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INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD, INDIA

ANNUAL REPORT

1934-35

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1935

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INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD, INDIA.

List of Representatives, 1934-35.

1. PROF. P. A. WADIA, M.A., Bombay University, Bombay (*Chairman*).
2. DR. A. C. WOOLNER, M.A., D.LITT., C.I.E., F.A.S.B., Vice-Chancellor, The Panjab University, Lahore.
3. PRINCIPAL A. B. DHRUVA, M.A., LL.B., Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University, Benares.
4. DIWAN BAHADUR S. E. RANGANADHAN, M.A., I.E.S., Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar, Chidambaram.
5. PANDIT AMARANATHA JHA, M.A., Professor of English, Allahabad University, Allahabad.
6. DR. SIR S. RADHAKRISHNAN, KT., M.A., D.LITT., Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, Waltair.
7. DR. E. P. METCALFE, D.SC., F.INST.P., Vice-Chancellor, Mysore University, Mysore.
8. THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE KHAJA MOHAMAD NOOR, C.B.E., KHAN BAHADUR, Vice-Chancellor, Patna University, Patna.
9. PROF. A. C. SEN GUPTA, M.A. (EDIN.), Principal, Morris College, Nagpur.
10. DR. R. P. PARANJPYE, M.A., B.SC., D.SC., Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University, Lucknow.
11. SYAMAPRASAD MOOKERJEE, ESQ., M.A., B.L., BARRISTER-AT-LAW, M.L.C., Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, Calcutta.
12. R. LITTLEHAILES, ESQ., M.A., C.I.E., Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, Madras.
13. A. F. RAHMAN, ESQ., B.A. (OXON.), Vice-Chancellor, Dacca University, Ramna, Dacca.
14. DR. P. BASU, M.A., PH.D., B.L., Vice-Chancellor, Agra University and Principal, Holkar College, Indore.
15. PROF. A. B. A. HALEEM, B.A. (OXON.), BAR-AT-LAW, Professor of History, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.
16. RAI BAHADUR RAM KISHORE, B.A., LL.B., Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University, Delhi.
17. A. H. MACKENZIE, ESQ., M.A., B.SC., A.R.C.SC., C.I.E., Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University, Hyderabad (Deccan).

SIR GEORGE ANDERSON, KT., C.S.I., C.I.E., Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, New Delhi.

PROF. A. R. WADIA, B.A. (CANTAB.), BAR-AT-LAW, Professor of Philosophy, Mysore University, Mysore (*Secretary*).

Succession List of Chairmen of the Inter-University Board, India.

1. The Rev. E. M. Macphail, M.A., D.D., C.I.E., C.B.E., Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, Madras (1925-26).
2. Dr. Sir Akbar Hydari, Nawab Hyder Nawaz Jung Bahadur, B.A., LL.D., Finance Member, Executive Council and Member, University Council, Osmania University, Hyderabad, Deccan (1926-27).
3. Sir R. Venkataratnam Nayudu, Kt., M.A., Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, Madras (1927-28).
4. Prof. A. C. Woolner, M.A., C.I.E., Vice-Chancellor, The Panjab University, Lahore (1928-30).
5. Principal A. B. Dhruva, M.A., LL.B., Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University, Benares (1930-31).
6. The Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, M.A., D.Litt., D.D., D.L., Principal, Scottish Church College, Calcutta (1931-32).
7. Diwan Bahadur Sir K. Ramunni Menon, Kt., M.A. (Cantab.), Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, Madras (1932-33).
8. Prof. G. H. Langley, M.A., I.E.S., Vice-Chancellor, Dacca University, Ramna, Dacca (1933-34).
9. Prof. P. A. Wadia, M.A., Bombay University, Bombay (1934-35).

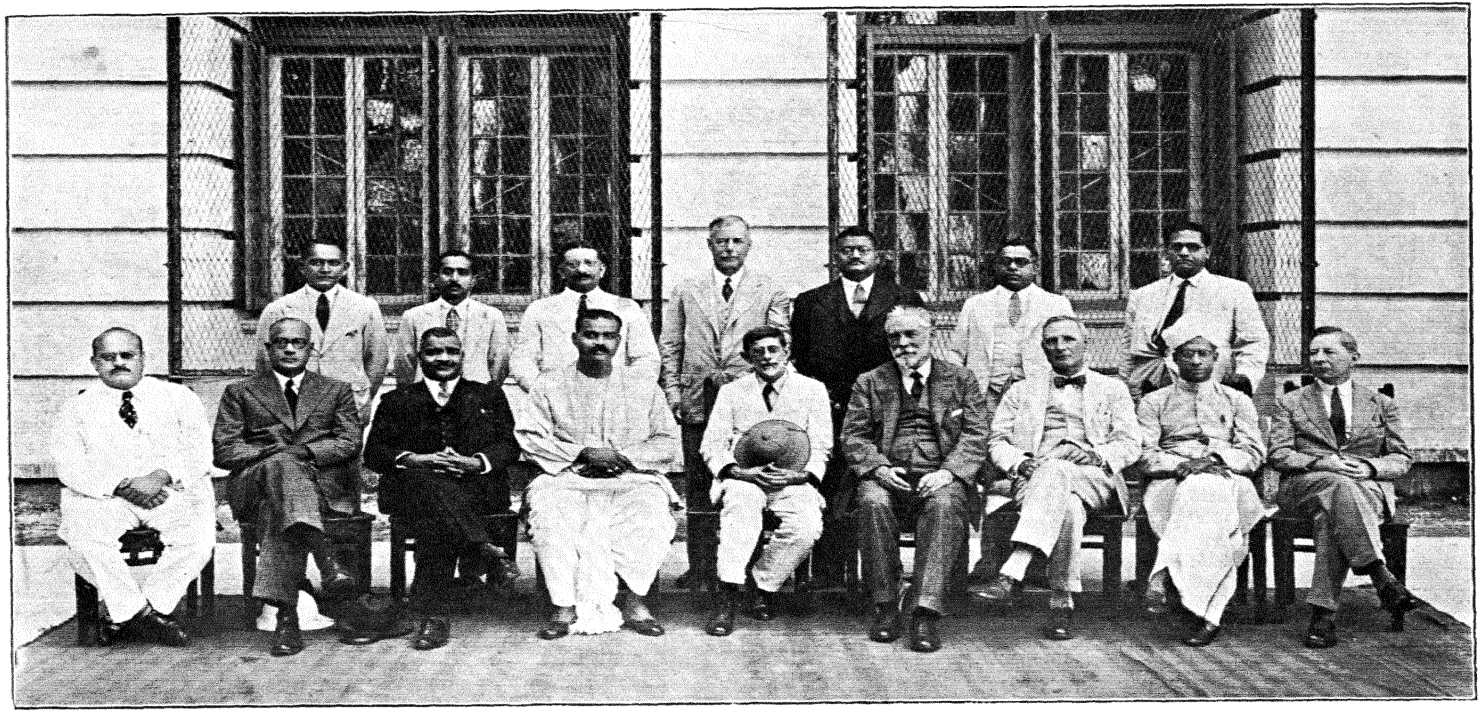
Succession List of Secretaries of the Inter-University Board, India.

1. N. S. Subba Rao, Esq., M.A. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, University Professor of Economics and Principal, Maharaja's College, Mysore University (1925-27).
2. P. Seshadri, Esq., M.A., Dean, Faculty of Commerce, Agra University, and Principal and Senior Professor of English Literature, Sanatan Dharma College, Cawnpore (1927-32).
3. A. R. Wadia, Esq., B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, Professor of Philosophy, Mysore University, Mysore (since 1932).

INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD, INDIA

Annual Meeting, 26th, 27th and 28th February, 1935

CALCUTTA



Sitting (*left to right*) :—

Dr. L. K. Hyder, PH.D., C.I.E. (Public Service Commission), Dewan Bahadur S. E. Ranganadhan, M.A., I.E.S. (Annamalai), Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, M.A., B.SC. (Lucknow), Mr. Syamaprasad Mookerjee, M.L.C., M.A., B.L., Barrister-at-Law (Calcutta), Prof. P. A. Wadia, M.A. (Bombay) (*Chairman*), Dr. A. C. Woolner, M.A., C.I.E., D.Litt. (Panjab), Mr. R. Littlehailes, M.A., C.I.E. (Madras), Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan, KT., M.A., D.Litt. (Andhra), Dr. E. P. Metcalfe, D.SC., F.INST.P. (Mysore).

Standing (*left to right*) :—

Mr. A. F. Rahman, B.A. (Oxon.), (Dacca), Prof. A. B. A. Haleem, B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law (Aligarh), Prof. A. R. Wadia, B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law (*Secretary*), Mr. G. E. Fawcus, M.A., C.I.E., O.B.E., V.D. (Patna), Pandit Amaranatha Jha, M.A. (Allahabad), Dr. P. Basu, M.A., PH.D., B.L. (Agra), Principal A. C. Sen Gupta, M.A. (Nagpur).

INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD, INDIA
ANNUAL REPORT
1934-35

I

Introductory.

This Report covers the tenth year of the existence of the Inter-University Board, India, from the 1st April, 1934 to 31st March, 1935.

During the year the personnel of the Board underwent the following changes :—

1. Mr. A. F. Rahman, B.A. (Oxon.), Vice-Chancellor of the University of Dacca, took the place of Prof. G. H. Langley, M.A., I.E.S., as the representative of the University of Dacca. As its Vice-Chancellor Prof. Langley represented the Dacca University on the Board from 1926 and was thus one of the oldest members of the Board. His long connection with the Board was fittingly marked by his chairmanship of the Board during the year 1933-34.
2. Mr. R. Littlehailes, M.A., I.E.S. (Retd.), Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras, took the place of Diwan Bahadur Sir K. Ramunni Menon, who had represented the Madras University on the Board since 1928.
3. Mr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, M.A., B.L., Barrister-at-Law, M.L.C., Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta, took the place of Lt.-Col. Dr. Sir Hassan Suhrawardy, Kt., O.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., D.P.H., LL.D. (Lond.), who had represented the University of Calcutta since 1932.
4. Lala Diwan Chand, M.A., Vice-Chancellor of the University of Agra, represented the University of Agra from April to December, 1934, when his place was taken by Dr. P. Basu, M.A., Ph.D., B.L., the present Vice-Chancellor of the University of Agra. The Board notes with particular pleasure that

the Agra University has rejoined the Board and thus made it fully representative of all the Universities in India.

5. Prof. A. B. A. Haleem, B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, Offg. Pro-Vice-Chancellor and Professor of History, Aligarh Muslim University, took the place of Prof. R. B. Ramsbotham, M.B.E., M.A. (Oxon.), B.Litt., F.R.Hist.S., I.E.S., Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University, who had represented the University of Aligarh since 1931.
6. Rai Bahadur Ram Kishore, B.A., LL.B., Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University, took the place of Khan Bahadur Sir Md. Abdur Rahman, B.A., LL.B., who had represented the University of Delhi since 1931.
7. Mr. A. H. Mackenzie, M.A., B.Sc., A.R.C.Sc., C.I.E., Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Osmania University, took the place of Dr. Sir Akbar Hydari, Nawab Hyder Nawaz Jung Bahadur, who had represented the Osmania University ever since the inception of the Board in 1924.

The thanks of the Board are due to Sir Akbar Hydari, Prof. G. H. Langley, Diwan Bahadur Sir K. Ramunni Menon, Lt.-Col. Dr. Sir Hassan Suhrawardy, Sir Md. Abdur Rahman, Lala Diwan Chand and Prof. R. B. Ramsbotham for their valuable services during the term of their membership. The Board welcomes the new members, one of whom is by no means new to the work of the Board. Mr. Littlehailes was connected with the Board as the representative of the Government of India almost from the beginning of the existence of the Board and he is now welcome as a regular member of the Board. In Mr. A. F. Rahman, Mr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, Dr. P. Basu, Prof. A. B. A. Haleem, Rai Bahadur Ram Kishore and Mr. A. H. Mackenzie, the Board has the pleasure of welcoming educationists of eminence.

The Board congratulates one of its members, Diwan Bahadur S. E. Ranganadhan, M.A., I.E.S., Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University, on the title of Diwan Bahadur conferred upon him in the New Year's Honours List.

Prof. P. A. Wadia, M.A., of the University of Bombay, was elected Chairman of the Board for the year. Soon after his election he left India on an extensive tour in Europe and America. During his absence Dr. A. C. Woolner, Vice-Chancellor of the Panjab University and the seniormost

ex-Chairman of the Board, looked after the duties of the Chairman of the Board, while Prof. P. A. Wadia's duties as an ordinary member of the Board were discharged by Prof. C. N. Vakil, M.A., Professor of Economics in the University of Bombay.

Prof. A. R. Wadia, B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, Professor of Philosophy, University of Mysore, continued to be the Secretary of the Board during the period under report.

II

REPORT OF ACTION TAKEN ON THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE BOARD.

Action has been taken on all the resolutions of the Board passed at its last meeting held at Delhi in March, 1934.

1. With reference to the Board's Resolution V it is a matter for regret that in spite of repeated requests the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors, London, have not been able to see their way to grant the same concessions to the Intermediates and Graduates of the Andhra, Annamalai, Mysore and Osmania Universities as have been granted to the Intermediates and Graduates of the other Universities in India. They are anxious to have further experience of the working of their regulations, which, they say, have been in operation for a comparatively short time. It is hoped that in the near future they will be pleased to reconsider their decision and make the necessary changes in their regulations, so as to remove any unfair discrimination. (*Vide* Appendix I.)

2. Resolution VI was communicated to Mr. Abul Fazl of the "Western University", and the matter has been allowed to rest there.

3. The resolution requesting the Government of India to pass legislation so as to prevent diplomas and degrees being awarded by institutions, which have no properly recognized courses of study and adequate system of teaching and examination, was duly communicated to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, along with a similar resolution passed by the Third Conference of Indian Universities held at Delhi in March, 1934. The Government have deferred consideration of the Board's suggestion for legislation until such time as the effect of the measures already taken by the Inter-University Board in publishing and circulating an authoritative list of Indian

Universities established by Charter or by an Act of Legislature is fully known. (*Vide* Appendix II.)

4. Resolution X of the Board regarding the provision for English Honours Teaching and Examination wherever funds permit has met with the acceptance of several Universities. Most Universities have already had provision for it. (*Vide* Appendix III.)

5. The University of Patna has agreed to accept resolution XI of the Board regarding the desirability of instituting Diplomas and Degrees in Music after the Intermediate course without making them part of the ordinary B.A. course. The Annamalai University has already instituted a Diploma course in Indian Music. The question is still under the consideration of the authorities of the University of Allahabad. (*Vide* Appendix IV.)

6. Resolution XIV of the Board regarding the desirability of encouraging Inter-University contests in sports and debates has met with the general acceptance of the Universities of Allahabad, Annamalai, Dacca, Lucknow, Mysore and Patna. (*Vide* Appendix V.) It is very encouraging to note that in spite of financial difficulties steps have been taken by the Students' Federation of Lucknow University to organise a debating tour in South India, and their initiative has been reciprocated by the Universities in South India. In the field of sports a Bombay University Cricket XI played against Mysore University in Mysore and Bangalore. Such events may be taken as an earnest of many more Inter-University tournaments in the future.

7. Resolution XVI of the Board encouraging publications of a University standard on modern subjects, especially in vernaculars, has also met with the approval of the Allahabad, Annamalai, Dacca, Lucknow, Osmania and Patna Universities. (*Vide* Appendix VI.)

8. Resolution XXII regarding interchange of University publications has met with a favourable response. The University of Calcutta has written to say that the University is generally agreed to the proposal contained in the Resolution but before finally deciding the matter it would like to have lists of publications of other Universities. The Allahabad, Andhra, Dacca, Lucknow, Mysore, Osmania and Patna Universities are already supplying their publications to all the other Universities in India. The Benares University has also taken steps to do the same. (*Vide* Appendix VII.)

9. With a view to bring about a greater mutual recognition of the examinations of the various Indian Universities, the Inter-University Board passed the very important Resolution XXV recommending to all the Universities in India that each examination which represents a completed stage of education, *e.g.*, Matriculation or its equivalent, the Intermediate and the degree examinations, should be recognized by all the Universities subject to the proviso recommended by the Board in 1933. Diwan Bahadur Sir K. Ramunni Menon accepted this resolution subject to the proviso that the Intermediate examination should be recognized only in cases where it is the minimum qualification for admission to professional courses or for admission to a University Degree course. The Board has very great pleasure to note that a large number of Universities, *e.g.*, Agra, Allahabad, Andhra, Annamalai, Calcutta, Dacca, Mysore, Osmania and Patna, have accepted the resolution. The Lucknow University has merely recorded the resolution, as "according to the Lucknow University Act the Intermediate Examination of an Indian University is recognized for admission to a course of study for a degree in the University. The Intermediate Examination of the Boards of High School and Intermediate Education, or the degrees of an Indian University, are recognized by the University only with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council. The Academic Council therefore did not consider it necessary to take any further steps and recorded the resolution of the Inter-University Board." The Universities of Mysore and Patna have accepted the resolution with a certain reservation. The former wants to reserve to itself the right of applying its own rules of eligibility before conferring corresponding privileges, while it is willing to recognize the examinations of other Universities subject to the proviso recommended by the Mutual Recognition Committee. The Patna University, while agreeing with the principle laid down, does not wish to divest itself of the power of considering individual cases. (*Vide* Appendix VIII.)

10. The Board very thankfully notes that the Railway Department of the Government of India has accepted the Resolution XXVI of the Board *re* granting concession in railway fares to sports teams organized by Indian Universities. The Deputy Director of the Railway Board has written to say "that the concession which is at present admissible to members of Cricket, Football and Hockey teams may be extended to other sports teams and competitors

attending recognized athletic meetings, subject to the following conditions :-

(i) That the members travel in parties of not less than ten (maximum not limited).

(ii) That the concession is admissible on production of a certificate signed by the Secretary of the Athletic Meeting or Tournament."

The concession has come into force from 1st January 1935. (*Vide* Appendix IX.)

11. Resolution XXVII of the Board regarding the undesirability of the inclusion of a specialised course in Education as one of the subjects for the ordinary degree in Arts or Science has not been accepted by the University of Patna as Education is a subject for the I.A. examination of the Patna University and the University does not want to commit itself to the resolution without further consideration. (*Vide* Appendix X.)

12. In accordance with the terms of Resolution XXVIII the Government of India was requested to supply free or at a very nominal price its publications of economic or political or archæological interest, including the proceedings of the Indian Legislature, to all the Universities in India, for the purpose of promoting research therein. The Educational Commissioner with the Government of India has written to say that the question of free supply of publications is now left entirely to the discretion of the departments concerned and hence they have been moved in the matter, but the Department of Education, Health and Lands is now authorized to arrange to supply to Universities Government publications at 25 per cent discount on the ordinary published rates, provided that the publications asked for are specified and applications for them are submitted to the Department through the local Government. In the case of such applications as are recommended by the local Government, every effort will be made to comply with the request. Subsequently, the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India wrote to say that the proceedings of Legislatures (Debates of the Legislative Assembly and Council of State) cannot be sold either free or at concessional rates as they are sold below the cost of their production. He has in a subsequent letter also informed the Board that the Government of India in the Finance Department have issued instructions to the Manager of the Publications, Delhi, to supply free of cost the Budget Volumes of the Central Government

for the year 1935-36 and the future issues thereof to all the Universities in India. The Director-General of Archæology in India has also informed the Board that copies of all the archæological publications are supplied to all the Indian Universities. (*Vide* Appendix XI.)

13. According to Resolution XXIX all the Provincial Governments in India and the Durbars of Hyderabad and Mysore were requested to supply their publications of economic or political or archæological interest (1) free to the Universities within their jurisdiction, and (2) at a reduced price, to other Universities in India. The Government of Mysore have agreed to supply archæological publications at three-fourths of the published price to such of the Universities as are not on the free list of the Archæological Department. They have also approved of the Board's suggestion to supply Government publications of political interest free to the Universities. Copies of the General Administration Report of the U. P. Government are supplied free of cost to the Universities of Allahabad, Aligarh, Benares and Lucknow and also to the Agra College, but their cost of publication is so small that the Government do not feel there is any ground to reduce it further for Universities outside the Province. The Government of Bengal have accepted the suggestion of the Board with regard to Universities within their jurisdiction and they are also prepared to consider applications from other Universities for supply of publications at a reduced cost. The Government of Bihar and Orissa have specified certain publications (*vide* Appendix XII) which are available with them to be supplied to Universities. The Government of Central Provinces are agreeable to supply their publications free of charge to the University of Nagpur, but they could not see their way to supply the same to other Universities at a reduced cost. It is regretted that the Government of Assam have not found it possible to accept the resolution of the Board. (*Vide* Appendix XII.)

14. In Resolution XXXIII it was resolved that the Government of India be requested to permit the importation of absolute alcohol and to supply rectified spirit for the use of all Educational and Research Institutions under such conditions and control as may be necessary, at cost price and free of duty. The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, has written to say that the Government are not in a position to extend this concession beyond those articles which they mentioned

in their letter No. F. 54-10/ 33-E dated the 12th June 1933, as already reported last year (*vide* page 8 of the *Annual Report of the Inter-University Board for the year* 1933-34). As regards the remission of the excise duty on the spirits and alcohol produced locally in India, the matter concerns the local Governments, and the educational research institutions desiring this concession are required to apply to them direct. (*Vide* Appendix XIII.)

15. Resolution XXXIV of the Board was communicated to the two Steamship Companies, which had kindly consented to allow 10 per cent rebate on fares during the off-season, requesting them to grant this concession during the University Summer Vacations, *i.e.*, from April to July. In reply Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co. have informed the Board that their Principals could not see their way to extend the students' concession to the season sailings. Messrs. Grahams Trading Co., Ltd., have discontinued altogether the grant of teachers' rebate. (*Vide* Appendix XIV.)

16. It is a matter of great satisfaction that the Government of India in their Post and Telegraph Department have been pleased to accept Resolution XXXV to the extent of according sanction to the use of service postage stamps by the Vice-Chancellors of all the Universities in India, excepting the University of Nagpur, provided that the articles posted by them relate solely to the business of the Universities. (*Vide* Appendix XV.)

17. In Resolution XXXVI the Board reiterated their resolution passed in 1933 regarding the transfer of Provident Funds. The University of Allahabad has written to say in this connection that in accordance with Statute 9 of the Provident Fund Statutes of the University, a depositor is entitled on quitting the service of the University to draw the whole amount of the fund to his credit. The University of Dacca is taking steps to amend its Statute No. 20 regarding University Provident Fund in such a way as to allow of the transfer of the Provident Fund Accounts of Teachers migrating from one University to another. The Syndicate of the University of Bombay had approved of the principles of the transfer of Provident Fund of University teachers in 1933 itself and had shown its willingness to amend the Provident Fund Rules to that effect (*vide* Appendix II, page 22 of the *Annual Report of the Board for the year* 1933-34). The University of Lucknow has accepted the resolution generally. (*Vide* Appendix XVI.)

18. In accordance with Resolution XXXVII information has been obtained from the various railway authorities in India with regard to the terms on which they are prepared to admit Engineering Graduates of Indian Universities desirous of undergoing practical training in Railways and it forms part of Appendix XVII. In the light of this information the Board has now to consider the proposition sponsored by the University of Mysore last year that the Railway Board be addressed in the matter of waiving of the demand by the Railway authorities in India for payment of premia by Engineering Graduates of Indian Universities desirous of undergoing practical training in Railways. (*Vide* Appendix XVII.)

19. As required by the second part of the Resolution XXXIX the Secretary of the Inter-University Board wrote to the Secretary, Public Service Commission, India, to enquire as to the reasons for including French and German in the Curriculum for the Indian Military Academy Examination. The required information, however, could not be supplied to the Universities, as the Secretary to the Public Service Commission, in his letter No. D. 1482/39E dated the 29th May, 1934, wrote to say that " the Public Service Commission are not authorized either to include or exclude subjects for any examination conducted by them. They can only advise the Governor-General in Council about the subjects which ought to be prescribed. The advice which the Commission gives on such matters is confidential. They, therefore, regret that they are unable to disclose or discuss it." But he added that " the subjects for the examination for admission to the Indian Military Academy are now those recommended by the Indian Military College Committee." The opinions of the various Universities are given in Appendix XVIII.

20. In connection with Resolution XL of the Board regarding the desirability of including practical training as a necessary part of every course in Astronomy, the Universities of Mysore, Osmania, the Panjab and Patna have written to say that they are agreeable to the proposal, but the replies from several other Universities have not yet been received. (*Vide* Appendix XIX.)

21. The Universities were also requested to give their opinion with regard to setting up Advisory Boards to advise the intending candidates for the competitive examinations held by the Public Service Commission in accordance with Resolution XLI of the Board. The suggestion has met with the approval of a large majority of Universities and some

have already given effect to it. The Andhra and Annamalai Universities have already set up such Advisory Boards, while the Universities of Allahabad, Benares, Calcutta, Dacca, Lucknow and the Panjab have shown their willingness to do so. The matter is still under correspondence with the Public (Special) Department of the Government of Madras and the University of Madras. The University of Patna thinks that it should be a part of the duty of the Secretary of the Students' Information Bureau to advise the intending candidates for these competitive examinations. The University of Agra is of opinion that the Public Service Commission should analyse the results of the candidates for the last year a little more minutely, and see what kind of academic qualifications the unsuccessful candidates possessed. If it turns out that their previous degrees were poor (say third class), it may be desirable to impose a condition on candidates that if their qualifications are lower than a certain prescribed minimum, they would be accepted for examination only if recommended by the Vice-Chancellors of their respective Universities. The University of Agra thinks that "this may keep out quite a number of candidates who are not suitable for the Examination." In the absence of some such regulations, in the opinion of the University, mere pious advice tendered by an Advisory Committee may, in case of many candidates, prove quite ineffectual. (*Vide* Appendix XX.)

22. In accordance with the first part of Resolution XLIII the Inter-University Board has undertaken the publication of a bibliography of the doctorate theses in Science and Arts written in India from 1st January 1930 and accepted by recognized University bodies as fit for publication. As all the necessary information has not been received, the publication of the bibliography, it is regretted, has been delayed.

The opinions of the various Universities were called for with regard to the second part of this resolution that in the opinion of the Board the publication of the theses approved for the D.Sc. and D.Litt. Degrees should be a condition for the award of these degrees, and further that it is desirable to publish the theses for the Ph.D. Degree which have been accepted as fit for publication. The Annamalai, Bombay, Calcutta, Dacca and Patna Universities have generally accepted the resolution. The suggestion has not been approved by the Senate of the University of Benares. Replies of the Universities will be found in Appendix XXI.

23. To the Resolution XLIV regarding payment of travelling allowance to representatives elected to serve on

Government Bodies such as the Indian Medical Council, the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, has written to say that " whenever Universities are asked to elect representatives to such bodies as the Medical Council of India, and the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, the Universities concerned are not ordinarily required to pay travelling allowance to their representatives." (*Vide* Appendix XXII.)

24. The recommendations in parts 1, 2 and 3 of Resolution XLV regarding the inclusion of certain subjects in the competitive examinations conducted by the Public Service Commission are still engaging the attention of the Commission. A reply has, however, been received regarding part 4 of the Resolution regarding the inclusion of Psychology (Normal and Abnormal) and Ethics in the list of optional subjects for Indian Police Service Competitive Examination, from the Secretary of the Public Service Commission, informing the Board that the Commission regret they cannot recommend to the Government of India that the subjects suggested should be prescribed for the Indian Police Examination. The reason which has weighed with them is " the fact that the general standard prescribed for the examination is that of a pass in the B.A. of an Indian University, and it does not appear that Abnormal Psychology is a subject of study at this stage. The Commission are, moreover, reluctant to add to the number of subjects prescribed for the examination. (*Vide* Appendix XXIII.)

25. The necessary information as required by the Resolution XLVII regarding the co-education of boys and girls has been obtained from the various Universities and is to be found in Appendix XXIV.

26. The Board note with gratification that their recommendations for the Carnegie Research Grants have been approved by the Executive Council of the Universities Bureau of the British Empire. One of the grants was awarded to Prof. Satyendra Kumar Das, Professor of English, Rajendra College, Faridpur.

The Board has also been informed by the Secretary, Universities Bureau, that the Selection Committee of the Bureau were impressed by the economic importance of the researches of Prof. J. K. Choudhry, M.Sc., D.Phil. (Berlin), Reader, Analytical Chemistry, Dacca University, who was the second candidate recommended by the Board for the aforesaid grant, and that they considered that there was nothing in the

regulations which would preclude him from again making an application for a Grant. The Executive Council of the Bureau has also endorsed this suggestion. The Board has recently been in receipt of a communication from the Secretary of the Universities Bureau of the British Empire that " at the meeting of the Executive Council held on the 24th November, 1934, it was decided that the value of these grants should be increased to £ 400 (formerly it was £ 320 a year)."

27. Opinions of various Universities in India have been invited in connection with the important resolution passed last year: Resolution L, regarding co-operation among Universities to prevent the unnecessary waste that has been going on in the Indian Universities due to the fact that every University has been teaching almost the same subjects. A committee was appointed to go through the whole question and to make definite proposals in the light of the resolutions of the Board in this behalf. Their report is placed before the Board for consideration. (*Vide* Appendix XXV.)

28. In accordance with Resolution LII the Secretary of the Board consulted the Secretary, the National Union of Students of the Universities and University Colleges of England and Wales, in the matter of sending out a team of Indian students to England. The Secretary to the above association has replied to say that they would very much like to welcome a debating team of Indian students and in fact they had often discussed the matter, but the financial difficulties were obviously very great to overcome and hence they had already adopted the compromise suggested by the Board. In Michaelmas Term of 1932 they chose a team of Indian students from the Universities in England itself and arranged their debates at the different University centres and colleges. The team was received exactly in the same manner as a team from overseas and in fact, the great interest aroused by this debating tour was responsible for the visit of the British Debating Team which came to India last year and debated at the different University centres. (*Vide* Appendix XXVI.)

29. Replies to Resolution LIII regarding the free supply of University publications to the Imperial Library, Calcutta, will be found in Appendix XXVII. It is to be noted that a large majority of the Universities are already supplying their publications free of charge to the Imperial Library, Calcutta. The University of Allahabad has in this connection written to say that " if the University (of Allahabad) is supplied with

Government publications free of cost, as it used to be supplied previously, this University will be very glad to supply its own publications free of cost to the Imperial Library, Calcutta." The University of Benares has not accepted this resolution.

30. Resolution LIV regarding the inter-borrowing of books has also met with the general approval of Universities excepting the Universities of Bombay and Calcutta, as they doubt whether it is practicable. (*Vide* Appendix XXVIII.) The question of preparing a Union Catalogue of Journals and sets of Journals available in the different Universities is placed before the Board once again for further consideration.

31. As required by Resolution LV regarding the standardization of the teaching of Zoology in the various Universities, opinions of the different Universities based on the note of the Director, Zoological Survey of India, have been obtained and will be found in Appendix XXIX.

32. Resolution LVI regarding the co-ordination of Zoological Research carried out in Indian Universities was forwarded to the Secretary, Indian Science Congress and his reply is awaited.

33. A reply has now been received from the Public Service Commission to Resolution XXV (7) passed by the Board in the year 1932 *re* defining the scope of examinations in Psychology and Experimental Psychology for Indian Civil Service Examinations in India. (*Vide* Appendix XXX.) The Board note with satisfaction that the Public Service Commission have decided to make the following addition to the syllabus in Psychology :—

> "Questions on the history of the subject may be included."

The Commission has, however, not found it possible to make any change so far as Experimental Psychology is concerned.

III

THE THIRD CONFERENCE OF INDIAN UNIVERSITIES.

Since the publication of the last Report of the Board the most outstanding event has undoubtedly been the Third Quinquennial Conference of Indian Universities held at Delhi on 6th, 7th and 8th March, 1934. The Proceedings of the Conference were published, in April 1934. The Board takes this opportunity to state briefly what action was taken on the various resolutions of the Conference and what replies have

so far been received from the different Universities and Governments in India.

1. The Secretary of the Board communicated Resolutions II, III and IV to several Technological experts in India and requested them to suggest a definite scheme of basic technological training conducive to the advancement of technological education in India and also to furnish the approximate cost of the proposed scheme. Such schemes have so far been received only from Principal T. S. Wheeler, Dr. J. C. Ghosh and Sir C. V. Raman. They are being placed before the Board for consideration.

Opinions of the different Universities were also obtained with regard to the above-mentioned resolutions. Resolutions II, III, IV and V which are all in connection with Technological Education in India have met with the approval of the Aligarh, Andhra, Annamalai, Lucknow, the Panjab and Patna Universities. But as for V (iii) the Registrar of the University of Patna has written to say that this proposal cannot be given effect to by that University until the University has a staff of its own. Resolution II is being already acted upon by the University of the Panjab. With regard to resolution III it has written to say that "Students reading Technical Chemistry, and those reading for the degree of Bachelor of Commerce, already get such training in factories and banks, etc." The University has also decided to have some semi-large-scale plants in the post-graduate department of Technical Chemistry. The Academic Council of the University of Nagpur is agreeable to Resolution II and it has recommended to the Executive Council to approach the local Government for financial help when circumstances are found favourable. Resolution III is yet under the consideration of that University and *re* Resolutions IV and V the Registrar writes to say that "opportunities of the co-operation of this University with other Universities in providing technological training have been severely limited by the fact that under the terms of the Will of the late Rao Bahadur D. Laxminarayan, whose bequest alone has made the consideration of schemes of technological training possible at this University, the funds of the bequest can be used only for the teaching of Applied Science and Chemistry to the Hindu students domiciled for not less than six years in the Central Provinces and Berar. The bequest itself is a subject of litigation at present and this makes the schemes under consideration at this University of a very tentative character." The Council of the University

of Nagpur has also agreed that exchange of notes of progress and arranging of short time exchange of professors will prove helpful and will try, when practicable, to adopt these methods, after the establishment of the proposed Laxminarayan Technological Laboratory. (*Vide* Appendix XXXI.)

2. Resolution VI figures on the Agenda of the Board this year and if the Board approves of the suggestion of the Conference, a scheme of interchange of Professors will be prepared.

3. Resolution VII seeking closer co-operation between the Universities and Government Research Institutes was communicated to the various Universities and the Research Institutes concerned. The replies so far received from the Universities as well as research institutes are generally in favour of the resolution. (*Vide* Appendix XXXII.)

4. Universities in India were requested to give their opinion in connection with the recommendation of the Conference that the research work done at Pusa and Muktesar should be recognized as part of the work for the degree of Ph.D. or D.Sc. (*Vide* Resolution VIII of the Conference.) The Director of the Imperial Department of Agricultural Research in India, Pusa, and the Director of the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar, have written to say that they are in complete agreement with the recommendation of the Conference. Among the Universities in India whose replies have so far been received the Andhra, Calcutta, Dacca, Nagpur and Patna Universities are agreeable to the suggestion, but the Registrar of the University of Calcutta suggests that as a matter of procedure it will be desirable if the institutions concerned directly address the Universities on the subject, particularly intimating the conditions on which such recognition can be arranged for. The Ph.D. degree of the University of Madras is purely an Arts degree and the candidates working for the D.Sc. are not required to work in any Laboratory recognized by the University. Other Universities are yet considering the question. (*Vide* Appendix XXXIII.)

5. Resolution IX is a recommendation to the Government of India to establish a Central Institute of Research in Medicine and locating it at a University centre. The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, has written to say in this connection in his letter No. F. 101-9/34-E. dated the 30th November 1934, that "the project for the construction of a Central Medical Research Institute has been held in abeyance for the present on account of financial stringency." (*Vide* Appendix XXXIV.)

6. The Education Departments of the various Provincial Governments and those of the several States in India were addressed in connection with the necessity of encouraging research in tropical medicine and hygiene by instituting Studentships, Fellowships and Grants-in-Aid in Medicine for the purpose of carrying on research at the University centres and in close co-operation with the staff of Medical Colleges. (Resolution X.) The various replies received in this connection will be found in Appendix XXXV.

7. Resolution XI *re* securing uniformity in the standards of pre-medical studies for the medical degrees of different Indian Universities is a subject to be considered by the Inter-University Board and has therefore been put down on Agenda.

8. The desirability of making better provision for the study of French and German for Honours and Post-Graduate students was the subject-matter of Resolution XII. The Andhra, Dacca, Madras, Mysore, Nagpur, Panjab and Patna Universities are in concurrence with the resolution of the Conference. The Universities of Aligarh and Lucknow have already provided for it. Other details regarding the question will be found in Appendix XXXVI.

9. The very important Resolution XIII aims at reorganizing the educational system by bringing about an improvement in Secondary Education and extension of the course of study for the degree examination over three academic years instead of two as at present. All the Universities in India and the Directors of Public Instruction as well as the various States were addressed in the matter. It is particularly gratifying to note that in response to the Resolution the Government of India have issued an important letter inviting the opinions of the Provincial Governments. Replies so far received will be found in Appendix XXXVII.

10. Resolution XIV is concerned with the crying need of the day, *viz.*, reduction of the volume of unemployment among educated Indians. It was suggested by the Conference that a practical solution of the problem of Unemployment can only be found in a radical readjustment of the present system of education in schools in such a way that a large number of pupils shall be diverted at the completion of their secondary education either to professions or to separate vocational institutions. The Conference was of opinion that this would incidentally enable the various Universities to improve their standards of admission also. Not much could be done in the direction of removing or reducing Unemployment among educated Indians

without the active co-operation of the Government. It was therefore felt that the Government should be requested to establish or help in the establishment of institutions for imparting vocational training, such institutions being based on a carefully planned economic survey of the country. All the Governments in the several Provinces and States of India as well as all the Universities in India were addressed in this connection and their replies will be found in Appendix XXXVIII.

11. Resolution XV recommends to the Universities in India to institute or recognize by grant of diploma or certificate technological courses of a predominantly practical character over and above the technological courses for degree and post-graduate studies. The Universities of Aligarh, Andhra, Annamalai and Mysore have written to say that they are in agreement with the terms of the resolution. The University of Agra is precluded from imparting any instruction of a pre-University stage of the type suggested in the resolution and the University of Madras has not thought it necessary to take any action in the matter. The University of Patna has definitely refused to accept the resolution as it is of opinion that the grant of such certificates or diplomas is not a matter for a University to undertake. (*Vide* Appendix XXXIX.)

12. Action on Resolution XVI of the Conference was taken in conjunction with the second part of Resolution VI of the Inter-University Board passed at its Ninth Annual Meeting. The reply of the Government of India in connection with the passing of legislation so as to prevent diplomas and degrees being awarded by institutions, which have no properly recognized course of study and adequate system of teaching or examination will be found in Appendix II.

13. Agra, Aligarh, Andhra, Annamalai, Dacca, Lucknow and Patna Universities have so far accepted the Resolution XVII of the Conference *re* encouragement of conducted tours of students. The Universities of Mysore and Nagpur find it impracticable to take action in the matter under present financial conditions and Mysore also wants a definite scheme to be suggested in this connection. (*Vide* Appendix XL.)

14. Moving with the spirit of the times the Third Conference of the Universities in India expressed in its Resolution XVIII the necessity of the development of cosmopolitan hostels open to all students. It is very encouraging that the proposal of the Conference has met with the approval of most of the Universities from whom the Board has so far heard in this connection. (*Vide* Appendix XLI.)

15. Feeling the necessity and urgency of the wide extension of adult education in India the Conference of Indian Universities recommended that lectures of an extra-mural character should be organized by Indian Universities. Almost all the Universities in India have accepted this resolution of the Conference wholeheartedly and most of them are already doing their best in this direction. (*Vide* Appendix XLII.)

16. Resolution XX is a recommendation to the Government of India for taking the necessary steps to obtain a free supply of all Foreign Government publications by mutual reciprocal arrangements with those Governments so that they may be available for reference at some central place in India. The Government have replied to say that "Publications of some of the foreign countries, *e.g.*, the United States of America, are received in the Imperial Library, Calcutta, on an exchange basis, and are available to the public for reference purposes. Such publications are also received in the Imperial Secretariat Library, Simla/New Delhi." In the circumstances the Government of India do not think that any further action is necessary. (*Vide* Appendix XXXIV.)

17. In accordance with the Resolution XXI the desirability of inviting University teachers of one University to another for delivering special short courses of lectures was communicated to the different Universities in India. The Agra, Andhra, Annamalai, Dacca, Lucknow, Nagpur and Patna Universities have accepted the principle enunciated in this resolution. The University of Mysore has noted it for such action as may be possible when financial conditions become more favourable. The Nagpur University doubts the practicability of the resolution with regard to itself as most of the teachers are Government servants. (*Vide* Appendix XLIII.)

18. Resolution XXII recommended to the Government of India the formation of, or making additional provision for, University Training Corps in Indian Universities. They have forwarded a copy of the resolution to the Army Department for information, but they do not think any action need be taken thereon until definite proposals have been put forward in accordance with the Indian Territorial Force Regulations. Opinions of the Universities in this connection will be found in Appendix XLIV.

The chief interest of the Conference centred round the two problems of Technological Education and the Reorganization of all the grades of education. Both of them demand a close scrutiny and cultivation of public opinion. All this

will necessarily take time, but the Conference may well claim to have given a definite lead to the country and its real importance will only be fully appreciated in course of time. The appendices may well claim to be a regular store-house of information and varied opinions on all the important questions discussed by the Universities Conference.

IV

CORRESPONDENCE ON IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

At the instance of Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan, the Principal Secretary to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations, Geneva, has requested the Inter-University Board to serve as the National Centre of Educational Information for India. According to the suggestions of the experts consulted by the League, each National Centre is expected to collect documentary material concerning its own country, in accordance with the methods which it deems most appropriate. "This documentation," says the Principal Secretary in his letter. "would refer, more particularly, to the bibliography of works and review articles of special interest. It would also be extended to include catalogues of aids to study, films, lantern slides, gramophone records, practical experiments and educational measures initiated in the country. The National Centre would also furnish general information with a view to facilitating collective or individual study visits to the country." The Secretary further goes on to say that "thus, under the auspices of the International Committee of Intellectual Co-operation, each National Centre would be in a position to supply the other National Centres and intellectual workers in every country with information offering every guarantee as regards authenticity and accuracy" and that these relations would in no way affect the absolute independence of the National Centres or interfere with the special relations already established between them.

With the help of the various National Centres of Educational Information, the International Committee of Intellectual Co-operation is now preparing an *international educational bibliography* for the guidance of educators. "The proposed international bibliography of specially selected works," says Mr. H. Bonnet, Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, is to be "*confined to notable books and important review articles* dealing with educational questions

properly so called and appearing in the different countries." The Board is now collecting the necessary information to be incorporated in the international educational bibliography *re* educational systems in India.

2. A very interesting questionnaire has been sent to the Secretary of the Board by Prof. D. D. Kanga, M.A., A.I.C., A.I.I.Sc., I.E.S., Professor of Chemistry, Gujrat College, Ahmedabad, who has made a special study of Dietetics. The questionnaire seeks to find out the quantities of various food materials used by individual inmates of hostels in India and on the basis of this information Dr. Kanga is prepared to examine the dietary and also to inform the authorities of the various hostels in India if their dietary is defective and if so, how the defects can be rectified. The questionnaire has been sent round to several hostels in India, and it is hoped that this will lead to tangible results especially in view of the extreme importance the subject of dietetics has been gaining day by day.

