peace, Judge, Presidency Court of Small Causes, Bombay and Mr. Mool Narayan Brijmohanlal, District Superintendent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, Bombay.

Awarded to Om Parkash Jain of St. Stephen's College, Delhi, being the best student of a recognised college of the University who passed the B.A. (Honours) Examination with the highest percentage of marks.

5. *Hira Lal Bhargava Prize* :—

Founded by the Late Pandit Hira Lal Bhargava, Retired Superintendent of Post Offices.

Awarded to Bishambar Nath Bhargava of Ramjas College, Delhi.

6. *Pandit Raghubar Dayal Gold Medal* :—

Founded by the Pandit Raghubar Dayal Memorial Fund Committee in memory of the late Pandit Raghubar Dayal, Principal, Sanatan Dharam College, Lahore.

Awarded to Miss Raj Kumari Puri of Hindu College, Delhi being the best student of Sanskrit of the year.

7. *Rector's Prize* : -

Founded by Rev. Canon F. J. Western, M.A., formerly Head of the Cambridge Mission, Delhi and the first Rector of the Delhi University.

Awarded to Raghuraj Bahadur of St. Stephen's College, Delhi, for General Knowledge and ability on the result of a Competitive Examination open to under-graduates of the University.

8. *Ravi Kanta Gold Medal* : -

Founded by Mr. Padam Prasad, 19, Daryaganj, Delhi, in memory of his deceased wife Ravi Kanta Devi.

Awarded to Miss Pushpawati of Indraprastha Girls' College, Delhi, being the best woman student in the Intermediate Examination held in 1941.

Books and Periodicals :—The total number of volumes, excluding calendars, etc. of different Universities, on March 31, 1942 was 32737. The total number of new accessions during the period under review was 1689 of which 1335 volumes were purchased and 353 volumes obtained free. The number of Periodicals received including free copies was 201.

Service :—20213 volumes were lent out to borrowers, (excluding those issued to the University teaching departments), the daily average being 118.9. The daily average of persons visiting the library was 69.8.

Finance :—The total income from grants, fines, deposits was Rs. 20,675-5-0 and total expenditure Rs. 15,601-15-0 leaving a balance of Rs. 5,073-6-0 unspent. A detailed statement is given in the Appendix A.*

Stock Taking :—A physical verification of books and Library equipment was conducted by Principal Bengali Bhushan Gupta at the request of the Library Committee. The results of the verification were submitted to the Academic Council and the Executive Council. The number of books found missing was 251 representing a loss to the Library of about Rs. 878.

Improvement and Reorganisation :—At a meeting of the Executive Council held on June 27, 1941, the Vice-Chancellor made a statement about a donation of Rs. 25,000 made to the University by an anonymous benefactor and said that, at his suggestion, the donor had agreed to the money being used for the reorganising and replanning of the University Library. The Executive Council and the Academic Council authorised the Vice-Chancellor to carry out such improvements in the Library as were possible, having regard to the amount of money available.

Reconditioning of the Library Hall was, accordingly, taken in hand during Long Vacation and the Library was shifted to the "Green Room" and some rooms adjoining it where the Library continued to be during the remaining part of the year under review.

In March 1942 the Vice-Chancellor announced to the Executive Council that His Excellency the Chancellor had donated two book cases to the University Library and that the following persons also had donated.

1. Warden and Fellows of All Souls College, Oxford...	2	Book cases
2. Rai Bahadur Maha Narain, Millowner, Delhi ...	2	,,
3. Sir Frederick and Lady James, New Delhi ...	1	Book case
4. Rai Sahib Suraj Bhan Jhalani, Millowner, Delhi...	1	,,
5. Lala Shankar Lall, Millowner of Delhi, in memory of his father, Lala Madan Mohan Lall ...	1	,,
6. A. P. Pattani and B. P. Pattani, Esqrs., in memory of their father, Sir Prabhashanker Pattani K. C. I. E. ...	1	,,
7. The Rt. Hon'ble Mukund Ram Rao Jayakar, D.C.L. sometime a Judge of the Federal Court and a member of the Judicial Committee of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council ...	1	,,
8. The Hon'ble Sir Maurice Gwyer, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D. C. L., Chief Justice of India and Vice-Chancellor ...	1	,,
9. The Hon'ble Mr. Manockji Nadirshaw Dalal, Member of the Council of State ...	1	,,
10. The Hon'ble Sir Maneckji Byramji Dadabhoy, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E ; President of the Council of State ...	1	,,
11. Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad, K. C. S. I., LL. D., sometime a Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council and Pro-Chancellor of the University. ...	1	,,
12. The Hon'ble Mr. Nalini R. Sarker, Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council, and Pro-Chancellor of the University. ...	1	

Since our last report, the University Training Corps have been reorganised throughout the country. Our's has been reconstituted as the 1st Delhi Bn. U. T. C. Our authorised strength was:—

Captain K. Brash was relieved by Captain K. S. A. Sutherland as Adjutant on 30th June 1942. R. S. M., R. Goldsworthy left us on being commissioned and his place was not filled till 3rd November 1942 when R. S. M., T. Yates took over for a brief span and in his turn left us on getting a commission. R. Q. M. S., P. J. Ingram is at present acting as R. S. M.

