

UNIVERSAL
LIBRARY

OU_172697

UNIVERSAL
LIBRARY

INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD, INDIA

1930–31

CONTENTS.

	Page.
LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES :	
ANNUAL REPORT : 1930-31	i-xv
APPENDIX	
I. The Desirability of prescribing a Modern European Language other than English as a compulsory Subject of Study for an Honours Degree in Science	1
„ II. Unemployment Problem	3
„ III. Ratio between Students and Teachers .. .	6
„ IV. Resolutions of All-India Women's Conference	14
„ V. Contribution of Indian Universities to the Universities Bureau of the British Empire.. .	17
„ VI. Co-operation among Indian Universities in the matter of Military Science as a subject of Study	21
„ VII. Concession fares from Steamship Companies .. .	24
„ VIII. Resolutions of the Second Conference of Indian Universities	29
„ IX. Suggested Tour of Indian Students in Europe	51
„ X. Percentages of passes at Law Examinations .. .	54
„ XI. Number of Tutorial or Practical Periods reckoned as equal to one Lecture .. .	60
„ XII. Review on the work of Inter-University Board, India during 1929-30	62
„ XIII. Co-operation among Indian Universities regarding Medical Inspection of Students .. .	64
„ XIV. Publication of a pamphlet containing information about Teachers Colleges in India .. .	91
„ XV. Access to Official Records to <i>bona-fide</i> Students of Historical Research .. .	94
„ XVI. Introduction of a general paper in the Indian Vernacular in the Arts Degree Courses .. .	107
„ XVII. Preliminary Report of the Int. Test Committee appointed by the Board in 1930 .. .	109
„ XVIII. Audited Statement of Receipts and Payments for eleven months ending on 31st December 1930	110
„ XIX. Proceedings of the Bulletin Committee .. .	112

	PAGE.
Programme of the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Board ..	113
Agenda of the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Board ..	114
Supplementary Agenda of the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Board	123
Second Supplementary Agenda of the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Board	127
Third Supplementary Agenda of the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Board	135
Agenda for the Sectional Conference of the Universities of the United Provinces.	137
Proceedings of the Sectional Conference of the Representatives of the Universities of the United Provinces ..	138
Proceedings of the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Board ..	139
APPENDIX XX. Budget Estimates for the year 1931 ..	148

INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD, 1930-1931.

List of Representatives.

1. PRINCIPAL A. B. Dhruva, M.A., LL.B., Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University, Benares, (*Chairman*).
2. PROF. A. C. WOOLNER, M.A., C.I.E., Vice-Chancellor, the Panjab University, Lahore.
3. SIR AKBAR HYDARI (NAWAB HYDER NAWAZ JUNG BAHADUR), B.A., Finance Member, Executive Council and Member, University Council, Osmania University, Hyderabad-Deccan.
4. DR. L. K. HYDER, B.A., Ph.D., Prof. of Economics, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.
5. PROF. G. H. LANGLEY, M.A., I.E.S., Vice-Chancellor, Dacca University, Ramna, Dacca.
6. KHAN BAHADUR MD. ABDUR RAHMAN, B.A., LL.B., Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University, Delhi.
7. PROF. J. B. RAJU, M.A., B.Sc., (Oxon.), I.E.S., Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Nagpur.
8. PANDIT AMARANATHA JHA, M.A., Reader in English and Offg. Head of the Dept. of English Literature, Allahabad University, Allahabad.
9. DR. W. S. URQUHART, M.A., D. LITT., Principal Scottish Church College, Calcutta.
10. DR. T. S. TIRUMURTI, B.A., M.B.C.M., D. T. M. & H., Offg. Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, Bezwada.
11. PANDIT JAGATNARAIN MULLA, B.A., Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University, Lucknow.
12. PROF. P. A. WADIA, M.A., Dean, Faculty of Arts, Bombay University and Professor of Philosophy and Politics, Wilson College, Bombay.
13. DIWAN BAHADUR K. RAMUNNI MENON, M.A., (Cantab.), Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, Madras.
14. DIWAN CHAND, Esq., M.A., Principal, D. A. V. College, Cawnpore.
15. PROF. A. R. WADIA, B.A., Bar-at-Law, Offg. Director of Public Instruction, Mysore State, Mysore.
16. RAO BAHADUR S. E. RANGANADHAN, M.A., I.E.S., Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar, Chidambaram.
17. PRINCIPAL H. LAMBERT, M.A., Patna College, Patna.
18. R. LITTLEHAILES, Esq., M.A., C.I.E., Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, New Delhi.
19. PROF. P. SESHADRI, M.A., Dean, Faculty of Commerce, Agra University and Principal and Senior Professor of English Literature, Sanatana Dharma College, Cawnpore (*Secretary*).

INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD, INDIA

ANNUAL REPORT,

1930-31.

I.

The present report covers the sixth year of the existence of the Inter-University Board and extends from the 1st April 1930 to 31st March 1931. The Board sustained serious loss by the death of two of its members during the year, Prof. E. A. Horne, Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University and Dr. Sir Moti Sagar, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Delhi. Prof. Horne was one of the earliest members of the Board and took keen interest in its proceedings year after year. Sir Moti Sagar had also rendered valuable services to the Board, particularly in connection with the Second Conference of Indian Universities held under the auspices of the Delhi University. Dr. L. K. Hyder, B.A., Ph.D., Professor of Economics, Aligarh Muslim University has been elected in place of Mr. E. A. Horne and Khan Bahadur Mohammad Abdur Rahman, B.A., LL.B., the new Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University has taken the place of Sir Moti Sagar. On the retirement of Prof. S. G. Dunn from the University of Allahabad, Pandit Amaranatha Jha, M.A., Reader in English and the Officiating Head of the Department of English, was nominated to his place. Prof. A. B. Dhruva, M.A., LL.B., I.E.S. (Retired), Sir Akbar Hydari (Nawab Hyder Nawaz Jung Bahadur), B.A., Prof. P. A. Wadia, M.A., and Prof. J. B. Raju, M.A., B. Sc., (Oxon.), I.E.S., were reelected members of the Board on the expiry of their periods of office. Another change in the personnel is the appointment of Rao Sahib Dr. T. S. Tirumurti, B.A., M.B.C.M., D.T.M. & H., the Officiating Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University in place of Mr. C. R. Reddy,

M.A., (Cantab) resigned. Principal A. B. Dhruva held the office of the Chairman during the year and Principal P. Seshadri continued as Secretary.

It is matter for regret that the authorities of the Rangoon University decided during the year to resign the membership of the Inter-University Board on the ground that "it is so situated that it cannot take any effective part in the activities of the Board." Efforts were made to get the University to re-consider its decision but they were not successful. The desire for separation has no doubt been strengthened, to some extent, by the proposed separation of Burma from India. Circulars, communications and publications of the Board are, however, being sent to the Rangoon University in spite of its resignation of membership.

II.

Action has been taken on all matters which formed the subject of resolutions at the last Conference. Replies have been received from Universities regarding the recommendation that a modern European language other than English should be a subject of compulsory study for Honours students in Science. (vide Appendix I.) Universities have been addressed on statistics regarding the problem of unemployment among graduates of Indian Universities and replies received till now are reproduced in Appendix II. Attention must be invited to the fact that many Universities have considered it difficult to collect the statistics asked for. Representations have been addressed to the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors, London and the Institute of the Chartered Accountants, London, regarding the recognition of the degrees of the newer Universities in India. Information has also been collected with regard to the methods now employed in the Universities of India for medical

inspection (See Appendix. XIII). Regarding the ratio between the number of students and teachers, the necessary statistics have been collected from the Universities. (See Appendix III.) In accordance with resolution No. XII (3) of the last meeting of the Board, the Government of India were requested to publish a catalogue of Scientific Research available in India, but the Board was informed that they were unable to do so, in the present financial circumstances, and they would be prepared to re-examine the matter when financial conditions permit.