3. Among the important communications received from the Government of India mention may be made of the following :-

(*a*) The Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department, has forwarded to the office of the Board extracts from the reports of the Interview and Record Board of the competitive examinations for admission to the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, held in October, 1933 and March-April, 1934. The Under-Secretary in his letter No. 36362/3-(G.S.-M.T. 3), dated the 27th October, 1934, says that "The Interview and Record Test is designed to test by oral examination a candidate's suitability for employment as a commissioned officer. It will be observed that many candidates present themselves for the examination in ignorance of the necessary standard, a failing which, it is considered, is in no small measure due to ignorance on the part of the head of the institution concerned who is required to report on the candidate's capabilities and suitability. It is with the intention of bringing (the most noticeable) failings to the notice of the heads of institutions and of prospective candidates, who are studying at those institutions for the Indian Military Academy, that the Government of India have decided to circulate the accompanying extracts, in the hope that they will tend to impress upon those who do not come up to the required standard, the futility and needless expense of presenting themselves for examination." (The extracts in question will be found in Appendix XLV.)

(*b*) As in previous years the offer of a scholarship to an Indian student by the Colorado School of Mines was received through the Department of Industries and Labour of the Government of India and was given due publicity in all the Universities of India and Burma. Unfortunately no applications were received this year. One of the causes of the failure of Indian students to make use of this offer appears to be that the notice for the same was received towards the middle of May, 1934 and the last date for transmitting applications to the Department of Industries and Labour was given as the 20th June, 1934, hardly allowing a month which is very insufficient for the purpose, specially during Summer months when most of the Universities have their long vacations.

(*c*) Due publicity was given among the Universities in India to other communications received through the Government of India from time to time, for example, information regarding Roumanian students seeking admission into foreign Universities, Third International Congress of History of Sciences (held at Oporto, Coimbra and Lisbon, from the 30th September to the 6th October, 1934), First International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences (held at London from the 30th July to 4th August, 1934), and such useful publications as Dr. Wust's *Comparative and Etymological Dictionary of the Old Indo-Aryan Languages*, Sir Amherst Selby Bigge's *The Board of Education*, etc.

(*d*) The Educational Commissioner with the Government of India has communicated to the Board a copy of Memorandum No. 478–T, dated the 4th December, 1934, from the Railway Department (Railway Board), which says that the Indian Railway Conference Association have recommended to Railways that the concession for school parties of not less than 15 travelling on historical and geographical excursions may be extended to include two professors or teachers and one servant for every 15 students in the party and that this arrangement should be given effect to from 1st January, 1935. (*Vide* Appendix IX.)

4. The Board continued to function as Employment Bureau. Information of various vacancies in the different Universities was given to the candidates whose names had been registered in the office of the Board and it also recommended names of suitable candidates to the appointing Universities. Universities have been specially requested to keep the office of the Board always informed of vacancies.

5. The Board has also been as usual replying to numerous enquiries from students and general public.

6. The Board continued to be in receipt of various communications from the Universities Bureau of the British Empire and it has been again requested by the Bureau to recommend two candidates from among the members on the staffs of Indian Universities for the award of a Carnegie Research Grant for work in Great Britain during the year 1935-36.

7. Through Mrs. Rena Datta and Mr. P. D. Runganadhan the Board continued to be in touch with the International Students Service, Geneva, and through the High Commissioner for India in England it received various communications from the International Bureau of Education, Geneva.

V

PUBLICATIONS.

During the year under report the two issues of the *Bulletin of the Inter-University Board* were published in August, 1934 and January, 1935.

The *Annual Report of the Board* for the year 1933-34 and the *Proceedings of the Conference of Indian Universities* were also brought out during the year.

VI

ELECTIONS.

1. The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research requested the Board to elect a representative of the Universities in India *vice* Dr. J. C. Ghosh, D.Sc., Head of the Department of Chemistry, Dacca University, whose membership of the Council expired on the 15th November, 1934, in accordance with Rule 5 (3) of the Rules and Regulations of the Council. The election was duly conducted by the Board and Prof. C. N. Vakil, M.A., M.Sc. (Econ.) (Lond.), F.S.S., University Professor of Economics, Bombay University, Bombay, obtained the highest number of votes and was declared elected. Under Rule 43 (28) of the Council, Prof. Vakil automatically becomes a member of the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. According to the Government of India, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research Department Notification No. F. 18 (3)/34/G., Prof. C. N. Vakil's membership came into force with effect from 16th November, 1934.

2. The Board was also granted the privilege of electing five representatives on the Crops and Soils Wing of the Board of Agriculture. The five gentlemen getting the highest number of votes, who have been declared duly elected, are as follows :—

1. M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur M. R. Ramaswami Sivan Avl., B.A., Dip. (Ag.), Retired Principal, Government Agricultural College, Coimbatore.
2. Prof. J. H. Mitter, M.A., PH.D., Dean of the Faculty of Science and Professor of Botany, Allahabad University, Allahabad.
3. Dr. Ludwig Wolf, Dr. (Ing.), Dr. Phil., Professor of Chemistry and Technology, Jeypore Vikramadeo College of Science and Technology, Waltair.
4. Prof. J. C. Ghosh, D Sc., Head of the Department of Chemistry, University of Dacca, Ramna, Dacca.
5. Prof. J. N. Mukherjee, D.Sc. (Lond.), Khaira Professor of Chemistry, Calcutta University, Calcutta.

VII

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Messrs. Fraser & Ross, Chartered Accountants, Madras, have duly audited the accounts of the Board for the year 1934 and certified them as correct. The audited Statement of Receipts and Payments for the year ended on 31st December, 1934, will be found in Appendix XLVI.

The estimated receipts under "Contributions from Universities" increased by Rs. 750 due to the Agra University re-joining the Board during the year. Total receipts during the year together with the balance at the end of the last financial year amounted to Rs. 29,424-9-5. The Board had sanctioned expenditure upto Rs. 27,074, but the actual expenditure incurred during the year 1934 was Rs. 21,105-2-2 only. Through rigid economy savings under almost all the heads of expenditure were effected amounting to Rs. 5,968-13-10 in all.

VIII

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

The popularity of the Board has very much increased in recent years as evidenced by the yearly growing mass of correspondence. The Board takes this opportunity to thank

the Registrars of the Universities, and various Government Departments for the willing co-operation which has been forthcoming from them and without which the work of the Board could not have proceeded efficiently.

The Board places on record its great appreciation of the work of the Secretary and his staff especially during the year 1934, when they had to bear the brunt of heavy work entailed by the holding of the Third Quinquennial Conference at Delhi.

A. R. WADIA,
Secretary.

P. A. WADIA,
Chairman.

APPENDIX I.

Grant of such concessions to the Andhra, Annamalai, Mysore and Osmania Universities as are given to other Universities by the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors, London.

Copy of letter No. 197, *dated the 5th May,* 1934, *from the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, to the Secretary, The Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors, Incorporated Accountants' Hall, Victoria Embankment, London, W. C.* 2.

"I have the honour to communicate to you the following resolution passed at the last meeting of the Inter-University Board, India :—

> '**Resolved** that the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors, London, be requested to grant the same concessions to the Intermediates and Graduates of the Andhra, Annamalai Mysore and Osmania Universities as have been granted to the Intermediates and Graduates of the other Universities in India.' (Resolution No. V.)

On the request of the University of Mysore the general question of the recognition of the Intermediates and Graduates of Indian Universities by your Society was taken up for consideration by the Inter-University Board, India. For your information I may add that the Inter-University Board was brought into existence in 1925 and has all the Universities in India as its members. The Board consists of a representative of each University in India as well as a representative of the Government of India and a representative of the Public Service Commission. You will thus see that the Inter-University Board is a representative body and is concerned with the general question of the recognition of degrees and diplomas of an Indian University by other Universities in India as well as by the Universities and other bodies abroad. It was brought to the notice of the Board by the University of Mysore that the Mysore University had applied to you for recognition and that in your letter, dated the 24th April, 1933, to the Registrar, University of Mysore, you stated that your Examination Committee were 'unable to consider amendments to the list and Memorandum as now approved' and regretted that it was not possible to accede to the request of the Mysore University.

For your information I may state that the Mysore University was the first University to be founded in an Indian State and that it has been in existence since 1916 and its degrees and diplomas have been accepted not merely by all the Universities in India but also by several Universities in England. In view of this the Inter-University Board felt that the examinations and degrees of the Mysore University as well as those of the Andhra, Annamalai and Osmania Universities are as good as the examinations and degrees of any other Indian Universities and therefore your Society should be requested to reconsider its decision and secure for these Universities the same recognition at your hands

that you have already extended to the Universities of Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Benares, Bombay, Calcutta, Dacca, Lucknow, Madras, Nagpur, Panjab, Patna and Rangoon, as stated under sections 2 and 3 of your *Memorandum for Information of Indian Students* (second edition) dated the 18th December, 1931.

I trust that your Society will be pleased to give a sympathetic consideration to this resolution."

Copy of reply dated the 26th June, 1934, from the Secretary of the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors, London.

"I have to refer to your communication of the 5th May, which has been submitted to the Examination and Membership Committee of my Council.

The Committee desire me to say that the most careful consideration was given to the preparation of the *Memorandum for Indian Students* to which your letter refers, and the Committee regret they cannot recommend that any change be made therein, particularly as the Committee feel they should have further experience of the working of the regulations, which have only been in operation for a comparatively short time."

Extract from letter No. 874 dated the 17th July, 1934, from the Secretary of the Board to the Secretary of the Society.

"I greatly regret to read that your Committee do not find it possible to reconsider their decision. I had hoped that in view of the explanation furnished to you, your Committee would accede to the request as embodied in the resolution of the Inter-University Board. I beg to repeat that there is no substantial difference between the degrees of the different Indian Universities and therefore the discrimination effected by your Committee causes needless hardship to graduates of Universities like that of Mysore. I trust your Committee will be pleased to give its most sympathetic consideration to the resolution of the Board at as early a date as possible."

Copy of letter dated the 9th August, 1934, received from the Secretary of the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors, London.

"I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th July.

I am asked to advise you that the Examination and Membership Committee have given full consideration to the questions raised in your previous communication, and the Committee have come to the definite conclusion that they cannot consider any changes at the present time, as the Committee must have further experience of the working of the present regulations, which have only been in operation for a comparatively short time."

APPENDIX II.

Sale of Bogus Degrees.

Resolution No. VI of the Board:

Resolved that the Government of India be requested to pass legislation so as to prevent diplomas and degrees being awarded by institutions, which have no properly recognized courses of study and adequate system of teaching and examination.

And

Resolution XVI passed at the Third Conference of Indian Universities.

Resolved that the Government of India be requested to pass legislation so as to prevent diplomas and degrees being awarded by institutions, which have no properly recognized courses of study and adequate system of teaching or examination.

Copy of letter No. F. 54-8/34-E., dated the 11th August, 1934, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India.

"I am directed to refer to your letter No. 531, dated the 8th June, 1934, regarding the resolutions passed at the meetings of the Inter-University Board, India, and the Third Conference of Indian Universities recently held at Delhi, recommending that legislation be passed so as to prevent diplomas and degrees being awarded by institutions which have no properly recognized courses of study and adequate system of teaching and examination. The Government of India fully appreciate the reasons which led your Board and the Universities Conference to make this recommendation. They also realize that the Board has done a good service by publishing and circulating an authoritative list of Indian Universities established by Charter or by an Act of Legislation, together with information relating to the examinations conducted and degrees awarded by them. They consider that this action will probably be sufficient in checking the activities of institutions such as the Western University. They have accordingly decided to defer consideration of the Board's proposal for legislation until such time as the effect of the measures already taken by the Board is fully known."

APPENDIX III.

Provision for English Honours Teaching and Examination in Indian Universities.

Resolution No. X of the Board:

Resolved that whenever funds permit English Honours Teaching and Examination should be provided in Indian Universities.

Summary of Replies Received :

Allahabad.—The University has already instituted B.A. Honours courses in English.

Andhra.—Recorded.

Annamalai.—The University approves of the resolution.

Benares.—Accepted.

Dacca.—There is provision for English Honours Teaching and Examination in this University.

Lucknow.—Already provided for in this University.

Nagpur.—Recorded.

Osmania.—Agreed. The University is proposing to add a professor to the Staff of the English Department with a view to providing for M.A. classes in English.

Panjab.—Recorded.

Patna.—The University may agree.

APPENDIX IV.

Institution of Diplomas and Degrees in Music after the Intermediate Course.

Resolution No. XI :

Resolved that in the opinion of the Board it is desirable for Universities in India to institute diplomas and degrees in Music after the Intermediate course, but that Music or Fine Arts should not form part of the ordinary B.A. degree course.

Summary of Replies Received :

Allahabad.—The question of the introduction of the study of Music and the grant of certificates to successful candidates after two years' study is under the consideration of the University authorities.

Andhra.—Recorded.

Annamalai.—The University has instituted a Diploma course in Indian Music. The question of including Music as one of the optionals of the B.A. degree is under consideration.

Benares.—Music is so far an optional subject for girls at the Admission, Intermediate and B.A. examinations. Steps are being taken to further encourage the study and practice of this subject on proper lines.

Dacca.—The Inter-University Board be informed that it is not possible for this University to take any action in the matter.

Lucknow.—Noted.

Nagpur.—Recorded.

Osmania.—Not possible at present.

Panjab.—Recorded.

Patna.—The University may agree.

APPENDIX V.

Encouragement of Inter-University Contests in Sports and Debates.

Resolution No. XIV of the Board :

Resolved that while being conscious of the difficulties in organizing tournaments and debates on an All-India basis, the Board is strongly of opinion that Inter-University contests in sports and debates be encouraged as far as possible.

Summary of Replies Received :

Allahabad.—This University holds Inter-University debates and is also having Inter-University sports with Lucknow, Calcutta and the Panjab University teams.

Andhra.—Recorded.

Annamalai.—The University approves of the resolution.

Benares.—The University is of opinion that Inter-University contests in sports and debates should be encouraged.

Dacca.—The Inter-University Board be informed that this is done in this University as far as possible.

Lucknow.—The Executive Council agrees generally.

Mysore.—This University is in agreement with the principle of the proposition but feels that the difficulty in carrying it out satisfactorily is chiefly one of finance under present conditions.

Nagpur.—Recorded.

Osmania.—Agreed.

Panjab.—Noted.

Patna.—The University may agree.

APPENDIX VI.

Encouragement of Vernacular Publications of University Standard.

Resolution No. XVI of the Board :

Resolved that in the opinion of the Board publications—specially in vernaculars—of a University standard on modern subjects should be encouraged.

Summary of Replies Received :

Allahabad.—The vernacular publications are being encouraged but the University has no press of its own.

The Hindustani Academy which is a separate registered body and receives grant from the U.P. Government also undertakes such works.

Andhra.—Recorded.

Annamalai.—The University, while approving the resolution, has already taken suitable action on the lines indicated by offering Prizes to authors of the best manuscripts in Tamil on subjects like Logic, Chemistry, Indian Music, etc.

Benares.—The University has already instituted a Board for publishing books of college standard in Hindi and about a dozen books have been published.

Dacca.—The Inter-University Board be informed that this is done in this University as far as possible.

Lucknow.—The Executive Council agrees generally.

Nagpur.—Recorded.

Osmania.—Agreed. The Osmania University is doing considerable amount of work in this direction at present.

Panjab.—Recorded.

Patna.—The University may agree.

APPENDIX VII.

Interchange of University Publications.

Resolution No. XXII of the Board :

Resolved that the Board approves of an interchange of University publications among the Universities in India and recommends that University authorities take the necessary steps to effect such interchange.

Summary of Replies Received :

Agra.—The Executive Council approves of the suggestion about interchange of University publications among the Universities.

Allahabad.—The University already sends its Calendar and Minutes to such Universities as supply their publications to it.

Andhra.—All the Universities in India are on the free distribution list of this University.

Annamalai.—The University accepts the resolution.

Benares.—The resolution has been accepted and steps have been taken to supply copies of publications to other Universities.

Calcutta.—This University is generally agreed to the proposal contained in Resolution No. XXII, but before finally deciding the matter, the University would like to have lists of publications of other Universities.

Dacca.—University publications are supplied to all other Universities free of cost.

Lucknow.—This University publishes Prospectus, Calendar, Annual Report and Quinquennial Report of Research Work and all these publications are circulated among the Indian Universities. The publications of original works by members of the staff are not financed by the University and therefore cannot form part of the exchange proposed.

Mysore.—The principle of such interchange has been accepted and given effect to by this University in regard to its publications.

Nagpur.—Recorded by the Executive Council.

Osmania.—The University sends complimentary copies of its publications, which are very large in number, to all the Universities.

Panjab.—The resolution has been accepted.

Patna.—The publications of this University are sent to other Universities.

APPENDIX VIII.

Mutual Recognition of Examinations which represent a completed stage of Education.

Resolution No. XXV of the Inter-University Board :

Resolved that it be a recommendation to the Universities in India that each examination, which represents a completed stage of education, *e.g.*, the Matriculation or its equivalent, the Intermediate and the degree examinations—be recognized by all the Universities subject to the proviso recommended by the Board in 1933.

Diwan Bahadur Sir K. Ramunni Menon accepted this resolution subject to the proviso that the Intermediate examination should be recognized only in cases where it is the minimum qualification for admission to professional courses or for admission to a University Degree course.

Summary of Replies Received:

Agra.—Under the present Legislation, the University recognizes the Degrees of other Universities as equivalent to its own corresponding degrees. It also recognizes the Intermediate examination conducted by other Universities as equivalent to the Intermediate examination conducted by the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, U.P.

Allahabad.—This University recognizes all the examinations of all the other Universities in British territory recognized by the Law of the place in which it is situated.

Andhra.—Under the Regulations of the University, all the examinations of Statutory Indian Universities and the Mysore University are recognized as equivalent to its corresponding examinations. The Syndicate hopes that the Madras University will accept the recommendation of the Inter-University Board without reservation.

Annamalai.—The University accepts the resolution.

Benares.—Under the Regulations of the University, the Matriculation Examination of any other University or Board is, on the advice of the Syndicate, recognized by the Government of India as equivalent to the Admission Examination of the Benares Hindu University. Therefore this part of the Resolution is not acceptable to the University. The other examinations held by Universities established by an Act of Legislature have been duly recognized by the Syndicate. The Syndicate, however, judges each case for recognition on its merits.

Calcutta.—The matter was considered by a Committee appointed for the purpose and the resolution has been accepted.

Dacca.—The Academic Council generally approves of the principle embodied in this resolution.

Lucknow.—Recorded.

Mysore.—While this University is willing to recognize the examinations of other Universities subject to the proviso recommended by the Mutual Recognition Committee, it reserves the right to apply its own rules of eligibility before conferring corresponding privileges.

Nagpur.—Recorded by the Executive Council.

Osmania.—The University has accepted the resolution passed by the Board in 1933.

Panjab.—Noted.

Patna.—The University may agree with the principle laid down. The Syndicate of the Patna University, however, does not wish to divest itself of the power to consider individual cases.

APPENDIX IX.

Concessions to Sports Teams Organized by Incorporated Universities in India.

Copy of letter No. 229 dated the 7th May, 1934, from the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Railway Department (Railway Board), New Delhi.

"I have the honour to communicate to you the following resolution passed at the last meeting of the Inter-University Board :—

Resolution No. XXVI :

Resolved that the Railway Board be approached with the request that concessions be granted to all college teams travelling to take part in any events comprising Sports Tournaments organized by an incorporated University in India."

It was on the initiative of the University of the Panjab that the Inter-University Board considered the question of railway concessions for sports teams. In this connection the correspondence between the Secretary, the Panjab University Sports Tournament Committee, Lahore, and the Agent, North-Western Railway, Lahore, was also considered. It appears from this correspondence that railway concessions are allowed only for Hockey, Football and Cricket teams travelling to play in recognized tournaments. While greatly appreciating these concessions the Board feels that the concessions should be logically available for other teams taking part in other sports items. In this connection it has been particularly pointed out by the Secretary to the Panjab University Sports Tournament Committee that "the Panjab University Sports Tournament is easily the largest thing of its kind in India, and one of the largest in the world, embracing, as it does, 52 colleges scattered all over the Province and beyond (from Delhi to Peshawar, and from Srinagar to Quetta), comprising seventeen different events for competition [Hockey, Football, Cricket, Athletics, Tennis, Cross Country Racing, Relay Races, Gymnastics, First Aid, Basketball, Boxing, Wrestling, Bumping Boat Races, Kabaddi, Gatka (Fencing), Swimming and Volley-ball], and lasting over a period of nine months each year. Of the 52 colleges affiliated to the Panjab University, only 12 are in Lahore, and 40 in various mofussil towns. The Tournament itself entails a great deal of travelling by mofussil teams, but owing to this heavy expense of travelling to play one another in group matches, then group semi-final and final matches in each event at Lahore, many moffussil colleges are obliged to keep out of the Tournaments entirely."

The Inter-University Board is very anxious to develop inter-University contests particularly in the form of sports and it feels that if these inter-University contests are hindered by the cost of travelling, this object could not be realized. It would therefore be a great help to the development of sports in India, if substantial reductions are offered to teams taking part in recognized tournaments.

Extract from Memorandum No. 4996-T, dated 20th December, 1934, from the Deputy Director, Railway Board, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Mysore.

"The undersigned is directed to inform the Department of Education, Health and Lands that the Indian Railway Conference Association have decided that the concession which is at present admissible to members of Cricket, Football and Hockey teams may be extended to other sports teams and competitors attending recognized athletic meetings, subject to the following conditions :—

(i) That the members travel in parties of not less than ten (maximum not limited).

(ii) That the concession is admissible on production of a certificate signed by the Secretary of the Athletic Meeting or Tournament.

2. The concession is being notified to have effect from 1st January, 1935."

Copy of Memorandum No. 478-T, dated the 4th December, 1934, from the Railway Department (Railway Board).

CONCESSION TO STUDENTS AND PROFESSORS WHEN TRAVELLING ON HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL EXCURSIONS.

With reference to the Education, Health and Lands Department Memorandum No. F. 73-15/34-E, dated the 6th March, 1934, the undersigned is directed to state that the Indian Railway Conference Association have recommended to Railways that the concession for school parties of not less than 15 may be extended to include two professors or teachers and one servant for every 15 students in the party, and that this arrangement should be given effect to from 1st January, 1935.

2. It is further added that ordinarily the recommendations of the Indian Railway Conference Association in these matters are accepted by Railways, and it is suggested that the President, Panjab Geographical Association, might be advised to communicate direct with the Railways over which it is proposed to arrange excursions.

APPENDIX X.

Inclusion of a specialized course in Education as one of the subjects for the ordinary degrees in Arts or Science.

Resolution No. XXVII of the Board :

Resolved that the Board does not approve of the inclusion of a specialized course in Education as one of the subjects for the ordinary degrees in Arts or Science.

Summary of Replies Received :

Allahabad.—There is no specialized course in Education prescribed as a subject of study for the degrees in Arts and Science.

Andhra.—Recorded.

Annamalai.—The University accepts the resolution.

Dacca.—This University concurs in the resolution of the Inter-University Board.

Nagpur.—Recorded.

Panjab.—Noted.

Patna.—The Committee does not recommend the acceptance of this resolution. Education is a subject for the I.A. examination of the Patna University and the University need not commit itself to the resolution without further consideration.

APPENDIX XI.

Free Supply of Government Publications to Universities within their jurisdiction and at a reduced price to other Universities in India.

Resolution No. XXVIII :

Resolved that the Government of India be requested to supply free or at a very nominal price its publications of economic or political or archæological interest, including, of course, the Proceedings of the Indian Legislature, to all the Universities in India, for the purpose of promoting research therein.

Extracts from Replies Received :

Letter No. 34 5347, *dated the 6th July,* 1934, *from the Director-General of Archæology in India to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India.*

"With reference to Department of Education, Health and Lands endorsement No. F. 54-2/34-E. dated the 29th June, 1934, enclosing a copy of the correspondence with you on the above subject, I am directed to state that copies of all the archæological publications are supplied to all the Indian Universities."

D.O. No. E. 54-2/34 *E, dated the 29th June,* 1934, *from the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India.*

"The free supply of Government publications is now left entirely to the discretion of the Departments concerned, subject to their financial allotment. Copies of your letter have therefore been forwarded to all Departments of the Government of India and to the Heads of offices subordinate to this Department for consideration.....

As regards the supply at concessional rates, *i.e.*, at ordinary published rates, less 25 per cent discount, the Department of Education, Health and Lands is now authorized to arrange for such supply provided that the publications asked for are specified and applications for them are submitted through the local Governments to that Department. In the case of such applications as are recommended by local Governments, every effort will be made to comply with the request."

D.O. No. F, 54 2/34-*E. dated the 2nd August,* 1934, *from the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Mysore.*

"In continuation of my demi-official letter No. F. 54 2/34-E, dated the 29th June, 1934, regarding Resolution No. XXVIII of the Inter-University Board, I am to state that the authority exercised by the Education, Health and Lands Department regarding the supply of Government of India publications to Universities at concessional rates,

i.e., at ordinary published price, less 25 per cent discount, is not applicable to the Proceedings of the Legislature (Debates of the Legislative Assembly and Council of State). As these proceedings are already sold below the cost of their production, it is not possible to supply them either free of cost or at concessional rates."

D.O. No. F. 54-2, 34-E, dated the 20th October, 1934, from the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Mysore.

"In continuation of my demi-official letter No. F. 54-2, 34-E, dated the 2nd August, 1934, regarding Resolution No. XXVIII of the Inter-University Board for the free supply or at a very nominal price of certain publications of the Government of India to the Universities in India, I write to inform you that the Government of India in the Finance Department have issued instructions to the Manager of Publications, Delhi, to supply free of cost the Budget volumes of the Central Government for 1935-36 and the future issues thereof to all Universities in India."

APPENDIX XII.

Free Supply of Government Publications to Universities within their jurisdiction and at a reduced price to other Universities in India.

Resolution No. XXIX :

Resolved that the Provincial Governments in India and the Durbars of Hyderabad and Mysore be requested to supply their publications of economic or political or archæological interest, (*a*) free to the Universities within their jurisdiction, and (*b*) at a reduced price to other Universities in India.

Summary of Replies Received :

Government of Assam.—Government regret that they cannot supply publications except at the listed prices.

Government of Bengal.—The Government of Bengal are pleased to accept the proposal of the Board for the free supply of their publications in question to the two Universities in Bengal on their applying for the same. They will also be prepared to consider applications from other Universities in India for the supply of such publications at a reduced price, *viz.*, at ordinary published rates less 25 per cent discount (*plus* cost of packing, freight or postage).

Government of Bihar & Orissa.—The Government are prepared to supply any of the following publications—1. Report on Public Instruction. 2. Co-operative Societies Report. 3. Report on Agriculture. 4. Veterinary Report. 5. Report on the Industries Department. 6. Report on the Patna Museum. 7. Public Health Report. 8. Bihar and Orissa in..... No other publications of economic or political interest are available for distribution.

Government of Central Provinces.—This Government accepts the resolution so far as it relates to the free supply of publications of the kinds mentioned in the resolution to the Nagpur University. Government regrets, however, that it cannot reduce the prices of its publications for other Universities.

Government of the United Provinces.—A copy of the General Administration Report of this Government is supplied free of cost to each of the Allahabad, Lucknow, Benares and Aligarh Universities and one to Agra College.

The cost of the publication is so small that there appears to be no ground for reducing it further in the case of Universities outside this province.

Government of Mysore.—The Government approve of the proposal of the University to supply Archæological Publications at three-fourths of the published price to such of the Universities as are not on the free list of the Archæological Department.

The Government have also permitted the Registrar of the Mysore University to supply to other Universities, free of cost, Government publications of political interest.

APPENDIX XIII.

Remission of Customs and Excise Duties on Absolute Alcohol and Rectified Spirits required for the use of Educational and Research Institutions.

Copy of letter No. 193, *dated the 4th May,* 1934. *from the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, New Delhi.*

"I have the honour to communicate to you the following resolution passed at the last meeting of the Inter-University Board :

> '**Resolved** that the Government of India be requested to permit the importation of absolute alcohol and to supply rectified spirit for the use of all Educational and Research Institutions under such conditions and control as may be necessary, at cost price and free of duty.' (Resolution No. XXXIII, page 67 of the *Annual Report of the Board for* 1933-34.)

There is a very strong feeling in the scientific departments of the Universities in India that the supply of alcohol and rectified spirit on the terms mentioned in the resolution above will be a great help in the development of research. In view of the fact that scientific research at present plays a very important part in the economic development of every country, the Board is strongly of opinion that scientific research should receive as much consideration and encouragement at the hands of the Government of India as possible. The loss of income under this head to the Government of India will be more than counterbalanced by the impetus given to scientific research. I have the honour to request that the Government of India will be pleased to accept this resolution of the Board."

Copy of letter No. F. 54-4/34-*E, dated the 20th October,* 1934, *from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, Simla, to the Secretary, the Inter-University Board, India.*

Subject.—Remission of customs and excise duties on absolute alcohol and rectified spirits required for the use of educational and research institutions.

"I am directed to refer to your letter No. 193, dated the 4th May 1934, forwarding a copy of Resolution No. XXXIII, passed at the last meeting of the Inter-University Board, on the subject noted above, and to say that the Government of India, after considering the matter very carefully, regret that they are unable to exempt from customs duty any articles imported by educational and research institutions beyond those mentioned in this Department letter No. F. 54-10/33-E, dated the 12th June 1933. (This letter is published in the *Annual Report of the Inter-University Board for the year* 1933-34 on page 35.) As regards the remission of the excise duty on the spirits and alcohol produced locally in India, I am to say that the matter concerns the local Governments and the educational and research institutions desiring this concession may apply to them direct, if they so wish."

APPENDIX XIV.

Concessions from Steamship Companies.

Resolution No. XXXIV :

Resolved that Steamship Companies which grant concessions to professors and students during the off-season (homewards 1st June to 14th February and outwards 1st December to 14th August) be requested to grant this concession during the University Summer vacations, *i.e.*, from April to July.

Copy of letter dated 22nd May, 1934, from Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co., the Agents, City and Hall Lines, Killick Building, Bombay, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Mysore.

"In reply to your letter of the 14th instant, we regret we are unable at present to grant the special concession of 10 per cent on our steamer fares to professors and students during the months of April and May. Although we do not think our Principals would agree to this, we are referring the matter to them, and shall communicate their decision to you in due course.

In the interim, we have pleasure in informing you that our Principals have decided to quote a special fare to students travelling during the off-season, and we enclose a leaflet issued by us in this connection."

Students from India, who wish to proceed to the United Kingdom, or Europe, to study at a recognized University or College and who are returning, may submit applications to the Agents for passages at the following specially reduced rates :—

Bombay to Marseilles	£ 23
Bombay to U.K. (Liverpool or Plymouth) ..	£ 25

In this connection, the following observations should be carefully studied :

(1) Only single tickets will be issued.

(2) The fares will apply mainly to the off-season. That means that they will not be securable between the 15th February and the 31st May. However, requests for accommodation between these particular dates may be submitted and will be considered according to the accommodation available.

(3) The Agents reserve the right to exclude bookings for any particular steamer.

(4) There will be no free forwarding between Bombay and Karachi.

(5) Students will be required to produce a certificate from a recognized University or College, and must also produce evidence as to the College in England or Europe to which they are going.

(6) Students who have already practised their profession are excluded, as also Bar students at the Inns of Court, or students taking courses such as railway signalling, etc.

Copy of letter dated 20th July, 1934, from Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co., the Agents, Ellerman's City and Hall Lines, Killick Building, Bombay, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Mysore.

"With further reference to your letter of the 14th May last, and our reply of the 22nd idem, we now write to inform you that our Principals state they cannot see their way to extending the students' concession to the season sailings."

Copy of letter dated 18th May, 1934, from the Agents, The Anchor Line, 16, Bank Street, Bombay, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Mysore.

"We are in receipt of your letter No. 297 of the 14th instant a copy of which we are passing on to our Principals and when we hear from them we will revert."

Copy of letter dated the 28th January, 1935, from Messrs. Graham Trading Company (India), Ltd., Agents, The Anchor Line, Bombay, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Mysore.

"With reference to the correspondence ending with your post card No. 2324 of the 25th ult., we have to inform you that our Principals advise that they have now decided to discontinue altogether the grant of teachers' rebate and we are passing this on to you for your information."

APPENDIX XV.

Right of Franking Letters.

Resolution No. XXXV :

Resolved that the Post and Telegraph Department of the Government of India be requested to permit Vice-Chancellors, Registrars and heads of recognized departments of Universities to use Service Stamps and to frank their letters.

Copy of letter No. IM-404/34 dated the 29th August, 1934, from the Deputy Director-General, Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department, New Delhi, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Mysore.

Subject.—Use of Service Postage Stamps.

"With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 790, dated the 2nd July, 1934, I am directed to say that the Government of India have been pleased to accord sanction to the use of service postage stamps by the Vice-Chancellors of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Patna, Rangoon, Delhi, Dacca, Lucknow, Andhra, Agra, and the Panjab, and the Annamalai University at Annamalainagar provided that the articles posted by them relate solely to the business of the Universities.

I am to add that the Government of India regret their inability to extend the same privilege to Heads of Departments of those Universities."

APPENDIX XVI.

Provident Fund of University Teachers.

Resolution No. XXXVI of the Board:

Resolved that the Board reiterates the resolution passed at the last Annual Meeting, approving the principle of transfer of Provident Fund accounts of University teachers.

Resolved further that the amount of the Provident Fund so transferred should be taken as the personal contribution of the University teacher concerned in his Provident Fund Account with the University to which his account has been transferred.

Summary of Replies Received :

Allahabad.—The matter has already been considered by the University and the attention of the Board drawn to Statute 9 of the Provident Fund Statutes under which a depositor is entitled on quitting the service of the University to draw the whole amount of the fund to his credit.

Andhra.—Recorded.

Annamalai.—The University reiterates its previous decision on the subject, *viz.*, " That Provident Fund Accounts of out-going Teachers be closed."

Benares.—The University regrets its inability to accept, under the present circumstances, the recommendation of the Board with regard to the transfer of provident fund accounts of teachers.

Dacca.—Statute 20 *re* University Provident Fund has been now so amended as to permit the transfer of the Provident Fund Accounts of teachers migrating from one University to another.

Lucknow.—The Executive Council agrees generally.

Nagpur.—Recorded.

Osmania.—There is no Provident Fund in this University as all members of the Staff being servants of H. E. H.'s Government are entitled to pensions.

Panjab.—Noted.

Patna.—The question does not arise in this University.

APPENDIX XVII.

Training of Engineering Graduates.

Resolution No. XXXVII :

Resolved that information be obtained from the Railway authorities in India as to the terms on which they are prepared to admit Engineering Graduates of Indian Universities desirous of undergoing practical training in Railways.

Reply received from the Director, Railway Board, Government of India, Railway Department, New Delhi.

"On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway arrangements exist for admitting a limited number of students from engineering colleges for a course of training in Mechanical Engineering on the following terms :—

(1) that they pay in advance a premium of Rs. 300 per annum ;

(2) that they receive their training without any remuneration in the shape of salary or allowances of any kind ;

(3) that they conform to all rules and regulations of the Railway ;

(4) that the railway incurs no obligation to offer them work at the end of their training.

2. The Railway Board have had occasion to consider the advisability of continuing this arrangement, and, if so, the suitability of these terms ; and have decided that the arrangement should be continued but that the premium should be reduced from Rs. 300 per annum to Rs. 100 per annum and to Rs. 50 only when the total period of training is 6 months or less.

3. The Railway Board desire that the same terms may be applied to students from Engineering Colleges who may be admitted to Mechanical Workshops for a course of training in Mechanical Engineering. They leave it to the Railway administration to fix the number of students to be admitted for such training. The students will not be considered as Railway servants for other concessions, such as passes, etc."

Reply received from the Secretary, Railway Board (Railway Department), Government of India.

"Arrangements are in force on three State-managed Railways (the North-Western, East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways) for providing practical training facilities for a strictly limited number of Engineering graduates of Indian Colleges specified in the enclosed list* under the following conditions :-

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* 1. Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee, on the North-Western and East Indian Railways.

2. Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur, on the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways.

3. College of Engineering, Benares Hindu University on the East Indian Railway.

4. Bihar College of Engineering on the East Indian Railway.

(*a*) The number taken on each Railway rests at the discretion of the Agent and depends largely on the amount of Engineering work in progress on each line.

(*b*) The period of training lasts one year.

(*c*) Engineering Graduates can be given no financial assistance whatever by the Railway providing the training.

(*d*) No premium is required.

(*e*) Such Graduates are informed that the training gives them absolutely no claim to any appointment on State-managed Railways when concluded.

It will be seen that the number of students rests at the discretion of the Agents of State-managed Railways."

Reply received from the Agent, Assam-Bengal Railway Co., Ltd., Chittagong.

"Engineering Graduates of Indian Universities are not admitted for practical training on this Railway as we have not got the facilities for effective training."

Reply received from the Agent, Bengal-Nagpur Railway Co., Ltd.

"For the present facilities for one year's practical training in Civil Engineering is extended to two passed students from Engineering Colleges—*viz.*, one from the Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur, and the other from the Bihar College of Engineering.

The terms and conditions are :—

(*a*) Free passes for student only with reasonable personal luggage over the B.N. Railway to the Station at which he is posted.

(*b*) Free passes as required in connection with their training on the district to which they are attached.

(*c*) Permission to ride on Company's trollies as required in connection with their work provided that they accompany a Railway employee who is authorized to be in charge of the trolly.

(*d*) Such quarters as are available will be provided for them for which they must pay rent. Should the quarters provided for the student be required at any time for the accommodation of Railway employees, the student must vacate the quarters and arrange his own accommodation and no allowance will be made to the student on this account,

(*e*) No remuneration will be given to the student either in the nature of a salary or travelling allowance.

(*f*) The Railway will provide practical training to the best of its ability but will not be responsible as to the exact nature of that training, the student to undergo practical training for one year.

(*g*) The Railway will accept no responsibility whatsoever as regards accidents or sickness during the period of training.

(*h*) That the Railway incurs no obligation to offer employment to the student on the completion of his practical training."

Reply received from the Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, Bombay.

"It was the practice for this Administration to take two young Engineers of Indian University qualifications, termed 'apprentice-Engineers' for practical training for two years on the express understanding that the training gave them no lien whatsoever to an appointment on the Railway afterwards. These apprentices were charged Rs. 750 per annum as fees and the Company paid them Rs. 100 per mensem as pocket allowance. Owing to trade depression this practice has been discontinued.

1. Course—2 years.

2. A fee of Rs. 750 per annum for each student is required to be paid in advance.

3. Students are appointed on a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem and the course of their training is according to the following syllabus :

(*a*) Three months in company with a senior Permanent Way Inspector.

(*b*) Eighteen months to be spent on three or four larger construction works.

(*c*) Last three months to be spent in the office of an Assistant Engineer with the object of obtaining a knowledge of the principles of office work.

4. Students are not entitled to free quarters or a house allowance in lieu thereof.

5. Students, while under training, are treated as temporary subordinate staff and are governed by such rules as apply to similar staff on this railway as regards leave, etc.

Reply received from the Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway, Calcutta.

TRAINING OF CIVIL ENGINEERING STUDENTS.

The following conditions govern the practical training of a student (Civil) Engineer on this Railway :—

(i) He will receive no remuneration in the shape of salary or allowances of any kind from the Railway during the period of his training.

(ii) He will be subject for discipline and training, to the orders of the Railway Officers under whom he may be placed from time to time for training.

(iii) The work to which he might be posted from time to time shall be entirely at the discrimination of the Railway Administration.

(iv) The Railway is under no obligation to offer any employment at the conclusion of his training.

(v) He will make his own arrangements for quarters, but if Railway quarters are available at the places he is posted for training, he will be allowed to occupy the same on payment of rent as may be charged under the Rules of the Railway.

(vi) The Railway will accept no responsibility for any accident that may befall him during the course of his training.

(vii) He will not be entitled to any travelling allowance or to free passes, but if he is required to travel on duty from one station to another on the Home Line a duty pass will be provided.

These students are not required to pay any premia for undergoing practical training.

The period of training is one year.

As there is no construction work going on at present, the facilities for practical training have been reduced and only a limited number of students are given practical training. Students from Colleges other than the Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur, Howrah, are not generally given facilities for practical training on this Railway.

TRAINING OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING STUDENTS IN THE RAILWAY WORKSHOPS.

Due to shortage of work in the workshops, short-time working and retrenchment of staff, it has not been possible for some time past, for this Administration to accept any students for practical training in workshops, and there is no prospect of a change in the situation in the immediate future.

RULES AND CONDITIONS OF TRAINING OF STUDENTS FROM ENGINEERING COLLEGES IN THE EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY WORKSHOPS.

(*a*) Students who are desirous of undergoing a course of practical training in the E. B. Railway Workshops, either after or during their College training, will be required to pay a premium of Rs. 100 per annum. In cases where the period of training is for 6 months or less, a premium of Rs. 50 only will be required.

(*b*) No student will be taken without the approval of the Chief Mechanical Engineer and the premium will be payable before commencement of training.

(*c*) Each student will have to produce a certificate of good conduct, and a recommendation from the Principal of his College. He will be regarded as still belonging to his College while undergoing practical training in the Railway Workshops, and any reports on his working and conduct will be made to the Principal of his College. He will not be considered as a Railway servant for concessions, such as passes, and will not be required to join the Railway Institute.

(*d*) The students will have to conform in all respects to ordinary Workshop hours and rules applicable to such workshops, failing which they will be liable to have their training terminated. If their conduct be unsatisfactory, their attendance irregular or they fail to be diligent in their work, they shall be liable to termination of their training.

(*e*) In the event of termination of their training for any reason whatsoever or by whichever side terminated, no portion of the premium already paid will be refunded.

(*f*) They will receive no remuneration in the shape of salary or allowances of any kind.

(*g*) They will have to arrange their own housing accommodation.

(*h*) The course of training, as suited to the needs of each student, will be drawn up before commencement of the training and no deviation therefrom will be allowed without special reason which must be approved by the Chief Mechanical Engineer.

(*i*) They will be required to work with their own hands, and to apply themselves to their work in the same way as the workshop staff. They will not be allowed to wander about or visit different shops.

(*j*) Leave of absence must be obtained beforehand or be covered by medical certificate.

(*k*) The Railway will incur no obligation to offer them employment at the end of their training.

(*l*) In the event of personal injury, disablement or loss of life by accident arising out of and in the course of his training, the Railway Administration will not be liable for payment of compensation or bonus of any kind.

(*m*) Each student will be required on appointment to sign a letter to the effect that he undertakes to make good or to compensate the Railway to such extent as may be considered reasonable for any losses or damages to machinery, tools or materials caused by his negligence.

Reply received from the Agent, Mysore Railways, Mysore.

"The admission of passed students of the Engineering College, Bangalore, of our University is governed by Govt. Order No. 2710-15/ Edn. 165-21-3, dated 12th January, 1922, a copy of which is enclosed for ready reference.

Accordingly, not more than three students are taken at a time and given training in all branches of our workshops for a period of six months. Further, we have no special works, etc., to give practical training and when we have such special works, occasionally, we take one or two of our University Engineering Graduates and give them training in the Engineering Department of this Railway for about a year as required by our University Rules.

I am to add that no premia are paid by such men to this Department and the question of admitting students from other Universities has not arisen so far."

The G.O. No. 2710-15/Edn. 165-21-3, dated 12th January, 1922, referred to in the above letter runs as follows :—

Order No. 2710-15-*Edn.* 165-21-3 *dated* 12*th January*, 1922.

Government are pleased to direct that students passing out of the College with either Civil or Mechanical Engineering as optional subjects who desire to undergo practical training within the State be admitted by the Public Works, Railways, Industries and Electrical Departments.