Training :—

Parades were held throughout the year and much interesting and varied training was imparted. Lectures on various arms and Anti Air Craft work by Officers of units stationed in Delhi Cantts and Cinematographic films of military value shown to the unit, evoked keen interest.

Six N. C. Os of the Bn. were attached to 10/6th Rajputana Rifles for 20 days training and greatly profited by it.

Two Officers and 28 N. C. Os and Cadets of the Unit attended the Hot Weather Cadre Camp organised by the 3rd U. P. Bn. U. T. C. at Jumnipore. Very good results were obtained and the value of such camps has been fully appreciated.

This year the camp of the Unit was held on the Agra Canal Bank at Faridabad from 24th December 1942 to 7th January 1943. In spite of the severity of weather and the proximity of the camp period to the University Examinations the attendance was good and the general level of health excellent. A number of tactical schemes in some of which regular troops participated, were successfully carried out and a very useful and instructive 15 days were spent under Canvas. The Roorkee Platoon were again with us in camp and we had the privilege of visits by the Principal of the Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee and the Adjutant of the 2nd U. P. Bn. U. T. C.

Works published during the year 1940-41

FACULTY OF SCIENCE

Physics Department.

The following is the list of papers published during the year 1941 by persons who did their work in the University Department of Physics.

- D. S. Kothari and B. N. Singh.
Bose-Einstein Statistics and Degeneracy. Proceedings Royal Society A (London) 178, 135.
- B. N. Singh.
Magnetic susceptibility of Two Dimensional-Free Electron gas. Indian Journal of Physics 15, 103.
- B. N. Singh.
Thermodynamic Functions for two Dimensional Quantum Statistics. Indian Journal of Physics 15, 73.
- S. B. L. Mathur (Lecturer, University of Lucknow).
Biot-Savat Law and Newton's Third Law of Motion. Philosophical Magazine (London) 32, 171.
- H. K. Sen.
Polytropic Transformations for a Fermi-Dirac gas. Proceedings of the National Institute of Sciences 7, 405.
- F. C. Auluck.
Energy Levels of an Artificially Bounded Linear Oscillator. Proceedings of the National Institute of Sciences. 7, 133.
- F. C. Auluck.
The Artificially Bounded Relativistic Linear Oscillator. Proceedings of the National Institute of Sciences. 7, 383.
- A. G. Chowdri.
Transparency of Ground glass. Science and Culture 7, 118.
- D. S. Kothari, and F. C. Auluck.
Energy-levels of an Artificially Bounded Linear Oscillator. Science and Culture 6, 370.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Works published by teachers of the University.

English Department.

Mr. R. P. Chopra, M. A., Ramjas College, Delhi.

1. *Milton's Misogyny.* Published in October, 1941. The 20th Century, Allahabad. 8 pages.

2. *The Poet of Puritanism*. Published in September, 1942. The 20th Century, Allahabad. 9 pages.

Mathematics Department.

Dr. B. R. Seth, M.A., D. Sc., Hindu College.

1. *On the gravest mode of vibration of some vibrating systems*, Proc. Ind. Acad. Sc., A, 13, (1941).
2. *On Guests' Law of elastic failure*, Proc. Ind. Acad. Sc., A, 14, (1941).
3. *Finite strain in a rotating shaft*, Proc. Ind. Acad. Sc., A, 14, (1941).
4. *Viscous solutions obtained by superposition of effects*, Proc. Ind. Acad. Sc., A, 16 (1942).

Mr. Hari Shanker, M. A., Anglo-Arabic College.

On functions which are Fourier sine or cosine transforms of each other, Proc. Nat. Acad. Sc., Vol. 11, Part IV, pp. 73-77, November, 1941.

Mr. P. N. Sharma, M. A., Hindu College.

Elliptic sources and vortices, Proc. Benares Maths. Soc., 3, (1942).

The following teachers read papers noted against their names at the 12th Indian Mathematical Conference held at Aligarh in December, 1941:—

Dr. Ram Behari, M. A., Ph. D., St. Stephen's College.

A property of the Principal Ruled Surfaces through a line of a Normal Rectilinear Congruence.

Dr. S. R. Das Gupta, M. A., Ph. D., Commercial College.

1. *Effect of shifting the Centre of Pressure in a Double-lifting Aeroplane.*
2. *The steering of an Aeroplane in a horizontal circle.*

Dr. B. R. Seth, M.A., D. Sc., Hindu College.

Transverse vibrations of Triangular Membranes.

Mr. G. R. Seth, M. A., Hindu College.

Motion of a Parabolic cylinder through a viscous liquid.

Mr. P. N. Sharma, M. A., Hindu College.

On a Hystero-Differential Equation.

History Department.

Dr. I. H. Qureshi, M. A., Ph. D. St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

The Administration of the Sultanate of Delhi. 8vo pp. 288 + xvi.

Published by Shaikh Muhammad Ashraf, Publishers, Kashmiri Bazar, Lahore. July 1942.

The Development of Tomb Architecture under the Mughuls. 8vo pp. 11.