Provincial Governments have been addressed regarding access to official records by *bona fide* students of historical research, on lines similar to those sanctioned by the Government of India regarding Imperial Records. Replies received have been favourable. (vide Appendix XV.)

The Secretary, Inter-University Athletic Board, has also been informed of the recommendations of the Inter-University Board regarding the holding of sectional tournaments in the country in accordance with the resolution on the subject passed last year. He has, however, reported that owing to the disturbed political conditions in the country, it has not been possible to hold any Inter-University tournaments this year.

The Board's recommendation on Sir Philip Hartog's suggestion regarding the study of University settlements in the West founded for the benefit of members of the working classes was communicated to all the Universities, so that any members of their staff who may be in England and who may be interested in the subject may put themselves in touch with Sir Philip Hartog. Messrs. Parimal Roy and M. I. Borrah of the Dacca University are already doing work in this connection and Dr. N. R. Dhar, Head of the Chemistry Department of the Allahabad University

has been requested to visit the University settlements on the occasion of his visit to England in the summer of 1931.

Dr. Sen-Gupta of the University of Lucknow, the Convener of the Committee appointed by the Board to study the question of Intelligence Tests, and the possibility of their application to students of Indian Universities, has not yet been able to call a meeting of the members, though he has done some preliminary work. It is proposed to call a meeting of the Committee as soon as all the members are available, some of them being now away on leave in Europe.

Requests made by the All-India Women's Educational Conference for special facilities for women students were brought to the notice of Universities and it will be seen from the replies in Appendix IV, they have all received sympathetic consideration.

The Government of India communicated their decisions regarding the action they proposed to take on the resolutions of the Second Universities Conference. (vide Appendix VIII.) It will perhaps be conceded that an earnest attempt has been made by the authorities to give effect to the recommendations of the Conference.

The resolutions of the second Conference of Indian Universities regarding the establishment of a General Medical Council for India containing representatives of Indian Universities were also supported at a Conference of the representatives of the Medical Faculties of Indian Universities held in Bombay on May 6, 1930. The representatives of the following Universities attended the Conference :

- (1) Andhra University.
- (2) The University of Bombay.

- (3) The University of Lucknow.
- (4) The University of Madras.
- (5) The University of the Punjab.
- (6) The University of Patna.

Among the new enquiries started by the Board during the year, at the request of one or other of the Universities of the country, was the collection of statistics for the past two years regarding the percentage of passes at the Law examinations at Indian Universities, the information being demanded for the benefit of the University of Nagpur. The University has since made the request that the statistics should extend over a period of five years and further information is therefore being called for on the subject. The Nagpur University was also supplied with a list of persons suitable for appointment as external examiners obtained from various Universities of India. At the request of the Agra University, information has been collected regarding the number of tutorial or practical periods reckoned as equal to one lecture by the various Universities in India.

III.

The Government of India have been in consultation with the Board regarding the formation of a Central Advisory Board of Scientific Research for the country, as suggested by the first Conference of Indian Universities held in Simla in 1924 and re-affirmed at the second Conference of Indian Universities held at Delhi in 1929. The Secretary was invited to discuss the matter with the Secretary to the Department of Education, Health and Lands of the Government of India, who has made further enquiries regarding the subject. A circular has been sent round to the Universities of the country regarding research work in Science during the last five years and it is also proposed to forward a detailed scheme to the Government

of India to enable them to give due consideration to the resolution.

Communications were sent to the Government of India regarding the expansion of University Training Corps at various centres and the formation of new units where they do not exist and the Secretary also interviewed the authorities of the Army Department at Simla regarding the subject. The action taken by the Government of India during the year 1930-31 regarding the matter was reported as follows:—

- (i) Formation of the 13th Andhra Battalion (University Training Corps) consisting of two companies.
- (ii) Expansion of the 3rd (United Provinces) Battalion, University Training Corps by two platoons. It is not decided as yet where these additional platoons will be located.