2. All students who pass with Civil Engineering as their optional subject may be sent to the Public Works Department for training. During the year of training they will be given work in the different branches of the Division works. These candidates will be under the direct control of the Executive Engineers under whom they may be posted and will be subject to the official discipline of the Department. Diaries should be maintained by them showing the daily work turned out including notes and sketches of works inspected. This will form the chief basis on which a final certificate of training will be given by the Chief Engineer that the student is eligible for the degree. The diaries with the certificates will be sent to the Registrar, Mysore University, for further action.

3. Five students with Mechanical Engineering as their optional subject may be sent to the Department of Railways for undergoing practical training of whom one will be employed in the special division at Mysore, one on the Tramways and three in the Loco. & Carr. and Waggon Departments. A portion of the stipends, *viz.*, Rs. 10 sanctioned for the students under training shall be subject to the sanction of the Officer under whose supervision the candidate is working.

4. The students that are sent to the Railway Department for training will be given six months' training in the Railway Department

and the remaining six months in the Public Works Department so that they may have an idea of the work of that Department also.

5. Those that get themselves trained outside the State will be required to produce certificates that they are eligible for the Degree from the head of the firm or the department in which they served their period of probation. The previous approval of the Principal of the Engineering College should be obtained in such cases *re* the course of practical training in the firm or department.

Reply received from the Agent, The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Co., Ltd., Madras.

"The conditions under which training facilities are extended to students of Engineering Colleges on this Railway are as follows:—

(1) that they pay in advance a premium of Rs. 100 per annum, any period less than one year being counted as one year,

(2) that they receive their training without any remuneration in the shape of salary or allowances of any kind,

(3) that they conform to all rules and regulations of the Railway,

(4) that the Railway incurs no obligation to offer them work at the end of their training,

and the number of students to be trained at a time is as under:

Mechanical,	6	students	at any one time,	Perambur	Works.
,,	2	,,	,,	Hubli	,,
,,	3	,,	,,	Bangalore	,,
Electrical	3	,,	,,	Perambur	,,
Engineering	3	,,	,,	Engineering	,,

Reply received from the Agent, North-Western Railway, Lahore.

"Only 4 students of Thomason College, Roorkee, are admitted for practical training on this Railway on the terms and conditions laid down in the declaration form of service of Student Engineers (Copy enclosed). Four other studentships are, however, filled up at the discretion of the Chief Engineer of this Railway from among sons of the Railway employees with long and satisfactory service provided these candidates are certified as having the necessary technical qualifications. Their course of training is as under:

1 month .. Walton Training School.
3 months . Bridge Branch.
8 months with Divisions (including 2 months in Divisional Superintendent's Office)."

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

DECLARATION FORM OF SERVICE FOR STUDENT ENGINEERS.

I.. .. ..

clearly understand the following conditions in respect of my training as a Student Engineer on this Railway:

1. That I shall get a second class duty pass over the Division of the line on which I shall receive my training and shall receive a duty pass if transferred from one division of the line to another; except for these I shall not get passes or privilege ticket orders.

2. That I shall not draw any pay or allowance of any kind for the period of my training.

3. That if I obtain any Railway accommodation (quarters or tents) I shall pay the rent for the same under the rules in force at the rate at which it is recoverable from outsiders. For accommodation in the Walton Training School assigned to me during the period of my training in that School I shall pay rent at the rate of Rs. 5 per mensem.

4. That in the event of any accident resulting in injuries which I may sustain in the execution of work connected with my training I shall not be due any compensation either under the Workmen's Compensation Act or under any other rules.

5. That the arrangements for my training give me no claim for appointment on Railways.

6. That I shall conform to the rules in force regarding attendance, discipline, etc., on the railways.

7. That if any other conditions are laid down by the Board or if any of the conditions detailed above are modified by them I agree to abide by these or by such modifications as the case may be.

.....

Signature of Student Engineer.

Dated.....

Reply received from the Agent, H.E.H. The Nizam's State Railway, Secunderabad.

"This Railway is prepared to admit Engineering graduates only from recognized colleges of the Hyderabad and Mysore States for practical training in Mechanical Workshops.

The Premia payable are in accordance with Government of India Railway Board's letter No. 7463-E of 6th February, 1929, copy attached.

The number of graduates to be admitted for training is limited to one at a time.

The period of training usually is for one year.

We do not take graduates for training in Civil Engineering."

Reply received from the Agent, South Indian Railway.

"Engineering graduates from Indian Universities are admitted for practical training on this Railway in Mechanical, Civil and Electrical Engineering.

2. The number of students admitted for undergoing training at any one time is as under :—

Engineering	3
Mechanical	6
Electrical	3

3. The premium for training is as follows and is payable in advance :—

	Rs.
(i) For periods of six months or under	50
(ii) For period exceeding six months and up to twelve months	100

The rates of premia laid down are payable separately for training in the different departments of the Railway aforesaid."

APPENDIX XVIII.

Inclusion of Subjects like Sanskrit, Arabic, etc., in the list of Optional Subjects for Indian Military Examination.

Proposition No. XXXIX :

That in the list of optional subjects for Indian Military Academy Examination, subjects like Sanskrit, Arabic, should also be included.—ALIGARH UNIVERSITY.

Resolved that this proposition be forwarded to the Universities in India for their opinion.

Summary of Replies Received :

Agra.—The Executive Council has no opinion to offer on this question. It is a matter for the authorities of the Indian Military Academy to determine.

Allahabad.—The Council is of opinion that subjects like Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and Pali be included as optionals for the Indian Military Academy Examination.

Andhra.—The Syndicate is of opinion that in respect of the Indian Military Academy Examination, Sanskrit and Arabic should be placed on the same footing as the European Classical Languages—Greek and Latin.

Annamalai.—The University agrees to the suggestion made by the Aligarh University and considers that it is one for consideration and suitable action by the Government of India on the advice of the Public Services Commission.

Benares.—The University is of opinion that Sanskrit and Arabic should be included in the list of optional subjects for the Indian Military Academy Examination.

Calcutta.—This University has no objection to the proposal.

Dacca.—In the absence of further materials the Academic Council are unable to express an opinion on this matter.

Madras.—The Syndicate is of opinion that Sanskrit and Arabic may be included in the list of optional subjects for the Indian Military Academy Examination.

Mysore.—This University is not in favour of the inclusion of the subjects proposed.

Nagpur.—The Academic Council of this University is in favour of the inclusion of subjects like Sanskrit and Arabic in the list of optional subjects for the Indian Military Academy Examination.

Osmania.—Agreed that Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian may be added to the list of optional subjects for the Indian Military Academy Examination.

Panjab.—The Council did not favour the inclusion of subjects like Sanskrit and Arabic in the list of optional subjects for the Indian Military Academy Examination. The decision was approved by the Syndicate, some members disagreeing.

Patna.—In the opinion of the Syndicate Sanskrit and Arabic should be included in the list of optional subjects.

9 Universities including Aligarh are in favour of the suggestion.

2 Universities are against it.

2 Universities do not desire to express any definite opinion.

5 Universities have not replied.

APPENDIX XIX.

The Desirability of including Practical Training in every course in Astronomy.

Resolution No. XL of the Board :

Proposition.—That the Board advises the Universities that practical training should form necessary part of every course in Astronomy.—[Recommendation of the Public Service Commission (India), forwarded by the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India.]

Resolution of the Board :

Resolved that the question be referred to Universities for opinion.

Opinions of Universities Received :

Agra.—The proposal has been referred to the Board of Studies in Mathematics and the Faculty of Science for consideration and report.

Allahabad.—The matter is under the consideration of the University authorities.

Andhra.—The University does not propose to take any action in the matter.

Annamalai.—The resolution has been referred to the Board of Studies in Mathematics and its opinion will be communicated in due course.

Benares.—The resolution has been communicated to the Board of Studies concerned for necessary opinion which is still awaited.

Calcutta.—The question referred to in Resolution No. XL has been referred to experts for opinion.

Dacca.—This has been referred to the Faculty of Science for opinion.

Lucknow.—Will be placed before the proper University authorities.

Mysore.—The University agrees with the view that practical training should form part of the course in Astronomy. Provision for such practical training is under consideration by this University though hitherto it has not been found possible to arrange for it.

Nagpur.—Recorded by the Executive Council.

Osmania.—Astronomy forms one of the compulsory papers in B.A. Mathematics and practical instruction in the subject is given in the Nizamiah Observatory.

Panjab.—The University is already giving practical training in Astronomy to its students.

Patna.—The University may agree.

APPENDIX XX.

The Desirability of setting up Advisory Boards to advise candidates for Competitive Examinations.

Resolution No. XLI of the Board :

Proposition.—That the Board recommends that Advisory Boards be set up by Universities to advise intending candidates for the competitive examinations held by the Public Service Commission (India), especially the Indian Civil Service Examination.—[Recommendation of the Public Service Commission (India), forwarded by the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India.]

Resolution of the Board :

Resolved that the suggestion be forwarded to the Universities for their consideration.

Summary of Replies Received :

Agra.—The Council endorses the views expressed by the Vice-Chancellor in his letter to Deputy Secretary to Government, U.P., which reads as follows :

"I have the honour to acknowledge your letter No. 686 C, dated July 31, 1934, concerning the poor quality of a large number of candidates who appear for the Indian Civil Service Examination in India. I note the suggestion of the Public Service Commission that Advisory Committees be formed by the Universities to help prospective candidates to judge their prospects of success. I am of opinion that it would be worth while for the Public Service Commission to analyse the results of the candidates for the last year a little more minutely, and see what kind of academic qualifications the unsuccessful candidates possessed. If it turns out that their previous degrees were poor (say third class), it may be desirable to impose a condition on candidates that if their qualifications are lower than a certain prescribed minimum, they would be accepted for the Examination only if recommended by the Vice-Chancellors of their respective Universities. This may keep out quite a number of candidates who are not suitable for the Examination. In the absence of some Regulation of this character, I am afraid pious advice tendered by an Advisory Committee may, in case of many candidates, prove quite ineffectual."

Allahabad.—It is desirable to have an Advisory Board set up by the University.

Andhra.—The University accepts the recommendation of the Board and will set up an Advisory Board or Boards in due course.

Annamalai.—Action has been taken on the lines suggested. The Vice-Chancellor and the Deans of Faculties have constituted a Board to advise prospective candidates for the competitive examinations, especially

the I.C.S. Examination, conducted by the Public Service Commission, India.

Benares.—The University generally approves of the proposal.

Calcutta.—The proposal contained in Resolution No. XLI has the University's approval; the question has already been taken up by this University.

Dacca.—The Academic Council concur in the foregoing resolution of the Inter-University Board.

Lucknow.—The Executive Council agrees generally.

Madras.—The matter is under correspondence with the Public (Special) Department of the Government of Madras.

Nagpur.—The resolution was recorded by the Executive Council.

Panjab.—The Council decided to recommend to the Syndicate the advisability of instituting a Board which would advise various students as regards the combination of subjects and the facilities available for tuition and coaching.

Patna.—That it be a part of the duty of the Secretary of the Students' Information Bureau to advise intending candidates for these competitive examinations. (Mr. R. P. Khosla dissented.)

Rangoon.—The University is of opinion that (1) the proposal contained in the Resolution has no practical utility unless powers of selection are given to the Advisory Boards; and that (2) the present practice by which Heads of Colleges advise intending candidates should continue.

APPENDIX XXI.

Publication of Theses for Doctorate Degrees.

Resolution No. XLIII (second part) :

Resolved that in the opinion of the Board the publication of the theses approved for the D.Sc. and D.Litt. Degrees should be a condition for the award of these degrees, and further that it is desirable to publish the theses for the Ph.D. degree which have been accepted as fit for publication.

Opinions of Universiteis Received.

Agra.—The suggestion has been referred to the Academic Board for consideration and report.

Annamalai. —The University endorses the opinion of the Board that the publication of Theses accepted for the doctorate degrees should be a condition governing the award of these degrees.

Benares. The suggestion was not approved by the Senate.

Bombay. —According to the regulations for the D.Sc. and D.Litt. Degrees of this University, candidates are required to submit published work, and therefore these regulations are in accordance with the opinion of the Board quoted in your letter under reply so far as it pertains to the D.Sc. and D.Litt. Degrees. With reference to your further suggestion that it is desirable to publish the theses for the Ph.D. Degree which have been accepted, I am to state that the regulations for the said Degree, which have been passed only recently, do not contain such a provision. This suggestion will be placed before the authorities of the University for their consideration.

Calcutta.—The Syndicate is in general agreement with the opinion expressed therein and a similar provision exists in the 'Regulations' of this University.

Dacca.—The following is one of the conditions for the award of the degree of Ph.D. or D.Sc. :—

The degree shall only be awarded by the Executive Council after the publication by the candidate of the thesis or of an epitome thereof approved by the examiners. A printed copy of the thesis or of the epitome, if accepted, shall be kept in the University Library.

Madras.—The restriction requiring candidates to work in Laboratories and under Professors recognized by the University applies only to M.Sc. candidates. In these cases, each application for the recognition of the Laboratory in which, and the Professor under whom, a candidate desires to work for the M.Sc. Degree is considered on its merits by the Syndicate.

Mysore.—The question whether the publication of theses should be a condition for the award of the degree will be considered when the question of the institution of the doctorate degree is taken up.

Osmania.—The University does not yet award Ph.D., D.Litt. and D.Sc. degrees.

Panjab.—Recorded.

Patna.—The Patna University regulations provide for the compulsory publication of approved theses for the degrees of D.Sc., Ph.D. and D.L.

Rangoon.—Regulations for the award of Doctorates in this University have not yet been framed. Hence no doctorates have so far been awarded.

APPENDIX XXII.

Travelling Allowance to Representatives on Government Bodies.

Resolution No. XLIV:

Resolved that in the opinion of the Board whenever Universities are requested to elect representatives to such bodies as the Indian Medical Council, the Universities concerned should not be required to pay the travelling allowance to their representatives.

Copy of letter No. F. 54-6/34-E, dated the 29th August, 1934, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Mysore.

"With reference to your letter No. 222, dated the 8th May, 1934, forwarding a copy of Resolution No. XLIV passed by the Inter-University Board, India, at their annual meeting, held at Delhi in March, 1934, on the subject mentioned above, I am directed to state that whenever Universities are asked to elect representatives to such bodies as the Medical Council of India, and the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, the Universities concerned are not ordinarily required to pay travelling allowances to their representatives."

APPENDIX XXIII.

Inclusion of Certain Subjects in Competitive Examinations Conducted by the Public Service Commission.

Proposition No. XLV :

1. (*a*) That in addition to Indian Philosophy, Muslim Philosophy be one of the Optional subjects in the I.C.S. Competitive Examination.

   (*b*) That Muslim Philosophy or Indian Philosophy be introduced as alternative to Logic and Psychology as Optional subjects for the Indian Audit and Accounts Service Competitive Examination.

   (*c*) That Psychology—Normal and Abnormal—and Ethics be introduced as Optional subjects for the Indian Police Service Competition.—(OSMANIA UNIVERSITY.)

2. That it be recommended to the Public Service Commission : That in the Optional subjects for the I.C.S. Competitive Examinations, subjects like "Indian Philosophy", "Muslim Philosophy" should be included.—(ALIGARH UNIVERSITY.)

3. That in the optional subjects for the Audit and Accounts Competitive Examination, the syllabus of Philosophy be so modified as to include 'Muslim Philosophy' or 'Indian Philosophy' as alternatives to 'Logic and Psychology'.—(ALIGARH UNIVERSITY.)

4. That in the list of optional subjects for Indian Police Service Competitive Examination, the following two subjects should also be included :—
   (1) Psychology (Normal and Abnormal) and
   (2) Ethics. —(ALIGARH UNIVERSITY.)

Resolution No. XLV of the Board :

(1, 2 & 3) **Resolved** that the suggestions be forwarded to the Public Service Commission for consideration.

(4) **Resolved** that the Public Service Commission be requested to include Psychology (Normal and Abnormal) and Ethics in the list of optional subjects for Indian Police Service Competitive Examination.

Extract from letter No. D. 2929/34-E dated the 26th July, 1934, from the Secretary, Public Service Commission, India, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, re No. (4) *above.*

".....The Public Service Commission have given very careful consideration to the matter and regret that they cannot recommend to the Government of India that the subjects suggested should be prescribed for the Indian Police Examination.

2. Among other reasons which have influenced them is the fact that the general standard prescribed for the examination is that of a pass in the B.A. of an Indian University. It does not appear that Abnormal Psychology is a subject of study at this stage. The Commission are, moreover, reluctant to add to the number of subjects prescribed for the examination."

APPENDIX XXIV.

The Question of Co-education in Indian Universities.

Proposition No. XLVII :

(*a*) That it is desirable that in the under-graduate stage there should be separate educational institutions for men and women.—(CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.)

(*b*) Consideration of the question whether co-education of boys and girls is suitable to Indian conditions and is answering the purpose which it is expected to fulfil.—(UNIVERSITY OF DELHI.)

(*c*) Consideration of the questions whether the time has not come when female education should be adapted to the conditions, ideals and needs of the country, and how to accomplish it.—(UNIVERSITY OF DELHI.)

Resolution of the Board :

Resolved that the opinions of the Universities in India be invited on the question raised by the Universities of Calcutta and Delhi *re* the University education of women.

Summary of Replies Received :

Allahabad.—The report of the Committee appointed by the Court of the University to enquire into the steps taken by the Allahabad University to promote higher education among women, etc., held on the 20th February, 1934, at 2 P.M.

The Court of the Allahabad University at its meeting held on 24th November, 1933, appointed the following Committee :—

1. Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru.
2. Pandit Amaranatha Jha.
3. Dr. Tara Chand.
4. The Chief Inspectress of Girls' Schools, U.P.
5. Miss S. Agha.
6. Miss C. R. Poovaiah.
7. The Vice-Chancellor (*Convener*).

The Committee met on 20th February, 1934, at 2 P.M., in the Vice-Chancellor's room. The following members were present :—

1. Pandit Amaranatha Jha.
2. Miss Williams.
3. Miss S. Agha.
4. The Vice-Chancellor (*in the Chair*).

1. The Vice-Chancellor had kindly placed before the Committee a complete history of the various steps taken by the University, since

its reorganization, for the encouragement of higher education among women. The present position is that women students in the B.A. I and II Year Classes are taught at the Crosthwaite Girls' College by six full-time lady lecturers employed and paid by the University. The existing staff of lady lecturers consists of one teacher in each of the departments of English, Philosophy, History, Sanskrit and Economics. The post of lady-lecturer for the Arabic and Persian Department is also provided for in the Budget, but it has not yet been filled owing to the absence of students desiring to take those subjects and to the recurrence of heavy annual deficits.

In the Department of Politics two women students have been allowed to attend the Politics classes held in the University as, owing to the absence of a sufficient number of girl-students offering this subject, the Academic Council had made no recommendation for the creation of the post of a lecturer in Politics. The lady-lecturers work under the Heads of Departments concerned and women-students are treated as regular students of the University. They are required to pay to the University the same fees as male students except that they pay the fee for athletic and other associations at the rate of Rs. 3 each instead of Rs. 5 paid by the male students.

2. The Committee notes with satisfaction that the University expenditure in providing lady-teachers for women admitted to the under-graduate classes on the Arts side has been steadily increasing during the last 9 years as is evident from the following statement:—

Year	Salary of Teachers	Menial Establishment	House Rent	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1925-26	1,982	....	....	1,982
1926-27	9,200	....	....	9,200
1927-28	12,356	....	550	12,906
1928-29	14,782	90	600	15,472
1929-30	16,477	144	600	17,221
1930-31	18,448	144	600	19,192
1931-32	20,913	144	600	21,657
1932-33	21,265	144	600	22,009
1933-34	22,226	144	600	22,970

As it would undoubtedly require a large amount of capital as well as recurring expenditure to provide separately well-equipped laboratories for women students and also the necessary buildings for the Science Block, the University has rightly allowed women students taking the B.Sc. courses to come to the University and attend the classes with men. For reasons of a similar nature women students taking the M.A. and M.Sc. courses are also receiving their education with men.

Statement showing the total number of women-students reading in the University since its re-organization.

YEAR	FACULTY OF ARTS				FACULTY OF SCIENCE				FACULTY OF LAW		TOTAL
	B.A. I Year.	B.A. II Year.	M.A. Prev.	M.A. Final.	B.Sc. I Year.	B.Sc. II Year.	M.Sc. Prev.	M.Sc. Final	Previous	Final	
1922 23 ..											6
1923-24 ..											10
1924-25 ..											12
1925-26 ..											14
1926-27 ..	1	4	6	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	11
1927-28 ..	7	1	3	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	18
1928-29 ..	6	7	4	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	22
1929-30 ..	10	6	4	3	..	2	..	..	..	1	26
1930-31 ..	6	10	3	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	24
1931-32 ..	12	7	3	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	25
1932-33 ..	12	13	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
1933-34 ..	20	12	11	2	2	..	..	..	..	.	47

3. From the figures given above the Committee is glad to find that the number of women students at the University has been steadily increasing and the increase in enrolment during the last 2 years has been particularly marked. As the number of girls in the High School and Intermediate classes has of late been more rapidly increasing, it may be predicted with a fair amount of certainty that within the next two or three years the enrolment of women students in the Allahabad University will reach the respectable figure of 100 and within the next five or six years it may well go up to 200. The problem of women's education will have thus to receive the serious attention of the University in the near future.

4. The Committee highly appreciates the action of the University in deciding to bring their Women's Department from the Crosthwaite Girls' College which is at a distance of nearly 3 miles from the University area to a place which is in very close proximity to the Senate House. The transfer of the Women's College and Hostel so close to the University is to be welcomed as it would remove the inconveniences and drawbacks from which women under-graduates undoubtedly suffer at present. It will afford in a fuller measure to women-students all the advantages of the cultural, social and academic life of the University. The Committee understands that a plot measuring 6.34 acres with buildings has already been acquired by the University out of its own funds at a cost of

Rs. 37,950. Necessary alterations will have to be made in the present building to make it suitable for being used as a hostel, and additional wings will have to be constructed to provide accommodation for women-students. The Committee is informed that the complete scheme of the combined Women's College and Hostel will cost about Rs. 1,20,200 and provide accommodation for 100 girls, but at present it is proposed to build only one wing which will be connected with the present bungalow and, when completed, will provide accommodation for 20 women-students and two lady-teachers one of whom will be appointed a Warden. The total cost of the preliminary scheme will be about Rs. 43,000 excluding Rs. 37,950 already paid by the University for acquiring the land and site. Government has been pleased to give to the University a grant of Rs. 35,000 for this purpose in the financial year 1934 35 and it is expected that the construction of new buildings will be taken in hand at an early date and that in July, 1935, the Women's College and Hostel will be housed in the new buildings.

5. While the proposed arrangements will be a distinct advance over the present condition of things the Committee is strongly of opinion that, regard being had to the rapidly growing number of women-students, accommodation for only 20 students in the proposed Women's Hostel would be much too inadequate, and rooms for the residence of at least 50 students should be built immediately, while provision for the full number, *i.e.*, 100, should be made before 1938. The reputation and high position enjoyed by the Allahabad University in these Provinces is bound to attract a large number of girls in the immediate future, and it will indeed be most unfortunate if the University will be forced to refuse admission to women for want of accommodation in its Hostel. The Committee therefore hopes that Government will be pleased to provide suitable grants to the Allahabad University every year till the complete scheme of the Women's Hostel and College is accomplished.

6. The question of the proper supervision of girls and of medical aid is of paramount importance which the Committee trusts the University authorities will duly bear in mind. The Committee understands that the authorities propose to appoint as Warden a senior lady-teacher who will live on the spot. The Committee thinks that when the number of resident students exceeds 50 it would be necessary to appoint a Superintendent to assist the Warden. As regards medical assistance the Committee is of opinion that while for ordinary ailments the present medical arrangements of the University will suffice, it is necessary to secure on payment of a reasonable annual fee the services of a competent lady visiting medical officer who will treat the special diseases of women and conduct their medical examination and inspect sanitary and other arrangements. The Committee also hopes that when the new College and Hostel for women is built the University authorities will make suitable arrangements for the outdoor and indoor games of not only its resident students but also for those who will be attached to the Delegacy.

7. The Second Quinquennial Conference of Indian Universities

held in Delhi in October, 1929, had emphasized the need of giving greater facilities for the progress of the higher education of women as follows :—

"This Conference is of opinion that considering the importance of accelerating the progress of the higher education of women, Universities should give greater facilities for it by establishing separate Colleges for them wherever necessary or desirable and by instituting separate alternative courses of equal standard in Domestic Science and other suitable subjects."

After giving careful thought to the matter the Committee is of opinion that while it would be desirable that the University should, as soon as practicable, provide the teaching of Domestic Science as a special subject of study for women under-graduates, it would perhaps be a little too early to introduce it as an optional subject for the Degree Courses immediately. Domestic Science is a subject which could not be made altogether separable from the domestic and social environments or the economic and cultural life of a people, and it is very doubtful whether there are many suitable books easily available which have been written with special reference to Indian conditions and climate and are of sufficiently high standard fit to be prescribed for the Degree Courses. It is also doubtful whether we could easily get suitable teachers for the kind of teaching that is expected to be imparted in a University in the subject. The Committee understands that one or two Intermediate Colleges in these Provinces have started teaching Domestic Science as an optional subject, and it is hoped that soon the teaching in that subject will be satisfactorily organized at the Intermediate stage. None the less a beginning might perhaps be made in this direction in the University also by adding Domestic Science and Hygiene, etc., as an additional optional paper rather than as an optional subject for the present in the B.A. Courses.

8. In the opinion of the Committee Child Psychology and Experimental Psychology should be introduced as alternative subjects in the Allahabad University at an early date. These subjects are of special value to women and will undoubtedly be extremely popular, particularly with students proceeding to the Teachers' Training College after graduation. The Committee understands that the University has already moved in the matter and has prepared a scheme of studies which is awaiting introduction, when it is able to receive a suitable recurring and non-recurring grant from the Government for the purpose. The Committee strongly hopes that ere long Government will recognize the need of helping the University with necessary funds to enable it to organize teaching in these subjects at a very early date.

9. The Committee is pleased to note that during the last few years the Allahabad University has been able to develop a very healthy taste among its students for Music, and regular evening classes for teaching Music form one of the most important extra-curricular activities of the University. The Committee understands that there is already a proposal before the Academic Council that the University may institute a Diploma

Course in Music and the Music Classes may be made an integral part of the University. The usual difficulty of funds has, it is believed, so far stood in the way of the scheme being given effect to. It would materially help the cause of the education of girls on right lines if Government could financially help the University in organizing the teaching of Music in the direction contemplated.

10. Painting is another subject which in the opinion of the Committee should be included in the scheme of University teaching as soon as it is practicable to do so. So far as the Committee is aware Drawing is practically confined to the High Schools and very few Intermediate Colleges provide for its teaching at the Intermediate stage. Brushwork is still a very much neglected subject in secondary schools. The Committee understands that efforts are being made to open an Art Gallery in the Allahabad University and to organize extension lectures on Painting and also to engage the services of a competent painter who will hold regular classes outside the regular teaching hours of the University. If the scheme is going to materialize in the near future and the experiment proves successful and popular, Painting might also in course of time be introduced as an optional subject in the University.

11. In order that matters pertaining to the higher education of women may receive special attention in the Allahabad University it is, in the Committee's opinion, desirable to constitute a Women's Advisory Board consisting of a maximum of 11 members in the following manner :

(1) Three women members of the Court of the Allahabad University.

(2) The Warden of the Women's Hostel.

(3) Three teachers elected from amongst themselves by the Lady-Teachers on the staff of the Allahabad University.

(4) Principals of Colleges for women of the Benares, Lucknow and Aligarh Universities.

(5) One Lady nominated by the Vice-Chancellor.

Andhra.—1. That the Syndicate is of the opinion that separate educational institutions for men and women are desirable in the stages of education covered by Secondary and Intermediate ;

2. That co-education of boys and girls in the Degree classes is suitable to Indian conditions ;

3. That the Syndicate is in general agreement with the questions raised in suggestion No. 3, *viz.*, Consideration of the questions whether the time has not come when female education should be adapted to the conditions, ideals and needs of the country, and how to accomplish it.

Annamalai.—While the University concurs in the view expressed by the Board that the question of Women's Education does not admit of an easy solution in view of the wide divergence of social conditions in the several provinces, it considers it desirable to keep the existing colleges open to both men and women especially with reference to conditions in South India, as the establishment of separate institutions for

the purpose would tend to a duplication of academic effort and dissipation of financial resources.

Calcutta.-

School :—The Syndicate is against co-education in schools of girls of above ten years of age, but if the authorities of any school desire to open a section or sections for such girls in their school, they must make satisfactory arrangements for their separate tuition in the morning outside the normal school hours.

College :—There is no such restriction in Colleges. There are colleges where classes for women students are held in the morning outside the normal college hours. But there are also colleges where the system of co-education prevails.

Post-Graduate :—In the Post-Graduate Department under this University the women students attend lectures in the same class with male students.

Dacca.—This University is of opinion that in the pre-University stage education of boys and girls should be in separate institutions.

Lucknow.—Proceedings of the meeting of the Committee appointed by the Executive Council on the 20th November, 1934, to consider the question of University Education for women, held on Wednesday, the 9th January, 1935, at 5 p.m.

PRESENT.

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Vice-Chancellor (*in the Chair*), Begum Habibullah Saheba, Lady Wazir Hasan, Mrs. H. S. Gupta, Mrs. N. N. Mitter, Mrs. L. N. Menon, Dr. (Miss) M. E. Shannon, and Rani Saheba of Mandi.

The Committee considered the reference from the Inter-University Board, India, on the question of women's education, and resolved as follows :—

(1) The Committee consider co-education in the primary stage practicable up to the age of 9 or 10 years.

(2) The Committee consider that it would be desirable to have a considerable number of women teachers in primary schools, even for those meant for boys.

(3) The Committee consider that in the secondary stage boys and girls should be educated in separate institutions, but if in a place there is only one school, girls should not be prevented from joining that school if their parents so desire.

(4) The Committee consider that resolution (3) above should be applicable to the Intermediate stage also.

(5) In order to facilitate the education of girls in secondary schools and Intermediate colleges which are intended for boys the Committee consider that the following measures are very desirable :

(*a*) to have some women teachers on the staff of the schools and colleges,

(*b*) to have separate private rooms for girl students ; and when there is an appreciable number of girl students, to have separate playgrounds,

(*c*) to have some optional classes for girls to teach them subjects like domestic science, sewing, painting, music, etc.

(6) So far as under-graduate classes leading to the ordinary degree are concerned, the Committee, by a majority, consider that separate institutions for girls are necessary, but if any girl wants to join the general classes of the college or the University, there should be no restriction to her doing so.

(7) So far as Honours and post-graduate classes are concerned, the Committee agree unanimously that there is no objection to co-education of girls and boys taking Honours and post-graduate courses.

(8) The Committee agree that Universities should have separate hostels for women students under proper supervision, whenever there is need for them.

(9) The Committee consider that there should be women members of the teaching staff in all grades, wherever practicable, and every effort should be made to get such women teachers.

(10) The Committee consider that there should be no restriction in the University about the subjects which girl students can take, though a certain number of other subjects, like music and painting may be added as optionals, available to all University students.

(11) The Committee consider that girls should be encouraged to join the Medical Faculty of the University.

Mysore.—In this University there are separate educational institutions for men and women at the Intermediate stage. In the Degree stage (*i.e.*, under-graduate stage) there is a separate college for women only in respect of the Pass Degree Course in Arts ; those who take the Honours Degree Course in Arts or the Pass Degree or Honours Degree Course in Science, have to join the Men's College for Arts or Science as the case may be. At present there is no differentiation in the course of studies as between men and women students of this University.

It is under consideration in this University to amalgamate the existing institutions for women into a single one and make provision therein for a complete course of instruction both in Arts and Science in the Intermediate as well as in the Degree stage ; except that as regards instruction in Science, the proposed Women's College will have the lectures from its own staff, but the instruction will be given in the Science College for Men.

Nagpur.—Co-education of boys and girls is still at an experimental stage in this University and it is too early to offer any definite opinion on the subject.

Osmania.—The Osmania University is of the opinion that it is not possible to give one answer for all India to these questions. The answer must depend on local conditions and in view of changing social conditions cannot be definite or conclusive.

Panjab.—As regards (*a*) it was pointed out that in the Panjab, in addition to two Women's Colleges up to the Degree standard, and two Colleges for women up to the Intermediate standard, a certain number of girl-students were receiving their education in men's colleges. Co-education in the sense that above 40 per cent of the members of the staff and students in an institution should be girls did not exist in the country at present. After some discussion, it was decided to express no opinion on (*b*) of Resolution No. XLVII. As regards (*c*) it was pointed out that the Panjab University had provided special courses for instruction of girl candidates by instituting the examinations for the Diploma and the Higher Diploma in Arts for Women, but no advantage had been taken of these courses by any one so far.

Patna.—The University is of opinion that co-education is suitable to Indians up to the age of 10. Thereafter there should be separate institutions for boys and girls, but girls should be free to join boys' schools and colleges if their parents so desire. Co-education exists in this province at a few boys' high schools and colleges at present. The number of girls is small and no difficulties have yet emerged.

APPENDIX XXV.

Co-operation among Universities for preventing unnecessary waste in teaching the same subjects in all the Universities and in matters of research.

Resolution No. L :

Resolved that in the opinion of the Board duplication of courses in advanced research be avoided as far as possible.

Resolved further that co-operation among regional groups of Universities be secured as far as possible in advanced research and professional courses.

A Committee be appointed to make definite proposals in the light of the resolutions above.

The Committee will consist of :—

The Chairman ;
Dr. A. C. Woolner ;
Dr. E. P. Metcalfe ;
Sir Akbar Hydari ;
Rao Bahadur S. E. Ranganadhan ;
Dr. R. P. Paranjpye ;
Prof. G. H. Langley ;
Sir Md. Abdur Rahman ; and
The Secretary of the Board.

When the resolution was communicated to the Universities, the following regional groupings were suggested so as to serve as a basis for consideration :—

(*a*) Universities in Bengal and Bihar ;

(*b*) Universities in the U.P. and the Panjab ;

(*c*) Bombay, Nagpur and Osmania Universities ;

(*d*) Universities in South India including Mysore.

Agra.—In the opinion of the Executive Council, co-operation in advanced Research and Professional courses between the neighbouring Universities or Universities situated in the same province, is desirable. So far as the grouping is concerned, the Universities situated in the United Provinces may form one group.

Aligarh.—The Council was opposed to the idea and did not agree with the Regional Grouping of the Universities for the purpose in question. The Council was of opinion that no restriction should be placed on Research Work and that choice and guidance of such work should be left to the discretion of the various Universities respectively.

Andhra.—1. That each University should have the right to start and organize courses up to the degree standard in such professional subjects as it deems advisable ;

2. That co-operation in advanced research is desirable ;

3. That it is desirable to include the Osmania University in the regional group consisting of the Universities in South India including Mysore.

Annamalai.—The University approves of the regional grouping of Universities suggested and would welcome co-operation in advanced research and professional courses in the following subjects · (i) Tamil and South Indian Culture, (ii) Chemistry, (iii) Music, (iv) Branches of Technology suitable to the area.

Benares.—The resolution is still under consideration.

Calcutta.—The authorities of this University feel that there are some fundamental or basic subjects like Classical and Modern Languages and Literature, Philology, History, Economics, Philosophy, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology which should form part of the curriculum of every University. This is the practice in all countries and there is no reason why any departure should be contemplated in India where the Universities are, even now, not too many and the distances between them considerable.

They are, however, prepared to admit that duplication should, as far as possible, be avoided only in respect of highly specialized branches of study. With that end in view some special branches of investigation may be selected for each University consistent with the facilities available there. But at the same time they feel that there are practical difficulties in the way of realization of this ideal. The question of accommodation as well as that of staff which the particular University can provide for its own students and also for those coming from other Universities for such special training is one which requires serious consideration specially when the demand for a particular course of study is great. It is, however, *prima facie* difficult to enumerate such special branches of studies for each University since it involves the question of finance to a very large extent. It will, therefore, appear that from a practical point of view co-ordination to any very great extent is rather difficult.

Before any definite step can be taken in this direction, a detailed enquiry from the different Universities regarding the facilities which they can offer in the way of mutual co-operation seems to be necessary.

Dacca.—That the Secretary of the Inter-University Board be informed that in view of the financial stringency prevailing in all Indian Universities, it is desirable that there should be some co-ordination between Universities within a specified region as regards advanced research work in such subjects as attract a very limited number of students.

Lucknow.—Agrees with the principle of regional grouping of Universities, but is of opinion that the Universities in the United Provinces should form one separate group and that they should not be grouped with the Universities in the Panjab.

Madras.—The Syndicate does not accept the principle of regional groupings. It would, however, co-operate with any University which is prepared to do so ; and is prepared to co-operate for the present with other Universities in respect of Technological Studies.

Mysore.—1. That no proposal having the effect of discouraging research or original work in any teaching department be accepted.

2. That facilities for specialist instruction may be distributed among the members of a University group so as to prevent overlapping and consequent waste of resources, provided that full facilities for admission be afforded to students of all the member Universities of a group.

3. That Bombay, Nagpur, Osmania, Andhra, Annamalai, Madras and Mysore form one group.

Osmania.—Agreed in principle that duplication of courses in advanced research be avoided as far as possible and that there should be co-operation among regional groups of Universities for this purpose but without affecting the individual freedom of the Universities. The proposed regional grouping for the purpose is accepted.

Panjab.—In the opinion of the Council the area under the territorial jurisdiction of the University of the Panjab was too big to be combined with the Universities of the United Provinces. The natural grouping for the Panjab would be the University of the Panjab, the University of Delhi, and such other Universities as in future may be carved out of the present University of the Panjab, but, as a special case, expensive schemes like Technological institutions might be considered by the Panjab and the United Provinces Universities and Governments whenever necessary.

Patna.—The letter was recorded for the reason that the University is unable to take any tangible and practical step in the matter.

APPENDIX XXVI.

Sending an Indian Debating Team to England.

Resolution No. LII :

Consideration of the desirability of sending an Indian Debating Team to England.

Resolved that the question be deferred, pending collection of relevant information by the Secretary.

The Secretary of the Board consulted the Secretary of the National Union of Students of the Universities and University Colleges of England and Wales in the matter. His reply No. RNM/VD dated the 3rd July, 1934, was as follows :

"Thank you very much for your letter of June 6th. I am very interested to know that the possibility of sending a debating team to England was considered at the last Annual Meeting of the Inter-University Board. We should, of course, very much like to receive such a team in this country and we have often discussed it. But the financial difficulties are obviously very great, and it would require very much hard work both here and in India to overcome them. In view of this we have, as a matter of fact, already adopted the compromise which you suggest. In the Michælmas Term of 1932 we chose a team of Indian students from the University of Manchester and the London School of Economics, and this team debated in many of our Universities and Colleges, being received in exactly the same way as a team from overseas. It was in fact as a result of the great interest aroused by this debating tour that we made the suggestion that a British team should visit India. I enclose herewith a copy of the programme of this Indian team which you may like to see. The members of your Board may perhaps be interested to know that their suggestion has thus been anticipated and that it was a complete success."

THE NATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS.

INDIAN DEBATING TEAM.

Programme.

Michælmas Term 1932 :

November	25th	Debate at the		University of Manchester.
,,	28th	,,	,,	University of Sheffield.
,,	29th	,,	,,	University College, Leicester.
,,	30th	,,	,,	London School of Economics.
December	1st	,,	,,	Birkbeck College, London.
,,	2nd	,,	,,	University College, London.

Week-end in London :

December	5th	Debate at the		University College, Southampton.
,,	6th	,,	,,	University of Bristol.
,,	7th	,,	,,	Armstrong College, Newcastle.
,,	9th	,,	,,	University College, Nottingham.

APPENDIX XXVII.

Free Supply of Universities Publications to Imperial Library.

Resolution No. LIII :

Resolved that the different Universities be requested to supply their publications free of cost to the Imperial Library, Calcutta.

Summary of Replies Received :

Allahabad.—If the University is supplied with Government publications free of cost as it used to be supplied previously, this University will be very glad to supply its own publications free of cost to the Imperial Library, Calcutta.

Andhra.—The Imperial Library, Calcutta, is on the free distribution list of the University.

Annamalai.—Copies of this University's publications are being supplied free of cost to the Imperial Library, Calcutta.

Benares.—The University regrets its inability to accept the resolution.

Calcutta.—The publications of the University are supplied to the Imperial Library free of cost.

Dacca.—The Inter-University Board be informed that this University supplies its publications free of cost to the Imperial Library.

Lucknow.—The Prospectus, Calendar, Annual Report and the Quinquennial Report of Research Work, the publication of which is financed by the University, can be supplied by the University free of cost to the Imperial Library, Calcutta.

Mysore.—The Imperial Library, Calcutta, is already on the exchange list of the publications of the Oriental Library and of the Archæological Department. The University will be glad to supply its other publications (in English) also free.

Nagpur.—Recorded by the Executive Council.

Osmania.—Complimentary copies of the publications of the University are regularly supplied to the Imperial Library of Calcutta.

Panjab.—Approved.

Patna.—This is already done.

APPENDIX XXVIII.

Inter-borrowing of Books between the various University Libraries.

Resolution No. LIV of the Board (Part a) :

Resolved that there should be inter-borrowing of books between the various University Libraries and other important libraries in the country on terms agreed upon by the Universities.

Replies Received:

Agra.—The Council approves of the suggestion that there should be inter-borrowing of books.

Aligarh.—The Library of this University accepts the proposal of the inter-borrowing of books between the various University Libraries and other important libraries in the country.

Allahabad.—

Copy of Rules relating to the Loan of Books and Journals from the Allahabad University Library to other University Libraries.

(1) The University Libraries shall be entitled to borrow books when they have entered into reciprocity arrangements with the University Library, Allahabad.

(2) Books and MSS. shall be lent out by the Librarian only in consultation with the Head of the Department concerned.

Books or MSS. to be lent out must not be such as are in ordinary demand by teachers and students of the University.

(3) Not more than 6 books and not more than 2 MSS. shall be lent out at a time to any single library.

(4) In no case shall books or MSS. be lent out for more than 3 months, but they may be recalled at any time.

(5) The MSS., Books or Journals shall be sent out or returned by registered post and insured to the amount of the value of the books, Journals or MSS.

(6) Books or MSS. lent must always be consulted in the Library concerned and must on no account go out of the premises.

(7) If any book, MSS. or Journal, etc., be lost or damaged under any circumstances the University which borrowed the book or MSS., etc., shall be held responsible for it and shall pay the full expenses of its replacement. In the case of MSS. the borrowing Library shall execute a bond, the value of the MSS. being determined by the lending library.

Andhra.—Is agreeable to the proposition.

Annamalai.—The proposal for reciprocity in Library facilities be accepted subject to the following conditions :—

1. Certain classes of books shall be excluded—text-books and journals of common character which every University library is expected to possess.

2. Books, Manuscripts and Journals which are in constant demand and such of those which are very valuable, out of print and rare shall be excluded. Where there are two copies of rare and valuable books one copy may be sent.

3. The Head of the Department is to be consulted before books, Manuscripts or Journals could be issued on loan.

4. In case of books, manuscripts and journals the borrowing library shall either deposit a sum equal to that of the value of books or the books may be sent by V.P.P. covering cost and postage and that the value of books to be determined by the Vice-Chancellor.

5. Transit charges either way are to be borne by the borrowing library.

6. The borrowing library shall in all cases be held absolutely responsible for any loss or damage done to books or journals in the period of loan.