Published in Journal of Historical Research Institute, Muslim University, Aligarh, October 1941.

The Pargana officials under Akbar. 10" x 8", pp. 7.

Published in the Islamic culture, Hyderabad (Deccan), January 1942.

Two pre-Mutiny Newspapers of Delhi.

Published in the proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission, 1941-42.

The Rushaniyahs read before the Indian History Congress, 1941 (Hyderabad Session) and included in its proceedings.

Mr. E. R. Kapadia, M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

A study of Anglo-Sikh Relations 1823-30. Read before the Indian History Congress 1941 (Hyderabad Session)

Mr. Ganpat Rai, M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.

1. "*Lord Mayo's Diplomacy*" Published in the proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission, Vol XVIII, January, 1942.

2. "*The Looshai Raids & Looshai Policy*" 1869-1872. Read at the public meeting of the Indian History Congress held at Hyderabad (Deccan) in December, 1941, and published in "the Summaries of Papers read at the Fifth Session of the Indian History Congress at Hyderabad. December, 1941".

Mr. Amba Pershad, M. A., Commercial College, Delhi :

1. "*Indianization of Superior Railway Services*" Modern Review, Feb. 1942 Issue.

2. "*Women in Plato's Republic*" Hindustan Review-May-June 1942.

Philosophy Department.

Dr. S. K. Saksena, M. A., Ph. D., Hindu College, Delhi.

1. *The Nature of Buddhi in Sankhyayoga.* Published in the Philosophical Quarterly, Amalner in July, 1942, pp. 139-146.

2. *Indian & Western Idealism.* Published in Review of Religion and Philosophy, Allahabad. October, 1942, pp. 46-51.

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STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN THE COLLEGES AND THE LAW HALL, AND THE EXAMINATION RESULTS.

College	Class	No of students on the rolls on 1st November			No of students on 1st April, 1932			No of students residing in Hostels	No. of students who appeared at University (1931-2)	No PASSED				Compartment	No of students who passed in higher class in Inter, B A B Sc & M A	REMARKS	
		Junior	Senior	Total	Junior	Senior	Total			Total	I	II	III				Perc. -enrages
St Stephen's	Inter Arts	50	46	96	47	46	93	37	46	37	2	0	10	90.3	2	47	
	Inter Science	47	43	90	49	35	84	27	25	21	8	11	17	81.0	2	46	
	B A (Pass)	28	17	45	30	17	47	42	30	9	0	4	4	96.2	2	38	
	B A (Honours)	22	27	49	24	24	48	36	26	23	2	4	7	89.2	1	29	
	M A	37	30	67	38	29	67	12	25	20	6	10	4	89.0	4	27	
Hindu		207	178	385	203	174	377	147	174	138	18	6	44		8	192	
	Inter Arts	184	174	358	178	149	327	42	149	97	18	38	46	89.7	6	140	
	Inter Science	184	183	367	182	167	349	42	182	117	18	33	31	84.5	12	174	
	B A (Pass)	94	123	217	86	106	192	32	106	53	2	16	37	48.1	3	86	
	B A (Honours)	94	74	168	54	104	158	—	54	38*	2	13	13	73.0	3	53	
Rampas	M A	32	34	66	27	21	48	—	38	16	2	6	6	70.2	—	35	
		381	399	780	384	360	744	77	360	332	27	163	147		24	306	
	Inter Arts	42	30	72	—	24	26	61	61	31	3	19	13	86.4	7	42	
	Inter Science	68	71	139	—	36	36	33	33	19	2	7	8	50.3	3	66	
	B A (Pass)	16	30	46	—	34	33	33	33	12	1	1	11	36.3	—	16	
Anglo Arabic	B A (Honours)	21	18	39	—	16	16	16	16	3	1	1	3	50.0	—	—	
	M A	7	9	16	—	8	8	9	9	5	1	1	4	62.5	—	—	
		161	166	317	7	104	161	119	164	74	7	40	40		12	163	
	Inter Arts	84	89	173	73	71	146	24	71	40	4	22	14	86.3	10	61	
	Inter Science	24	24	48	—	20	20	20	20	4	3	3	11	41.5	3	18	
Commercial	B A (Pass)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	B A (Honours)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	M A	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		185	136	321	171	131	302	32	131	89	3	44	42	76.4	6	130	
	Inter Arts	83	80	163	75	78	153	32	78	30	1	11	3	31.9	6	62	
Indraprastha Girls	B A (Pass)	264	216	480	244	203	447	5	203	144	4	22	60		12	192	
		140	90	230	136	91	227	12	91	8	9	49	21	57.0	2	118	
	Inter Arts	79	41	120	6	40	110	12	40	8	8	14	14	70.0	2	71	
	B A (Pass)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	M A	224	189	413	21	131	346	27	131	107	9	63	35		4	192	
Rampas Inter University Law Hall	Inter Arts	140	140	280	136	136	272	38	136	91	8	42	41	71.0	6	121	
		16	—	16	19	—	19	19	18	3	—	—	—	90.0	—	—	
	Inter Arts	12	—	12	12	—	12	12	12	17	14	14	14	84.4	1	—	
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

*2 Pass Course