The Inter-University Board has also been of some service to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in India during the year. At the request of the Council it has collected information regarding facilities for research in Agriculture and kindred scientific subjects at Indian Universities, to enable the Council to issue a special publication on the subject. Information was also collected for the Council regarding experiments in the manufacture of leather polish and cream at Indian Universities. Intimation was also given to the Universities regarding the meetings of the Council to enable research workers at various Universities to apply for grants needed for the purpose. In connection with the last item, information was also sent to the Universities regarding grants made till now by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research to research workers at University centres.

At the request of the Secretary to the Council, the Universities were also asked to keep his office informed regarding addresses of Professors, Readers and Lecturers who propose to go on leave to Europe, with a view to their being considered for appointment, as representatives at Imperial or International Conferences on agriculture or veterinary subjects.

Dr. Leslie Coleman, one of the representatives of the Inter-University Board on the Advisory Board of Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, having resigned his seat, arrangements were made for the election of a substitute, but they were cancelled as he withdrew his resignation in the meantime.

The Inter-University Board made arrangements, during the year, for the election of two representatives to the Governing Body of the Indian Research Fund Association in accordance with the procedure laid down at the last meeting. Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, M.D., M.R.C.P., Dean, Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College, Bombay and Rao Bahadur Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Avl., B.A., M.D., Medical College, Madras, having got the largest number of votes, were declared duly elected.

The Inter-University Board has also been utilised, as usual, by the Public Service Commission for communications of circulars containing information regarding various Competitive Examinations held by that body. It is hoped the Commission will publish at an early date a handbook of the various competitive examinations in the country, in view of the demands made for it from time to time.

The Board also communicated to the Universities an important circular from the High Commissioner for India in London, regarding the recruitment to their staffs by Indian Universities of candidates in the United Kingdom.

The office of the High Commissioner for India has kindly placed itself at the disposal of the Universities in India to help any such recruitment. A detailed procedure has also been laid down for the purpose.

IV.

Several important notifications regarding educational institutions and activities in India and abroad were communicated to the Universities during the year. Applications were invited for a scholarship offered to the students of Indian Universities from the Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colorado. Intimation was also given regarding the special Montessori classes held in Rome early in 1930 for foreign students. Scholarships for the study of International Law at the University of Harvard were also notified. The proposal made by the National Union of Students of the Universities and University Colleges of England and Wales regarding a tour of a group of Indian students in Europe in the Spring and Summer of 1931 was communicated to all the Universities in India and Burma, though the response was poor. Information regarding Scholarships offered by the International Academy at the Hague to the students of International Law was also circularised to the Universities. Several enquiries in this country in connection with these were answered by the Board. Enquiries from the Sastri College Durban (South Africa) and on behalf of *Die Deutsche Akademie Auslandsstelle* (The German Academy for foreigners), Universitäts-Strasse 3, B. Berlin, N.W.7, regarding educational matters were also answered. Circulars were also issued regarding the Indian College, Montpellier (France).

The Board has also been in receipt of many communications from the League of Nations regarding its activities, particularly in connection with International Intellectual Co-operation. Mr. E. Felkin of the League of

Nations interviewed the Secretary of the Board in the course of his Indian tour regarding the possibility of the co-operation of the Board in the matter of establishing a National Committee for International Intellectual Co-operation in this country. The Board also notified the third special course organised by the International Bureau of Education on the subject: "How to make the League of Nations known and to develop the Spirit of International Co-operation." The Board continued to receive the various publications of the League of Nations.

The prospective visit of Dr. M. Montessori, the well-known Italian educationist, during the winter 1930 was notified to the Universities in India and invitations were received from more than one University for courses of lectures to be delivered by her during her visit. It did not, however, materialise, but it is hoped that she will be able to visit the country in the winter of 1931. Arrangements in connection with the visit are being made by Lady Bose, wife of Sir J. C. Bose, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta, communications regarding which may be addressed to S. M. Bose, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, 3 Federation Street, Calcutta.