7. The number of volumes and journals for each borrowing library is fixed as 6 at a time and the period of time limit is fixed as two months.

Bombay.—The Syndicate is of opinion that the scheme of inter-borrowing of books between various University Libraries and other important libraries in this country will be unworkable.

Calcutta.—The University do not consider the suggestion to be practical, particularly with regard to journals, rare books and books of arts, as ordinarily only one copy of such books and only one set of such journals are available in the University. In case the copy of the book or a volume in the set is lost during exchange it will be difficult to replace the same, and in the case of journals the value of the entire set will be reduced. The University will, however, be glad to consider each application for inter-borrowing of books, on its own merits.

Dacca.—The Library Committee generally approve the resolution of the Inter-University Board regarding inter-borrowing of books and recommend the following rules for putting the resolution into operation :

1. That applications for loan be made through a University or any other important library in the country.

2. That applications for loan be always made to the nearest library which may have the book or manuscript required.

3. That the borrowing library pay the postal charges both ways ; and any loss or damage of the book or manuscript while in the possession of the borrower or in transit be made good by the borrowing library.

4. That no library request the loan of any fiction or any book or journal which is not rare or out of print.

5. That the lending library reserves to it the right of lending any unique book or manuscript ; but facsimiles of such books and manuscripts may be made at the cost of the borrowing library or of the person on whose request the loan is desired.

Madras.—

CONDITIONS OF INTER-LIBRARY LOAN.

I. *Prohibited Categories.*

No application for inter-library loan is to be made in the following cases :—

1. Books costing less than eight shillings, unless they are technical or specialist publications or they are more than five years old.

Note.—Specialist publications are to be so interpreted as to cover most literature that would not be included in the normal stock of an average University Library.

2. Text-books and quasi-text-books required continuously for examination purposes.

3. Fiction and quick reference books.

4. Books of which the indenting library has a copy.

5. Loose numbers of periodicals.

II. *Rights of the Lending Library.*

Loan of a book may be deferred :-

1. (*a*) In the case of a recent addition, to such time as the local demand may justify ; and

(*b*) In the case of a book for which there is an unusual temporary demand, to such time as may be necessary.

2. Loan of a book may be subjected to special conditions.

Note.—Special conditions may relate, for example to (*a*) period of loan, (*b*) non-removal of the book from the premises of the borrowing library and so on.

3. The Loan of any book may be refused without assigning any reasons.

Note.—The book may be in a bad condition. The copy may happen to be a unique or a rare one. The book may be a giant volume, which it is not desirable to subject to transport. The book may contain too many plates, which, again, it is not desirable to subject to transport.

III. Obligations of the Borrowing Library.

1. Every application for inter-library loan is to contain a certificate that the indenting library does not possess a copy of the book and it is to be made by the head of the indenting library.

2. The borrowing library is to pay the to and fro transport charges.

3. The borrowing library is to make good any loss or damage that may happen to the book, from the moment it leaves the lending library till the moment it comes back to it.

4. If a volume of a set is lost or damaged, the borrowing library is liable to replace the whole set.

5. The borrowing library is to fulfil the conditions, if any, imposed by the lending library with regard to the use of any book lent.

6. While returning the book, the borrowing library is to forward a statement showing the number of different readers that used the book while it was in its possession.

Nagpur.—The Council accepts the resolution.

Osmania.—The proposal *re* inter-borrowing of books between the various University Libraries and other important libraries in the country is agreed to in principle provided that each University will have full discretion regarding the conditions on which rare books and manuscripts may be borrowed.

Panjab.—The resolution was approved.

(In case of manuscripts it would be necessary for the requisitor to execute a bond in favour of the Honorary Librarian.)

Patna.—The Library Executive Committee agree to the resolution provided the rules made are acceptable to this University.

APPENDIX XXIX.

Standardization of Zoological Teaching in India.

Resolution No. LV :

Resolved that the Director, Zoological Survey of India, be requested to furnish a full note *re* the standardization of the teaching of Zoology in the various Universities in India.

Copy of letter No. 900, *dated the* 21*st May*, 1934, *from the Director, Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India :*

"In reference to your letter No. 212 dated the 8th May, 1934, I have the honour to say that, as I indicated in my letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, Zoology is now taught in a large number of Indian Universities from the Intermediate courses to the Master of Science standard. In several Universities candidates also carry on research work and offer the results of their work as theses for the Doctor of Science Degree of their respective Universities. In the Calcutta University Zoology is also taught as a separate subject for the Preliminary Scientific Examination in the 1st year of the Medical course. The teaching of the subject for various examinations of the same standards in the different Universities is, as I have found while working as an examiner for different Universities in this country, very variable and the standards also differ a great deal. I am of opinion that in view of the above it would be very valuable if opinions could be invited from various Universities which teach Zoology and a standard laid down for different examinations such as the Intermediate, the Medical courses and the degree courses. After the receipt of the various opinions it may be necessary to have a conference where the whole matter could be fully discussed before the various standards are fixed. I shall be glad to help in this connection or in reference to any further information that you may require."

Copy of letter No. 254, *dated the* 25*th May*, 1934, *from the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, to the Director, Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta* :

"I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 900, dated the 21st instant I note that you wish me to invite opinions first of all from the various Universities which teach Zoology and after the receipt of these opinions you want a conference where the whole matter can be fully discussed. I regret this is not the procedure the Board has in mind. In view of your experience of various Universities, you may be having certain definite views as to the degree of standardization desirable in the teaching of Zoology and it is for you to make definite suggestions. These suggestions will in course of time be forwarded to the different Universities for their opinion. If your suggestions are

welcomed by the Universities, so much the better. If the opinions of Universities differ widely from those of yours, it may be necessary to have a conference. But this will be a difficult matter, as conference means expense and I am not sure if the Universities will welcome the idea. So I have the honour to request you once again to be so good as to prepare a note embodying all your ideas and your suggestions and it will at least furnish a definite basis for discussion."

Note on the Standardization of the Teaching of Zoology in Indian Universities supplied by the Director of Zoological Survey of India.

PRE-MEDICAL AND INTER-SCIENCE COURSE.

Only in three of the Indian Universities Zoology is taught as a subject for the pre-medical course: for the Preliminary Scientific M.B. Examination in the Calcutta University, the Pre-Medical Course in the Mysore University and the Pre-Registration Examination in the Madras University. The prescribed syllabuses are different in the three cases. In the Calcutta University, for example, a very elaborate course is prescribed, but a minimum of 25 lectures of one hour each and 30 practical classes of two hours each are supposed to be sufficient for covering the whole course. The Mysore syllabus materially differs from that of Calcutta and is in some respects more concise; but the University authorities prescribe that this course will cover about "40-45 lectures and about 36 practical classes of $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours each." The Madras course is almost similar to that of Mysore; but no information is available in the *University Calendar* regarding the number of lectures or practical classes for the teaching of the prescribed course. In other Indian Universities, such as the Panjab, Lucknow, Allahabad and Bombay, students seeking admission in the medical colleges should have passed in Zoology as a part of the Intermediate Science course and the standards of teaching of this subject are, therefore, materially different from the courses prescribed by the above-mentioned three Universities for their pre-medical studies. To standardize the teaching of this subject for a pre-medical course in all Universities I would suggest the following syllabus:—

Theoretical.

Living and non-living matter. The distinctive properties of living matter or protoplasm and its chemical composition.

The *frog* or *toad* as a type of higher animals. The elements of vertebrate histology illustrated from the frog. Elementary facts of Physiology.

The main characters of the Protozoa and their reproduction. The morphology and life-history of *Amœba*, *Paramœcium* and Malarial parasite, as types of Protozoa.

General characters of Metazoa. Sexual and asexual reproduction. Parthenogenesis. Comparison between Cœlenterata and Cœlomata and functions and developments of Cœlenteren and Cœlome.

Structure and life-history of *Obelia*, as a type of Cœlenterata.

Pherotima as an example of segmented animals. The significance of the three primary germ-layers.

The Cockroach as a type of Arthropoda. Metamorphosis as illustrated by the life-history of the common mosquito.

The general characters of Chordata. The Rabbit or Guinea-pig as a type of Mammalia.

Sexual reproduction and the elementary facts of fertilization and segmentation of the ovum in frog. The formation of the three germinal layers and their subsequent history, as illustrated in the development of the Frog. Elementary knowledge of the formation of the fœtal membranes and placenta of Rabbit.

A general survey, with special reference to the ecology of the various Animal groups, omitting Porifera, Molluscoidea, Echinodermata and lower Chordates.

An elementary knowledge of Organic Evolution, Variation, Heredity, Natural Selection, Recapitulation and Principles of Mendelism.

Bearing of Zoology on Medicine. Parasitism and Commensialism. Distinctions between poisonous and non-poisonous Snakes.

Practical.

Examination and identification of prepared slides of various animal tissues.

Microscopical examination of *Amœba*, *Paramœcium*, Malarial Parasite and *Obelia*.

Dissection and detailed examination of the following animals:— *Pherotima*, Cockroach, Frog or Toad and Rabbit or Guinea-pig. In the case of the last two a detailed knowledge of the muscular system will not be required, but special attention must be paid to the skeleton of the two forms. Skulls and specimens of common Indian poisonous and non-poisonous Snakes.

Candidates will be required to submit records of practical work in the form of Laboratory note books duly initialled and dated by the professors or demonstrators. *Viva voce* by the examiners.

The above syllabus would require about 35–40 lectures and about 25–30 practical classes of 2 2½ hours each. This syllabus, though mainly intended for the pre-medical course of such Universities as have a special pre-medical examination, would do equally well for the normal teaching of Zoology for the Intermediate Science course. In the latter case, however, the course will be a little more detailed according to the amount of time that can be devoted to the subject.

B.A. AND B.Sc. EXAMINATIONS.

For the degree examinations, whether Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science, the courses prescribed for the teaching of Zoology are materially different in the various Universities and it would, therefore, be useful to review shortly the situation in the various Universities.

In the Rangoon University, Zoology can be taken as a subject for either B.A. or B.Sc. degree in the Pass course, and in either case is studied for two years, while for the Honours course the period extends over 3 years.

In Calcutta there is a Pass and Honours course in Zoology, but both the courses are finished in two years ; only for the Honours course the treatment of the subject is a little more detailed than in the Pass course.

In the Benares University, there are Pass and Honours courses apparently in both the cases finished in two years and the only difference is in the treatment of the subject, and the candidates have to answer an additional paper for the Honours examination.

The conditions in Lucknow, Allahabad, Aligarh, Agra and Nagpur are almost similar, but the prescribed courses for the Pass and Honours degree differ a great deal, not so much in reference to the subject-matter, but in the number of papers for the examination and the practical course.

In the Panjab, there is a two years' course for the B.Sc. Pass Examination and a separate three years' course for the Honours examination.

In Bombay, Zoology can be taken either as a subsidiary or as a principal subject for the B.A. or B.Sc. examination and the difference in the two cases lies in the prescribed course and the number of papers which the candidates have to answer in their examination. For example, for the subsidiary subject they have to appear in two papers and two practical examinations, while for the principal subject there are 4 theoretical papers and a practical examination lasting 4 days.

In Mysore and Madras, Zoology may be taken either as a main or a subsidiary subject in the ordinary B.Sc. or B.Sc. Honours examination and the prescribed syllabus differs according to the examination.

Such a wide variation in reference to the teaching and examination in the subject in the different Universities of India is hardly desirable and I suggest that a course modelled on the lines of the syllabus prescribed by Lucknow or Allahabad Universities for the Pass course and the Panjab, Madras and Mysore for the Honours course may be adopted by all the Universities. It is not necessary to draw up detailed syllabuses in this case, as the models suggested above are quite suitable and the only point at issue is the general adoption of a uniform standard both for teaching and examination.

M.Sc. EXAMINATION.

The conditions in reference to the M.Sc. Examination in Zoology

in the various Universities are similarly very different. In some Universities, such as Madras, there is, under the new regulations, no definite examination following a course of studies, while in others, like Allahabad, Agra, etc., there is a Previous and a Final examination, part of which consists of a detailed study, either of one of the special subjects or any of the particular phyla prescribed by the University. In some cases the candidates can offer in lieu of a paper a thesis on a selected subject. In the case of the Lucknow and some other Universities, graduates with Honours in Zoology are, with the approval of the Head of the Zoology Department, required to offer for their examination a special study of one of the groups of animals prescribed by the University. In the Panjab University, only those candidates who have passed the Honours course in Zoology in their B.Sc. Examination are eligible for appearing in the M.Sc. Degree examination. For this examination they have to furnish evidence of having been engaged in research work on some special subject for one year after passing the B.Sc. Examination, and have to submit a thesis supplemented by a series of preparations or other evidences of their work. In addition to the submission of a thesis the candidates have to undergo a *viva voce* examination on the subject of the dissertation submitted. In Rangoon, M.Sc. degree can be taken for the Pass course, when the examination consists of two theoretical papers and a practical examination of not less than two days' duration on "the special zoological problems arising from a detailed study of one phylum"; the M.Sc. Honours course degree can be taken by examination only, when the candidates have to show a sound knowledge of Zoology and a special knowledge of any of the 4 subjects prescribed by the University, or by research and examination, in which case candidates are required, in addition to submitting a thesis, to appear in an examination consisting of a theoretical paper and one practical paper on the field of the thesis. In addition, there may be a *viva voce* examination on General Zoology at the discretion of the examiners.

From the above it is clear that there is no general standard for the M.Sc. Examination prevailing in the various Universities of India and I would very strongly recommend for the consideration of the Inter-University Board the question of standardization of both the teaching and the examination in Zoology for this degree. There seems to be a tendency of restricting the M.Sc. degree examination to students who have passed the Honours course for the B.Sc. Examination and I think this should be generally adopted by all the Universities. For the M.Sc. studies more attention should be paid to initiating the candidates into methods of research and for making the examination into more of a research degree. The question whether one or two years should be devoted to studies for this examination would naturally depend on the period required for the B.Sc. Examination; if it is 3 years, as in the Panjab and in some other Universities, then the evidence of having carried on research for one year after taking the B.Sc. degree should entitle a candidate to submit his thesis for the M.Sc. degree.

The above note was communicated to the Universities by the

Secretary, Inter-University Board, on 24th August, 1934, with a request that the views of the Universities may be forwarded to him by the 30th November, 1934.

Summary of Replies Received :

Aligarh.—The proposal for standardizing the teaching of Zoology in various Universities in India will be welcomed by all concerned, but it is questionable if this scheme could be carried out in certain Universities, if the standard is still to be raised. In the Muslim University, in addition to the three science subjects, a student has to take up Theology (Islamic History in case of non-Muslims), Urdu and English, hence a student has got to study six subjects for the B.Sc. degree. On the other hand in the other Universities a student studies but three science subjects in addition to English. In the Bombay University there are only two subjects compulsory, out of which one is studied as the principal subject and the other as subsidiary. I should recommend this system to be followed by all the other Indian Universities. In this case a student acquires an intensive knowledge of the principal subject and knows the subsidiary subject thoroughly. In spite of the fact that a candidate has got to offer six subjects for the degree examination of the Muslim University, the courses of studies are in no way inferior to any other University.

The case of the Muslim University has not well been represented by the Director, Zoological Survey of India. For the Honours Course in Zoology our students put in nine terms or a full three years' course is required before they can sit for the examination. For the B.Sc. Pass examination there is but a two years' course. Four papers of the Honours School in Zoology are common with the M.Sc. Final Examination.

As regards the proposal of the M.Sc. degree by research I oppose it most strongly. The M.Sc. degree in Zoology by research is a great farce. Before starting research work a candidate should master a certain group of animals, which is not possible to do in a year's time, or, to be exact, in about 230 days after receiving the B.Sc. Honours degree and wrote a paper also, *e.g.*, a candidate who holds the degree of M.Sc. by research in Helminthology and calls himself a *Helminthologist*, has studied, perhaps, *Trematodes* only and has no knowledge of the allied group, the Nemathelminths.

In the Muslim University a candidate offers six papers and a four days' practical examination for the degree of M.Sc., out of which two papers and a two days' practical examination relate to the special group which he chooses to study, and if he desires to carry on research work, the degree of Ph.D. has been instituted for this purpose. It is recommended that all the other Indian Universities should adopt this system. In this way a candidate devotes full two years to research after the degree of M.Sc. for which he has acquired an intensive knowledge of the special group and possesses an extensive knowledge of Zoology in all its branches.

Allahabad.—In the opinion of the University Professor of Zoology every University for a variety of reasons should keep its own individuality in the teaching work and hence the desired standardization is not possible in this University. If at all, the initiation in the matter must be taken by the Universities themselves.

Andhra.—Under consideration.

Annamalai.—While the Board of Studies in Natural Science is in general agreement with the opinion expressed by the Director of Zoological Survey of India (on the subject of syllabuses in Zoology), the Board is not in favour of any alterations in the Zoology Syllabuses prescribed for the various examinations of the University (as our standards either correspond to what the Director has suggested or are definitely higher).

Dacca.—There is no provision for the teaching of Zoology in this University. This University does not therefore wish to express any opinion on the matter.

Lucknow.—The Zoology courses in the Lucknow University for the various examinations follow the lines indicated in the note of the Director, Zoological Survey of India.

Mysore.—"I am directed to forward herewith a copy of a note in the matter in its general aspect by Mr. C. R. Narayana Rao, M.A., L.T., Professor of Zoology in this University, and to state that so far as the Medical course is concerned, the syllabus in force in this University for the Pre-Medical Course is not very different from the one outlined in Dr. Baini Prashad's memorandum."

Note on the Standardization of the Teaching of Zoology in the Indian Universities by Prof. C. R. Narayana Rao.

"I am very thankful to you for your kind letter No. V. 74, dated 17th September, 1934 and the enclosed report which is returned herewith. I have carefully studied Dr. Baini Prashad's memorandum. My own view is that it is undesirable and impracticable to introduce a close 'standardization' of the teaching of Zoology in the Universities of India.

It must be remembered that India is a vast sub-continent and the faunistic variations and distributions are so wide and so marked that any attempt to standardize the teaching will result in a dull uniformity of tuition of the subjects which must become unreal to the students. The whole object of education in the Universities is to impart individuality to the pupils and to develop to emphasize the regional character of the Universities themselves. The syllabus in Zoology must have a close and intimate reference to the material obtainable in any province and variations in the syllabus, if the teaching is to be effective and real, must necessarily exist. I can see no advantage in introducing standardization. All incentive to give to education touches of personal character and interest of the teacher, is lost, and it will be a retrograde step to standardize teaching, for the students themselves are deprived of the interest they may otherwise take in the local fauna.

The syllabuses drawn up for the different degree courses and now pursued in the Mysore University seem to me to meet all the requirements of sound education, providing for the student every opportunity to cultivate and maintain an acquaintance with the local representatives of the different animal groups. The syllabus for the pre-medical course, however, may be standardized. In this connection I beg to point out that the Mysore Pre-Medical Course in Zoology has been drawn up to meet the actual requirements of the Medical profession in its practical applications and those of the Medical research worker."

Nagpur.—Note by the Head of the Department of Studies in Botany and Zoology in Nagpur University on the Syllabus in Zoology of Nagpur University.

Intermediate.—A standard syllabus for the Pre-Sci. is given and it is recommended that the same syllabus "with little elaboration according to the time available for study", should be prescribed for the Intermediate Science. I think our syllabus is drawn on the same lines as suggested by the Director of Zoological Survey of India. In fact, it is identical except in one respect, *viz.*, that the note recommends that *Obelia* should be prescribed as a type of Cœlenterata. I think that this animal is very difficult to be studied by the Intermediate students. *Hydra* is, in the opinion of most authorities, a more suitable type.

B.Sc. Pass.—The note says that "the syllabuses in Lucknow, Allahabad and Nagpur are almost similar" and further "that the syllabus in the University of Allahabad should be treated as a standard syllabus." It is thus evident that no change in our syllabus is necessary, as it is almost the standard syllabus suggested by the Director of Zoological Survey of India.

B.Sc. Honours.—The Madras syllabus for B.Sc. Honours is recommended as the standard. A careful comparison of the two syllabuses reveals that the standard of attainment is practically the same. The one important difference is that from the examination of 1936, one paper on a Special Subject is prescribed. Any change in this direction in our syllabus will depend on the question whether any specialisation should be required at the Honours Examination. One slight drawback of the Madras syllabus is the omission of a study of the "extinct groups" (*vide* p. 265, Calendar for 1932-34). Our Honours Syllabus is based on the same lines as at Allahabad.

M.Sc.—In view of our present regulations for this examination, the question of prescribing a syllabus does not arise. The recommendation of the Director of Zoological Survey of India that every candidate for this examination should be required, after B.Sc. Honours, to submit a thesis on a year's work seems to me to be sound. But in view of our present regulations, the question need not be considered.

Osmania.—Forwards the letter of Dr. B. K. Das, Head of the Zoology Department, Osmania University and its enclosures to the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University, Hyderabad:

"With reference to your note dated 11-10-1934 forwarding a circular letter from the Secretary, Inter-University Board, pertaining

to the standardization of the teaching of Zoology in the different Indian Universities as suggested by the Director of the Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta, I have the honour to express an opinion under three distinct categories as follows :

Introductory.—Quite recently I have completely revised, modified and re-modelled the syllabuses for courses of teaching of Zoology in our University for all classes, *viz.*, Inter. Science, B.Sc. and M.Sc.; and I wish to point out that a uniform standard of teaching of Zoology, as it prevails in all the first-rate Universities in India, has been strictly maintained : on the whole the standard of courses has been kept pretty high, and this point in particular has been kept in view in conformity with the syllabuses of certain British as well as all the Indian Universities. Furthermore, after having framed the syllabuses I had sent them on to two of the most experienced outside experts (I mean teachers of Zoology who have put in at least 20 years of service in their own line), *viz.*, Dr. Karm Narain Bahl, D.Phil., D.Sc., and Dr. D. R. Bhattacharya, Ph.D., D.Sc., for their advice and suggestions, and both of them have entirely agreed with me regarding the arrangement of the subject-matter as well as the teaching and the examination of the subject itself, together with other details, such as scope, number and division of papers in theory and practicals, etc. True copies of their independent opinion are herewith attached for your kind information.

I. INTER. SCIENCE ZOOLOGY.

The scope and standard proposed by the Director of the Zoological Survey of India for the Intermediate examination (and also suitable for the Pre-Medical course) have already been maintained by us. I do not, however, agree with certain suggestions of his, *viz.*, (*a*) "Structure and Life-History of *Obelia* as a type of Cœlenterata." (*b*) Ecology of various groups of animals mentioned by him. (*c*) Fœtal membranes and Placenta of Rabbit. I think it is too much to expect all these from the Intermediate students. As to point (*a*) I wish to say that *Hydra* is a much simpler type of Cœlenterata (and is being universally taught all over the world as the first type of the group Cœlenterata), and it should be taught first before tackling *Obelia* ; and in order to give a clear understanding of this phylum to the young boys it is very necessary, and it would be better, to choose and study a simpler example rather than a more complicated one. It is no use teaching such complicated subjects as could never be assimilated by the students.

II. B.Sc. ZOOLOGY.

We have no Honours school of teaching in any of the science subjects in our University, but in its place we have a two years' B.Sc. course which is very much above the *pass* course of other Universities, including *subsidiary* and *main* subjects in every department of science subjects as it exists in certain Indian Universities. It may be pointed out here that an Honours course extending over a period of three years has unfortunately not been much appreciated and favoured in most of the North Indian Universities, as the boys, who wish to go in and compete

for the I.C.S. or any other Public Service Commission examination, always naturally prefer to take their B.Sc. in two years' time rather than spend three years over the degree course. Our *subsidiary* course is equivalent to the *pass* course standard of other Indian Universities, but our *main subject* is of a quite high standard, and covers nearly 75 per cent of the Honours course of any University. I consider the standard of the courses maintained in our B.Sc. Zoology is well suited to the up-to-date requirements of a science graduate, and is of a uniform type as compared with most other Universities in India.

III. M.Sc. ZOOLOGY.

In the M.Sc. degree examination particular attention has been paid to the initiation of research methods and technique and research work, and an attempt has been made to convert it gradually into a research degree, although, at the same time, every option and facilities have also been given to those students who wish to take this degree by specializing themselves in a particular branch or group in Zoology, which is sometimes a very necessary qualification to secure good jobs in special institutions in different parts of India. In a word, a candidate for the M.Sc. in our University, according to the revised syllabuses, is given all facilities for an all-round thorough training, which would be useful to him, if he wishes to stick either to teaching work in a college, or to any other Biological Institute. In due consideration of the length of training in our B.Sc., the M.Sc. course in this University extends over a period of two years, and coached up under these circumstances the candidates are in a position to gain an efficient knowledge of the subject.

N.B. :—Broadly speaking, it appears from the note of the Director of the Zoological Survey of India that he has generally emphasized the adoption of the courses of studies in Zoology as they exist in the Panjab University in their essentials, which is taken as a model by him, with, of course, certain minor changes here and there, but what I wish to state is that our University syllabuses as they have now been drafted, are the outcome of a very carefully thought-out routine of work followed not by one particular University alone, but have been re-modelled and standardized in due recognition of the courses of study prevalent in other Universities both in India as well as abroad. In conclusion, the question of the standardization of the teaching of Zoology in India, as it should legitimately apply to all other science subjects in our country, *viz.*, Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Geology, Physiology, etc. (and not to Zoology alone), must be entirely left to the critical consideration and judgment of the really experienced teachers of fame that are always in close touch with the subject and are actually engaged in teaching for several years, and are, therefore, in a far better position to realize all possibilities ofthe scope, feasibility and difficulties regarding a particular subject rather than one who has no connection with any teaching at all, and such teachers as have at the same time adjusted the teaching of the subject in the best possible manner with due consideration of the local conditions.

Such being the state of affairs what I wish to say is that we have adopted our syllabuses in such a way as to maintain a uniform standard of teaching in our University as it is prevalent in other Universities in India, and this fact is perfectly clear and self-evident from the remarks of those two outside experts on the subject as mentioned above, who are really in a far better position to grasp every aspect of the subject and to see things more precisely and from a different angle of vision than others who are not actually engaged in teaching in any University. In my opinion the chief aim and object of maintaining an average uniform standard of an all-round teaching of Zoology in the M.Sc. in any of the Indian Universities can only be fulfilled if the examination is conducted partly by thesis or dissertation and partly by papers (coupled with the *viva voce*) and not purely by thesis alone, which is bound to be at the cost of some of the very important theory papers, and naturally the knowledge of a candidate after passing the M.Sc. would be far from being efficient. If at all it is felt that a change in the syllabuses for the teaching of Zoology (and the same might apply equally well to other science subjects) is necessary in our Indian Universities, it could only be possibly settled and their scope rightly determined by *experienced teachers alone who are actually engaged in teaching in a University rather than by others who are out of touch with teaching work*, and in absence of such steps being taken it would simply amount to unnecessary interference with the work of the authorities of a particular University as well as that of others who are responsible for organizing the laboratories and the teaching, and hence a mere waste of time: the only solution of all these difficulties is the settling of things by an All-India Conference of the teachers of Zoology.

I would respectfully request you *to kindly forward a copy of this letter of mine* together with *the copies of the revised syllabuses for the Inter. Science, B.Sc. and M.Sc. Zoology* to the Secretary of the Inter-University Board for his information and guidance at your earliest convenience."

The opinion of Dr. D. R. Bhattacharya, Ph.D., D.Sc., Professor of Zoology of the Allahabad University, is as follows:—

"I have gone through your draft course. It is very exhaustive and in my opinion some details regarding types may be omitted, unless you think they are necessary as you are starting the course for the first time. The usual standards of other Universities have been maintained and I do not think I could improve upon it."

The opinion of Dr. Karm Narain Bahl, D.Phil., D.Sc., Professor of Zoology of the Lucknow University, is as follows:—

FIRST LETTER. *Dated Aug.* 9, 1934.

"Thanks for your letter of July 31. Regarding courses I agree generally with the arrangement you propose. These syllabuses are all drawn up with great care and I am sure you will find them alright.

There is only one difficulty and I have no doubt you have already

foreseen it. Your B.Sc. (Main) man will take either Course A or B in his *Previous* and you then switch him off to a special subject for his Final. He will be alright in the course selected in his Previous but will remain weak in the course which he has not studied for his Previous. I hope I have understood the position correctly—and if I am correct, I am sure you will remedy it before finally adopting these syllabuses."

SECOND LETTER. *Dated Sept.* 15, 1934.

"Your *revised* syllabus is a great improvement and I am glad you modified the syllabuses for the Vertebrate group. In view of the modification and the fact that you have decided to allow only those candidates to proceed to the M.Sc. who take Zoology Main for the B.Sc. I have no criticism left, as my points you have carefully met.

I am sure you will find the syllabuses quite suitable and workable now."

Panjab.—

Resolved that the opinion of Dr. Matthai be forwarded to the Inter-University Board as the opinion of this University.

OPINION OF DR. MATTHAI.

" If by standardization of the teaching of Zoology in various Universities in India is meant uniformity in teaching, I would be against the proposal. I think that there should be some variety in syllabus and in teaching of Zoology for the examinations of the different Universities in India, provided that the required standard and efficiency are maintained at every University.

The syllabus in Zoology that is suggested for a pre-medical course in all the Universities is practically the same as the Intermediate Syllabus in Zoology of the Panjab University. For the B.A. and B.Sc. examinations it is suggested that there should be a uniform standard of teaching and examination in all Universities. For the B.Sc. (Pass) examination the syllabus of Lucknow or Allahabad University is recommended for adoption in all the Universities. And for the Honours course the syllabus of the Panjab, Madras or Mysore University is to be taken as the model. I am unable to agree with these suggestions.

It would be advisable to maintain the existing diversity in syllabus and examination at the various Universities, but the standard could be raised where necessary.

I hold the same view with regard to the M.Sc. degree examination. Each University ought to retain its own individuality in regard to syllabus and examination, instead of aiming at uniformity."

Secretary, Indian Science Congress:

Copy of letter dated the 9th January, 1935, from Dr. S. P. Agharkar, General Secretary, Indian Science Congress Association, Calcutta, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, re standardization of courses in Zoology for the various University examinations.

"I have the honour to communicate to you the following resolution adopted by the Zoology Section of the Indian Science Congress Association at its meeting held on the 3rd January, 1935, for such action as you may consider necessary.

'The Section after careful consideration of the question resolved that a Committee consisting of one representative of each University (with powers to co-opt additional members) be appointed to consider the question in detail and prepare a scheme for the consideration of the Section at its next meeting.

It was resolved further that the Inter-University Board be requested to take necessary steps to ensure that the report of this Committee is ready for consideration before the next meeting.'

I understand that a meeting of the Inter-University Board will be held towards the end of February at Calcutta. If, therefore, the Committee of the representatives of the Universities to consider this question be convened to meet in Calcutta in February, 1935, its report will be available for discussion at the meeting of the Inter-University Board."

Copy of letter No. 2348 *dated the* 15*th January*, 1935, *from the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, to the General Secretary, Indian Science Congress Association, Calcutta.*

"I beg to thank you for your letter dated the 9th instant forwarding to me the resolution adopted by the Zoological Section of the Indian Science Congress Association, *re* standardization of courses in Zoology for the various University examinations. The Inter-University Board will meet at Calcutta on the 26th, 27th and 28th February and I shall place your resolution before the Board.

In the meantime I regret I do not quite understand your resolution and I take the liberty of enquiring from you as to what exactly is intended. You have resolved 'that the Inter-University Board be requested to take necessary steps to ensure that the report of this Committee is ready for consideration before its next meeting.' Does this mean that the Inter-University Board is expected to appoint a Committee and to convene a meeting of it and pay the travelling expenses ? If so, I may be permitted to say that the Board is not likely to accept such a proposition as the financial resources of the Board certainly do not permit the appointment of such a costly Committee. The Board felt that at the session of the Indian Science Congress where Zoologists from practically all the Universities meet, it would be much easier for the Science Congress itself to discuss the question and make suitable recommendations. This would have obviated the necessity of any such meeting being convened at great expense which would be hardly justifiable in these days of acute financial stringency. I shall thank you for a very early reply to this, so that your letter under reply with all its implications may be clearly placed before the Board."

Copy of letter dated the 23*rd January from Dr. S. P. Agharkar, General Secretary, Indian Science Congress Association, Calcutta, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Mysore.*

"I have received your letter No. 2348 of the 15th January, 1935. As I was not myself present in this meeting, I am not in a position to give any authoritative opinion regarding the meaning of the resolution. I give below a summary of what I have been able to gather of the views of those who took part in the deliberations.

So far as I understand widely divergent views were expressed in the meeting.

The Director of the Zoological Survey in explaining his proposals said that they were suggestions which the representatives of the Universities were at liberty either to recommend or to reject. He particularly wished to point out that he had no desire to force his views on the Universities.

The University representatives were not in general enthusiastic regarding these proposals. Many of them felt that before any proposals for standardizing curricula in any *one* subject like Zoology could be considered, the Inter-University Board should move for the adoption of the principle of Standard curricula for the different University examinations as a whole by the constituent Universities. If this principle be accepted, then standard curricula may be framed for all subjects by competent committees.

Some felt that it was neither practicable nor desirable to have rigid uniformity of courses in the Universities, on educational grounds alone.

Others thought that any proposal for Standardization was an encroachment upon the rights of Universities to frame their curricula in accordance with local needs and conditions and should be rejected.

In view of the divergent views thus expressed it was not thought possible to adopt any concrete proposals and in the end the resolution recommending the appointment of a committee was passed.

It was realized that it would be difficult for a committee like this to meet in view of the large distances separating various centres. It was, however, thought that if a committee of this sort is appointed by the Inter-University Board, a great deal of spade work may be done during the year by correspondence and the committee may meet finally during the next session of the Science Congress and come to a definite decision.

I personally think the committee proposal deserves serious consideration by the Inter-University Board. The only expense involved would be for postage and clerical work, which may be borne by the Universities concerned. An effort should be made to have representatives of the Zoology Departments of the various Universities present at the next session of the Science Congress.

In the meanwhile the Inter-University Board might have the question of Standard curricula for the University examinations carefully examined and discussed at the forthcoming meeting to be held in Calcutta.

I hope this will enable you to understand the position,"

APPENDIX XXX.

Resolution No. XXV (7) passed by the Inter-University Board in March, 1932.

"The Public Service Commission be requested to define the scope of the examinations in Psychology and Experimental Psychology for the I.C.S. Competitive Examination."

Reply Received :

Copy of letter No. F. 46/32-E., dated the 19th July, 1934, from the Secretary, Public Service Commission, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Mysore.

Subject.—Definition of the scope of examinations in Psychology and Experimental Psychology for Indian Civil Service examination in India.

"With reference to your letter No. 3805, dated the 25th March 1932, on the subject noted above, I am directed to say that it has been decided to make the following addition to the syllabus in Psychology :

"Questions on the history of the subject may be included."

The Commission do not, however, propose to make any change so far as Experimental Psychology is concerned."

APPENDIX XXXI.

The Third Quinquennial Conference of Indian Universities.

A.

Technological Education.

Resolution No. II :

Resolved that this Conference is of opinion that basic technological training is best accomplished through the Universities and should form an increasingly important part of University studies in the relevant Faculties and that to enable the Universities to perform this function the Central, Provincial and States Governments should be requested to give special help to the Universities for this purpose.

Summary of Replies Received :

Agra.—Recorded.

Aligarh.—Generally accepted.

Andhra.—Syndicate is in agreement with the proposition enunciated in the resolution.

Annamalai.—The University accepts the resolution and hopes to work out the preliminary details as early as possible.

Benares.—The resolution is accepted. Steps have already been taken within the limits of available funds to make technological training an increasingly important part of University studies.

Dacca.—Referred to the Faculty of Science.

Lucknow.—The Executive Council agrees generally.

Nagpur.—The Academic Council agrees and recommends to the Executive Council that it approach the local Government for financial help when circumstances are found favourable.

Osmania.—This question is under the consideration of the University.

Panjab.—This resolution is already being acted upon in the Panjab University and as a matter of fact in the matter of technical education the University of the Panjab has always been a pioneer.

Patna.—This University may agree.

The Scheme of Sir C. V. Raman, Kt., M.A., *re* Basic Technological Course for the Universities in India.

' I am of opinion that two courses should be organized, one in Physical Technology and the other in Chemical Technology, each course to extend for two years after B.Sc. and M.Sc. (Tech.) to be awarded after satisfactory completion of the course after passing the necessary examinations. I enclose herewith a brief outline for the courses of study in both subjects. The cost of the scheme furnished is very rough, and the expenditure may be spread out over a period of two or three years."

Basic Technological Course for the Universities.

Technological education can be divided broadly into two parts, one *Physical*, dealing with the Mechanical and Electrical Engineering subjects, fitting the students for employment in the Engineering trades and profession, and the other *Chemical*, dealing with the various aspects of Industrial Chemistry and Chemical Engineering. At present the first branch is to some extent dealt with in the Engineering Colleges, leading up to the B.E. degree in most of the Universities. This, however, is highly specialized and after undergoing the course the student has no alternative except to become a professional engineer. On the Chemistry side, there is no kind of common training in the applied branches leading to any of the recognized degrees.

If a student is to take full advantage of the basic technological training at present thought of, it is quite essential that he should have completed at least his B.Sc. course. On the Physical side, the student should preferably have taken Physics as his main together with Mathematics and another subject as his subsidiary subjects. On the Chemical side, he ought to have taken up Chemistry as his main subject together with Physics and Mathematics as his subsidiary subject.

It is proposed that the technological training may extend for two years after B.Sc. during which period practical training is also provided to the students. At the end of the course, after a suitable examination they may be awarded M.Sc. (Tech.). The students will be eligible after taking this degree, to be absorbed in the various industries either in routine or research work or to take up teaching work in schools and colleges, and generally to take up any profession open to an M.Sc. candidate.

The following is a rough plan of the two-year course proposed on the Physical Technology side :--

PHYSICAL TECHNOLOGY.

I Year.

Mechanical Engineering :

(*a*) Materials used in Engineering Construction and their Mechanical properties : Testing of materials, Theory and Design of Simple Structures in Wood, Iron, Steel and Masonry ; Reinforced Concrete work.

(*b*) *General Machine Design*—Fastenings, bolts, nuts, key and cotters ; rivetted joints and connections ; shafts and bearings ; transmission of power by ropes and belts, spur bevel and helical gearing.

(*c*) *Workshop Practice and Machine Tools*—Methods of driving and general arrangement of machinery ; lathes, drilling, shaping, planing and milling machines ; gauges ; preparation of tools.

(*d*) *Drawing Office*—Fastenings, rivetted joints, bearings, small machines ; engine details.

(*e*) *Workshops*—Carpentry, fitting, smithy, foundry, machine shop.

Electrical Engineering :

Lectures—Lectures on the theory of electrical machinery, apparatus and instruments. Design of D. C. machines, transformer and alternator.

Laboratory—Experiments with potentiometers, bridges, flux meter and permeameter. Testing of energy meters. D. C. machines, transformers and alternators.

Drawing—The first two terms to be given to mechanical engineering drawing as stated under mechanical engineering and the remaining term to the drawing of D. C. machine designed by the students. This should be completed and a start made on the drawing of the transformer before the end of the third term.

Practical Training—The summer vacation should be spent in a workshop.

II Year.

Mechanical Engineering :

(*a*) Hydraulics and Hydraulic machinery with special reference to hydraulic turbines.

(*b*) Heat Engines including Boilers and Boiler accessories, Steam Engines and turbines, condensing plant, oil and petrol engines, also engines, Gas Engineers and Gas Producers ; Refrigerating Plant, air compressors, blowers and fans.

(*c*) Engineering Economics.

(*d*) Testing the Performance of Steam Engines and Turbines, Boilers, Oil and Petrol Engines, Hydraulic Turbines, etc.

(*e*) *Drawing Office*—Simple designs relating to a small workshop, power house and a factory layout.

(*f*) Workshop training.

(*g*) Occasional visits to important workshops and factories could be arranged during both the years.

Electrical Engineering :

Lectures—Lectures on wireless, traction, illumination, transmission, distribution and hydro-electric engineering. Design of illumination of buildings, etc., and a power house and a town distribution.

Laboratory—Two terms to be given to testing of induction and commutator motors, rotary and static converters, oils and insulators and experiments with valves and communication engineering circuits. The third term to be given to tests with steam engines, turbines, etc., as stated under Mechanical Engineering.

Drawing—The first term to be given for drawing the transformer and alternator designed by the students. The second term to be given for mechanical drawing as stated under Mechanical Engineering. The third term should be given for drawings connected with illumination, power house and town distribution designs.

Practical Training—The vacation should be spent in a power-house.

The two-year course on the Chemical Technology side may consist of a course in Chemical Engineering compulsory to all the students spread over a period of two years, and in addition one of the four following subjects should be chosen for special study.

(1) Oil Technology, (2) Refractory Materials and Silicate Technology, (3) Electrochemistry and General Chemical Technology, (4) Metallurgy.

CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY.

Chemical Engineering: I Year—Workshop practice, analytical chemistry with special reference to technical analysis. Chemical Engineering—general principles: materials for plant construction; the conveyance and storage of materials; the production, transference and conservation of heat; refrigeration.

II Year—Machine drawing as applied to chemical plant; electric motors, oil and steam engines: the manufacture of important technical products with special reference to India; fermentation: chemical engineering—the treatment of materials, *i.e.*, crushing, grinding, mixing, sifting, filtration, centrifuging, extraction, evaporation, distillation, drying, crystallization: chemical plant construction, factory layout, industrial economics.

Courses of lectures on French and German should be attended by students. Visits to various factories in India should also be arranged at suitable intervals throughout the course.

The object of the course is to give the student a broad and practical training for responsible positions in industry requiring a working knowledge of his principal subject in addition to an intelligent grasp of the economic factors of production. The laboratories should offer ample facilities for investigations and research in connection with oil technology, refractory materials, electro-chemistry and metallurgy.

It is not intended to occupy a large portion of the lecture courses with the details of chemical manufacture or to teach the actual practice of particular industries, but rather to expound principles underlying manufacturing processes, with illustrations freely drawn from practice. At the same time, importance is attached to the student acquiring a general knowledge of the design and construction of machines and apparatus usually employed in the generation and transmission of power, filtrations of liquids, extraction by solvents, distillation, and in catalytic and electrochemical operations on an industrial scale.

Before completing a full two-year course, each student will be expected either to collaborate in the research work of the Department or to engage on some outside works investigations, as opportunity may arise.

Laboratory and workshops for the two branches should be situated close together, to avoid duplication of staff and equipment. The chemistry students have to undergo considerable training in the Mechanical and Electrical side, and the Physical technology students have to learn something about the Chemical side of engineering.

Equipment is an important item in the training of students. The laboratories should be equipped with the latest machinery and appliances, and teaching not accompanied by practical illustrations is quite unfruitful. Money should not be spared in getting up-to-date and typical types of machinery and housing them in suitable laboratories. It is not proposed to have all the large-scale equipment relating to all the industries. Laboratory models illustrating those in use on a large scale and typical of their kind and illustrating their action is desirable.

The buildings for both the departments can be roughly estimated at Rs. 2 lakhs, and initial equipment at Rs. 2 lakhs. In addition, there will be a recurring annual expenditure on staff salaries and working expenses to the extent of Rs. 50,000. This expenditure may be spread over a period of two or even three years.

The Scheme of Dr. J. C. Ghosh, D.Sc., Head of the Department of Chemistry, Dacca University.

(*Extract from letter dated the 25th August*, 1934.)