The Board conveyed the invitation of the Secretary of the Indian Historical Records Commission for one representative of each University to attend the recent session held at Patna as co-opted members. The following representatives were nominated by the Universities:

Patna : Mr. R. P. Khosla, Principal, T. N. J. College, Bhagalpur.

Lucknow : Dr. Radha Kumud Mookerji, M.A., Ph.D., P.R.S., Head of the Department of History, Lucknow University.

- Dacca : Mr. S.C. Sarkar, M.A., (Cal.), B.A.,
(Oxon), Reader in History, Dacca
University.
Prof. R. C. Majumdar, M.A., Ph.D.,
Head of the Department of History.
- Aligarh : Mr. A. B. A. Haleem, B.A., (Oxon),
Bar-at-Law, Professor of History,
Aligarh Muslim University.
- Punjab : Prof. J. F. Bruce, M.A.
- Annamalai : M. R. Ry. R. Sathianatha Ayyar Avl.
M.A., Lecturer in History.
- Calcutta : Surendranath Sen, Esq., M.A., Ph.D.,
B. Litt., (Oxon).
Mr. S. Khuda Bukhsh, M.A., B.C.L.,
Bar-at-Law.
- Bombay : Principal H. G. Rawlinson, M.A., F. R.
Hist. S., I.E.S.
- Madras : M. R. Ry. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri Avl.,
M.A., University Professor in
Indian History and Archaeology.
- Allahabad : Mr. Parmanand, M.A., Officiating
Reader, History Department.
- Agra : Dr. Ishwari Prasad, M.A., D. Litt.,
Reader in History, Allahabad Uni-
versity.
- Benares : Prof. S. V. Puntambekar, M.A.,
(Oxon), Barrister-at-Law, Professor
of History and Politics.

The Board also conveyed the invitation of the authorities of the first All-Asia Educational Conference to the Universities to send representatives to its deliberations. The following is the list of the delegates officially nominated by the Universities, besides many others who attended independently :

- Benares :
1. A. B. Dhruva, Esq., Pro-Vice-Chancellor, and Dean of the Faculty of Arts.
 2. I. D. Tiwary, Esq., Registrar, Benares Hindu University.
 3. U.C. Nag, Esq., Head of the Department of English, Benares Hindu University.
 4. G. N. Singh, Esq., Head of the Department of Economics and Political Science, Benares Hindu University.
 5. Lajja Shankar Jha, Esq., Principal, Teachers' Training College, Benares Hindu University.
 6. M. B. Rane, Esq., Head of the Department of Chemistry and Dean of the Faculty of Science, Benares Hindu University.
 7. Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Pramatha Nath Tarkabhushan, Principal, College of Oriental Learning, Benares Hindu University.
 8. Charles A. King, Esq., Principal, Engineering College, Benares Hindu University.

- Calcutta : 1. Dr. Abdulla-al-Mamun Suhrawardy,
M.A., Ph.D., D. Litt., Bar-at-
Law, M.L.A.
2. Prof. Pramathanath Banerjea,
M.A., D.Sc., Bar-at-Law.
- Allahabad : 1. Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. Ganga-
natha Jha, Vice-Chancellor of
the University.
2. Pt. Iqbal Narain Gurtu, Member,
Executive Council of the Uni-
versity.
3. Dr. Beni Prasad, Head of the
Department of Politics of the
University.
4. Dr. N. R. Dhar, Head of the
Department of Chemistry of
the University.
5. Dr. R. P. Tripathi, Officiating Head
of the History Department of
the University.
6. Pt. Amaranatha Jha, Officiating
Head of the Department of
English of the University.
- Andhra : 1. L. Subba Rau, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Advocate, Cocanada.
2. Dr. R. B. Manikkan, M.A., Ph.D.,
Andhra Christian College,
Guntur.
- Agra : 1. Dr. Ganesh Prasad, M.A., D. Sc.,
Hardinge Prof. of Mathematics,
Calcutta University.
2. Principal P. Seshadri, M.A., S.D.
College, Cawnpore.

The organisers of the Sivaji Tercentenary Celebration conveyed their special thanks to the Board and its Secretary for putting them into touch with the University authorities in India.

V.

The finances of the Board continued to be very satisfactory during the year. In accordance with a resolution passed at the last meeting of the Inter-University Board held at Dacca, a budget was framed for eleven months from the 1st February 1930 to 31st December 1930, the accounts having been presented up to the former date at the last meeting. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 15,618/6/6. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 16,356/1/-. All the Universities and the Government of India paid their contributions for the period from 1st April 1930 to 31st March 1931 before the end of the calendar year, except the Universities of Delhi and Benares, whose contributions may be expected before the end of the financial year. The expenses amounted to Rs. 16,070/-/2 leaving a closing balance of Rs. 15,904/7/4. The only item in the budget which has been exceeded is that regarding the travelling allowance to representatives of the Board, by a sum of Rs. 433/2/1.

The new decision to have the budget for the calendar year has resulted in two inconveniences which are being brought to the notice of the Board. The financial year for contributions of the Universities being from 1st April to 31st March, correct budgeting is made difficult for the calendar year. Expenditure incurred from the 1st January to the date of the annual meeting cannot also be possible under this system with the formal and previous sanction of the Board.

In accordance with the resolution passed at the last meeting that the accounts of the Board should be audited by a firm of Chartered Accountants, Messrs. Price, Waterhouse, Peat & Co., were nominated by the Chairman for the purpose. The Auditor's report as well as the statement of receipts and expenditure for the year will be found in the Appendix XVII.

A Provident Fund for the benefit of the permanent staff of the Inter-University Board was also instituted during the year, the members contributing one anna in the rupee and the Board contributing an equal amount. Owing to the reluctance of the Imperial Bank to open a Savings Bank Account in the name of an institution there was some delay in its establishment.

The Board continued its publications during the year. A new edition of the Handbook of Indian Universities was published at the end of 1930, a new feature being an introductory sketch containing an account of historical development of the Universities in India, in accordance with the decision passed at the Patna meeting of the Board. Suggestions have also been invited from the representatives on the Board regarding any alterations which may be made. The Board also published two Bulletins during the year, one in July 1930 and the other in January 1931. The report of the Second Conference of Indian Universities held in Delhi is in the press and is likely to be out before the end of the official year.

The work of the office continued to increase during the year and the time is perhaps not distant when the Board will have to consider seriously the question of a full-time Secretary and permanent headquarters for the Board. Besides correspondence with university and educational authorities in India and abroad, the Board has also to

answer a large number of enquiries from the public. Advantage may perhaps be taken of this occasion to repeat the request of the Board that the Universities should supply copies of their calendars, prospectuses and similar publications to enable the office to deal with requests for information. Applications for employment were registered in the office and also communicated to Universities. Notifications were also issued regarding vacancies at Universities.

The Secretary interviewed the authorities of the Government of India on matters which have been the subject of correspondence between them and the Board. He had occasion on his own account to visit, during the year, the Universities of Allahabad, Benares, Lucknow, Aligarh, Agra, Madras, Nagpur and Delhi, when he had opportunities of discussing matters connected with the Board with various members of University bodies. At the request of the University of Nagpur, he delivered an extension lecture on the "Inter-University Board." He was also invited to act as Honorary Secretary to the University Section of the First All-Asia Educational Conference held at Benares.

It is matter for satisfaction that the work of the Board has been reviewed very favourably by the press in India and abroad. The Educational Supplement of the *London Times* devoted a whole article to the report issued by the Board and its work in the previous year (vide Appendix XII).