"I was a member of the Committee appointed by the Government of Bengal in 1922 to report on the possibilities of technological development in the Dacca University.

I quote herewith an extract from the Report which I drew up :—

"We deal first of all with the question of the general course in chemical technology. The B.Sc. Honours Course in Chemistry as given in the Regulations of the Dacca University, now in force, includes Applied Chemistry as one of the subjects of study. Provision has already been made for a practical course in Commercial Analysis, but no arrangement has yet been made for chemical technology as such. In the graduate course, specialization in one branch of chemical industry would be undesirable for the production of real experts. A general training in the more important branches of chemical technology is essential for all. We accordingly suggest that an Honours Course in technical chemistry should be instituted with the object of giving the students a thorough practical and theoretical knowledge of (1) the principles of design and working of the chief types of chemical plant and machinery, and (2) the chief chemical technological processes, which should include, among others, the technology of water and fuel, which are the basic raw materials for all industries.

For students taking up chemical technology an elementary course of mechanical engineering should form a subsidiary subject of study. For purposes of admission, the students who have passed an Intermediate Examination including some engineering training might be given preference, but it would be unwise to confine the selection only to these students. The University course should be a self-contained one to which all students who pass a special test in drawing should be admitted. The course in mechanical engineering for these students should extend over two years (three hours'

lecture, with six hours' practical work each week) and should include—

(1) Applied Mechanics and Mechanical Engineering;

(2) Physical properties of materials of construction; compatibility of materials; and

(3) Generation and transmission of Power.

Obviously the present Pass course syllabus in Physics and Mathematics now taken by Honours students in Chemistry would need to be modified for Honours students in technical chemistry, as otherwise they would be overburdened. The following is suggested as an outline scheme of teaching and examination which may need to be modified in detail:—

(i) *Chemistry*—

(*a*) Theoretical.
(*b*) Inorganic.
(*c*) Organic.
(*d*) Principles of analytical chemistry.
(*e*) Some important chemical technological process.

} Four theoretical papers.

Practical Work—Eighteen hours' examination, to include commercial analysis and technological workshop test.

(ii) An elementary course in mechanical engineering. One theoretical paper and one practical paper.

(iii) *Physics*—Two theoretical papers on heat, thermodynamics, electricity and magnetism.

There need be no examination in practical physics. The physical chemistry practical work for these students which includes experiments on thermometry, calorimetry, properties of electric currents and measurement of E.M.F. ought to be sufficient. Besides, the students would do some experimental work on general properties of matter in the testing room of the mechanical engineering laboratory.

(iv) *Mathematics*—Two papers on calculus, analytical geometry and higher trigonometry."

The Resolution of the Government of Bengal *re* these proposals reads as follows:—

"The Committee propose that an Honours course in technical chemistry be instituted to give students a thorough practical and theoretical knowledge of—

(1) the principles of design and working of the chief types of chemical plant and machinery:

(2) the chief chemical technological processes, including the technology of water and fuel which are the basic raw materials of all industries.

Students taking up the general course in chemical technology will have to take an elementary course in Mechanical Engineering as a subsidiary subject of study as part of this special Honours course. This

subsidiary study will occupy two of the three years of the course. It is hoped that the School of Engineering will assist the University in connection with this course. Government accept the scheme, as sound in principle."

I recommend that this general outline of a scheme for basic technological training may be approved by the Inter-University Board."

The Scheme of Prof. T. S. Wheeler, Principal, Royal Institute of Science, Bombay.

(*Extract from letter dated the 28th June*, 1934.)

"With reference to your letter, I consider that the basic technological training should consist of a one year post-graduate course for graduates in pure chemistry in the subjects of general technical chemistry, elementary chemical engineering, machine drawing and related subjects. A student satisfactorily finishing this course would receive a certificate, which would entitle him to admission to a second year's training of a more specialized nature in a specific industry or group of industries. On the completion of this second year he would be eligible for the award of a B.Sc. (Tech.) or similar degree.

The details of the course which I favour are based on those of the first year course in the new Department of Chemical Technology of the Bombay University. I enclose a copy of these which I have modified slightly as the Bombay course has a slight bias towards textile chemistry, the main subject of the second year.

The course involves lecture courses in German; Elementary Chemical Engineering; General Chemical Technology; Industrial Organization and Industrial Relations; Colloids; Descriptive Engineering; Fuels; Chemistry of Raw Products and Intermediates; General Technology of Oils, Fats and Waxes; Mathematics, Principles of General Engineering, Construction of Works, and Costing and Estimating. The Practical work comprises Engineering Drawing, Workshop Practice; and work in the Analytical, Semi-technical and Chemical Engineering Laboratories.

With regard to cost it is very difficult to give a definite figure as so much depends on local conditions. Some Universities will have members of the staff who can teach some of the additional subjects. Others will have to recruit for every subject. Some will have suitable buildings, others will have to build. Each will have its own ideas as to the number of students it wishes to take. As to equipment some Universities will have a Workshop in its Engineering Faculty, others may have no such Faculty.

It will probably be necessary for all to fit up an analytical laboratory with the usual semi-scale apparatus;—sulphonating and nitrating pans, stills of various types,—filter presses, mills, extractors, centrifuges, etc. I think a University should have 3 lakhs to begin with if it has to provide everything, and probably 1 lakh for recurring charges, but each case wants specific consideration.

For staff there will usually be required one Professor, two Lecturers and three demonstrators, with a certain amount of part-time assistance for German, Economics, Machine Drawing and Workshop Practice; to this must be added the usual menial staff."

LECTURES.

1. *German*, 30 *Lectures.*—Reading and composition for the purpose of giving facility in the interpretation of German books and papers on Technical and Scientific subjects.

2. *Elementary Chemical Engineering*, 30 *Lectures.*—Materials used in chemical plant construction. Principles of heat transmission and of the flow of liquids. Measurement and control of temperature. Methods of heating and cooling. Storage and transportation of solids, sludges, liquids and gases. Unit types of plant employed. Agitation, distillation, evaporation, concentration, pumping, filtration, drying, pulverising, mixing, etc. Methods of sampling.

3. *General Chemical Technology*, 30 *Lectures.*—Production of heat. Methods of cooling. Technology of water supply. Sulphuric acid. Common salt. Soda. Hydrochloric acid. Potassium salts, Chlorine, bleach, chlorates, Electrolytic processes. Nitrogen compounds, nitre, ammonia, cyanides, nitrogen fixation. Artificial fertilizers, nitrogenous, potassium and phosphatic fertilizers. Utilization of clays, mortar, cement, glass, ceramics. Explosives. Gas industry. Mineral oils. Distillation of wood. Fats—animal and vegetable. Sugar, starch, glucose, cellulose. Fermentation industries, preparation of alcohol. Metallurgy of the more important metals.

4. *Industrial Organization and Industrial Relations*, 15 *Lectures.*

Introductory:—Elementary notions regarding economic concepts. Production. Value. Exchange. Distribution. Money.

An outline of the economic organization of India with special reference to industries. Industrial possibilities and problems of the Bombay Presidency.

Business Organization and Finance:—Business units. Partnerships and companies. Raising of capital in different forms and their peculiarities. Loans. Managing agency system. Over-trading.

Industrial Organization:—Planning of work and control of production. The problem accentuated by modern developments. Recent attempts at solution. Combines and trusts.

Works, organization and management. Departmental and functional organization. Selection of employees. Training. Planning. Graphical and statistical control.

Purchasing and stores organization. Marketing arrangements. Policy of discriminating protection for industrial progress in India. Legislation affecting the chemical industry.

Industrial Relations:—Influence of type of business on relationships. Factory legislation. Inspection of factories. Improvement of factory conditions. Welfare work. Statutory and voluntary schemes, their spheres and limits. Accident prevention. Occupational diseases.

"Safety First" movement. Training and educational schemes in the factory. Works magazines.

Trade Unions and Employers' Associations. Methods and spheres of schemes of joint consultation. Strikes and lockouts. Arbitration.

5. *Colloids*, 15 *Lectures.*—Colloidal electrolytes with special reference to soaps. Imbibition of gels. Technical applications of electric osmosis and cataphoresis. Emulsification and the properties of emulsions. De-emulsification, with special reference to oil-field emulsions and condenser water emulsions. Applications of colloid chemistry in dyeing, rubber manufacture, manufacture of artificial silk, etc., manufacture of ceramics and refractories. Colloidal properties of pigments. Wetting power. Foams and the process of Flotation. Disperse systems in gases. Dust explosions. Prevention and treatment of smoke.

6. *Descriptive Engineering*, 15 *Lectures.*—Properties and generation of steam. Boilers, economisers, super-heaters, steam engines and condensers. Steam and water turbines. Gas and oil engines. Producer gas plants. Pressure indicators. Indicator diagrams. Indicated horse-power. Brake horse-power. Mechanical efficiency. Transmission of power. Dynamometers. Cost of power. Electric transmission. Conductors and insulators. Types of electric motors. Load factor.

7. *Fuels*, 15 *Lectures.*—Geological and geographical distribution of fuels. The classification of solid, liquid and gaseous fuels. Sampling and analysis of coal. The distillation of coal. The coking of coal. The action of air and steam on carbon. The combustion of hydrocarbons. Factors affecting the efficiency of boiler plant. Prevention and treatment of smoke. The examination of boiler feed water. The analysis of boiler and economiser incrustations. Boiler compounds. Carbon dioxide and automatic recorders. The control of combustion. The selection of coal for specific purposes. Oil and gaseous fuels. The control of oil-burning installations. Examination of oil-fuels. Refractories.

8. *Chemistry of Raw Products and Intermediates*, 15 *Lectures.*—Historical development of the coal tar industry. Distillation of coal tar. Separation of benzene, toluene, xylene, naphthalene, acenaphthene, anthracene, phenol, cresols, pyridine, carbazole, etc. Fundamental processes for the preparation of intermediates. Typical plant employed in the dyestuff industry.

9. *General Technology of Oils, Fats and Waxes*, 15 *Lectures.*—Natural occurrence. Methods of preparation of animal and vegetable oils and fats. Rendering. Expression and extraction by volatile solvents. Refining. Bleaching and deodorization. Hydrogenation of oils. Chemical constitution of oils, fats and waxes. Relationships of alcohols and acids to one another. Simple and mixed triglycerides. Study of the nature of oils, fats and waxes available in India.

Physical and chemical methods employed in the examination and identification of oils, fats and waxes. Methods of hydrolysing oils and fats, *e.g.*, autoclave, Twitchell, enzyme, etc. General nature of

edible oils and fats. Oils used in the paint, varnish and linoleum industries. Nature of essential and mineral oils.

10. *Mathematics*, 30 *Lectures*.—Practical calculations involving the use of the slide rule and logarithms. Applications of the differential and integral calculus. Volumes of solids. Centres of gravity. Moments of inertia. Partial differentiation and its application. Simple differential equations of importance to engineers. Elements of vector algebra.

Statics of two dimensions with application of the calculus and of the principle of virtual work. Frame works, funicular and force polygons. Elasticity. Graphical calculation of stresses and strains. The fundamentals of the theory and design of structures. Strength of materials.

Dynamics of two dimensions, including elementary rigid dynamics. Use of the principles of conservation of energy and momentum. Application in a simple manner to the theory of machines. Rectilinear and rotational motion. Balancing. Stresses in moving parts.

11. *Principles of General Engineering*, 30 *Lectures*.—The properties of metals. Alloys, their uses and treatment in engineering. Breaking stresses. Safety factors. Castings and forgings. Bolts, nuts, keys, cotters, etc. Welding and rivetting. Hand and machine tools. Labour-saving devices. Elementary surveying. Plans for foundations. Concreting. Brickwork. Drainage. Beams. Erection of plant. Elementary hydraulics. Pumps, blowers, piping, etc.

12. *Construction of Works*, 30 *Lectures*.—Evolution of the factory. Choice of sites for new factories. Preliminary considerations. Supply of labour. Housing of operatives. Transport facilities. Access to site. Use of existing buildings. Local amenities. Relation of site to markets. Climatic conditions. Purchase of land. Types of buildings. Layout of the building and considerations of future extensions. Materials of construction. Foundations. Peculiarities of certain types of subsoils. Types of construction. Details of construction with special reference to factories. Precautions against fires, floods and lightning. Guarding of machinery. Lighting. Ventilation and heating. Dust extraction. Water supply and treatment. Sanitary accommodation and drainage. Canteens. First Aid accommodation.

13. *Costing and Estimating*, 15 *Lectures*.—Items involved in the cost of production. Preparation of flow-sheets (material, energy, time). Determination of cost of plant from plans and specifications. Land. Roads. Fencing. Offices. Capital charges. Depreciation. Interest. Amortization. Cost of raw materials. Cost of labour of various kinds. Supervision charges. Services: gas, water, power, steam. Stores. Repairs. Rates, taxes, insurance. Value of by-products. General overhead charges. Packing charges. Transportation charges. Selling charges. Margin of profit on the capital expended.

LECTURES.

No.	Subject	Hours per Week	
		1st Term	2nd Term
1.	German	1	1
2.	Elementary Chemical Engineering	1	1
3.	General Chemical Technology	1	1
4.	Industrial Organization and Industrial Relations ..	..	1
5.	Colloids	..	1
6.	Descriptive Engineering	1	..
7.	Fuels	..	1
8.	Chemistry of Raw Products and Intermediates ..	..	1
9.	General Technology of Oils, Fats and Waxes ..	1	..
10.	Mathematics	1	1
11.	Principles of General Engineering	1	1
12.	Construction of Works	1	1
13.	Costing and Estimating	1	..
	TOTAL ..	10	10

Practical Work.

14. *Engineering Drawing.*—Solid geometry. Principles of projection and definition of terms. Projection of points and lines. Projection of solids placed in simple positions. Plans and elevations of solids. Simple cases of intersection and development of surfaces. Machine drawing. Use of instruments. Use of scales. Forms, proportion and use of bolts, studs, setscrews and nuts. Freehand sketching of machine details from models and from machine parts. Preparation of detail and assembly drawings to scale. Lettering and titling. Dimensioning.

15. *Workshop Practice.*—Use of hand machine tools. Fitting, chipping, filing, scraping, screwing and tapping. Use of scribing block. Gauges and squares. Soldering, brazing, machining, drilling, boring, turning, milling, smithy work. Wood work.

16. *Analytical Laboratory.*—Sampling, Fuel analysis and calorimetry. Technical pyrometry. Radiometry. Gas analysis. Water analysis. Analysis of stores such as acids, alkalis, salts, soaps, use of the colorimeter and the microscope oils.

17. *Technical Laboratory.*—Distillation processes. Extractions. Separation of isomers by phaserule methods. Continuous reactions. Catalytic reaction. Investigation of works processes on a semi-technical scale.

18. *Chemical Engineering Laboratory.*—Experimental study of plant units. Reaction towers, compressors, filters, grinders, sifters, dressers. Determination of coefficients of heat transmission in chemical

plant. Loss of heat by air contact and radiation. Preparation of Specific chemical products.

Practical Work.

No.	Subject	Hours per Week	
		1st Term	2nd Term
14.	Engineering Drawing	6	6
15.	Workshop Practice	6	6
16.	Analytical Laboratory	6	..
17.	Semi-technical Laboratory	10	..
18.	Chemical Engineering Laboratory	..	16
	TOTAL .	28	28

The Director, Imperial Department of Agriculture in India.

"We have no necessary data to suggest a scheme of basic technological training. A suitable scheme can best be formulated by a committee of experts."

B.

Resolution No. III of the Conference:

Resolved that this Conference is of opinion that as an essential for a degree in technology the basic technological training should be supplemented by training in special industries by means of demonstration plants and later on in commercial factories and in workshops.

Also that the Government departments and private firms which receive contracts from Governments should be requested to co-operate with the Universities in the matter of practical training.

Opinions of Universities.

Agra.—The Executive Council endorses the principle embodied in the proposal.

Aligarh.—Generally accepted.

Andhra.—The Syndicate is in agreement with the proposition.

Annamalai.—The University accepts the resolution and hopes to work out the preliminary details as early as possible.

Benares.—The University already follows the principle contained in the first part of the resolution. The University would like to know the action taken by the Government on the second part of the resolution.

Dacca.—Referred to the Faculty of Science.

Lucknow.—The Executive Council agrees generally.

Nagpur.—Under the consideration of the Executive Council.

Osmania.—This question is under the consideration of the University.

Panjab.—Students reading Technical Chemistry, and those reading for the degree of Bachelor of Commerce, already get such training in factories and banks, etc. Of course, in the Panjab such facilities are restricted and for that reason the Panjab University has decided to have some semi-large-scale plants in the post-graduate department of Technical Chemistry.

Patna.—This University may agree.

C.

Resolution No. IV of the Conference :

Resolved that this Conference is of opinion that in technological education there should be the fullest possible co-operation between the Universities of India.

Opinions Received :

Agra.—The Executive Council endorses the resolution.

Aligarh.—Generally accepted.

Andhra.—The Syndicate is in agreement with the proposition.

Annamalai.—The University accepts the resolution and hopes to work out the preliminary details as early as possible.

Benares.—The resolution is accepted and the University will be glad to offer its co-operation on the lines suggested.

Dacca.—Referred to the Faculty of Science.

Lucknow.—The Executive Council agrees generally.

Mysore.—This University is in agreement with the resolution.

Nagpur.—Opportunities of the co-operation of this University with other Universities in providing technological training have been severely limited by the fact that under the terms of the Will of the late Rao Bahadur D. Laxminarayan, whose bequest alone has made the consideration of schemes of technological training possible at this University, the funds of the bequest can be used only for the teaching of Applied Science and Chemistry to the Hindu students domiciled for not less than six years in the Central Provinces and Berar. The bequest itself is the subject of litigation at present and this makes the schemes under consideration at this University, of a very tentative character.

The Council agrees that the exchange of notes of progress and arranging of short-time exchange of professors will prove helpful and will try, when practicable, to adopt these methods, after the establishment of the proposed Laxminarayan Technological Laboratory.

Osmania.—This question is under the consideration of the University.

Panjab.—This University endorses the opinion.

Patna.—The University may agree.

D.

Resolution No. V of the Conference :

Resolved that in the opinion of this Conference this co-operation may be achieved among other ways by—

(i) exchanging notes of progress ;

(ii) arranging to send students from one University to another ;

(iii) arranging short-time exchange of Professors on deputation or loan.

Opinions Received :

Agra.—The Executive Council endorses the resolution.

Aligarh.—Generally accepted.

Andhra.—The Syndicate is in agreement with the proposition.

Annamalai.—The University accepts the resolution and hopes to work out the preliminary details as early as possible.

Benares.—Recorded.

Dacca.—Referred to the Faculty of Science.

Lucknow.—The Executive Council agrees generally.

Mysore.—The University is in agreement with the resolution.

Nagpur.—*Vide* reply to Resolution No. IV.

Osmania.—This question is under the consideration of the University.

Panjab.—This University will view with favour any steps taken by the Inter-University Board in this direction.

Patna.—The University may agree, but as regards Resolution No. V (iii) this proposal cannot be given effect to, until the University has a staff of its own.

APPENDIX XXXII.

Desirability of Closer Co-operation between Universities and Government Research Departments.

Resolution No. VII of the Conference :

Resolved that this Conference recommends that there should be closer co-operation between the Universities and Government Research Institutes.

Opinions of Universities :

Agra.—The Executive Council endorses the resolution.

Allahabad.—The resolution has been recorded by the Faculty of Science.

Andhra.—The Syndicate is in agreement with the proposition enunciated in the resolution.

Annamalai.—The University approves of Resolution No. VII.

Benares.—The resolution is accepted and the University will gladly co-operate in any scheme to give effect to this resolution.

Calcutta.—This University accepts the recommendation in Resolution No. VII for closer co-operation between the Universities and the Government Research Institutes.

Dacca.—The Academic Council concur in this resolution.

Lucknow.—The Executive Council agrees generally.

Madras.—The Syndicate endorses the resolution of the Universities Conference.

Mysore.—Such co-operation already exists in this University and that it will be continued.

Nagpur.—Resolved that the Council accept the recommendation.

Panjab.—Recorded.

Patna.—Accepted.

The Research Institute of Muktesar. (Offg. Director.)—I am in complete agreement with the Resolution No. VII.

The Director, Imperial Department of Agriculture in India, Simla.—I feel that the recommendation, if adopted by the various Universities and institutions, will help the cause of higher education and research in India.

APPENDIX XXXIII.

Recognition by Universities for Ph.D. or D.Sc. in part or in whole research work done at Pusa and Muktesar.

Resolution No. VIII of the Conference :

Resolved that this Conference recommends that the Universities may be requested to consider the question of recognizing in part or in whole research work done at Pusa and Muktesar as part of the work for their degrees of Ph.D. or D.Sc.

Summary of Replies Received :

Agra.—The proposal has been referred to the Academic Board for consideration and report.

Andhra.—The Syndicate is in agreement with the principle enunciated in the resolution.

Annamalai.—The University has no opinion to offer as there is as yet no provision in the University for the award of the degrees of Ph.D. or D.Sc.

Benares.—Under the present Regulations candidates (other than those who have passed the M.Sc. Examination from this University) can supplicate for the degree of D.Sc. after they have been resident members of the University for two years. It is, therefore, not possible to accept the resolution.

Calcutta.—

Extract from the Minutes of the Syndicate, dated 31-1-1935.

11. Read a memo., dated the 14th January, 1935, from the Director, Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar, fowarding a copy of his letter No. C. 19, dated 14th January, 1935, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board (India), Mysore, regarding recognition of the said institute as a centre for post-graduate training leading to the degrees of Ph.D. and D.Sc. and requesting that the letter may be placed before the Vice-Chancellor.

Note.—(1) The Director of the Institute has requested the Secretary of the Board to discuss the matter at the next meeting of the Board to be held in Calcutta in February next.

In a letter, dated the 19th June, 1934, the Secretary of the Inter-University Board forwarded for an expression of opinion the following resolutions, amongst others, passed by the 3rd Quinquennial Conference of Indian Universities held at Delhi in March, 1934.

'*Resolved*---That this Conference recommends that the Universities may be requested to consider the question of recognising, in part or in whole, research work done at Pusa and Muktesar as part of the work for their degrees of Ph.D. or D.Sc.'

The Secretary was informed that this University generally approved the idea. It was, however, suggested that as a matter of procedure it would be desirable if the institutions concerned directly address the Universities on the subject, particularly intimating the conditions on which such recognition could be arranged for.

ORDERED—(1) That the Director be informed that the University generally approves of the idea and is willing to co-operate with the institution in the matter in so far as it may be possible under the Regulations of this University.

(2) That the Secretary, Inter-University Board, be informed of the above order and that he be requested to place the matter at the next meeting of the Board.

Dacca.—The Academic Council concur in this resolution so far as it relates to research work done by graduates of this University.

Madras.—(1) The Ph.D. degree is purely an Arts Degree in this University.

(2) For the D.Sc. Degree, candidates are not required to work in any Laboratory recognized by the University.

The Regulations governing the Ph.D. and D.Sc. Degrees will be found in Chapters XLII and XLVI of Volume I, Part II of the University Calendar for 1934–35.

The restriction requiring candidates to work in Laboratories and under Professors recognized by the University applies only to M.Sc. candidates. In these cases, each application for the recognition of the Laboratory in which, and the Professor under whom, a candidate desires to work for the M.Sc. degree is considered on its merits by the Syndicate.

Mysore.—There is no examination for the degree of Ph.D. or D.Sc. in this University at present.

Nagpur.—Resolved that the Council accept the recommendation.

Osmania.—The University does not award the Ph.D. or D.Sc. degrees at present.

Panjab.—The Academic Council of this University has decided that the research work carried out at Pusa and Muktesar be treated on the same footing as research work carried out at the Universities, for purposes of the Ph.D. and D.Sc. degrees.

Patna.—Accepted.

The Secretary, the Imperial Department of Agricultural Research in India.—"I am in full agreement with the resolution of the Third Quinquennial Conference of Indian Universities referred to, as I feel that the recommendations, if adopted by the various Universities and institutions, will help the cause of higher education and research in India."

The Director, Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar.—"I am in complete agreement with the Resolution No. VIII, as communicated by you."

APPENDIX XXXIV.

Recommendations to Government of India.

Resolution No. IX:

Resolved that it be a recommendation to the Government of India to establish a Central Institute of Research in Medicine, such Institute to be located at a University Centre. (Page 64 of *The Conference Proceedings.*)

Resolution No. XX:

Resolved that the Government of India be requested to take steps to obtain a free supply of all foreign Government publications by mutual reciprocal arrangements with those Governments so that they may be available for reference at some central place in India. (Page 100 of *The Conference Proceedings.*)

Resolution No. XXII:

Resolved that this Conference recommends to the Government that if the Universities so desire University Training Corps be formed in those Universities in which they do not exist at present and that additional provision be made for extending the University Training Corps where they already exist and where there is a demand for it. (Page 100 of *The Conference Proceedings.*)

Replies Received:

Extracts from letter No. F. 101-9/34-E., dated the 30th November, 1934, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India.

Re Resolution IX.—The project for the construction of a Central Medical Research Institute has been held in abeyance for the present on account of financial stringency.

Re Resolution XX.—Publications of some of the foreign countries, *e.g.*, the United States of America, are received in the Imperial Library, Calcutta, on an exchange basis, and are available to the public for reference purposes. Such publications are also received in the Imperial Secretariat Library, Simla/New Delhi. In the circumstances the Government of India do not think that any further action is necessary on the resolution.

Re Resolution XXII.—A copy of this resolution has been forwarded to the Army Department for information. But no action can be taken thereon until definite proposals have been put forward in accordance with the Indian Territorial Force Regulations.

APPENDIX XXXV.

Encouragement of Research in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene.

Resolution No. X of the Conference :

Resolved that in view of the great need for encouraging research in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, this Conference recommends to the Government of India and to the Provincial and States Governments the desirability of instituting Studentships, Fellowships and Grants-in-Aid in Medicine for the purpose of carrying on research at the University centres and in close co-operation with the staff of Medical Colleges.

Summary of Replies Received:

The Offg. Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands.—"It has been brought to the notice of the local Governments concerned for such action as they may deem necessary to take."

The Deputy Secretary to Government, United Provinces.—"The Lucknow University is the only University of this Province which maintains a Medical College. The University already grants scholarships to the value of Rs. 4,400 per annum at the Medical College. Further there is a Capt. Kunwar Indrajit Scholarship by which the interest on 3½ per cent promissory notes of the value of Rs. 88,400 is used for research scholarships in Medical Science. There is also at the Allahabad University a scholarship endowment known as the Kanta Prasad Research Endowment Trust by which the interest on Government 5 per cent loan of the value of Rs. 50,000 is utilized for the award of scholarships for research on the Chemical Analysis of Indian Medicinal Plants.

2. I regret that in the existing state of the provincial finances, it is not possible for me at present to recommend to Government further expenditure on research in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene."

The Secretary to Government, N.W.F.P., Transferred Departments.—"The Government of the North-West Frontier Province (Ministry of Transferred Departments) is in the fullest sympathy with the resolution, but as at present there are no Universities or Medical Schools in the Province, they are unable to give practical expression to this."

The Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.—"No application for Studentship, Fellowship or Grants-in-Aid in Medicine for the purpose of carrying on research at the University centres and in close co-operation with the staff of Medical College has so far been received by this Administration from any student from Ajmer-Merwara. If and when such applications are received they will be given all the consideration they deserve."

The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.—"While the Chief Commissioner is in agreement with the principle implied in the resolution, he is unable to consider any practical steps towards its

furtherance, so far as Coorg is concerned, until more urgent medical requirements of Coorg have been met."

The Secretary to the Dewan of Cochin State, Ernakulam.—"The Cochin Government regret that they cannot offer any definite opinion on the resolution."

The Secretary to the Government of Assam, Medical Branch.—"The Government of Assam are not in a position to make fresh provision for research and do not therefore feel called upon to express an opinion on the subject."

The Home Minister, Bikaner State, Bikaner.—"I am directed to communicate to you the general acceptance by the Bikaner Government of the resolution passed by the Inter-University Conference and an assurance that it will receive sympathetic consideration from the Bikaner Government at a suitable opportunity."

The Officiating Secretary to Government of Bihar and Orissa.—"For many years now research work has been carried out in several of the departments of the Prince of Wales Medical College at Patna *e.g.*, in the Departments of Biology, Pharmacology, Organic Chemistry, Physiology, Anatomy and Pathology. While the local Government accepts the principle that it would be a good thing to institute Studentships and Fellowships of the kind recommended by the Inter-University Board for the purpose of encouraging research in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, considerations of financial stringency stand in the way of giving effect to this proposal at present. Moreover, unless and until it proves possible to create a research department, offering reasonable prospects of security of service and emoluments to the holders of such Studentships, etc., it is probable that they would be tempted to give up their research studies as soon as any better opening presented itself to them."

The General Secretary, The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.—"As the need for economy continues, the proposal has to lie over till the finances improve."

The Joint Secretary to the Government of Madras, Local Self-Government.—"In the present state of the Provincial finances this Government regret that they are unable to take any action on the recommendation."

The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department.—"Government agree that it is desirable to encourage research in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene by instituting Studentships and making grants-in-aid for the purpose of carrying on research at the University Centres and in close co-operation with the staff of Medical Colleges. I am to say that Research work in tropical medicine is being carried on at the Haffkine Institute in this Presidency and that the Public Health Department of this Government is fully co-operating with the Institute in this respect. I am to add that Government regret that owing to continued financial stringency they are unable to do anything further in this direction at present."

The Secretary to the Government of Burma, Education Department.—"The Government of Burma (Ministry of Education) agrees with the Inter-University Board that the institution of Studentships, Fellowships and Grants-in-aid would be an excellent method of encouraging research in Tropical Medicine. The question is, however, of purely academic interest to Burma at present, as, owing to financial stringency, this Government is unable to embark on any scheme of this nature no matter how desirable it may be."

Revenue Secretary to Government, Central Provinces.—"As there is no medical college in this province, no action can be taken in the matter."

The Commissioner of Education, Baroda.—"I have to inform you that in view of the present financial stringency the department regrets its inability to take any steps in the matter."

APPENDIX XXXVI.

Provision for the Study of French and German for Honours and Post-Graduate Students.

Resolution No. XII :

Resolved that this Conference is of opinion that it is desirable to make better provision for the study of French and German for students who appear for Honours and Post-graduate examinations.

Summary of Replies Received :

Agra.—The Executive Council endorses the resolution and would favourably consider the question of rendering financial assistance in connection with these classes if they are started by colleges doing post-graduate work in Science.

Aligarh.—Recorded.

Andhra.—The Syndicate is in agreement with the proposition enunciated in the resolution.

Annamalai.—There is no provision in the University for the study of French and German.

Benares.—The University is fully alive to the importance of the study of French and German. It has instituted a separate Diploma course for the study of these languages. Candidates intending to appear at the M.Sc. examination are required to pass a preliminary examination in either French or German.

Dacca.—The University concurs in this resolution and it is at present providing some instruction in French and German.

Lucknow.—Recorded.

Madras.—This University has instituted Diploma Courses in French and German for the benefit of such candidates. The classes being held in the evenings, the candidates will not find difficulty in undergoing the course.

There is under the consideration of the Academic Council and Boards of Studies a proposal to introduce French or German as an alternative to English in Part I and the Preliminary Examination of the B.Sc. (Honours) and B.A. (Honours) degree courses respectively.

Mysore.—Ability to translate Scientific works in German into English is required of candidates for Honours Degrees in Science and due provision is made for instruction in German accordingly, at which any student may attend. No provision is now made for teaching French in the absence of sufficient demand for instruction in that language. I am to add that this University does not contemplate making further provision for these languages at present.

Nagpur.—The Executive Council is trying to provide instruction in French and German by arranging evening classes in these subjects

from this year, for the benefit of the teachers and Post-graduate and Honours students.

Osmania.—Agreed. The Osmania University has made adequate provision for the teaching of French and German.

Panjab.—There is provision for the study of German in this University. Provision for the study of French was also made and two classes (elementary and advanced) were started by the University which functioned for some years. Later on many colleges made their own provision for the teaching of this subject and so the University discontinued its classes.

Patna.—The University may agree with the principle, but such arrangements are not practicable in the Patna University unless Government take steps in the matter.

APPENDIX XXXVII.

Extension of the Course of Study for Degree Examinations over Three Years.

Resolution No. XIII :

Resolved that while this Conference favours the extension of the course of study for the Degree examinations over three academic years instead of two as at present, it is at the same time strongly of opinion that it would not be desirable to add one more year to the Ordinary Pass Degree course or to reduce the period of study for the Degree examination from four years after the High School stage to three, unless and until the standard of instruction in the Secondary Schools is materially improved.

That with a view to effecting such improvement in secondary education and thus making possible a higher standard of university education the Conference is of opinion that the period of study in a University for a Pass Degree should be at least three years, although the normal length of the period during which a pupil is under instruction should not be increased, but they are of opinion that this period should be divided into four definite stages of (1) Primary, (2) Middle (in both of which stages the medium of instruction in non-language subjects should be exclusively the vernacular), (3) Higher Secondary (in which stage the medium of instruction should be the vernacular, whenever this is practicable), and (4) University education, covering five (or four), four (or five), three and at least three years respectively—there being a formal examination at the end of each stage only, thus avoiding the abuse of too frequent formal examinations.

The Conference is further of the opinion that until this reorganization is effected the total period of study after the passing of the Matriculation examination prescribed for a Pass Degree should not be reduced from four years (which is the period usually prescribed by Indian Universities at the present time) to a period of three years.

Replies Received :

Letter of the Secretary, Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands (*Letter No. F. 83-1/34-E. dated the 7th February*, 1935 ; *the letter was circulated by the Government of India to all the Provincial Governments and Administrations including Aden*) :

"In recent years notice has been given in the Indian Legislature of a number of Resolutions expressing dissatisfaction with the present system of education in India and a desire that the Government of India should take early steps to render it "more practical and useful". For

one reason or another, these Resolutions have not been moved; but, even if they had been moved, the Government of India would have felt themselves precluded by their constitutional position from assuming more than advisory responsibility in regard to matters which are primarily the concern of local Governments.

2. In forwarding the proceedings of the third Conference of Indian Universities held in Delhi in March last, the Inter-University Board drew the attention of the Government of India, in particular, to the two following Resolutions, which had been passed unanimously after valuable and protracted discussion :

> "A practical solution of the problem of unemployment can only be found in a radical readjustment of the present system in schools in such a way that a large number of pupils shall be diverted at the completion of their secondary education either to occupations or to separate vocational institutions. This will enable universities to improve their standard of admission."

In the second Resolution, the Conference developed in greater detail their theme of school reconstruction and pointed to the necessity of dividing the school system into certain definite stages, each of them self-contained and with a clearly defined objective, untrammelled by university requirements :

> "With a view to effecting such improvement in secondary education, the Conference is of opinion that the period of study in a university for a Pass degree should be at least three years, although the normal length of the period during which a pupil is under instruction should not be increased; and is also of opinion that this period should be divided into four definite stages :
>
> (*a*) *Primary ;*
>
> (*b*) *Middle* (in both of which stages the medium of instruction in non-language subjects should be exclusively the vernacular);
>
> (*c*) *Higher Secondary* (in which stage the medium of instruction should be the vernacular, whenever this is practicable); and
>
> (*d*) *University education ;*
>
> covering five (or four), four (or five), three and at least three years respectively—there being a formal examination at the end of each stage only, thus avoiding the abuse of too frequent formal examinations."

3. The Government of India have observed that many provincial Governments have been reviewing the system of school education and have been considering the possibilities of its reconstruction, somewhat on the lines suggested by the Universities' Conference.

For example, the recent Panjab University Committee represented that a scheme of school reconstruction is a vital preliminary to improvement of university teaching; the Conference, which was summoned in Calcutta by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, discussed means

whereby the University of Calcutta could be placed on firmer school foundations; and the Government of India themselves have invited the opinions of the University of Delhi on the proposals made by the Universities' Conference.

4. The Government of United Provinces have gone further and, in a Resolution dated August 8, 1934, have worked out in greater detail these proposals "with a view to eliciting public opinion on them". The publication of this Resolution has attracted much attention in the press and elsewhere; and the replies will be watched with much interest, not only in the United Provinces but throughout India.

An interesting feature of the Resolution is the quotation of several extracts of opinions voiced by educationists and by men distinguished in public life. These quotations definitely suggest that "the value of University education is impaired by the presence in universities of a large number of students who are unfit for higher literary or scientific education; that these students cannot hope to obtain employment which would justify the expense of their education; and that the only feasible remedy is to divert them to practical pursuits in the pre-university stage."

5. The Government of India are cognisant of the fact that, in the present constitution, these and, indeed, most other educational questions come within the purview of provincial Governments, and therefore feel that it would be not only unconstitutional but also inadvisable for them to seek to impose a rigid and uniform system of education throughout India. In education, more than in most other walks of life, there should be a rich scope for experiment and also for variety of treatment and practice. Local initiative is preferable to inert centralisation.

Perhaps the most valuable contribution which the Government of India can make towards the right development of education (a matter which is of vital importance to the future of India) is the provision of a clearing house of ideas and a reservoir of information. The Government of India are of opinion that the time has arrived for reviving the Central Advisory Board, and, therefore, they propose doing so in the next financial year.

6. In view of the widespread interest taken in these matters and of the dissatisfaction expressed in the Legislative Assembly and elsewhere, and also of the desire of the Inter-University Board that these resolutions of the Universities' Conference should be promulgated as widely as possible, the Government of India feel justified in directing me to bring these important resolutions to the attention of provincial Governments and, through them, to the notice of a wider public.

7. I am also directed to make a few general observations, mainly for the purpose of stimulating discussion on a number of aspects which appear to the Government of India to be of importance.

The Government of India are particularly anxious that the purport of these discussions should not be liable to misunderstanding and that

they should not be interpreted as a desire to restrict in any way the benefits of education. It is neither equitable nor advisable that children should be denied facilities for education, but such facilities should be adjusted to their aptitudes. For such of the pupils as have little or no bent for a literary form of education, other forms of training should be made available.

8. All children, who pass beyond the primary stage, require a wider measure of general education, whether it be in preparation for advanced literary or scientific studies or for vocational training in one form or another. The latter forms of training can only be successful if they are based on a sure foundation of general knowledge and attainments. Educational statistics indicate, however, that many pupils prolong unduly their literary studies and are thereby in danger of losing their bent for more practical pursuits. On this and on other grounds, the proposals of the Universities' Conference, which have been generally endorsed by the Government of the United Provinces, deserve serious consideration.

9. Though, of course, subjects, such as manual training, drawing and nature study should be developed in all secondary schools and though pupils in these schools should be encouraged to take part in practical pursuits, it is debatable whether the inclusion of vocational subjects along with literary subjects, in the ordinary secondary schools and colleges is the best means of achieving the object which the Universities' Conference had in view. To be successful, vocational training requires somewhat expensive equipment and above all, experienced and practical teaching; it seems obvious, therefore, that resources should not be dissipated, but should as far as possible be concentrated in institutions designed for the purpose. Moreover, there is danger that a haphazard intermingling of vocational and general study may defeat the very object which it sets out to achieve; pupils may be tempted by the bait of somewhat superficial and desultory vocational training to prolong unnecessarily their literary studies and thereby to drift aimlessly into paths which are unsuitable to them. This danger should be avoided.

It is on these grounds (among others) that the proposal of the Universities' Conference that vocational training should ordinarily be provided in *separate* vocational institutions also deserves attention.

The Government of India realize that education by itself, cannot create new industries and thereby increase the opportunities of employment; but boys who complete the shortened secondary course as proposed, and subsequently benefit by a form of vocational training, would be more likely to be absorbed into industrial occupations and to make the most of industrial opportunities than are many of those who now graduate, or fail to graduate at a comparatively advanced age. In any case, they would probably receive an education better adapted to their capabilities.

10. A feature of the scheme of school reconstruction, as proposed by the Universities' Conference and suggested by the Government of

the United Provinces, is that pupils would be relieved to some extent from the burden of frequent examinations.

It is urged by some that these examinations militate against continuity of study. From an early age in life, Indian pupils are subjected every two years to the ordeal of a public examination : after each interruption of his course, a pupil spends perhaps half of the first year in adapting himself to new conditions and often to new surroundings; and perhaps half of the second year to 'cramming' for the next examination. On the other hand, it is contended that these examinations at any rate fulfil the purpose of keeping staffs and pupils up to the mark and discourage apathy.

Whatever may be the view held on the value of examinations, an undoubted advantage in the tentative scheme proposed by the Government of the United Provinces would be that each examination will take place at the termination of a particular stage of education and will thereby test whether pupils have attained the objective of that stage. For this reason, examinations would have a more clearly defined purpose than they now do.

11. The Government of India are confident that these proposals of the Universities' Conference, in particular, will receive the earnest consideration which they undoubtedly deserve; especially as they were unanimously accepted by some of the most eminent and experienced educationists in India.

The Government of India desire to take this opportunity of expressing their appreciation of the labours of the Conference and of the valuable discussions which took place. They would be glad if the Government of Madras, etc., after consulting such persons and authorities as they may consider advisable, would express their opinions, in particular, on the two resolutions referred to in this letter. On receipt of these opinions, the Government of India propose to forward them to the Inter-University Board in response to their request for information of the action taken by the Government of India on their reference, and also to all provincial Governments. By so doing, the Government of India hope that they may be of service in helping to co-ordinate educational discussions in matters which are of vital importance to the well-being of India.

The Government of India will be glad to receive a reply at your early convenience so that it may be forwarded to the Inter-University Board as soon as possible."

The Director of Public Instruction, Assam.—"I am of opinion that the minimum time required for a degree course after the Matriculation should be four years, and that I consider that Vernacular should be the medium of instruction up to the Matriculation Standard, if not beyond."

The Secretary to the Dewan of Cochin, Ernakulam.—"Paragraph 1 of the Resolution does not affect this State, as the Durbar has no separate University of its own and as it is bound by

the regulations and ordinances of the Madras University in all matters pertaining to Collegiate education.

Regarding the improvement of secondary education adverted to in the 2nd paragraph, the Durbar is adopting this part of the resolution as far as possible under the present circumstances.

(*a*) The primary education of the pupil extends to four years and the medium of instruction in non-language subjects is exclusively the vernacular. A proposal to lengthen the course by one year is under the consideration of this Government.

(*b*) The Lower Secondary and Upper Secondary stages, corresponding to the Middle and Higher Secondary in the Resolution, extend here to a period of 3 years each. An average pupil, therefore, puts in, at present, 10 years of study in English schools, before he joins the University classes. The medium of instruction in these two stages is mainly the vernacular.

(*c*) Regarding examinations, the III Form Public Examination and the S.S.L.C. examination obtaining here can alone be regarded as formal examinations, the annual examinations at the close of each academic year of study being only in the nature of partial tests. The general progress of the pupil in the class during the year is taken into account, if the pupil lacks a few marks at the annual tests in the subjects.

The essential principles of the Resolution are therefore being worked out as far as possible in this State."

The Director of Public Instruction, Madras.—"I am in agreement with paras 1 and 3 of your letter. The position in the Madras Presidency is substantially as recommended in para 2 of your letter except that after prolonged and repeated examination, the S.S.L.C. Board and the Government have found it impracticable to institute a public examination at the end of the middle (secondary) school course. The medium of instruction in non-language subjects in secondary schools may be English or the Vernacular at the option of the management, but a candidate who wishes to be examined in the Vernacular at the public examination at the end of the S.S.L.C. course, must have been instructed in the Vernacular during his school course. The number of schools giving instruction in non-language subjects in the Vernacular is steadily increasing and about a quarter of those who send up candidates for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination now give such instruction in the Vernacular,"

The Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces and Berar.—"In the Central Provinces and Berar the stages of instruction are as follows :—

SCHOOL COURSE.

Primary	.. 4 years.
Middle	.. 4 ,,
High	.. 3 ,,

UNIVERSITY COURSE.	
Intermediate	2 years.
Degree	2 ,,

2. No change is proposed."

The Director of Public Instruction, Travancore, Trivandrum.—"(1) Education in this State is divided into distinct stages—Primary, Middle and Higher Secondary.

(2) The Colleges are affiliated to the Madras University and therefore the changes made by that University can be followed only in Colleges.

(3) The medium of instruction in the Primary and Middle schools is the Vernacular and steps are being taken to make the Vernaculars the medium of instruction and examinations in the Higher Secondary at the option of the managements."

The Secretary, Board of Secondary Education, Bihar and Orissa.—" The Board of Secondary Education does not propose to take any action in the matter."

The General Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Bangalore.—"The Mysore University who was consulted in the matter is in general agreement with the recommendation of the Inter-University Board but is of opinion that the present state of affairs should continue pending a general improvement of standard in the High School Education."

The Director of Public Instruction, Bihar and Orissa.—" The Patna University agrees throughout with the resolution except that it does not favour a formal examination at the end of the primary stage. As, however, primary and secondary education are not the direct concern of the University, it is unable at present to take any action. The Board of Secondary Education does not propose either to take any action in the matter."

The Director of Public Instruction in Mysore.—" With reference to your letter No. 710-778, dated the 20th June 1934 and No. 945-1013, dated 19th July 1934, forwarding copies of Resolutions Nos. XIII and XIV passed by the Third Quinquennial Conference of Indian Universities held in March last and requesting to be informed as to the action proposed to be taken by this Department in the matter, I have the honour to state that the questions referred to in the above Resolutions were considered by the S. S. L. C. and Local Examinations Boards at their meetings held in October 1934 and that as per Resolutions adopted at the above meetings, the question relating to the length of the Educational Course in Primary, Middle and Higher Secondary stages has been referred to the Special Committee appointed by Government for considering the question of the reorganization of Primary and Middle School Education and the other question relating to the establishment of Institutions for imparting vocational training has been referred to the Sub-Committee for Vocational Education appointed by the Special Committee referred to. On receipt of the reports from the above Committees, the questions

will be again brought up for consideration by the S. S. L. C. and Local Examinations Boards.

I may however add for your information that Government have recently appointed a Board for advising them on matters relating to Vocational Education."

Annamalai.—The University approves of the resolution and there is no proposal at present either to extend or reduce the duration of the ordinary Pass Degree course.

Lucknow.—Re-organisation of secondary education :—

(1) That the University is generally in agreement with the proposals contained in the Government resolution,

(2) that, while perhaps the scheme passed by the Universities' Conference is theoretically the best, the proposal to add one more year to the Intermediate classes and taking it away from the High School course will mean a decided improvement,

(3) that, in order that this proposal may fully produce the desired results at the Higher Certificate examinations, the three years for this examination should be taken in institutions which are altogether separate from institutions preparing for the High School Certificate examination, and

(4) that, in order to carry the scheme fully into effect adequate institutions for industrial, commercial, agricultural and technical education will have to be provided by strengthening such as already exist, and, possibly, by starting a few more institutions in centres where they do not exist now.

Madras.—The Syndicate considered the above resolution, and has resolved to retain the Degree courses in this University as they are at present. There is no Degree course in this University which can be completed within three years after Matriculation Examination.

Mysore.—The Vice-Chancellor is in general agreement with the recommendation of the Inter-University Board but is of opinion that the present state of affairs should continue pending a considerable improvement of standard in the High School Education.

Nagpur.—The above subject has been noted by the Academic Council of this University.

Panjab.—

Copy of paragraph 8 from the Proceedings of a meeting of the Academic Council, dated the 20th February, 1935.

8. The Council considered Resolution No. XIII (*Vide* Appendix III), passed by the Third Quinquennial Conference of Indian Universities held at Delhi in March last. Sardar Jodh Singh pointed out that there was a strong feeling against adding one year to the present length of the course of education, that vocational and industrial training should be provided for students before they could be diverted from University education, that the number of Higher Secondary Schools should not be limited and that the reorganization and reconstruction of the school

system should precede any University reform. In the discussion that followed opinion strongly emerged that one more year could not be added to the present length of the course of instruction. Reference was also made to the antagonism aroused because it was misapprehended that the Anderson Committee recommendations were also intended to limit the number of Higher Secondary Schools in the Province. Professor Bruce and Mr. Hervey were of opinion that if one more year were added then on the whole it would mean a saving of time because at present most of the students wasted two to three years in failures. Stress was laid on the point that before three years' course can be introduced the school system should be reorganized and reconstructed. Mr. Hervey suggested a joint session between the representatives of the University and the Education Department, and possibly of the Department of Industries also, to consider the system of education as a whole.

After some further discussion, Dr. Lucas proposed as under :—

"The Academic Council approves of the rearrangement of the present High School and College courses so that 3 years would be allotted to a Higher Secondary Course with a wider choice of studies and a degree course of 3 years ; there would then be only 2 formal Examinations at the end of each 3-year period."

To a question, Dr. Lucas stated that it would not be politic to add at present one more year to the remaining 8 years of school instruction. Thereupon the Academic Council accepted *nem con* the proposal made by Dr. Lucas.

APPENDIX XXXVIII.

Unemployment among Educated Indians.

Resolution No. XIV :

Resolved that while the establishment of University Employment Bureau may be of some use in obtaining more suitable candidates for employment and should be left to the discretion of individual Universities, it would not touch the main problem of unemployment.

In view of the past experience about the results of attempted investigation into the problem of unemployment, this Conference is of opinion that it is not practicable for Universities to undertake a scientific investigation of unemployment among educated Indians.

A practical solution of the problem of unemployment can only be found in a radical readjustment of the present system of education in schools in such a way that a large number of pupils shall be diverted at the completion of their secondary education either to professions or to separate vocational institutions. This will enable the Universities to improve their standards of admission.

That Government be requested to establish, or help in the establishment of, institutions for imparting vocational training, such institutions being based on a carefully planned economic survey of the country.

Summary of Replies Received:

The Secretary to Government, N.W.F.P., Transferred Departments.—"The Government of the North-West Frontier Province (Ministry of Transferred Departments) fully agree with the principle enunciated in it, and intend gradually to take action in the direction indicated."

The Offg. Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, Nagpur.—"The suggestion contained in para 3 of the resolution quoted in your letter is not sufficiently detailed to be of practical value. If Universities desire to improve their standards of admission, there is nothing to prevent them taking the necessary steps to admit only those students who pass the Matriculation in the 1st or 2nd division. This would keep out a large number of 3rd class candidates who are not so suited for University courses. The necessary steps would no doubt involve legislation, but this could be introduced, if the Universities themselves adopt a firm attitude in the matter.

2. In this province Government has established or has helped to establish the following institutions for imparting vocational training :—

Government Agricultural College, Nagpur.
Government Agricultural School, Powarkheda.
Government Engineering School, Nagpur.
3 Government and 6 Aided Industrial Schools.
Robertson Medical School, Nagpur.

University College of Law, Nagpur.
Spence Training College, Jubbulpore (for teachers).
Seven Normal Schools for teachers.

Plans have been framed for the establishment of more institutions for imparting vocational training, but these cannot be established until the financial position improves."

The Secretary to Government, United Provinces.—"The proposals which have been suggested as perhaps feasible in the United Provinces may be summarised as follows :—

(*a*) The length of the High School course should be reduced by one year.

(*b*) The length of the Intermediate course should be increased by one year. In order to emphasize that this course is self-contained and complete in itself, it may be designated the higher Certificate Course.

(*c*) The course for the Higher Certificate should be along four parallel lines :

(i) Commercial.
(ii) Industrial.
(iii) Agriculture.
(iv) Arts and Science.

(*d*) The High School Certificate should be of two kinds: (1) certifying completion of a secondary school course and admitting to commercial, industrial and agriculture courses, and (2) certifying fitness to proceed to the Higher Certificate Course in Arts and Science.

(*e*) Manual training or handicraft in some form should be compulsory in the lower classes and optional in the higher classes of secondary schools in order to discover boys with practical aptitudes and predispose them towards industrial pursuits.

12. The Government of the United Provinces (Ministry of Education) publish these proposals with a view to elicit public opinion on them. They feel that the question is one of the most far-reaching importance to the future of the province; they commend it to the most serious consideration not only of educationists, but to all those who are taking part in the public life of the province. They will in their turn give the most careful attention to any opinions raised."

The Asst. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Education Department.—"The question of the readjustment of the present system of education and the provision of vocational training has been receiving for some time past the careful consideration of this Government."

The Secretary to the Government of Assam, Transferred Departments.—"This Government is precluded by lack of funds from establishing new institutions for vocational training. Various additions to the curricula of the existing Technical Schools suggested in connection with unemployment of the educated classes, and also proposals for the

establishment of agricultural colonies, are engaging the attention of Government."

The Secretary, Government of Burma, Ministry of Education, Education Department: "The Government of Burma (Ministry of Education) agrees with the view expressed by the Third Quinquennial Conference of Indian Universities in its Resolution No. XIV that the establishment of University Employment Bureau is not likely to solve the unemployment problem. The University of Rangoon on its own initiative conducted a census of unemployment among its graduates in 1930, but no further investigation has been made since then, as the census achieved no practical result. The Government of Burma does not consider that it would be difficult to undertake a statistical investigation of unemployment among educated Burmans, but it doubts whether it would serve any useful purpose. That the problem is not by any means as acute in Burma as in India is demonstrated by the large number of educated Indians employed in clerical and other posts for which a comparatively high degree of education is required. As these men die or retire, their replacement by Burmans affords an expanding market for the employment of the educated Burmans.

As regards vocational training, the Government of Burma as early as 1927 appointed a Committee on Technical and Vocational Education but has not yet been able to implement its principal recommendations owing to the lack of funds. The encouragement of technical and vocational training is a matter which the Government of Burma has constantly in mind, but it must necessarily depend on financial conditions, which are at present very uncertain.

So far, at any rate, as Burma is concerned, the problem of educated unemployment appears to be one of maladjustment of conditions of employment rather than of absolute lack of available employment. This is an aspect of the problem which appears to have been neglected and this Government would like to have an enquiry instituted into the amount of employment available for educated persons of varying qualifications. This, with a further enquiry into potential new employments, would furnish important data for the direction of educational effort into the channel most likely to secure the greatest social benefits."

The Deputy Secretary to Government of Madras, Law (Education) Department.—"The aim of the Madras Secondary School Leaving Certificate scheme is the provision of a good general education. There is nothing in the present scheme to prevent students who have taken this course going on to professions or to separate vocational institutions after leaving the secondary school.

Technological and industrial institutions, both Government and aided, exist in sufficient numbers for those who wish to take up vocational training. To encourage young men leaving school to take up this training a number of scholarships are offered at those institutions."

The Finance Member, The Nizam's Government, Hyderabad, Deccan.—"The principle underlying the resolution of the Inter-University Board has already been accepted by the Education Department of

His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government and that the whole question of reconstituting the Educational system of the State on the principle laid down by me in my Panjab Convocation Address in 1924 is already engaging the attention of our Government."

The Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.—"It is not possible for Government to establish or help in the establishment in Ajmer-Merwara of institutions for imparting vocational training so long as the present financial stringency continues. In the circumstances, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner regrets that he is unable to do anything in the matter for the present."

The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.—"There are in Coorg the following institutions for imparting vocational instruction :—

1. The Municipal Carpentry School at Mercara.
2. The Industrial School at Virajpet.
3. The Weaving School at Sanivarsante.
4. Instruction in rattan-work at Napoklu, Kakkabe and Mercara.

2. To a limited extent, these institutions have served a useful purpose; but the Coorg Administration is now strongly inclining to the view that the only form of vocational training which will be of real value in Coorg is that which could be given at an Agricultural School and demonstration farm, including, possibly, such subsidiary occupations as poultry and pig farming and bee-keeping.

3. The establishment of agricultural and other vocational schools would not, however, completely solve the problem of unemployment. Unemployment in Coorg is mainly confined to the class of students who have had Secondary School training, *i.e.*, those who have finished their High School education. Most of the graduates are absorbed into the Government departments; and comparatively few are without employment of a more or less suitable nature. The supply of secondary educated students, however, considerably exceeds the demand for employees of this qualification. It would appear, therefore, that the way to attack the problem of unemployment among this class in Coorg at any rate, is to divert students from the academic path leading to unsuccessful attempts to enter into Government service or an abortive debt-producing college course. Paragraph 3 of the Resolution suggests that the diversion should begin at the completion of the secondary course; but the Coorg Administration is inclined to the opinion that this is too late, and that the bifurcation into academic courses and courses with a vocational bias should be made not later than the end of the primary stages, *i.e.*, after the completion of the V Class.

4. To sum up, therefore, the Coorg Administration is now inclined to the view that the unemployment of secondary trained students would be diminished (1) if the Higher Elementary School courses were so modified that they did not lead inevitably to the High School, but were given a rural bias by the inclusion of the elements of Agriculture,

vegetable-growing and similar pursuits and the lessening of the importance given to the study of English, and (2) if one or more agricultural schools were started in order to spread the knowledge of modern methods of farming, including poultry and pig-farming and bee-keeping. The Administration is unable at present to finance any scheme for further expansion of vocational training or creation of an Agricultural School, but the general problem is engaging its attention, and it may be found possible to make a start by introducing some suitable modifications in the courses of study in the Higher Elementary Schools."

The Director of Public Instruction, Assam.—"The Director of Industries, Assam, who has been consulted by me in the matter, states that it will not be possible or advisable to increase the number of technical institutions at the present time with the depression still prevailing."

The Director of Education, His Highness' Government, Jammu and Kashmir.—"While agreeing generally with the resolutions therein recounted I am of opinion that the existing system of secondary education needs overhauling. In the Panjab University to which our high schools are affiliated, secondary education leads direct to Matriculation. The courses therefore are such as are intended for students who will pursue their studies in science and arts in a University College. They are, therefore, not in my opinion suitable for students who either do not intend to continue their studies after Matriculation or who would continue them in a vocational institution.

It seems to be advisable to provide such a course for the majority of boys as will give them a more intensive knowledge of those subjects which are essential, such as their Vernaculars, Mathematics, General Knowledge, Drawing, Science and perhaps English. The teaching of practical science should be as far as possible adapted to their environment and would in many cases be that of agriculture. Such students would leave school prepared either to take their part in the every-day business of life or would be fitted to continue their studies in a technical or vocational school. For the minority of students the courses leading to Matric and the University could continue. My experience is that the present-day matriculates have no other ambition than that of becoming petty clerks and on such posts are usually inefficient."

The Director of Public Instruction, Government of Cochin.—"There is very little scope in the small State of Cochin for starting an independent Employment Bureau of its own for helping more suitable candidates for employment.

2. With a view to satisfy the demand for a radical readjustment of the present system of education in schools so as to divert a large number of pupils at the completion of their secondary education either to paying professions or separate vocational institutions I am glad to inform you that my Government are attempting to formulate a scheme of vocational training."

Registrar, Departmental Examinations, for Director of Public Instruction, Panjab.—"This Department is already taking action to give the education in schools a vocational bias.

A copy of paragraph 4 of the resolution has been forwarded, for information and necessary action, to the Director of Industries, Panjab, as this Department is not concerned with the opening, etc., of vocational schools."

The Director of Public Instruction, Burma.—" I have the honour to forward you herewith a copy of the Technical and Vocational Education Report of 1927. Financial depression has up to date prevented any action being taken on this report, but there is no doubt that when the finances of the Province improve a serious attempt will be made to improve the facilities for such education."

The Director of Public Instruction, Madras.—With regard to the readjustment of Secondary School education, the Madras Secondary School Leaving Certificate Scheme recently (1934) revised, aims at a general preparation for after-school life and not at specialised preparation either for a University Course or for Trade or for Commerce or for Industries.

2. In regard to the opening of institutions for vocational training, the Director of Industries, Madras, may kindly be addressed."

The Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.—"In this Presidency there are a number of institutions of post-Matriculation stage which impart vocational training in various branches. They are—

(1) Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, and other Arts and Crafts Schools;
(2) V. J. Technical Institute, Bombay;
(3) Other Technical and Industrial Schools;
(4) Commercial Schools or Classes;
(5) Medical Schools;
(6) Veterinary College, Bombay;
(7) Diploma Classes in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering attached to the Engineering Colleges in Poona and Karachi.
(8) Law Classes preparing candidates for the Advocates' Examination.

In the present financial stringency it does not seem possible for Government to establish or to help in the establishment of new institutions of this type. Moreover, it is not certain that the students turned out by the above institutions get employment in all cases and that there is no unemployment among them. This being so, it appears that no useful purpose will be served by establishing new institutions of this type unless there is a definite demand for them.

2. In my opinion vocational training can best be given in the vocation itself and I know of certain managers of industries, *e.g.*, Tata and Sons, who have made arrangements for the training of men who are then employed by them in the industries under their control.

3. As regards the question of radical readjustment of the present system of education in schools suggested in the Resolution I may point out that the Government of Bombay appointed in 1927-28 a special

Committee in connection with the reorganization of Primary and Secondary Education and that the recommendations made by this Committee are at present under the consideration of Government."

Agra.—It be recorded ; it is a recommendation to the Government.

Aligarh.—Generally accepted.

Andhra.—The University has already started an Employment Bureau."

Annamalai.—The University approves of the resolution. No Employment Bureau has been established by the University.

Benares.—The University is contemplating taking steps to establish a University Employment Bureau. The rest of the Resolution, however, has the whole-hearted support of the University.

Calcutta.—

REPORT.

We, the members of the Committee appointed to consider the proposal of the Government of Bengal regarding the desirability of establishing Employment Advisory Bureaux at the Calcutta and Dacca Universities, beg to submit the following report :—

The University welcome this proposal as a step towards the solution of the problem of unemployment among the educated youths of the Presidency. The establishment of a Bureau by itself will not, however, secure the end in view. The University authorities feel that such a Bureau can only be successful, if it receives active co-operation from the various business interests and large-scale employers in the province. This co-operation can be secured in at least two ways :—First, employers should agree to serve on the committee of management, and secondly, the services of the Bureau should be utilized by them at the time of filling up vacancies. It is not, however, possible for the University to ascertain how far this co-operation will be actually forthcoming. It is desirable that Government should obtain from the bodies concerned their considered opinion on the proposal. The University will then be in a better position to formulate a detailed scheme after consulting the representatives of the employers themselves. We may make some observations of a general character in this report.

We give below a list of employers (which is by no means exhaustive) who in our opinion should be approached by Government for necessary co-operation :

(1) Railway authorities.
(2) Government Testing Laboratories.
(3) Government Ordinance Department.
(4) Government Mint,
(5) Customs Department.
(6) Post Commissioners.
(7) Imperial Bank of India.
(8) Different Exchange Banks.

(9) Electric Supply Corporation and other Electric Supply undertakings.
(10) Calcutta Corporation and Calcutta Improvement Trust.
(11) Bengal Chamber of Commerce.
(12) Indian Chamber of Commerce.
(13) Different Business Firms.
(14) Co-operative Credit Societies.
(15) Indian Mining Association.
(16) Indian Mining Federation.

The work of such a Bureau may be carried on by the existing Students' Information Bureau with necessary modifications. For instance, a number of members will have to be added representing commercial and industrial interests and large-scale employers generally. It will also be necessary to appoint a whole-time Secretary to cope with the increased volume of work. It is felt that the activities of such an institution will very largely depend on its Secretary, and that in order to attract the right type of man to the post a decent salary should be attached to it. The office staff will also require to be strengthened.

In the opinion of the University no useful purpose will be served by the appointment of two committees for this work in Bengal. It will be sufficient if one Bureau is appointed in Calcutta with a working Committee at Dacca.

(Sd.) C. C. BISWAS.
,, P. BANERJEA.
,, SYAMAPRASAD MOOKERJEE.
,, P. N. GHOSH.
18*th April*, 1934. ,, W. C. WORDSWORTH.

Dacca.—This University has under consideration the question of establishment of an Employment Bureau and the matter is now under correspondence with the Local Government.

Lucknow.—The Academic Council generally agrees with the resolutions of the Board, but is of the opinion that there are practical difficulties in giving effect to it. The question is still under consideration by the Executive Council.

2. With regard to the question of unemployment, I am to point out that the opinion of the Academic Council should not be taken as the final views of the University on this matter. The opinion of the Academic Council will be submitted to the Executive Council and the final decision of that body will be communicated to you as soon as possible.

Osmania.—Agreed.

Panjab.—The University is in general sympathy with the Resolution XIV.

Patna.—The University may agree.

Rangoon.—The Standing Committee of the Senate of this University has considered the four resolutions of the Inter-University Board on the above subject, and its conclusions are as follows:

Resolution No. XIV:

(1) It is agreed that the establishment of Employment Bureaux will not solve the problem of unemployment; until or unless economic conditions improve, unemployment will continue, for Employment Bureaux cannot create employment which is the only means of meeting the present difficulty. Further, the utility of such Bureaux is entirely dependent on the somewhat uncertain readiness of employers to co-operate in their work.

(2) The University could conduct a census of employment among its graduates, but it is not clear whether the practical results would justify the labour involved. It is, indeed, not easy to see what practical results would follow, in view of the considerations advanced in (1) above.

(3) & (4) The proposal to divert school-students to vocational institutions would appear merely to lead to a transfer of the unemployment problem from the University-leaving stage to the school-leaving stage. The inauguration of institutions for vocational training will not provide employment, though there seems to be a common illusion that it will. On leaving their technical institutions the pupils would be in the same position as University-leaving students are now, unless some radical relaxation of the prevailing economic troubles should occur. On the other hand, one advantage to be derived from this proposal is that possibly some students who now seek a University education for which they are not fitted would instead turn to vocational institutions. This would, from the educational point of view, be decidedly sound, though it would leave the unemployment problem untouched.

The conclusion is, therefore, that the resolutions of the Inter-University Board do not in reality show the way to any solution of the unemployment problem, but rather suggest what might be an improvement in the general educational scheme. It follows, therefore, that the proposals in Resolutions (3) and (4) are a matter for the Education Department of Government rather than for the University.

Finally, it may be observed that the unemployment problem among the educated classes is not, so far at least, so acute in Burma as it appears to be in India.

APPENDIX XXXIX.

Institution or Recognition of University Diplomas or Certificates in Technological Courses.

Resolution No. XV :

Resolved that in addition to technological courses of degree and post-graduate standards Universities should institute or recognise by grant of diploma or certificate technological courses of a predominantly practical character.

These courses should be open to those who have passed the University entrance examination.

Summary of Replies Received:

Agra.—By its constitution, the University is precluded from imparting any instruction of a pre-University stage of the type suggested in the resolution.

Aligarh.—Generally accepted.

Andhra.—The Syndicate is in agreement with the proposition enunciated in the resolution.

Annamalai.—The University accepts the resolution and hopes to work out the preliminary details as early as possible.

Benares.—The University has already instituted Diploma courses in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering, Soap Manufacture, Metal Enamelling and Pottery and Porcelain. On receipt of necessary funds the University will gladly provide further facilities on lines suggested in the resolution.

Dacca.—Referred to the Faculty of Science.

Madras.—Resolved that no action be taken.

Mysore.—The University is in agreement with the resolution.

Nagpur.—That the Council notes that the following resolution, provisionally passed by the Technological Training Committee appointed by the Executive Council, is on the same lines as those suggested in the resolution of the Conference (p. 418 of the Minutes for 1933) :—

"(*a*) That it is desirable to provide technological training for two distinct types of studies, *viz.* :

(i) A technological and research course with an emphasis on the fundamental principles of technology ; and

(ii) An Industrial Course, with an emphasis on the practical and commercial aspects ;

(*b*) That while it is desirable to insist on the possession of a degree in science in the case of entrants to the Technological and Research Course, the industrial course should be open to others as well."

Panjab.—In the opinion of this University the results in the direction sought for are best obtained by instituting Polytechnic Institutes.

Patna.—The University should not accept this resolution. The Committee do not consider that the grant of such certificates or diplomas is a matter for the University.

APPENDIX XL.

Conducted Tours of Students.

Resolution No. XVII:

Resolved that it is desirable to encourage "Conducted Tours of Students" in India and abroad with a view to widening the outlook of, and drawing closer together, the alumni of the different Universities.

Summary of Replies Received:

Agra.—The Executive Council endorses the resolution.

Aligarh.—The present practice of this University is in accord with the resolution.

Andhra.—The Syndicate is of the opinion that such 'Conducted Tours' should be encouraged, funds permitting.

Annamalai.—The University accepts the opinion of the Board.

Benares.—The resolution is accepted. The University to some extent provides for such tours every year to places of historical or scientific interests in India.

Dacca.—The University generally agrees with this.

Lucknow.—The Executive Council agrees generally.

Mysore.—It is felt the resolution is somewhat vague and that if a definite scheme could be suggested, it would be convenient to obtain the opinion of the college authorities regarding possible action. Under the present financial conditions, the University will not be able to undertake additional expenditure on this account.

Osmania.—Agreed.

Panjab.—Recorded.

Patna.—The University may agree.

APPENDIX XLI.

Cosmopolitan Hostels for Students.

Resolution No. XVIII :

Resolved that there is need for promoting the development of Cosmopolitan Hostels open to all students in the different Universities.

Summary of Replies Received:

Agra.—The resolution be recorded.

Aligarh.—The University arrangements complied with the spirit of the resolution.

Andhra.—The Syndicate is in agreement with the resolution.

NOTE.—In the Andhra University Hostel there is only one mess and that is open to students of all communities.

Annamalai.—The University accepts the resolution.

Benares.—The Hostels of the University are open to students of all classes and creeds. The University will be glad to co-operate in any scheme framed on the lines suggested in the resolution.

Dacca.—The University generally agrees with this principle.

Lucknow.—The Executive Council agrees generally.

Mysore.—With the exception of the Adikarnataka Hostel, hostels maintained by this University are open to all students irrespective of community, special dining arrangements being made for such as desire them.

Nagpur.—Noted.

Osmania.—Agreed.

Panjab.—Noted.

Patna.—The University may agree. There are such small hostels in Patna under the Students' Residence Committee.

APPENDIX XLII.

Organization of Lectures of Extra-mural Character for the Wide Extension of Adult Education.

Resolution No. XIX :

Resolved that Universities should organize lectures of extra-mural character for the wide extension of adult education.

Summary of Replies Received:

Agra.—The Executive Council endorses the resolution.

Aligarh.—The Literary Societies of the University have been requested to permit the attendance of outsiders at their meetings and to arrange special lectures at suitable periods.

Andhra.—The Syndicate is in agreement with the principle enunciated in the resolution.

Annamalai.—Courses of such lectures are being organized by the University.

Benares.—The resolution is accepted and the University will endeavour, as far as possible, to give a practical shape to the resolution.

Dacca.—The Board be informed that the University agrees with this resolution and that it has already made provisions for such lectures.

Lucknow.—A series of such lectures has been arranged for the session 1934-35.

Madras.—This University has established Extension Boards at the following centres in the University area, for organizing extension and popular lectures for the benefit of the general public. Membership of the Boards is confined generally to the Members of the University authorities resident in the respective centres, and a few influential gentlemen of the locality. The lectures, which are mostly of popular value, are arranged by the Conveners of the Boards, in consultation with the members of the Boards. The Boards have been in existence for over two years.

1. Madras.
2. Coimbatore.
3. Ernakulam.
4. Madura.
5. Mangalore.
6. Trichinopoly.
7. Trivandrum.

Mysore.—This University arranges every year a programme of extension lectures in Kannada and in English not only in Mysore and Bangalore, but also in mofussil places in the State. The University Teachers' Association, Mysore, holds Extension Lecture Weeks at certain specified places in the year, a grant by the University being given for the purpose. During these weeks, lectures on a large variety of subjects are delivered, some in English, but the majority in Kannada.

Nagpur.—The University has been arranging for the last four years a series of Extension Lectures for the benefit of those who have not had the privilege of obtaining University Education. These Lectures have

been delivered in the mofussil (including some places far away from the Railway line) as well as at Nagpur. The scheme has, however, been suspended for the present, as in accordance with the wishes of the University Court, the Executive Council is examining a scheme for the broadcasting of lectures.

Osmania.—Agreed. The Osmania University arranges every year courses of lectures for the general public.

Panjab.—Noted.

Patna.—The Central Board of this University is making an experiment in this direction.

APPENDIX XLIII.

Mutual Invitation of Teachers by Indian Universities to deliver Short Courses of Lectures.

Resolution No. XXI :

Resolved that this Conference considers it desirable that teachers in one University be invited to deliver special short courses of lectures in other Universities.

Summary of Replies Received:

Agra.—An arrangement on these lines already exists in the University of Agra. Short courses of lectures at affiliated colleges are organized. Some of the persons selected as lecturers are from other Universities.

Aligarh.—Recorded.

Andhra.—The Syndicate is in agreement with the principle enunciated in the resolution.

Annamalai.—The University approves of the resolution.

Benares.—The resolution is accepted.

Dacca.—The University agrees generally with this resolution.

Lucknow.—The Executive Council agrees generally.

Mysore.—The suggestion is noted for such action as may be possible when financial conditions become more favourable.

Nagpur.—The University accepts the principle but it is somewhat difficult in practical application, as most of the teachers of this University are Government servants. It is suggested that the Inter-University Board should take the initiative in the matter by preparing annual lists of teachers willing to accept temporary appointments in other Universities.

Osmania.—Agreed.

Panjab.—Noted.

Patna.—The University may agree. This is already done in the Patna University in connection with University Readerships.

APPENDIX XLIV.

Formation and Extension of University Training Corps.

Resolution No. XXII :

Resolved that this Conference recommends to the Government that if the Universities so desire University Training Corps be formed in those Universities in which they do not exist at present and that additional provision be made for extending the University Training Corps where they already exist and where there is a demand for it.

Summary of Replies Received:

Agra.—The Executive Council endorses this resolution and is strongly of opinion that provision be made for establishing platoons at Cawnpore and Bareilly and strengthening the establishments of Agra and Meerut.

Aligarh.—Recorded.

Andhra.—The Syndicate heartily supports the resolution and requests the Inter-University Board to move Government to give effect to the resolution.

Annamalai.—The University has already taken action on this matter and in its opinion, it is desirable that the Board should urge on the Government of India the need for the expansion of the University Training Corps.

Benares.—The resolution has the whole-hearted support of the University. So far as this University goes, in spite of the keenness shown by the students and the record of efficiency achieved by the University Detachment the existing provision of three platoons has not been extended.

Dacca.—The Board be informed that the University is in agreement with the resolution and that it has already formed a University Training Corps.

Lucknow.—The Executive Council agrees generally.

Mysore.—There is no University Training Corps at present in this University, and it is not proposed to form any under present conditions of finance.

Nagpur.—This Council is strongly in favour of increasing the strength of the University Training Corps in this University. It, however, regrets that the military authorities were unable, for financial reasons, to recommend the application for such increase submitted in 1933.

Panjab.—Accepted.

Patna.—The University may agree.

For reply from the Government of India *vide* Appendix XXXIV.

APPENDIX XLV.

Extracts from the Report on the Working of the Interview and Record Board, Indian Military Academy Examination, October, 1933.

* * * * *

5. "There is no doubt that much of this poor material presents itself owing to ignorance—ignorance on the part of teachers as much as pupils and parents. There is evidently a paucity of schools of the right type, and many headmasters, and others, on whom it devolves to prepare and to report on candidates, seem to have themselves no clear idea of what life in the Army means, and have probably never had personal knowledge of a single military officer. The Board desire to make it clear that they intend no reproach in mentioning the existence of what is, in many cases, an unavoidable disability. But if more headmasters were well informed on these matters, they would probably dissuade a considerable number of unsuitable candidates from coming forward. Still less would they record the often extravagantly laudatory reports that seem to be so little warranted by the subjects of them. The faults, however, are not all on the side of the teacher. Many candidates profess the greatest ardour for a military career, and the "active, outdoor life" it is thought to connote; in spite of this, they have never made the slightest effort to acquire even the most elementary facts about the Army, to join the U. T. C., or even to go and look at soldiers in stations where facilities existed. To stimulate more practical interest, it seems desirable that intending candidates should be taught something about the Indian Army and its history, while colleges might make available to them the English edition of the "Fauji Akhbar", or any handbooks giving information of a simple kind. Lectures by distinguished military or other visitors might be made to serve the same purpose. The ignorance of realities on the part of many of these youths sprung from the non-fighting classes is often pathetic, not the less so when it is accompanied by poor physique. The stock reason given by such lads is a desire to "serve King and Country" or "to lead an open, out-door, adventurous life," and so on. One searches in vain, however, for any concrete ideas present in the minds of those who give such facile expression to these commonplaces. The physique of many candidates of this type is deplorably poor, and it is obvious that the prudent recommendation in the rules for the obtaining of a previous medical opinion as to general physical suitability is too seldom acted upon.

6. The standard of knowledge of English, particularly colloquial English, still leaves much to be desired, although there are, of course, not a few exceptions. Occasionally it happens that lack of contact with Englishmen may be responsible for a youth's making a poorer showing than his book knowledge and attainments warrant. Again, many candidates are abysmally ignorant when asked about things that are, so to speak, off their brief. The names of countries or great cities, famous men in past or present times, important topics of to-day and

yesterday—indeed many things which one would regard as the most ordinary stock-in-trade of any intelligent youth of 18 or 20 years—have often never been heard of. Yet most of the candidates admit reading one or more newspapers, and so, one would think, ought to lay a sort of foundation of general knowledge, even if it were not a very extensive one. But in this respect many of them are completely bankrupt. Of natural curiosity there is far too little, and the idea of acquiring or extending knowledge on their own account is one that presents itself to the minds of comparatively few. A somewhat unpleasing variation of the above defect is the attempt many candidates make to deal with a simple question they cannot answer: by a flow of words. A sufficiency of words is evidently thought to cover up a poverty of ideas, and the Board is offered almost everything except the straightforward answer the question calls for. The holding of preliminary tests in *viva voce* would seem to be as necessary as in written papers, and many candidates would make a better showing, if they had been taught that it pays to answer straightforwardly and not to feign knowledge where none exists.

7. Time and the hard experience of results will doubtless play their part in curing the defects dealt with above—at least to a considerable degree. Even now there is a noticeable tendency for parents to send their boys, if only for a few months, to institutions which conduct 'Army Classes', or which at least appreciate, and aim at producing, the type of youth who is required for the army. This is to be welcomed, since it is manifest that in many cases the candidates have never, in the whole course of their schooling, received the personal attention and guidance they require. Many of them appear to be flung bodily into large educational institutions—colleges and universities—and are let there to "sink or swim". The growing recognition that this will not do is to be welcomed, and institutions where training—mental and physical—is blended with the requisite personal supervision and interest, seem likely to come more and more into favour."

* * * *

Extracts from the Proceedings of the Record and Interview Board at the March 1934 *Examination.*

13. "Even with this diminished number there were, in the opinion of the Board, far too many candidates who had obviously no chance of success and were quite unsuited for a military career. The Board are unable to add any suggestions to those which were made in the report on the October examination with the object of reducing the number of unsuitable candidates.

* * * *

15. Several of the defects noticed in certain candidates at the October examination were also in evidence in the last examination. Many of the candidates who spoke English reasonably well appeared to have great difficulty in understanding what was said to them by the English members of the Board. This state of affairs appears likely to continue, since the number of Englishmen on the staff of schools

and colleges in India is steadily on the wane. A great many candidates were completely ignorant of the nature of the duties of an officer in the Army or in the Air Force and of the kind of life which he would lead. Some candidates gave as their reason for wishing to join the Air Force their belief that "it is a good thing to be up in the air". On the other hand, there were two who had obtained Pilot's Certificates "A" and others who had, at any rate, flown as passengers.

* * * *

17. Many of the reports of the heads of schools or colleges or of officers in the U. T. C. were careful and candid, but on the other hand there were many cases in which the report was either perfunctory, or as far as the Board were able to judge, extravagantly laudatory. It was also evident that some of those who wrote the reports had no knowledge of the special qualifications and attributes required of an officer in the Army or Air Force."

APPENDIX XLVI.

Statement of Receipts and Payments for the year ended 31st December, 1934.

RECEIPTS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	PAYMENTS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
To Balance on 1st January, 1934—			By Honorarium to Secretary		3,000 0 0
With the Bank of Mysore, Ltd., Mysore	10,185 9 0		Subordinate Staff		2,519 2 6
With the Imperial Bank of India, Cawnpore, on Fixed Deposit ..	5,200 0 0		Travelling Allowance to Staff ..		915 3 4
With Secretary	27 14 5		Contingencies including Postage and Stationery		842 8 6
		15,413 7 5	Printing of Report, etc.		413 0 0
Contribution from the Government of India for 1934-35		900 0 0	Other Publications		423 12 0
Contributions from seventeen Universities for 1934-35		12,750 0 0	Books and Magazines		60 6 0
Advertisements		42 0 0	Travelling Allowance to Representatives of the Board and Delegates to the Conference of Indian Universities		11,263 11 4
Sale of Publications		115 13 0	Printing of Report and other expenses in connection with the Conference		1,376 10 6
Interest on—			Furniture		23 0 0
Fixed Deposit of Rs. 5,200 ..	156 0 0		Auditors' Fee		100 0 0
Current Account upto 31st Dec. 1934	47 5 0		Provident Fund		129 6 0
		203 5 0	Miscellaneous		38 6 0
		29,424 9 5			21,105 2 2
			Balance on 31st December, 1934—		
			With the Bank of Mysore, Ltd., Mysore, on Current Account ..	8,284 10 10	
			With Secretary	34 12 5	
					8,319 7 3
TOTAL ..		29,424 9 5	TOTAL ..		29,424 9 5

Examined and found correct.
(Sd.) FRASER & ROSS,
Chartered Accountants,
Registered Accountants.

MADRAS,
10th January, 1935.

Annual Meeting of the Inter-University Board, India, held at Calcutta, on the 26th, 27th and 28th February, 1935.

Programme.

Tuesday,		
26th Feb. 1935.	11 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Business Meeting.
	1 P.M. to 2 P.M.	Lunch by Sir Upendranath Brahmachari.
	2 P.M. to 3-30 P.M.	Visiting the following: 1. Presidency College. 2. Brahmo Balika Sikshalaya.
	4 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Tea at the Bengal Engineering College.
Wednesday,		
27th Feb. 1935.	9-45 A.M.	Group Photograph of Members.
	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Business Meeting.
	1 P.M. to 2 P.M.	Lunch.
	2 P.M. to 4 P.M.	Visiting the following: 1. Darbhanga Library. 2. Asutosh Building. 3. University College of Science, Upper Circular Road. 4. Bose Institute.
	4-30 P.M. to 6 P.M.	1. Demonstration of Physical Feats. 2. Bratachari Activities.
	6 P.M. to 7 P.M.	The Faculty of Arts Club **At Home.**
Thursday,		
28th Feb. 1935.	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Business Meeting.
	1 P.M. to 2 P.M.	Lunch by The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur M. Azizul Haque, Minister of Education.
	2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Visiting the following: 1. Victoria Memorial Hall. 2. Indian Museum. 3. Asiatic Society of Bengal.
	5 P.M.	Tea at Imperial Library.

A. R. WADIA,
Secretary.

Proceedings of the Tenth Annual Meeting of the Inter-University Board, India, held at Calcutta on the 26th, 27th and 28th February, 1935.

PRESENT :

1. Prof. P. A. Wadia, M.A. (Bombay), (*Chairman*).
2. Dr. A. C. Woolner, M.A., D.Litt., C.I.E., F.A.S.B. (Panjab).
3. Principal A. B. Dhruva, M.A., LL.B. (Benares).
4. Diwan Bahadur S. E. Ranganadhan, M.A., I.E.S. (Annamalai).
5. Pandit Amaranatha Jha, M.A. (Allahabad).
6. Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Kt., M.A., D.Litt. (Andhra).
7. Dr. E. P. Metcalfe, D.Sc., F.Inst.P. (Mysore).
8. G. E. Fawcus, Esq., M.A., C.I.E., O.B.E., V.D. (Patna).
9. Principal A. C. Sen Gupta, M.A. (Edin.), (Nagpur).
10. Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, M.A., B.Sc., D.Sc. (Lucknow).
11. Syamaprasad Mookerjee, Esq., M.A., B.L., Bar-at-Law, M.L.C. (Calcutta).
12. R. Littlehailes, Esq., M.A., C.I.E. (Madras).
13. A. F. Rahman, Esq., B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law (Dacca).*
14. Dr. P. Basu, M.A., Ph.D., B.L. (Agra).
15. Prof. A. B. A. Haleem, B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law (Aligarh).

Dr. L. K. Hyder, Ph.D., C.I.E., (Public Service Commission).*

Prof. A. R. Wadia, B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law (*Secretary*).

ABSENT :

Rai Bahadur Ram Kishore, B.A., LL.B. (Delhi).

A. H. Mackenzie, Esq., M.A., B.Sc., A.R.C.Sc., C.I.E. (Osmania).

Sir George Anderson, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E. (Government of India).

Mr. Syamaprasad Mookerjee, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, welcomed the members of the Board.

Prof. P. A. Wadia (Bombay), Chairman of the Board, thanked the Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University for his warm welcome and spoke as follows :—

"The Inter-University Board to which we have the privilege to belong as representatives of our Universities has had only a brief period of existence. It came into existence ten years ago, the outcome of a Conference held in Simla between the representatives of various Universities called together for the discussion of problems common to the Universities. The functions of that Board have been more than once

* Not present on the 28th February, 1935.

defined. It aims at bringing the Universities in India into a sense of neighbourhood—

1. By affording a common platform on which their representatives can meet for the exchange of ideas and views on University problems ;
2. By the extension of mutual courtesy, for example, by the mutual recognition of one another's degrees, by the extension of facilities to students who migrate from one University to another, by the encouragement of Inter-Provincial intercourse between the various Universities ;
3. By an attempt, however remote, at a standardization of courses of studies and syllabuses, so far as such standardization is healthy and desirable ;
4. By the dissemination of information of a general character of value to students all over the country, and of value also as preliminary to the more effective carrying out of the other functions already noted.

During the brief period of its existence the Inter-University Board has organized two general conferences of the representatives of the member Universities for the discussion of problems in which all the Universities are concerned. It has been more or less successful in bringing about a mutual recognition of one another's degrees by the different Universities. It has been instrumental in overcoming to some extent the prejudices on the part of the older Universities rooted in a well-founded or ill-founded belief in the intrinsic value of their own degrees. It has disseminated useful information for the guidance more especially of post-graduate students concerning the various Universities in the *Universities Handbook* that it has been publishing. It has endeavoured to secure information from the various Universities with a view to co-ordination of courses in branches of study like Law and Teaching, and with a view to securing a common nomenclature in the degrees conferred by the Universities. It has acted usefully as a means for collecting the opinions of the Universities on educational problems ranging from the methods of medical inspection of University students to the use of the vernaculars as media of instruction. It has sometimes acted as the mouthpiece of the Universities and as a body representing the corporate views of the Universities to bodies inside the country like the Government of India and outside the country like the Oxford and Cambridge Universities. And finally it has served to draw the Indian Universities out of their solitude and self-sufficiency into a realization of their common life and their common needs. It has brought about a change in the attitude of the Universities, from one of aloofness and a self-righteous pride in their own superiority to one of helpfulness and appreciation of one another's difficulties and problems.