It only remains to thank all the University authorities in India for their kind help and co-operation in carrying on the work of the Board. The Department of Education, Health and Lands of the Government of India has also been, as usual, of valuable help.

APPENDIX I.

The Desirability of prescribing a Modern European Language other than English as a compulsory Subject of Study for an Honours Degree in Science.

Copy of circular letter No. 1879-1896, dated the 16th October, 1930, from the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, to the Registrars of all the Universities in India and Burma.

“ I have the honour to forward herewith the following resolution passed at the last meeting of the Inter-University Board :

“ V. (4). The Board suggests to the Indian Universities the desirability of prescribing a Modern European Language other than English as a compulsory subject of study for an Honours Degree in Science. It is not necessary that the test in a Modern Language should form part of the Honours Degree Examination.

I shall feel thankful for your kindly informing me of any action which your university may resolve upon taking regarding the matter.”

P. SESHADRI,
Secretary.

Replies Received :

Agra.—We have no Honours Degree in Science in this University so far.

Aligarh.—The question of reorganization of the Honours Courses in this University is under consideration and that there is every likelihood of including a Modern European Language as a compulsory subject for the Honours Courses.

Andhra.—This University has not yet organised its teaching side.

However, I may add that provision is proposed to be made for the compulsory study of a Modern European Language other than English in the draft Regulations for the Honours Courses in Science and non-Science subjects.

Annamalai.—The question of making the study of a Modern European Language other than English compulsory for Honours Students is under consideration by the Academic Council. Provision has been made for instruction in French and German leading to a certificate of Proficiency Examination at the end of two years, and Honours students and others are encouraged to attend these classes.

The decision of the Academic Council will be communicated in due course.

Benares.—The question of the Honours Degree Courses is being reconsidered in all its aspects by the Faculties of Arts and Science and the Senate and the suggestion of your board in this connection will be considered in due course. I may add that the Senate has already accepted the recommendation of the Faculty of Science regarding provision being made for the teaching of German and French particularly to research students in Science.

Bombay.—The resolution does not find favour with this University.

Dacca.—The Executive Council of this University have concurred and the question of making necessary arrangements for the teaching of French and German in the University is under the consideration of the authorities of the University.

Delhi.—There is no provision in the University for any Honours Degree in Science. The suggestion of the Board for prescribing a Modern European Language other than English as a compulsory subject of study for an Honours Degree in Science does not therefore affect this University.

Patna.—Under the direction of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate I have the honour to say that in their opinion the proposal is not practicable at so early a stage.

Rangoon.—The University has already made a move in the direction of the recommendation of the Board.

Mysore.—German is being taught as a non-examination subject to the B.Sc. Honours students in the first two years of the course.

Osmania.—There are no Honours Courses in Science at present in this University, but students of the M.Sc. Classes are expected to attend classes in French or German.

APPENDIX II.

Unemployment Problem.

Copy of circular letter No. 2102-2119, dated 27th October 1930, from the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, to the Registrars of all the Universities in India and Burma.

"I have the honour to forward herewith a resolution passed by the Inter-University Board, India, at its last meeting held at Dacca regarding the question of Unemployment:

"III. (2) "(a) The Second Universities' Conference held in Delhi had resolved that "In view of the existence of considerable unemployment among graduates of Indian Universities as revealed by the several reports on middle class unemployment, this Conference recommends that each University take steps to ascertain the volume and character of employment and unemployment among its graduates and others who have passed out of its institutions." (Resolution No. XIX (a))

"(b) That the statistics when collected be referred to the Inter-University Board for such action as it may consider desirable." (XIX (b)).

The Board resolved that this resolution be circulated to the Universities with a request that they collect statistics for the last five or ten years and send them to the Inter-University Board, by the end of January, 1931."

I shall feel thankful for your kindly taking early action in the matter.