There have been critics of the Indian Universities who have seen in the work of the Universities a machinery for the mass production of standardized types of misfits and unemployables. There have been

others who have found fault with the Universities for their over-emphasis on purely literary and academic subjects ; they have condemned the Universities for their lack of efficiency : they have assumed that the main work of the Universities is to impart an education that will qualify the recipients for jobs of all kinds. In an age of machinery we are naturally tempted to think in terms of efficiency. In a century when pragmatism rules in the philosophical world we cannot resist the tendency to judge the things of the spirit by their immediate and tangible results. In a world where price economy rules we often assign a monetary value to degrees and are apt to commercialize and mechanise research. Do we not therefore stand all the more in urgent need of reminding ourselves that the Universities in India are centres of culture and research, where the wind can blow where it listeth, and that what we can hope for is that they may become the means of conserving the spiritual values that are embedded in our flesh and bone, but which may be lost to us under the grinding pressure of a civilization that prides itself on its mechanical achievement and thinks in terms of material comforts ? For even in the limited sphere of scientific advance as much as in the larger sphere of human life it is true to urge that if we seek God and His kingdom first, all other things will be added unto us. The disinterested pursuit of scientific truth whether in the domain of natural science or in the domain of humanities, the readiness to follow where the pursuit of truth leads us, even to the total destruction of our most cherished prejudices and possessions, are the necessary preliminaries to the successful application of these truths to life enabling us to mould our environment to our human purposes, making human existence comfortable and happy.

In what way can the Universities in India help in the conservation of the spiritual values which have been inherited from the past and which are now being challenged with the advent of Western culture ?

Shall we suggest that the Universities in India can help—

1. By emphasizing the place of Sanskrit and Arabic Literature and Philosophy in the curricula for Arts degrees,
2. By the promotion of study and research in the sociological foundation of early Hindu culture and civilization,
3. By the study and preservation of the folk songs, the remains of old arts and crafts of the country which embody and carry over from generation to generation the spiritual heritage of the people of India,
4. By the encouragement and development of the spoken Indian languages as vehicles of group self-expression, as carriers of group ideas and ideals, as bed-rock foundations for the superstructure of group culture ?

The disparagement of purely literary studies in the Indian Universities by enthusiasts in the cause of the sciences is not a new phenomenon. There are great spiritual values behind the ardent and earnest pursuit of scientific truth of which the scientist himself is often unaware. But we cannot help feeling somewhat concerned when we

find the enthusiasm of the scientist urging him in serious terms on occasions like a Convocation Address to a recommendation that the old books should be burnt and to dismiss with a contemptuous reference the heritage of the past as useless lumber. The enthusiasm of the scientist is often reinforced by the anxiety of the practical man who regards the purely literary education as a mechanism for adding to the ranks of the unemployed and who believes that the scientifically trained intellect will bring immediate and tangible results in the industrial life of the country. The pragmatist's outlook in this age of technocracy has affected this ancient land and has found expression in challenging the whole system of present-day University education.

In the cultural life of the new India of the future the Universities will be called upon to play a large and increasing part. Will they respond to this call ? Will the Inter-University Board have also a part to play ? I look forward with hope to that future when the Board will acquire a status which will make the Universities in India value its advice and guidance on questions of general educational policies. To-day its resolutions are either looked upon as luke-warm and non-committal expressions on questions which demand a more pronounced attitude, or on the other hand, they are regarded as unwarranted encroachments on the autonomy of bodies of experts able to arrive at clearer decisions for themselves. But as the years pass on, prejudices and prepossessions will gradually disappear; impressions hastily formed will get corrected and though a Round Table Conference of politicians inspired by considerations of expediency in an environment of opportunism may be barren of results of a far-reaching import, a Round Table Conference of educational experts and dreamers meeting from year to year, even though it be for the transaction of routine business, may bear fruit far beyond the hopes entertained by its organizers, and in greater proportion as those who thus meet together do not aim at any tangible and definite objective, but meet for the sake of the opportunities afforded to them for a co-operative search for educational methods and ideals, for a co-operative planning of educational institutions and for projecting a co-operative policy for the future.

In that educational planning of the new India of the future let us hope we shall not be lured into subordinating, and still less sacrificing, the study of the literary and liberal arts to the study of the pure and applied sciences. The liberation of the human spirit for the sportive and creative work that marks the advent of human civilization presupposes the sense of security about the needs of the body which the sciences alone can adequately supply. The sciences as the handmaids of the arts have a permanent place in the field of education which no University can afford to overlook; scientific research in the narrower acceptance of the term has a place in the activity of University life not only as the foundation of life on which a good life can be built up, but also because such research can only blossom where the soil is saturated with the waters of the good life. To condemn and eradicate from University studies the pursuit of the humanities under the urge

of a mechanistic culture, that centres attention on the benefits of the applied sciences, is to kill the urge of the spirit of scientific adventure itself. But it is not merely in the encouragement of literary and humanistic studies that the Universities will find a true function. Much more will they find self-expression in the fostering of an atmosphere of service and sacrifice, such as the ancient system of Indian Education aimed at, in the process of gathering together a group of like-minded people bent on the co-operative search of truth and goodness and beauty.

If this country of ours is about to enter on a larger life in the hopes and promises that have been raised by the projects of political reform over which the country has been agitated for the last few years, the Universities may be called upon to play a vital part. They have to build up the vision of a greater India than that of the past in which the provinces instead of fostering mutual animosity and jealousies will work together and co-operate in the building up of a social environment that would foster the purposes of human life. If a policy of discrimination between province and province in the purely economic field is fatal to the life of a greater India, it would be still more fatal in the cultural atmosphere of the Universities where the things that belong to the spirit can grow only by being shared. The Inter-University Board representing as it does the corporate opinion of the Universities in India has realized long ere this the need for building up traditions of mutual service and co-operation between the constituent parts which threaten to fall apart under the guise of a federation. Shall we hope that whatever happens, the Universities will continue linked together in the domain of culture building up the house of God in the midst of the conflict and confusion created by inter-provincial jealousies and by the forces of economic and political separatism?"

RESOLUTIONS.

I. (*a*) Consideration of the Draft Report of the Inter-University Board for 1934-35.

(*b*) Consideration of the accounts of the Inter-University Board for 1934 together with the audit report. (*Vide* Appendix XLVI.)

(*a*) **Resolved** that the Report be adopted.

(*b*) Recorded.

II. Appointment of a Committee for the selection of two candidates to be recommended for the award of Carnegie Corporation Grants.

Resolved that a Committee consisting of the Chairman, Dr. R. P. Paranjpye and Mr. R. Littlehailes be appointed to select two candidates to be recommended for the award of Carnegie Corporation Grants.

III. Consideration of the information obtained from the different railway authorities in India as to the terms on which they are prepared to admit Engineering Graduates of Indian Universities desirous of undergoing practical training in Railways. (Page 68 of Board's Report for 1933-34.) (*Vide* Appendix XVII.)

Resolved that the railway authorities be requested to consider the desirability of not charging any premium to Engineering Graduates of Indian Universities desirous of undergoing practical training in their workshops.

IV. Consideration of the opinions of Universities in connection with the inclusion of subjects like Sanskrit and Arabic in the list of optional subjects for Indian Military Examination. (Page 68 of Board's Report for 1933-34.) (*Vide* Appendix XVIII.)

Resolved that the Public Service Commission be requested to include Sanskrit and Arabic in the list of optional subjects for the Indian Military Academy Examination.

9 members voted for and 3 against.

V. Consideration of the opinions of Universities in connection with the desirability of practical training forming a necessary part of every course in Astronomy. (Page 68 of Board's Report for 1933-34.) (*Vide* Appendix XIX.)

Resolved that, in the opinion of the Board, a University that teaches Astronomy should provide for adequate facilities for practical training in it.

VI. Consideration of the opinions of Universities in India in connection with the questions raised by the Universities of Calcutta and Delhi *re* the University Education of Women. (Pages 70-71 of Board's Report for 1933-34.) (*Vide* Appendix XXIV.)

Resolved that in the opinion of the Board in primary and university stages co-education should be encouraged, and that in Secondary and Intermediate stages separate schools for boys and girls are desirable, but where this is not possible, girls should be allowed entrance into general schools and special arrangements should be made for them.

VII. Consideration of the note from the Director of the Zoological Survey of India *re* the Standardization of the teaching of Zoology in the various Universities in India. (Page 72 of Board's Report for 1933-34.) (*Vide* Appendix XXIX.)

Resolved that the Board is not in favour of standardizing the teaching of Zoology in the various Universities in India.

VIII. Consideration of the question of sending an Indian Debating Team to England. (Page 72 of Board's Report for 1933-34.) (*Vide* Appendix XXVI.)

Resolved that the letter of the Secretary of the National Union of Students of the Universities and University Colleges of England and Wales be recorded.

IX. That this Conference is of opinion that the Inter-University Board should prepare a scheme for the interchange of professors between Indian Universities and give effect to it. (Page 58 of the *Conference Proceedings.*)

Resolved that in view of the widely differing conditions in different Universities it is not possible for the Board to prepare a general scheme for an interchange of professors, and that under the circumstances the Universities be requested to correspond with one another with a view to effect an interchange suitable to all parties concerned.

X. That the Inter-University Board should consider the question of securing uniformity in the standards of pre-medical studies for the medical degrees of different Indian Universities. (Page 67 of the *Conference Proceedings.*)

Resolved that the consideration of the proposition be deferred.

XI. Consideration of the suggestion of Dr. A. L. Bowley *re* Economic Survey of India. (*Vide* pages 61-62 of the *Proceedings of the Third Conference of Indian Universities.*)

Resolved that this Board recognizes the importance of Dr. Bowley's suggestion and requests the Provincial Governments to organize regional economic surveys with the assistance of the Universities in their provinces.

XII. (1) Consideration of the question of providing educational facilities for the admission of the children of Indian Army Officers and soldiers to professional colleges. (*Vide* Appendix A.)

(2) Consideration of the general question of the position of Indians born in one Province, but domiciled in another. (*Vide* Appendix B.)

Resolved that the Surgeon-General of Bombay be requested to address the Bombay University in the matter.

XIII. Consideration of the procedure to be adopted by the Board in deciding the result of an election when two or more candidates get an equal number of votes.

Resolved that in cases where two or more candidates at an election get an equal number of votes the Chairman shall give his casting vote except in those cases in which the Chairman is himself one of the candidates.

XIV. Consideration of the question whether it is desirable to divide the Universities into regional groups for the purpose of electing representatives to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. (*Vide* Appendix C.)

Resolved that elections to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research be held at the Annual Meetings of the Board.

XV. Consideration of the Note sent by the Public Service Commission through the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India with his letter No. F. 54-11/34-E, dated the 14th December, 1934, *re* debarring candidates from admission to public examinations. (*Vide* Appendix D.)

Resolved—

(1) that in every case in which a student leaves one University and joins another, a migration certificate should be insisted upon;

(2) that if a student for any reason has been debarred from appearing at any examination of his University for a certain period, no migration certificate be granted to him during this period;

(3) that the migration certificate be given not by the college authorities, but by the authorities of the University concerned;

(4) that in the case of a student who was at any time in his career debarred from appearing at an examination, the fact of his having been so debarred should be explicitly mentioned in the migration certificate.

The first three parts of the Resolution were passed unanimously. Seven voted for and six against the fourth part.

XVI. Consideration of the question of founding an All-India Modern History Congress which, if approved by the Universities, should be held regularly—annually, biennially or triennially—under their ægis at each of the University cities in turn.—THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY. (*Vide* Appendix E.)

Resolved that the Board welcomes the suggestion for the foundation of an Indian Historical Association and commends it for the consideration of the Universities.

XVII. Consideration of the question of founding an Institute of Applied Psychology with special reference to Teaching, preferably on an Inter-University basis.—ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY.

Resolved that the opinions of Universities having Courses in Teaching be invited.

XVIII. Consideration of the question of appointing a Committee to consider University Examinations (methods of paper-setting, of valuation of scripts and of moderation) on the lines of Sir Philip Hartog's International Institute Examinations Enquiry Committee.—ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY.

Resolved—

(1) that the Universities be requested to furnish data as to how examinations are conducted by them with particular reference to methods of paper-setting, valuation of scripts, checking the marks sent in by the examiners both in the scripts and in mark-sheets and methods of moderation, and

(2) to furnish information whether any statistical examination of results has been or can be undertaken.

XIX. Consideration of the following proposition sent by DR. SIR S. RADHAKRISHNAN :—

"That, until a National Committee of Intellectual Co-operation is constituted for India, the Inter-University Board, India, be requested to act as the National Committee for India."

Resolved that until a National Committee of Intellectual Co-operation is constituted for India, the Inter-University Board, India, is prepared to act as the National Committee for India on all questions of policy affecting higher education.

XX. Consideration of the question relating to the supply of rectified spirits and alcohol to University Departments duty free.—MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

Resolved that the recommendation of the University of Madras be recorded.

XXI. Consideration of the question whether it is desirable to give power to the Universities to recommend candidates for the Examinations conducted by the Public Service Commission, India.—DACCA UNIVERSITY.

Resolved that this Board requests the proper authorities for various examinations conducted by the Public Service Commission and where the possession of a degree is the minimum qualification, to direct the provincial Governments to set up provincial Commit-

tees consisting of representatives of the Provincial Governments and Universities to scrutinise all applications and forward them to the Public Service Commission with their recommendations.

XXII. That the Inter-University Board protest against the principle approved by the Government of India in paragraph 15 (*b*) of their notification dated the 13th September, 1934, regarding the disposal of antiquities found after archæological excavations undertaken by foreign bodies in protected areas in India.—DACCA UNIVERSITY. (*Vide* Appendix F.)

Resolved that a recommendation be made to the Government of India to amend clause (*a*) in Rule 15 of the Government of India Notification No. 41-1/33, dated the 13th September, 1934, and published in the *Gazette of India*, September 15, 1934, so as to read as follows:

(*a*) relics of historical and religious importance and which, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, are of sufficient importance to be kept in India, shall remain the property of Government and shall be retained in India.

Resolved further that a request be made to Provincial Governments that before making their recommendations to the Government of India with reference to archæological discoveries, they be pleased to consult suitably constituted committees on which Universities and other interested bodies are duly represented.

XXIII. Consideration of the question of the desirability of training up young Indian scholars for archæological excavation work.—DACCA UNIVERSITY. (*Vide* Appendix G.)

Resolved that the Government of India be requested to reinstitute Research Scholarships in Archæology and to make it a general rule that all bodies that carry on excavation work in India should be required to take a certain number of Indian students and give them facilities for learning excavation when the work is actually carried on in the field.

XXIV. Consideration of the question of retaining Indian Philosophy and Experimental Psychology in the list of subjects for the Indian Civil Service Examination.—DACCA UNIVERSITY. (*Vide* Appendix H.)

Resolved that, in the opinion of the Board, it is most regrettable that Indian Philosophy and Experimental Psychology and Anthropology are proposed to be dropped from the list of subjects for the I.C.S. Examination, and that the Government of India be requested to retain the subjects for the I.C.S. Examination.

Resolved further that in future in all cases of changes proposed in the curricula of competitive examinations the Public Service Commission be requested to consult the Inter-University Board.

XXV. Consideration of the question whether it is desirable to include Jurisprudence (analytical and historical) as a subject for the B.A. Degree of the Indian Universities.—DACCA UNIVERSITY. (*Vide* Appendix I.)

Withdrawn.

XXVI. Consideration of the question whether it is desirable to have uniformity in the period of the Honours Course.—DACCA UNIVERSITY.

Resolved that the consideration of the proposition be deferred.

XXVII. Consideration of the question whether the age limitation of the Matriculation candidates should be abolished or the same practice should be observed by different Universities.—DACCA UNIVERSITY.

Note.—This is important in view of the different Competitive Examinations.

The proposition was withdrawn by the representative of the Dacca University, but it was **Resolved** that the Universities be requested to have the date of birth recorded in the Matriculation Certificate.

XXVIII. Consideration of the desirability of instituting in every University Scholarships open to students of other Universities in India.—CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Resolved that, in the opinion of the Board, it is desirable to institute in every University scholarships specifically for students from other Universities in India apart from the ordinary scholarships for which such students may be eligible.

XXIX. Consideration of the letter of the Registrar, Calcutta University, together with its enclosures (Letter No. Misc. 4427/25 dated the 27th February, 1934) *re* participation of students of Indian Universities in the Scholarships annually awarded by the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851. (*Vide* Appendix J.)

Resolved that the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 be requested to extend to India the benefit of the scholarships awarded by them hitherto only to students selected from the Universities in other Overseas Dominions of the British Empire.

XXX. Consideration of the desirability of instituting a degree for Physical Education in every University.

Subjects.—Physiology, Anatomy, Hygiene, Theory of Physical Education, Practical Training.—CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Resolved that, in the opinion of the Board, it is desirable to provide facilities for Physical Training in every province.

XXXI. Consideration of the desirability of instituting a degree or diploma in Journalism in Indian Universities.—CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Resolved that the Board do express its opinion against instituting a degree in Journalism, but that it is in favour of instituting a diploma in Journalism, provided there are suitable conveniences for practical training in Journalism.

XXXII. Consideration of the desirability of introducing Military Training as a subject at Intermediate Examination and to make use of the University Training Corps facilities in this connection.—CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Resolved that the Board recommends Military Training as an additional optional subject at the Intermediate and B.A. stages with a view to give special encouragement to the students participating in the activities of the University Training Corps.

XXXIII. Consideration of the question of mutual recognition of the Matriculation Examination conducted by different Boards and Universities in India.—CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Withdrawn in view of the fact that the Board had already accepted this recommendation. (*Vide* Resolution XXV, p. 65 of the Report of the Board for 1933-34.)

XXXIV. Consideration of the following propositions :—

(*a*) "No University should sanction the migration of a student from another University unless a migration certificate from the University concerned is submitted."—CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

(*b*) "That the attention of the Universities which are members of the Board be invited to the fact that very often considerable delays are caused in the issue of migration and other certificates to students migrating from one University to another with the result that such students are prejudiced by the eligibility certificates being refused on the ground that they do not satisfy the conditions of eligibility. Owing to delay in the issue of the necessary certificates, students have to be admitted provisionally and at their own risk, and sometimes they have to be refused admission after they have kept a considerable portion of the attendance at the University to which they seek admission and have paid fees and otherwise incurred expenditure."—BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

Resolved—

(*a*) that no University should sanction the migration of a student from another University unless a migration certificate from the University concerned is submitted ;

(*b*) that the attention of the Universities be drawn to the proposition forwarded by the University of Bombay.

XXXV. (*a*) Consideration of the question of moving the Railway Board for reducing the ordinary fares to one-third of the current rates

in the case of College students to encourage them to undertake educational tours when such tours are arranged or sanctioned in the interest of education by a University or an institution affiliated to a University.—CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

(*b*) Consideration of the desirability of addressing the Railways in the United Provinces to grant concessions and facilities similar to those allowed by the Burma Railways, to parties of students who desire to visit places of interest in the United Provinces for educational purposes, the concessions to include half single fare for adults and a free pass for teachers accompanying the party with permission to break journey at any station on the route, and if the party numbers 30 or more, to place a carriage at their disposal to be detached and attached at stations where they wish to halt.—AGRA UNIVERSITY. (*Vide* Appendix K.)

(*c*) Consideration of the proposition that it is urgently necessary that the Railway Board be moved in the matter of giving concessions over all the Railways to *bona fide* University students when they travel in order to compete at all Inter-Collegiate, University and Inter-University competitions with particular reference to (*a*) permission to travel in Mail Trains, (*b*) concession for Inter-class, and (*c*) concession for Coach or Manager or Professor in charge of students travelling.—BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

Resolved—

(*a*) That the Railway Board be requested to extend the privilege of reduction in the ordinary fares to all parties of *bona fide* University or College students, not less than eight in number.

(*b*) That to encourage such students to undertake educational tours, when such tours are arranged or sanctioned in the interest of education by a University or an Institution affiliated to a University; or when they travel in order to compete at all Inter-Collegiate, University and Inter-University competitions, the Railway Board be requested to grant special concessions with particular reference to (*a*) permission to travel in Mail Trains, (*b*) concession for Inter-class, and (*c*) concession for Coach or Manager or Professor in charge of the students travelling.

(*c*) That the Railway Board be requested to permit parties of students travelling for the purposes aforesaid to break their journey at any station or stations *en route*; and if a party numbers 30 or more, to place a carriage at their disposal to be detached and attached at stations where they wish to halt.

XXXVI. Consideration of the question of the award of prizes, medals, cups and shields for Inter-University Contests in athletics and games under the auspices of the Inter-University Board.—CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Resolved that the University inviting the Inter-University Board be requested to organize, when the Board meets, Inter-collegiate—or if possible, Inter-University—debates and contests in athletics and games so as to bring the students of the University into contact with the members of the Inter-University Board.

XXXVII. Consideration of communication No. Misc. 4865/20B, dated the 15th March, 1934, from the Registrar, Calcutta University, *re* exemption of the B.Sc. passed students of the Calcutta University from appearing at Part I of the Graduateship Examination of Electrical Engineers, London.

Note.—The Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate are of opinion that the proposed exemption is highly desirable in the interests of students of Indian Universities who go abroad in the pursuit of advanced studies in Engineering.

Withdrawn.

XXXVIII. Consideration of the report of the Committee appointed by the Board for the consideration of the question whether it is possible to prevent the unnecessary wastage that has been going on in India due to the fact that every University has been teaching almost the same subjects. (*Vide* Appendix L.)

Resolved that the Board does not endorse the view that there has been any wastage due to the fact that every University has been teaching almost the same subjects.

Resolved that the Board be kept informed by the Universities of the developments in specialized advanced instruction and development of research, involving large expenditure.

XXXIX. Consideration of the Report of the Committee appointed to recommend two candidates for the award of Carnegie Corporation Grants.

Resolved that (1) Dr. Meghnad Saha, F.R.S., and (2) Dr. J. K. Choudhry, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Berlin) be recommended for the award of Carnegie Corporation Grants for the year 1935-36.

XL. Consideration of the question of appointing the Bangalore Press as the Printers and Publishers of the Inter-University Board. (*Vide* Appendix M.)

Resolved that the Bangalore Press be appointed Printers and Publishers of the Inter-University Board for the year 1935-36 on the terms stated in the Secretary's Note in Appendix M.

XLI. Consideration of letter No. C/19 dated the 14th January, 1935, from the Director of the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar, *re* recognition by Universities in part or in whole of research work done at Muktesar (and at Pusa) as part of the work for their degrees of Ph.D. and D.Sc. (*Vide* Appendix N.)

Resolved that applicants from the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar, and the Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research, Pusa, for higher University degrees in research should submit through the Director of the Institute at Muktesar or Pusa, as the case may be, to the University concerned their request that the qualifications they hold may be accepted as equivalent to the qualifications laid down by the University for entering upon research.

XLII. Consideration of the Note sent by Mr. S. R. Ranganadhan, Librarian, Madras University Library, in connection with the publication of the Union Catalogue of Journals and Sets of Journals available in the different Universities. (*Vide* Appendix O.)

Resolved that the opinion of the Libraries Association, Calcutta, be invited *re* the publication of the Union Catalogue of Journals and Sets of Journals available in the different Universities.

XLIII. Consideration of letter dated the 27th January, 1935, from Ernest Champness, Esq., 58, Park Hill Road, Wallington, Surrey, *re* starting Adult School Movement in India. (*Vide* Appendix P.)

Resolved that the letter of Mr. Ernest Champness be forwarded to the Universities to elicit their opinions.

XLIV. Consideration of the question of requesting the University of Cambridge to grant the privilege of affiliation to Pass students of the Universities in the United Provinces. (*Vide* Appendix Q.)—LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY.

Resolved that the University of Cambridge be requested to grant the privilege of affiliation to Pass students of the Universities in the United Provinces.

XLV. Consideration of letter dated the 1st February, 1935, from the Honorary Secretary, Indian Village Welfare Association, 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S. W. 1, *re* the institution of Prizes for plays containing propaganda for the abolition of Child Marriage in India. (*Vide* Appendix R.)

Resolved that the Universities be requested to arrange for the preliminary judging and weeding out of the less satisfactory plays, submitted by their students, for the competition to be held by the Indian Village Welfare Association, London.

XLVI. Consideration of the letter dated the 16th February, 1935, from Rao Bahadur M. R. Ramaswami Sivan, B.A., Dip. Agri., Retired Principal of Agricultural College, Coimbatore, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, *re* payment of travelling allowances to the five representatives elected to serve on the Crops and Soils Wing of the Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry. (*Vide* Appendix S.)

Resolved that the Government of India be requested to pay the usual Travelling Allowance to representatives of the Universities on the Animal and Husbandry Wing and the Crops and Soils Wing of the Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.

XLVII. Consideration of letter dated the 23rd February, 1935, from Mr. S. G. Manavala Ramanujam, Presidency College, Madras, *re* the omission of Natural Science in the list of subjects for several of the All-India Competitive Examinations conducted by the Public Service Commission. (*Vide* Appendix T.)

Resolved that the letter be forwarded to the Public Service Commission for favourable consideration.

XLVIII. Consideration of the venue of the next meeting of the Inter-University Board.

Resolved that the invitation of the authorities of the Aligarh Muslim University be accepted with thanks and the next meeting be held at Aligarh.

XLIX. Consideration of the budget for 1935. (*Vide* Appendix U.)

Resolved that as a measure of economy the publication of the *Bulletin of the Inter-University Board* be suspended.

Resolved that subject to the above-mentioned modification the Budget be approved.

L. Appointment of Auditors for 1935.

Resolved that Messrs. Fraser & Ross, Chartered Accountants, Madras, be appointed Auditors for 1935.

LI. Election of Chairman for the year 1935-36.

Mr. R. Littlehailes, M.A., C.I.E., Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, was elected Chairman for the year 1935-36.

LII. Appointment of Secretary.

Prof. A. R. Wadia, B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, Professor of Philosophy, Mysore University, Mysore, was re-appointed Secretary and Treasurer of the Inter-University Board, India, till 31st March, 1937.

LIII. **Resolved** that Mr. Syamaprasad Mookerjee, Vice-Chancellor, and other authorities of the University of Calcutta be thanked for their hospitality and arrangements made for the meetings and reception of the members of the Inter-University Board.

LIV. **Resolved** that the thanks of the Board be conveyed to Prof. P. A. Wadia, M.A., Bombay University, Bombay, for his services as Chairman of the Inter-University Board during the year 1934-35.

A. R. WADIA,
Secretary,
Inter-University Board,
India.

P. A. WADIA,
Chairman,
Inter-University Board,
India.

APPENDIX A.

Copy of letter No. S.1/B. of 1934, *dated* 10*th August*, 1934, *from the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Poona, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Mysore.*

Subject.—Educational Facilities. Admission of children of Indian Army Officers and Soldiers to Professional Colleges.

" I have the honour to forward herewith for your perusal copies of the correspondence ending with Government of Bombay, Educational Department, No. 5799/F, dated 23rd June, 1934, and to request that you will be so good as to favour me with your opinion as to whether it is possible for different provinces to arrive at a common understanding in the matter of giving facilities to the children of Indian Army Officers and Soldiers in respect of admission to the professional colleges, and if so, in what way."

Copy of correspondence sent by the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Poona, with his letter No. S.1/B. of 1934, *dated* the 10*th August*, 1934, *to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India.*

Letter from the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Educational Department, Bombay, No. 5799/F, *dated* 23*rd June*, 1934, *to Risaldar Major Shaikh Hussain, I.A.*

Subject.—Educational Facilities. Admission of children of Indian Army Officers and Soldiers to Professional Colleges.

"I am directed by the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) to refer to your letter, dated the 28th May, 1934, regarding difficulties in education and employment of sons of Indian Military Officers and Soldiers, a copy of which has been received by Government from the Indian Soldiers' Board, and to say that it has been forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, Poona, and the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Poona, for such action as these officers deem necessary. If you will, in future, bring to their notice any case where difficulty is experienced in admitting a boy to a professional college they will no doubt investigate the case and pass necessary orders in the matter.

2. A copy of your letter is being forwarded to the Finance Department for consideration of the request regarding employment in Government Service."

Endorsement from the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Educational Department, Bombay, No. 5799–F, dated 23rd June, 1934.

Copy with copies of endorsement from the Bombay Soldiers' Board No. 7955-*E*/28, *dated the* 12*th June* 1934, *and accompaniments forwarded for information and necessary action to*—

The Director of Public Instruction.

The Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay.

The Finance Department.

Below memorandum from the Secretary, Indian Soldiers' Board, No. Edn. & Emp./I.S.B., dated the 2nd June, 1934, and accompaniment.

No.7955-E/28.
Bombay Soldiers' Board,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 12*th June*, 1934.

Transferred to the Educational Department for disposal.

(Sd.).....
For Secretary, Bombay Soldiers' Board.

(*A copy forwarded to the Soldiers' Board, Poona.*)

Copy of letter from Lieut. and Risaldar Major Shaikh Hussain, dated Ahmedabad, 28th May, 1934, to the Secretary, Army Headquarters, Simla.

Having come across many cases regarding the difficulties in education and the employment of the sons of the Indian Military Officers and Soldiers, I, the undersigned Lieut. and Risaldar Major Shaikh Hussain (now retired) of the 13th D. C. O. Lancers, beg to lay the following for your honour's kind consideration.

Many of the brother Indian Officers' sons have to face great difficulties with regard to their admission to the professional colleges and employment in the various departments of the Government services simply on the grounds of the migration of their fathers' regiments in the various provinces throughout British India. As an example I am putting forward the following case for your honour's consideration which I am sure will clearly indicate the full facts of their difficulties.

A Viceroy's Commissioned Indian Officer has his native place in the Bombay Presidency. His regiment is stationed in a certain place in the Panjab. Supposing a son is born to him there. Now by the time the boy grows up to reach the Matriculation standard in education his father's regiment has had to be transferred to at least three to four places in the different provinces in India. Ultimately the father not being in very easy financial circumstances lets his son pass his Matriculation examination from the place where his regiment is at that time stationed. Say that the boy had to pass his Matriculation from the Calcutta University. No sooner the boy passed the said examination than his father's regiment is transferred to a certain place in Baluchistan. Again the father has to think about the institution where he can afford to keep his son and naturally the boy has to join a college in the Panjab. Just before the boy passes out his Intermediate examination of Science, which enables him to prosecute his studies further in some professional college his father retires from the service and returns to his native place in the Bombay Presidency. The boy too after passing his Inter-Science returns to his father's native place. The father now simply depending upon his pension cannot afford to send his son to the Province from where he passed his Intermediate Examination and consequently the boy is sent to a professional college to prosecute his studies in Bombay but the authorities there show unwillingness in giving him admission on the ground that he is coming

from a foreign University and did not pass the qualifying Examination in the Bombay University. The boy's application is put back and thus he is debarred from attaining the goal for which he had been trying hitherto. The professional college authorities, it seems, do not care for such exceptional cases which come to them every now and then.

In the prospectus of the colleges there are written the following sentences :—

Regarding the admission it is written in the prospectus of one of these colleges "preference will be given to the candidates born in the Bombay Presidency or of families derived therefrom who have received their preliminary education at a college affiliated to the University of Bombay. As long as the number of such applicants for admission suffices to fill up all the vacancies, candidates from other Universities will not be accepted." (From the "*Rules for Admission,*" *Grant Medical College, Bombay.*)

I have tried to put the case as clearly as I could before your honour and I request you to show a way out of these difficulties. The civil authorities, it seems, do not regard these difficulties as legal and justified.

I wish there were some amendments in such rules relating to these boys in such professional colleges. Just the same and identical difficulties are laid before these boys at time of their employment in the various departments of the Government.

I hope this case may be put up for consideration and an appeal to the Government regarding the amendments of such rules which debar the sons of the Indian Military Officers and Soldiers from entrance to the professional colleges and the employment in the different departments of the Government, be made.

I can give many such cases which from time to time have come under my notice.

Hoping to be excused for the trouble.

APPENDIX B.

Note by the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India.

The question raised by the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay raises a very important point which does not touch the children of Indian Army Officers and Soldiers only. At the present day there is a distinct tendency both in Provincial Governments and in Universities to give a definite preference to persons of their own province or graduates of their own University as the case may be. Sometimes this leads even to the exclusion of Indians belonging to other provinces or graduating from other Universities. This position would be intelligible, if the different provinces really constituted independent units of administration, but it is the Government of India—British India particularly and Federated India generally—that represents the political unity of India at the present day. In view of this it is an important question to consider whether an Indian can be said to belong only to this or that particular province. The administrative political unity of India has meant in practice a definite settlement of large numbers of Indians—whether as Government servants or as merchants or in other capacities—in provinces other than their own. Does it imply that because *e.g.*, a Madrasee settles in Bengal for purposes of business he should have himself and his children looked upon as non-Madrasees by the Government of Madras or by the University of Madras? Needless to say such a view will be found very inconvenient, because it often happens that an Indian may pass the major portion of his active life in a province other than his own and yet later he may choose to settle in the province of his birth. It would be exceedingly awkward for him, if he finds his children excluded from the educational institutions of the province of his birth, because they had passed certain examinations from the educational institutions of the province where he had been domiciled. An Englishman does not cease to be an Englishman simply because he is born on foreign soil. A similar principle should be applied to Indians. An Indian should not lose the privileges attaching to his birth in a particular province simply because for a certain number of years he has had to live in some other province. In order to obviate such troubles it is desirable that Provincial Governments as well as all Universities should come to an understanding as to the exact implications of birth in a province and domicile in a province. It is desirable for the Inter-University Board to give a lead in this matter, and suggest the acceptance by the Provincial Governments generally of the fact that an Indian may be looked upon as belonging to a particular province by birth and to another by domicile. Acceptance of such a rule as the following may tend to clarify the position:—

"Unless the members of an Indian family have been domiciled in a province for at least two generations, they shall not be deemed to have ceased their connection with the province which had been their original home."

APPENDIX C.

Extract from Letter No. 6722 *dated the* 13*th November*, 1934, *from the Vice-Chancellor, University of Dacca, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Mysore.*

"That the four representatives of the Board to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research be elected in the following manner:—

1.	Panjab and the United Provinces ..	1 Representative.
2.	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa	1 ,,
3.	Madras, Mysore, Travancore, etc. ..	1 ,,
4.	Bombay including Sindh, Central Provinces and Hyderabad	1 ,,

APPENDIX D.

Copy of Note from the Public Service Commission sent with the letter No. F. 54-11/34-E, dated the 14th December, 1934, from the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, New Delhi, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Mysore.

Debarring of Candidates from admission to Public Examinations.

The Public Service Commission receive from time to time intimations from Universities that particular candidates have been debarred, either temporarily or permanently, from appearing at the examinations of those Universities. The Commission have, as a rule, the power to exclude undesirable persons from their own examinations, and they are generally disposed to exercise this power when a particular candidate appears to be clearly an undesirable person. They have recently been considering the weight which should be given, in this connection, to the fact that a candidate has been debarred from appearing at the examination of a University. They are not aware whether there are reciprocal arrangements whereby persons debarred from the examinations of one University are automatically debarred from those of other Universities in India.

2. It would be extremely difficult for the Commission to maintain a "black list" of all the candidates debarred by all the Universities, but if there is such a reciprocal arrangement as has been mentioned it might be possible for the Commission to take suitable action, where necessary, if the character certificate from the Principal of the institution last attended, which is usually required from candidates, could state either that a candidate had not at any time been debarred from admission to a University examination or, if he has been so debarred, the necessary particulars could be given.

APPENDIX E.

All-India Modern History Congress.

(1) *Note by Prof. J. F. Bruce, M.A., University Professor of History in the University of the Panjab.*

A proposal for the establishment of (i) an Indian Historical Association, (ii) an "Indian Historical Review" and (iii) a regular Indian Historical Conference, to be submitted through the Inter-University Board to the Government of India and to all the Indian Universities and appropriate learned societies such as the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

It is time that a properly organized and comprehensive Indian Historical Association should be formed, in order (i) to promote systematic study of and research in Indian History; (ii) to co-ordinate the historical work which is being undertaken by various institutions and individuals and to make this work generally and easily available; and (iii) to provide a central organ to make the results of Indian historiography known abroad and to receive the contributions thereto of scholars outside of India.

Such an Association should be effectively assisted by the Government of India, not only on general grounds of the enhancement of Indian learning and culture, but also in liaison with the Imperial Record Office and the support of all Indian Universities and learned societies such as the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

The proposed Association would be capable of performing another valuable and necessary function, namely, to promote co-ordination of teaching and research in history in the Indian Universities by a description and adjustment of their activities, by considering curricula, methods of instruction and research and making available to all of them useful methods and practices of particular institutions, of which, in their present isolation, it is difficult to learn.

These various objects could be achieved by four means:—(i) The maintenance of a central office of the Association as a "clearing-house" for all the Historical Departments of Indian Universities and all Historical Societies in India: (ii) The regular periodic publication, say, twice a year, of an "Indian Historical Review", which would contain, in addition to contributed articles based on research, an exhaustive list of historical publications relating to India, with expert criticism of the most notable; and a record of useful activities in the Historical Department of each Indian University; (iii) The publication of monographs and books conducive to the advancement of historical learning and the promotion of methods of instruction; (iv) The organization of a regular, say, biennial, Indian Historical Conference and the publication of its transactions, which might aim primarily at the interchange and progressive improvement of methods of historical study and research.

In order to achieve success in its aims, such an Association should have the co-operation and financial assistance of the Government of India and of every Indian University.

Membership of the Association should be conditional upon the payment of a regular annual subscription, say, Rs. 5, which would entitle subscribers to free copies of *The Indian Historical Review*, and to copies of other monographs and similar publications of the Association at a considerable reduction of the published price.

It is proposed that the revenue from each subscription should be increased by an annual grant from the Government of India and from each of the Indian Universities, and such learned societies as propose to contribute, which should receive free a copy of *every* publication of the Association.

It is suggested that at the outset the amount of the annual subsidy from each University should be, say, Rs. 200, and that the subsidy of the Government of India should be equal to the total amount of the subsidies received from the Universities and learned societies.

It is suggested that the first Indian Historical Conference should be assembled at Delhi in the cold weather, 1935-36, and thereafter it should reassemble biennially at the town of each University which subsidises the Association in an order to be determined by, say, the seniority in age of the respective Universities.

A provisional secretariat and organizing committee could be appointed at an early date by nomination by institutions which contribute to the support of the Association.

For the purpose of the *Review* an editor and a central editorial board could similarly be provisionally nominated and renewed at each Conference; whilst a local editor could be nominated by each University which should also nominate official delegates to each Conference.

(2) *Opinion of Prof. R. C. Majumdar, M.A., Ph.D., Head of the Department of History, University of Dacca.*

"I whole-heartedly endorse the proposals of Prof. Bruce. But in order that the scheme may be effective, and the Conference may not degenerate into a huge mass-meeting for social amenities only, there should be definite rules limiting membership and the expenses of the Conference. I would suggest that the foundation-members should consist of only the following:—

(1) Nominees of Universities, first-grade colleges and learned associations.

(2) Government (including Native States) nominees representing the different departments connected with historical studies.

(3) Editors of learned historical journals and their nominees from among the contributors.

I think that as regards the fees of membership and accommodation of delegates in times of conference, we should follow the rules and practices of the Indian Science Congress.

From my personal experiences of conferences and associations of this kind, I am convinced that without a satisfactory arrangement about these preliminary points no useful purpose would be served by launching a new association. It is not so much the aims

and objects, which by the way are very nearly the same everywhere, but the evolution of a practical business-like organisation which would ensure the success of the project."

(3) *Opinion of Dr. M. H. Krishna, Professor of History, Maharaja's College, Mysore.*

I thank you for your memo of the 4th instant sending to me the papers connected with the proposed All-India Modern History Congress for furnishing my remarks. I have studied them and my opinion is given hereunder.

The All-India Oriental Conference which was started in 1919 has as one of its objects something very similar to that proposed for the Indian Historical Congress. The Conference has a section for "History and Chronology" which mainly interests itself in Indian Historical Research. Modern Indian History is included in this section and many good papers are presented at each section and published in the Reports. If it is considered that modern history should receive greater attention, it is quite possible to move for the opening of a modern history section in the Conference. Since the Conference is a well-established institution of considerable standing, it would be better to give it an opportunity of considering the proposition instead of founding and running another institution. If, however, Prof. Bruce and such scholars as support him think that there is scope enough for both the bodies to exist independently and co-operate, I strongly urge that the All-India Modern History Congress may meet during the Christmas Week of 1936, since the Oriental Conference is meeting at Mysore in December 1935. If both the bodies are meeting at about the same time it would be impossible for workers in Indian History to attend both.

Prof. Bruce could obtain fuller information about the Oriental Conference from Dr. Woolner, Vice-Chancellor of the Panjab University, who is also the Treasurer of the Conference, or from Dr. S. K. Belvalkar, M.A., Ph.D., General Secretary, Oriental Conference, Belvakunja, Poona 4.

APPENDIX F.

Archæological Research.

Note from the Registrar, Dacca University.

The clause in plain language means that when a foreign body undertakes any excavation in India it may reasonably claim to take away antiquities proportionate to the expenditure incurred by it. This, however, was never in contemplation under the original Act and would practically lead to the removal of most of the relics unearthed by these bodies. In the opinion of this University this is a very dangerous procedure and the Universities as Academic bodies should protest against it.

APPENDIX G.

Training in Archæology.

Note from the Registrar, Dacca University.

The Archæological Department of the Government of India formerly awarded research studentships to a certain number of students and trained them in the work of excavation. Recently they have abolished all these Research scholarships and at present no training is given to any Indian student. The Department itself has also, it is understood, given up all excavation work and there is thus little opportunity for any training. Under the recent Act foreign bodies are allowed to carry on excavation in India and it may be safely presumed that gradually the work of excavation will slowly but steadily pass into the hands of these foreigners. The result will be that in course of time there will be no competent Indians left to carry on the work of excavation. The only way to remedy these evils is to re-institute the Research Scholarships and further to make it a general rule that the foreign bodies who carry on excavation work in India must take a certain number of Indian students and give them facilities for learning excavation when the work is actually carried on in the field. Any one or both of these methods would ensure that at least a few Indians would be annually trained for this very important work.

APPENDIX H.

Indian Philosophy and Experimental Psychology as subjects for the I.C.S. Examination.

Note from the Registrar, Dacca University.

It is extremely undesirable to drop these important subjects from the curricula of such an important examination. Indian Philosophy is now taught in almost all important Indian Universities in the Post-graduate classes and many students are doing research work in this field. And so far as Experimental Psychology is concerned, it is a modern subject with practical importance in various fields and in India as many as five Universities have already made special arrangements for its teaching in the advanced Post-graduate classes. The proposal of dropping these subjects therefore should be very thoroughly discussed before arriving at a final decision.

APPENDIX I.

Jurisprudence as a subject for the B.A. Examination.

Note from the Registrar, Dacca University.

Jurisprudence is very closely connected with Ethics and Politics and has a very strong claim to be treated as a part of general culture to constitute at least one pass paper for the B.A. degree. It is well known that its claim is recognized by the Oxford University. The fact that the study of Law constitutes a special course for Post-graduate students is no argument against the inclusion of the general principles of Law within the B.A. curriculum. Many graduates join Law classes not with a view to becoming legal practitioners but for widening their general culture. Such persons will be highly profited by the adoption of the suggestion made here.

APPENDIX J.

Scholarships awarded by the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851.

Copy of letter No. Misc. 4427/25 dated the 27th February, 1934, from the Registrar, Calcutta University, Calcutta, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India.

"I am desired by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate to address you on the subject of participation of students of Indian Universities in the Scholarships annually awarded by the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851.

Under the 'General Regulations' the Scholarships are intended to enable selected students of overseas Universities who have already completed a full University course and given evidence of capacity for scientific investigation. Indian Universities are not entitled to nominate candidates for these Scholarships which are allotted to Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and Ireland.

The Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate therefore desire me to request that you will be so good as to move the Commissioners to consider the question of eligibility of selected students of Indian Universities for the said Scholarships.

A copy of the letter on the subject from Prof. S. P. Agharkar, M.A., Ph.D., F.L.S., together with a copy of the 'General Regulations' is herewith enclosed for your information."

Copy of letter No. 73 dated the 29th January, 1934, from Dr. S. P. Agharkar, M.A., Ph.D., F.L.S., Ghosh Professor of Botany, to the Registrar, Calcutta University, Calcutta.

"The Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 award annually eight Scholarships of the value of £ 250 per annum together with certain additional allowances, to selected students of overseas Universities who have already completed a full University course and given evidence of capacity for scientific investigations. Curiously enough Indian Universities are not entitled to nominate candidates for these scholarships, which are allocated as follows:

Three to Canada; two to Australia; one each to South Africa, New Zealand and Ireland (Irish Free State).

I enclose a copy of the regulations in force in connection with these scholarships.

Some years ago I enquired from the Secretary to the Commissioners the reason for this exclusion, but he was not able to give any.

I then requested Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, who was then a member of the Council of State for India, to make enquiries. He wrote to me that his office suggested that the 'non-inclusion of India was purely historical,' *i.e.*, in 1851 Indian University education was not developed. It was further suggested that the question of the participation

of India could be considered, if representations were made to the Commissioners either by the Inter-University Board or by the Department of Education, Health and Lands of the Government of India.

I personally do not consider the 'historical' reason to be correct, as the Scholarships have only been awarded since 1891. The present division of the Scholarships into (*a*) Overseas Scholarships, and (*b*) Senior Studentships dates from 1922. Indians are eligible for the Senior Studentships, if recommended by one of the British Universities, but are not eligible for the former.

I, therefore, suggest that the Syndicate may take up the matter and have the question placed for consideration on the Agenda of the next meeting of the Inter-University Board to be held at Delhi so that necessary action may be taken directly as well as through the Government of India.

Regulations for the award of 1851 Exhibition Scholarships have been printed in the *Universities Year Book of the British Empire.*

An account of the work of the 1851 Exhibition Commissioners has appeared in the issues of *Nature,* dated 21st and 28th June, 1930. Copies of this Journal are present in the University Library."

ROYAL COMMISSION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.

Science Research Scholarships offered to Overseas Universities.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

(1) The Scholarships are "post-graduate", and are intended to enable selected students of Overseas Universities who have already completed a full University Course and given evidence of capacity for scientific investigation to devote themselves for two years to research work under conditions most likely to equip them for practical service in the scientific life of the Empire.

(2) The Scholarships are of the value of £ 250 per annum, but additional allowances may be granted in accordance with the terms of paragraphs (16), (17) and (18).

(3) The Scholarships will be tenable ordinarily for two years, but they may, in exceptional cases, be renewed for a third year (*vide* paragraph 15).

(4) Until further notice the Commissioners will offer annually eight scholarships, which will, as a rule, be allotted on the following principle: Three to Canada, two to Australia, and one each to South Africa, New Zealand and Ireland (Irish Free State).

(5) The Governing Bodies of the Institutions named in Paragraph 20 will be invited annually to recommend one or more candidates for the Scholarships allotted to their respective countries. These recommendations will be considered by the Commissioners, and the

awards will be made by selection from among the candidates recommended.

(6) If an institution recommends more than one candidate in any year, the names of the candidates recommended should be arranged in order of merit. Recommendations not so arranged will only be considered by the Commissioners if they are satisfied that the recommending authority is unable to arrive at a just estimate of the relative merits of two or more students pursuing different branches of research.

(7) Recommendations made on the prescribed forms must be received at the office of the Commissioners on or before the undermentioned dates :—

From Canada	.. May 1
,, South Africa	.. May 1
,, Ireland	.. May 1
,, Australia	.. June 1
,, New Zealand	.. June 1

(8) A candidate must be a British subject.

(9) A candidate whose age exceeds twenty-six will be accepted only under very special circumstances.

(10) A candidate must have been a student of science in a University or University Institution for a period of not less than three years, and must have spent one full academic year, ending not more than twelve months prior to the date of recommendation, at the Institution by which he is recommended.

(11) The record of a candidate's work must indicate high promise of capacity for advancing science or its applications by original research. Evidence of this capacity which is the main qualification for the scholarship, is strictly required. The most suitable evidence is a satisfactory account by the candidate of research work already performed, and the Commissioners will decline to consider the claims of a candidate unless there is other equally distinct evidence that he possesses this qualification.

(12) A scholar will be required to devote himself to research in some branch of pure or applied science, the particular nature of the work proposed to be approved by the Commissioners.

(13) A Scholarship may be held at any Institution approved by the Commissioners in the United Kingdom or abroad, but a scholar will not be permitted, except under very special circumstances, to conduct his investigations in the dominion in which he has received his scientific education.

(14) A scholar will be required to devote his whole time to the objects of the Scholarship, and will not be permitted to hold any position of emolument likely to conflict with this requirement. A scholar must in any case obtain the consent of the Commissioners before accepting any additional emoluments.

(15) A scholar will be required to furnish a report of his work at the end of each year's tenure of the scholarship. The continuation of the Scholarship for a second year will depend upon the satisfactory nature of the scholar's first year's work. Renewal for a third year will be granted only where it appears that such renewal is likely to result in work of scientific importance.

(16) A scholar may receive an extra grant of £ 25 on presenting within three months of the expiration of his Scholarship, a complete and satisfactory account of his work.

(17) A scholar may receive an additional annual allowance, not exceeding £ 30 towards the cost of University fees, if, in the opinion of the Commissioners, he is in need of such allowance.

(18) A scholar who is not in a position to travel at his own expense or for whom it is not possible to obtain a free passage, may make application for aid towards the payment of his fare from his home to his place of study.

(19) The Scholarship stipend will be payable quarterly in advance.

(20) Until further notice the following Institutions are invited to recommend candidates for the scholarships:—

CANADA.

University of Alberta.
University of British Columbia.
Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
McGill University, Montreal.
University of Manitoba.
Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario.
University of Saskatchewan.
University of Toronto.

AUSTRALIA.

University of Adelaide.
University of Melbourne.
University of Queensland.
University of Sydney.
University of Tasmania.
University of Western Australia.

SOUTH AFRICA.

University of Cape Town.
University of South Africa.
University of Stellenbosch.
University of the Witwatersrand.

NEW ZEALAND.

University of New Zealand.

IRELAND (IRISH FREE STATE).

Royal College of Science for Ireland.
National University of Ireland.
University of Dublin.

APPENDIX K.

Railway Concessions.

Copy of letter No. 8876/*VI–IX*–5, *dated the* 30*th January*, 1935, *from the Registrar, Agra University, Agra, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Mysore.*

I have the honour to say that the Executive Council of this University at its meeting held on March 17, 1934, passed the following resolution in connection with the granting of concessions by railways to parties of students wishing to visit places of interest :—

"**Resolved** that the railways in the United Provinces be addressed to grant concessions and facilities similar to those allowed by the Burma Railways, to parties of students who desire to visit places of interest in the United Provinces for educational purposes, the concessions to include half single fare for adults and a free pass for teachers accompanying the party with permission to break journey at any station on the route.

2. If the party numbers 30 or more, a carriage be placed at their disposal to be detached and attached at stations where they wish to halt."

In accordance with this resolution I addressed the authorities of the following railway companies of the Province :—

1. E. I. Ry.
2. B. B. & C. I. Ry.
3. G. I. P. Ry.
4. B. N. W. Ry.
5. R. & K. Ry.

A copy of the reply received from each of the first four companies is sent herewith. From a perusal of these letters you will see that none of these companies grants all the concessions applied for by us. We feel that this is a question which concerns all the Indian Universities and therefore the Vice-Chancellor has directed me to refer the matter to you for securing the required concessions. Accordingly, I am to request you kindly to take necessary steps in the matter and to let me know the result in due course.

Copy of letter No. R. 19/3 *dated* 25*th May*, 1934, *from the Traffic Manager, Bengal and North-Western Railway Co., Ltd., Gorakhpur, to the Registrar, Agra University, Agra.*

Your Letter No. 12006-10 of 14–4–1934.

"I beg to inform you that students of schools and colleges affiliated to a recognized university when travelling in parties of not less than 15 members from and to the same stations are granted over this Railway a concession of ½ single fares for adults in I, II and III class and quarter

fares for children (below 12 years and above 3 years of age) on production of a certificate signed by the Head Master or Mistress or the Principal of the College or institution to which they belong.

The holders of these single journey concession tickets for distances of more than 100 miles are allowed to break journey at a station or more stations *en route* one day for every 100 miles or part of 100 miles in addition to the time occupied by the journey.

I regret the request for the issue of free passes to teachers accompanying such students and providing a reserved carriage for a party of 30 such students cannot be acceded to."

Copy of letter No. R. 155/23/P. II, dated 24th April, 1934, from the General Traffic Manager, B.B. & C.I. Railway Company, Bombay, to the Registrar, Agra University, Agra.

Concession for Students.

Your No. 12006-10 *of* 14*th April*, 1934.

"Students of colleges affiliated to a recognized University as also students of schools recognized by Educational Department when travelling in parties of not less than 15 are allowed the following concession over this Railway :—

1st and 2nd class tickets are issued at half fare of the class occupied.
Interclass tickets are issued at third class Mail fare.
Third class tickets are issued at half third class Mail fare.
These concession tickets are not available by Mail Trains.

Holders of concession tickets for distances more than 100 miles are allowed to break journey one day for every 100 miles or part of 100 miles in addition to the time occupied by the journey. Break of journey on such tickets is allowed *en route* at one or more stations situated either short or in excess of 100 miles, provided the total period allowed for completion of journey is not exceeded.

I regret free pass for teachers accompanying the party cannot be issued.

I *enclose a leaflet** which shows the Concession we allow to parties of Excursionists, sight-seers, etc., of not less than 30 in II class and 16 in II class on the Metre-gauge and 50 in III class and 28 in II class on the Broad-gauge. In the case of these parties we quote Re. 0–0–3 per mile III class and 7½ pies per mile II class. Passengers are accommodated at 3 to a III class compartment on the Metre-gauge and at 4 to a compartment on the Broad-gauge. II class passengers are given a berth each so as to give them all sleeping accommodation. These M.G. bogies are attached to any train except the Mail and can be detached and kept at any station for 2 days for which no demurrage is charged. It saves the parties the expenses of hotels, coolies, etc., as they can stay in the Coach and every assistance is given by our staff to tourists in these bogies. I also enclose a leaflet† showing the arrangements made

* Enclosures 2 sent separately by Book Post.
† Copy not enclosed.

by us for a party of New Era School in Bombay on these terms and conditions and shall be glad to do the same for the students of the Colleges in Agra if they combine together and get out parties.

On hearing from you, I shall be too pleased to quote fares for the tour you propose and to give any other information you may require on the subject."

Copy of letter No. RC. 5/1648, dated 30th April, 1934, from the Chief Traffic Manager, G.I.P. Railway, Bombay, to the Registrar, Agra University, Agra.

Your No. 12006–10 *of* 14–4–1934.

Re **Concession to Students.**

"I have the honour to inform you that students of schools recognized by the Educational Department and of Colleges affiliated to a recognized University, in parties of not less than fifteen (excluding attendants) when travelling to and from the same stations and producing a certificate signed by the Head Master or Mistress or Principal of the School or College to which they belong, are given the following concessions over this Railway both in local and through booking.

(1) *Fares*—

Class	Fare for Adults	Fare for Children below 12 and over 3 Years
1st & 2nd ..	Half fare of class occupied.	Quarter fare of class occupied.
Intermediate ..	Third class mail fares.	Half of third class mail fares.
Third ..	Half of third class mail fare.	Quarter of third class mail fare.

Return tickets are not granted.

(2) *Attendants*—

In the case of girl students and of children of either sex under age of 12 one attendant may be allowed at concession fares for every four such students or children and in the case of children and students of 12 years and over, one attendant at concession fares for every fifteen such children or students.

(3) *Luggage*—

Luggage in excess of the free allowance according to the class of the carriage travelled in will be charged for as under :—

Luggage in excess of free allowance up to 2 tons	Quarter luggage rates.
Luggage in excess of 2 tons	Full luggage rates.

It is very much regretted that no further concession can be granted over this Railway."

Copy of letter No. CR/TM/1009/B.F., dated 27th/28th April, 1934, from the Chief Commercial Manager (R.D. & P.) East Indian Railway, Calcutta, to the Registrar, Agra University, Agra.

Re **Concession to Students for Educational Tours.**

"I beg to intimate that students of schools and colleges affiliated to a recognized University when travelling in parties of not less than 15 members from and to the same stations, are granted over this railway a concession of half single fares for adults in I, II and III class and quarter fares for children (below 12 years and above 3 years of age) on production of a certificate signed by the Head Master or Mistress, or the Principal of the school, college or institution to which they belong. These concessions will be seen at page 152 of the Indian Railways Conference Association, Coaching Tariff No. 9.

The holders of these single journey concession tickets for distances of more than 100 miles are allowed to break journey at a station or more stations *en route* one day for every 100 miles or part of 100 miles in addition to the time occupied by the journey.

I regret the request for the issue of free passes to teachers accompanying such students and providing a reserved carriage for a party of 30 such students cannot be acceded to.

In the case of teachers accompanying school children, however, return tickets on payment of 2 single journey fares for the next lower class and third class single fare for the double journey when travelling 3rd class may be issued."

Copy of letter No. 73, R. 99/0, dated 12th November, 1934, from the Traffic Superintendent, Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway Co., Ltd., Izatnagar, to the Registrar, Agra University, Agra.

Your No. 5990/111/111/38 (*f*) *of* 24-10-1934.

"In reference to your above letter, I have the honour to suggest that a reference be made to B. B. & C. I. Railway, as the University centre is situated on that Railway. The B. B. & C. I. Railway can then raise the subject with the Conference."

APPENDIX L.

Recommendations of the Committee appointed in connection with Resolution No. L passed at the Meeting of the Inter-University Board held at Delhi in March, 1934, re *Co-operation among Universities to prevent the unnecessary waste that has been going on in the Indian Universities due to the fact that every University has been teaching almost the same subjects.*

PRESENT.

1. Professor P. A. Wadia (*Chairman*).
2. Dr. A. C. Woolner.
3. Dr. E. P. Metcalfe.
4. Diwan Bahadur S. E. Ranganadhan.
5. Dr. R. P. Paranjpye.
6. Professor A. R. Wadia (*Secretary*).

Resolutions Passed.

1. Recommended that each University in making its plans for expansion should take into account what is done and what is proposed to be done in neighbouring Universities, specially when this expansion involves a large amount of expenditure.

2. To give effect to this recommendation it is suggested that each University should communicate to the Inter-University Board at a sufficiently early stage its plans for new courses of specialized instruction and development of research and the Secretary of the Board should place all the information available at the disposal of the Universities concerned.

3. In the opinion of the Committee such co-operation is particularly desirable in questions concerning technological education.

P. A. WADIA,
Chairman,

APPENDIX M.

The Appointment of the Bangalore Press as the Printers and Publishers of the Inter-University Board.

Note by the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India.

Ever since the Board came into existence the major portion of its printing work has been done by the Bangalore Press even during the period when the Secretary's office used to be at Cawnpore. The publications of the Board are usually not of a type which can sell easily, and therefore from year to year there is a certain accumulation of old publications. In order to make room for this almost every year a new almirah has to be purchased. Moreover as the office of the Secretary is shifting every three or five years, all these publications have to be sent to the headquarters of the new Secretary and this entails considerable expense.

In order to avoid this expense it is now proposed that the Bangalore Press may not merely print, but also stock and sell the publications of the Inter-University Board. This will assuredly prove economical as the authorities of the Press have expressed their willingness to stock the publications without charging any rent. The Board will continue to pay for the cost of printing and binding as at present. The Bangalore Press will sell the copies directly to the book-sellers and the public without any extra commission from the Board. They will of course charge for the cost of postage and packing. This arrangement is likely to obviate the necessity of continuously adding to the furniture in the office and the necessity of sending these publications to long distances wherever the new Secretary happens to be.

Once or twice a year, as the case may be, the Bangalore Press will render an account of the copies sold and the stock held.

APPENDIX N.

Government Research Institutes at Pusa and Muktesar.

Copy of a Letter No. C/19 dated the 14th January, 1935, from the Director of the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India.

Subject.—Recognition of the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar, as a centre for post-graduate training, leading to the degrees of Ph.D. and D.Sc.

Reference.—Your Letter No. 1031 dated the 25th July, 1934.

"I have the honour to refer to the correspondence ending with your above-quoted letter and to state that I have recently had an opportunity of discussing this matter with the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, and at his suggestion I am now addressing you again with a view to your placing these further points before the next meeting of the Inter-University Board, which I understand will meet in Calcutta in February next.

2. As explained in the original note, forwarded to the Government of India with my letter No. G/1839 dated 23rd October 1933, my object in raising this question is to try and induce University graduates to undertake at this Institute advanced studies into the applied aspects of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry in this country, and in order to provide for all aspects of these sciences it will be necessary to include the following 8 subjects as being suitable ones in which to prepare a thesis for the Ph.D. and D.Sc. degrees :—Protozoology, Entomology, Helminthology, Pathology, Bacteriology (including Filtrable Viruses), Biochemistry, Physiology (including Animal Nutrition and Animal Genetics) and Immunology.

3. I should like to make it clear at once that, except in those respects to which I shall refer later, I am not asking the Universities to relax their regulations or lower their standards in any way in regard to the taking out of the higher scientific degrees, but at present there is a large amount of good scientific material in India, of which much more use might be made, if the Universities are prepared to co-operate with this Institute in the practical way which I am now suggesting.

4. It may not be generally known that it has been decided that there is not sufficient demand in this country for Veterinary Surgeons of first class qualifications for the establishment in India of the highest grade of teaching Institution for Veterinary Science, and young Indians wishing to obtain appointments in the higher Veterinary Services are, therefore, obliged to proceed to England to obtain the M.R.C.V.S. Diploma, which is considered the minimum qualification for such appointments.

5. Most of the young men have a B.Sc. or M.Sc. degree of an Indian University before they proceed to England, and there are now a number of these men who have returned to India with the M.R.C.V.S.

Diploma, some having obtained employment and the remainder are still seeking it.

6. The best of these young men will, no doubt, soon be seeking advancement in their profession and some are already doing so. To obtain the Fellowship Diploma of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons or take out other post-graduate Veterinary diplomas they would, however, in most cases have to return to Europe, which many of them cannot afford, whereas if it could be arranged for them to proceed to a higher degree in one of the subjects which I have named in the Faculty of Science (unless a Veterinary Faculty already exists) in their own University in this country, they would be saved all such expense. In the case of men already on the staff of this Institute the work they performed during the preparation of the thesis would be considered a part of their ordinary duties, and in order to provide for a greater output of work in the sciences with which this Institute is concerned it is proposed to ask the Government of India to provide one or two scholarships for suitable candidates to be tenable at this Institute for 2 years in each case.

7. I understand that in the case of a man who already holds an M.Sc. degree in one of the natural sciences mentioned in paragraph 2 above, there is no difficulty whatever in his proceeding to a higher degree in the same subject at his own University as a result of work done at this Institute, but we have to consider the ease of a man who may have taken Zoology for his M.Sc. degree and has been switched over to Pathology or other applied science at this Institute and wishes to take out a higher degree in the latter subject. If this point is not already covered by existing regulations, perhaps it would be possible to revise them in those Universities where it is necessary, for there would seem to be no objection to a man changing over from one natural science to another in the course of his scientific career.

8. Amongst the young men returning to this country with the M.R.C.V.S. diploma, some of them possess only the B.Sc. or B.A. degree of an Indian University, and I wish to take up the question of these men being excluded from the rule which makes it incumbent for a graduate to obtain a Master's degree before proceeding to the Doctorate. The course for the M.R.C.V.S. diploma was until recently a 4 years one and it is now 5 years, and the standard of the Final Examination is certainly as high as that for a Master's degree, either at an English or Indian University, and I would, therefore, urge that Universities in this country waive the rule referred to above, in the case of graduates who possess the Membership or Fellowship diploma of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London.

9. As regards the training and examination ofcandidates, we have at Muktesar experts in all the 8 subjects, which I have asked to be included, and if necessary one internal examiner could be supplied for each of them. I understand that for a doctorate degree it is usual to send the thesis to Europe for examination and if a University has any difficulty in selecting suitable examiners for any of the subjects

in the list, the Director of this Institute would always be in a position to suggest names.

10. I request that I may be informed of the views of the Inter-University Board on the several points raised, so that I may take up the matter of providing some research scholarships with the Governments of India, as early as possible.

APPENDIX O.

Union Catalogue of Journals.

(1) *Note by the Librarian of the University Library, Madras.*

Mode of Preparing a Cumulative List of Periodicals.—The Inter-University Board asks for a list of the periodical resources of each Library. At present there is no agreed definition of periodical publications nor is there any uniformity in the listing of cataloguing of periodical publications. Further, every imaginable refractoriness is to be found among periodical publications. It is difficult to find a periodical that is free from refractoriness. It is not unusual to find the periodicals change their title, scope, format and periodicity and change hands from one learned body to another ten or twelve times in their career. Under these circumstances, if each Library is to prepare the list in its own way, the task of co-ordinating and cumulating them will be a huge one and it may be difficult to secure accuracy and thoroughness.

But the value and utility of a cumulative list depends on its accuracy and thoroughness. There is at present no near prospect of the libraries in the country adopting a uniform method of dealing with periodical publications. Hence, the only practicable course is to devise some method by which the lists prepared by the libraries may be along uniform lines, without the libraries either sacrificing their individual methods or having to spend much time, labour and thought in preparing a fresh *ad hoc* list in accordance with any uniform rules that may be specially suggested for the purpose. This library has, for example, a little over 1,200 sets of periodicals. The immensity of the task of preparing a list of these in accordance with a fresh set of rules can be realized.

The suggestion contained in the body of my letter comes nearest to what is desired. Each library marking its resources in an interleaved copy of the Kemp Catalogue is the least expensive, not only for the individual libraries preparing their lists but also for the agency of the Inter-University Board preparing the cumulative list.

I remember Dr. Prasad of the Zoological Survey telling me, when I was in Calcutta last year, that there was a scheme for revising the Kemp Catalogue. If the scheme has fructified, the copies of the revised catalogue may be used for the purpose. I also suggested to Dr. Prasad the desirability of the revised catalogue showing the location not only in the Calcutta libraries but also in all the important libraries in India. Perhaps it may be worth while for the Inter-University Board, to get into touch with that scheme. I make this suggestion because the task of preparing a cumulative list of periodical publications for the whole country is a huge one both on the mechanical and the bibliographical side and because it is necessary to reduce the load on the co-operating libraries to a minimum.

(2) *Note on the Preparation of a Union List of Periodicals by the Librarian, University of Dacca.*

In order to facilitate inter-borrowing of books the Inter-University Board proposes compilation of a Union List of Periodicals with the indication of the libraries where they can be obtained. The first difficulty which has been pointed out is the formulation of an agreed definition of periodical publications. But it would be fortunate if the Board does not attempt any definition beyond giving a few directions and examples for the guidance of the co-operating libraries, *e.g.*, whether publications like Essays and Studies by Members of the English Association, Year-Books, University Calendars, should be included in the list. In this connection the attention of the Board may also be drawn to the *International Index to Periodicals*, edited and published by Felix Dietrich, Leipzig, which very nearly makes clear in a practical way what is meant by "Periodicals". It should, however, be remembered that more regard has to be given to utility than to the obtaining of a rigid consistency; and for this purpose the knowledge and experience of librarians and library assistants together with their systematized idiosyncrasies which accrue from the drudgery of library work will meet the requirements much more thoroughly than any severely restricted definition which may involve initially conflict of opinions, and ultimately omission of useful materials.

It is, of course, necessary as suggested in the note of the Librarian of the University of Madras, that the lists prepared by the co-operating libraries should be along uniform lines, and it is also true, as indicated in the same note, that periodicals change their titles very often. In this matter it will be useful to follow the rules laid down by the Committees of the (British) Library Association and of the American Library Association. The American rule is to enter a periodical under the latest form; but personally I would prefer the British Association rule of entering it under the earliest form to which references should be given from brief entries under later forms (noting—"continued as"). When, however, the publications contain only proceedings, transactions and annual reports of Societies and appear at long or irregular intervals, they are to be entered under the names of the Societies with references under the titles. Then, there is also the common rule of entering a periodical under the first word of a title, not an article. These cataloguing rules will suffice for the present purpose.

As regards the plan of work, the entries of periodicals have to be made individually on cards—one entry on each card and the cards of each co-operating library bearing a distinct symbol. The work will not take much time and labour; and taking into consideration the largest periodical stock of any library in the country it can be said that the work, if begun with interest, can be furnished within three or four months, even by the most overworked staff who find it difficult to keep abreast with their own necessary official duties; for, after all, it is only to prepare on cards a list of periodicals with the periods they cover, and not compilation of a regular catalogue with "full" entries. It has been suggested that each library marking its resources on an interleaved copy of the *Kemp Catalogue* would be the least expensive. A more recent and

perhaps better planned book might be named—*List of Scient fic Periodicals in the Bombay Presidency* prepared by Mr. M. A. Arte, Librarian, Royal Institute of Science. But unfortunately for the present purpose, both the aforesaid books are not "standard" lists covering to a considerable extent the entire periodical resources of any co-operating library—they are but lists of scientific periodicals. I believe that the suggested "Kemp Catalogue" plan of work will greatly complicate the work of the co-operating libraries and increase the business of the central agency of the Board. If it be desirable to proceed on this plan the first business of the Central agency will be to compile or find out a "standard" list (Zeitschriften-Liste—included in *International Index to Periodicals*), interleaved copies of which may be distributed to various libraries which will undertake to mark the periodicals obtainable and the periods covered. That will undoubtedly simplify the production of the proposed Union List. But in the absence of such a "standard" list, the most feasible scheme is to collect lists of the resources of individual libraries on cards arranged on uniform lines, and these cards may be easily incorporated into a Union List with the minimum labour of the central agency.

The rules for the arrangement of the lists received by the central agency need not be elaborately dwelt upon. References may be made to similar rules given in the Introduction of the *World List of Scientific Periodicals* (1900-21), Vol. 1. The arrangement will, of course, be alphabetical, disregarding articles, prepositions, etc., the effect of which will be that periodicals on the same subject will be usually grouped together In conclusion, it may be added, in the words of one of the editors of the monumental *World List*, that the success of our present enterprise, which will certainly remove a great defect in the organization of knowledge in the country, will be ensured if it be undertaken without our realizing the difficulties.

(3) *Note by the Librarian, Lucknow University Library.*

It is desirable that a uniform system of compiling the list of periodicals be adopted by the various Universities.

It will not be very difficult to devise such a system and its adoption by the various Universities will not offer any special difficulties. The task will probably not prove as huge as has been depicted by Mr. Ranganathan.

Following are some of the systems adopted for this work :—

1. Arrangement according to Subjects.
2. ,, ,, Countries of Origin.
3. ,, ,, Cities of Origin.
4. ,, ,, Period of Publication.
5. ,, ,, Alphabetical Order.

Kemp's catalogue follows arrangement Nos. 2 and 3.

The best course appears to be to arrange the periodicals in strict alphabetical order.

Variations and abbreviations of the titles can be arranged for by means of cross references. It is suggested that the Universities be asked to send in lists of periodicals arranged in a strict alphabetical order. With a little modification of the arrangement adopted in Kemp's "Catalogue of Science Periodicals", it will be possible to compile a consolidated catalogue very easily. Full information about the change of titles of a periodical or its frequent change from one learned body to another learned body can be obtained with little effort on the part of the staff that will be engaged in compiling the consolidated list.

APPENDIX P.

Adult Education.

Copy of letter dated the 27th January, 1935, from Ernest Champness Esq., 58, Park Road, Wallington, Surrey, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Mysore.

"In a letter dated the 12th December, Sir George Anderson refers me to you regarding the relationship of the Indian Universities and an Indian Adult School Movement, which we hope to be able to found.

The Adult School Movement has had a long experience of educational and social work here, and it seemed possible to some members of our International Committee that this experience might be of value to the Indian peoples at the present time. It is fully realized, however, that our British Movement has grown out of certain special conditions which do not apply to India. Any Indian Movement which we might help to found would have to be Indian in character. After considerable discussion with people who have a special knowledge of Indian conditions, I have put forward as a basis of discussion the following proposals:—

1. *Study Adult Schools* should be established in the towns of India; in particular, where there is a College or University. The two-fold purpose of such Schools would be:

A. To create a passion for adult educational and uplift work, especially among students.

B. To study, among other things, the best methods by which such uplift work could be carried out in the towns and villages of India.

For the use of such 'Study Adult Schools' a Handbook would be published in English, thus giving it an All-India circulation. The articles or lessons in this Handbook would deal with matters in the main connected with social uplift and they would be written by people having a special knowledge of the subject on which they write.

2. *Uplift Adult Schools* would be formed in the towns and villages of India to carry out the ideals and methods which have been studied in the Study Adult Schools.

The desire of the Adult School Movement is to co-operate with other organizations as far as this may be possible and to maintain a spiritual background for the educational and uplift work, at the same time making appeal to Indians irrespective of communal divisions.

I realize that the working of such a scheme would not be within the scope of the normal working of a University. Nevertheless, there are ways, I believe, in which Universities can help in this work. At the moment, I have in mind only the 'Study Adult Schools', from which we must start. I suggest that there are at least three ways in which this help could be given.

1. Students could be encouraged to join such schools,

2. We could be put in touch with people capable and willing to lead such groups—this work would have to be done on a voluntary basis.
3. A room or small hall could be placed at the disposal of these groups free of charge.

I should add for your information that I have received a considerable number of promises of support for the scheme outlined above. I hope to be able to convince our National Adult School Union that it would be well to send out an experienced worker for the next cool season. I think that my ability to do so will largely depend upon the promises of co-operation which we receive.

If I could receive your advice in the above matters, I should feel very indebted to you."

APPENDIX Q.

Recognition of the Pass Graduates of the Universities in the United Provinces by the University of Cambridge.

Copy of letter No. 667, dated the 11th January, 1935, from the Vice-Chancellor, University of Lucknow, Lucknow, to the Vice-Chancellor, University of Cambridge, Cambridge.

"From the latest pamphlet published by the Cambridge University entitled *Facilities for Study and Research*, I gather that a certain class of graduates of this University are not eligible to the privilege of "Affiliated students" at Cambridge and are, therefore, required to take the Previous Examination of the University. This is evidently due to a misconception of the system of higher education followed in these Provinces.

2. On page 37 of the pamphlet it is stated that "a student who has been a member of an associated institution for not less than three years, and who.....has graduated.....is entitled to be approved as an Affiliated Student....." The scheme of education in India is different in different Provinces. In the United Provinces, which are served by the Universities of Lucknow, Allahabad and Agra, we have the following scheme in operation :—

10 years up to Matriculation (known as High School),

2 years education in Intermediate College qualifying for admission to one of these Universities,

2 years course at a University for a Pass degree, or

3 years for an Honours degree,

2 years or 1 year for M.A. or M.Sc. through Pass or Honours.

3. Our Honours graduates or M.A.'s or M.Sc.'s have no difficulty in satisfying the requirement of three years' membership of the University, but the Pass graduates do not formally satisfy the condition. I may mention, however, that the Pass graduates all have to undergo a four years course after Matriculation or the completion of the High School course. In our three Universities this course is taken, half in the Intermediate colleges, and half in the Universities. While in the Universities like Calcutta, Bombay, Madras or the Panjab the full course of four years is taken in colleges affiliated to those Universities. The Matriculation (High School) examination in these Provinces is recognized as equivalent to the Matriculation Examination of other Universities, and the Intermediate Examination of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education of the United Provinces is also recognized as equivalent to the Intermediate Examination of the other Universities. The Matriculation and the Intermediate Examinations in the United Provinces are conducted by a special Board called the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, and the two years' training for the Intermediate Examination is carried on in special institutions called the Intermediate Colleges, which, before this system was introduced about the year 1922, were colleges affiliated to the University of Allahabad, and the training given in them

was accepted as a part of the University course. This change has not in any way affected the efficiency or the length of training, and is not essentially different from the state of things that existed when the Allahabad University degree was recognized for the purpose of affiliation by the University of Cambridge. I might mention that the institution of the High School and Intermediate Board was carried out according to the recommendations of the Sadler Commission, which recommended this system for the whole of India, but which has been brought into operation fully only in these Provinces. I trust, therefore, that the University of Cambridge will allow all the graduates of our University the same privileges that they allow to the graduates of the sister Universities in other provinces in India.''

APPENDIX R.

Indian Village Welfare Association Prize Competition.

Copy of letter dated 1st February, 1935, from the Hon. Secretary, Indian Village Welfare Association, 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster. S. W. 1, to the Secretary, the Inter-University Board, Mysore.

"Mr. Woolner, Vice-Chancellor of the Panjab University, has advised my writing to you about the following matter.

A sum of money has been offered for a prize for the best play containing propaganda for the abolition of child marriage to be produced by men's and women's colleges in India. This Association has been asked to organise a scheme, and we have consulted various educationalists home on leave from India. It is proposed that the play should be in one of the following vernaculars, Hindi, Bengali, Marathi, or Tamil, and that it should be sufficiently simple to be adaptable to village audiences, so that it might be used on such occasions as Health Weeks. It should be a one-act play taking approximately forty-five minutes to perform. The prize offered for this play is Rs. 100. If none should be forthcoming up to a reasonable standard the prize will not be awarded.

Secondly, a prize is offered for a more sophisticated play of a conversational type, suitable for broadcasting in India, either in an important vernacular or possibly in English. This should be produced by some senior member of the University.

Both plays should contain propaganda of a constructive nature showing the practical steps which may be taken to combat the evil, such as refusals to attend child marriages within the family circle, or to deal with those practising the custom. Methods to prevent such marriages taking place or reporting those which are illegal should also be included, as well as steps to enforce, strengthen and amend the existing law, and supplementary measures such as registration of births and marriages.

Your advice as to the best method of judging these plays would be most welcome. Mr. Woolner suggests a similar procedure to that adopted for the prize essays instituted in India by Lord Halifax. He said that the Universities collected on this occasion the essays on a particular date and sent on two or three judged to be the best by the local committee. May I ask whether these judges gave their services voluntarily ? I should also like to know whether you think a committee of staff or students in each college would be willing or suitable to undertake the preliliminary judging and weeding out of the less satisfactory plays, in order that the best play only from each college would be entered for the competition.

Any suggestions as to the best machinery which can be devised would be most gratefully received. May I ask for an early reply ?"

APPENDIX S.

Travelling Allowance to University Representatives on the wings of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

Letter dated 16th February, 1935, from M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur M. R. Ramaswamy Sivan Avl., B.A., Dip. Agric., Retired Principal of the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, forwarded by the Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras.

"I am one of the five University representatives elected by the Inter-University Board to the Crops and Soils Wing of the Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry in India, whose first meeting at Delhi, I have been invited to attend (from 25th February to 2nd March, 1935). The other members are: Dr. Ludwig Wolf, Dr. J. N. Mookerjee, Dr. J. C. Ghosh and Dr. J. C. Mitter from the Andhra, Calcutta, Dacca and Allahabad Universities respectively.

2. In your letter No. 2428/31, dated 19th January, 1935, you informed me that no provision had been made for the payment of travelling allowances of the above University representatives either by the Inter-University Board or by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. On receipt of your communication I addressed the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research on the subject of travelling allowance, to which I received a telegram dated 9th February, as follows: "Your letter 26th January Crops and Soils Wing regret Imperial Council unable to pay travelling allowance".

3. The Secretary of the Research Council communicated to me along with his letter No. F. 170-3-34/A, dated 9th February, 1933, an extract from the communication of the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands (Letter No. 9881/Ag., dated the 2nd/10th June, 1931) relating to the constitution of the Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry under the auspices of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. The Crops and Soils Wing consists of a number of Departmental Experts of the Government of India, Local Governments and Indian States, besides a few non-officials of whom five are University representatives, elected by the Inter-University Board. The Crops and Soils Wing will meet once in two years. In the above communication it is stated that "No charges on account of the travelling expenses of members, official or non-official, attending the meetings of the Board, will be borne by the Council."

4. I have the honour to request that the Inter-University Board will come to the relief of the five elected University representatives in the matter of the payment of their travelling expenses, either by sanctioning payment from the Inter-University Board, or by persuading the Agricultural Research Council to pay the same.

5. The following points deserve consideration by the Inter-University Board:

(i) Seeing that the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India has devoted one chapter of their Report for the co-operation of the Indian Universities in schemes of Agricultural Research, it must be presumed that it is for the benefit of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research that the University Representatives have been elected to the Council.

(ii) The five representatives of the Crops and Soils Wing were elected by the Inter-University Board in the same manner and with the same formality as the Board adopted in the election of four representatives to the Advisory Board of the Research Council. It is understood that members of the Advisory Board are paid their travelling allowances by the Research Council. It is reasonable and equitable that the Agricultural Research Council should accord the same treatment to the Crops and Soils Wing as to the Advisory Board. After all, the Crops and Soils Wing meets only biennially, while the Advisory Board meets a number of times during their tenure of office of three years.

(iii) If, acting on the wording of the above-mentioned communication of the Government of India, no travelling charges are borne by the Council, it means that the travelling allowances of members are paid either by their respective Governments, or by the non-official agencies who elected their representatives. If the Research Council will not agree to meet the travelling charges of the University representatives, I beg to point out that it becomes necessary for the Inter-University Board to defray the expenses, at least to safeguard the interests of their own elected representatives.

(iv) The distance from Coimbatore to Delhi is so great that it is not reasonable to expect me to travel to Delhi to and fro and stay at Delhi for a number of days, at my own expense.

6. I have just received from the Secretary of the Research Council, the Agenda and connected files of papers relating to the meeting of the Board, and I find that there are several subjects therein in which I have considerable experience and knowledge. In anticipation of a favourable decision of the Inter-University Board, I am leaving Madras on the 22nd February for Delhi, so as to attend the meetings from 25th onwards. I solicit that the payment of travelling charges be on the same scale as that paid to University representatives elected to the Advisory Board."

APPENDIX T.

Natural Science as a Subject in the All-India Competitive Examinations.

Letter from the Professors in Natural Science forwarded by the Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University.

"We, the Professors in Natural Science subjects of the Presidency College, Madras, wish to place before you certain disabilities brought to our notice in which Natural Science students are placed in the matter of competitive examinations for some All-India Services.

We understand that until this year Botany and Zoology could be offered as optionals for (i) the Indian Civil Service Examinations (as per Home Dept. Notification Establishment, dated Simla, the 5th July, 1934, No. F. 55/34), (ii) for the Indian Audits and Accounts Service, (iii) the Military Accounts Dept., and (iv) the Indian Railway Account Service Examinations (as per Resolution dated 31st May, 1934, No. F. 15 (3) Ex. 1/34, the *Gazette of India*, June 2, 1934, Part I) and (v) for the Indian Police Service Examination (*vide* Home Department Notice, Police No. F. 20-1-34). Geology can be offered as an optional subject for the Indian Civil Service Examination only.

Our attention has been drawn to the following Notification published in a local daily—*the Madras Mail*, dated 27th June, 1934 :—

Indian Audit and Accounts.

"It has been decided, says a communique, that if vacancies are available in the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, the Military Accounts Dept., the Imperial Customs Service, the Indian Railway Accounts Service and the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways or, in any of them, a combined examination will be held in November or December 1935, on the following subjects. The numbers against the subjects denote marks :

SECTION A :—Essay 150, English 150, General Knowledge 150, Elementary Geography 100, Elementary Mathematics 100, and *viva voce* 200.

SECTION B :—(Any subjects up to 600 marks.) Pure Mathematics 200, Applied Mathematics 200, Chemistry 200, Physics 200, English Literature (General) 200, Indian History 200, British History 100, Statistics 100.

One of the following : Latin, Greek, French, Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian 200, Applied Mechanics 200. The last mentioned subject can only be taken for the purpose of competing for appointments in the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Department.

Until further notice, these subjects will continue to be prescribed for any examination subsequent to the year 1935. The subjects for the examination for the above-mentioned Accounts services

to be held in November for the present year, will be the same as those for the examination held in 1930, and the subjects for the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Dept. examination, if any is held at the end of 1934 or early in 1935, will be the same as those announced in the Railway Board's Notification, dated July 1, 1933—*A.P.*''

If the notification is correctly reported, our students fear that they are placed in a disadvantageous position as compared with students of other science subjects. It will be seen that the examination which is a common one for several All-India posts seeks to discriminate against Natural Science students. It is reported by our students that this disability has already begun this year in that while other Science and Arts students were able to take the Examination for both (1) the Indian Civil Services and (2) the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Dept. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, on an additional payment of a fee of Rs. 75, they (the Natural Science students) could appear only for the former. At present, the I.C.S. Examination is the only All-India Service Examination for which Natural Science men can apply.

We wish to point out that, if what is stated above represents the position correctly, an unjust discrimination is being shown towards Natural Science men. The importance of Natural Science has been recognized in recent years, even for the politician and statesmen as well as administrators. In this connection, we may be permitted to draw your attention to the Report published by H. M. Stationery Office, on the place of Natural Science in the School and University Curricula.

While Natural Science subjects are recognized as optionals for Indian Civil Service Examination, it is regrettable that they should be excluded from other competitive examinations.

The nature of scientific training attained by a Natural Science student is in no way different from or inferior to that of the other sciences. It is certain that the cultural and informational value of Natural Science is as good as any of the subjects now included in the list of optionals.

By another notification dated Delhi, 10th November, 1934, direct recruitment to the Postal Superintendent's Service, class II, by competitive examination has been combined with the examination for the Indian Audit and Accounts Service and allied Services, in which Natural Science subjects have recently been excluded from the optionals.

In conclusion, we have the honour to request that the Commission may kindly consider the representation made herein and take steps to remove the disability at an early date."

APPENDIX U.

Budget Estimates for the year 1935.

RECEIPTS	Rs.	A.	P.	PAYMENTS	Rs.	A.	P.
Opening Balance on 1st January 1935—				Honorarium to Secretary	3,000	0	0
				Subordinate Staff ..	2,600	0	0
With the Bank of Mysore, Ltd., Mysore on Current Account 8,284 10 10				T. A. to Staff	1,000	0	0
With Secretary 34 12 5				Contingencies including Postage and Stationery	1,000	0	0
	8,319	7	3	Printing of Report, etc.	750	0	0
Contribution from the Government of India	900	0	0	Other Publications ..	540	0	0
Contributions from the Constituent Universities	12,750	0	0	Handbook of Indian Universities ..	1,500	0	0
Sale of Publications ..	100	0	0	Books and Magazines ..	100	0	0
Advertisements ..	50	0	0	Advertisements ..	50	0	0
Miscellaneous :				T. A. to Representatives	3,500	0	0
Interest, etc. ..	50	0	0	Furniture	100	0	0
				Auditors' Fee	100	0	0
				Provident Fund ..	150	0	0
				Miscellaneous ..	100	0	0
				Balance	7,679	7	3
Total ..	22,169	7	3	Total ..	22,169	7	3

A. R. WADIA,
Secretary,
Inter-University Board, India.

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