It is suggested that statistics relating to the employment of your graduates should be collected under the following heads:

1. Employment in Government Service.
2. " Business.
3. " Teaching professions :
(a) in Universities and Colleges.
(b) in Schools.
4. " Medical profession.
5. " Legal profession.
6. Other types of employment.

Unemployment may be regarded as referring to University graduates who are unemployed one year after graduation. Please also mention in the statistics the number of graduates who have died and the number whose employment or unemployment is unknown."

P. SESHADRI,
Secretary.

Replies Received :

Agra.—The matter is being considered by a committee appointed by the Executive Council for the purpose.

Aligarh.—Statistics are being collected and as soon as they are analysed, a copy will be sent to you.

Andhra.—It is not possible to supply details of the kind required by you with any degree of accuracy.

Annamalai.—This University came into existence only last year and the first batch of students for the Degree Examinations of this University will be examined only in March, 1931.

Benares.—Herewith a note on the subject. The Principals of the constituent colleges of the University have been requested to collect statistics and keep a record in their office regarding the employment of their students. Some time must, of course, elapse before any accurate and complete record will be available.

A Note on the employment of Graduates.

The Benares Hindu University started work in October, 1917 and examined its first batch of students in 1918. It has passed 3,382 graduates through its portals up to the end of the year 1930. They are distributed as follows :

Arts	..	..	..	..	2,004
Science	..	..	..	..	856
Theology and Oriental Learning				..	243
Law	..	..	..	..	279

of these one is a Doctor of Letters, 435 are Bachelors of Teaching, 245 Bachelors of Science in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering and 15 Bachelors of Science in Mining and Metallurgy.

The University has had no serious complaints from its graduates in regard to unemployment. All the graduates in Mining and Metallurgy are employed. The graduates in Engineering have had no difficulty in securing employment. The Principal of the Engineering College has taken pains to collect statistics with regard to their employment and has supplied a printed statement, a copy of which is enclosed herewith. It is not however up to date.

The Bachelors of Teaching are employed mostly in aided schools and schools of the Indian States. About 2 per cent of them have joined the legal profession. It is not known whether they were compelled to do so on account of their unemployment as teachers.

Our M.A.s and M.Sc.s have also had no serious difficulty in securing employments. About 15 per cent of them joined the legal profession. Others are employed in the Universities and the Intermediate Colleges. About 5 per cent are appointed to administrative posts in Government service.

The legal profession is overcrowded. Everybody feels that the limit of absorption in this profession has, for practical purposes, been reached. Nearly five per cent of our graduates in law have turned to other professions, especially the teaching profession. Our University

is only thirteen years old. As years pass by, the number of graduates will increase and the problem of their employment will become more and more acute, particularly because many of them fail to secure the type of appointment which they consider appropriate to their attainments and standard of living.

We have had no statistics regarding the employment of those of our students who have left the University without graduating in any of its Faculties.

Bombay.—The Syndicate regret they are unable to undertake the task of supplying such information.

Dacca.—The Academic Council of the University has appointed a Committee. Steps are being taken by the Committee to collect the statistics and these when collected, will be forwarded to you.

Lucknow.—Copy of resolution No. 9 of the Meeting of the Executive Council held on the 7th November, 1930 :

The Council decided that the resolutions be recorded.

Madras.—It will be practically impossible to collect such information from the colleges for the years mentioned in the letter.

Nagpur.—Copy of paragraph 47 of the proceedings of a meeting of the Executive Council, held on Thursday, the 4th December, 1930.

Resolved that it is not possible for a University like ours, only one of whose colleges is maintained by the University itself, to make accurate investigations of the kind contemplated in the resolution of the Inter-University Board. An attempt will, however, be made in future to maintain a register containing such information as is available regarding the occupations of its graduates.

Osmania.—There are at present no complaints about unemployment among the educated classes, as the supply of graduates has not yet exceeded the demand.

Patna.—Extract from the Minutes of the Syndicate Meeting held on December 16, 1930 :

Resolved—That the Secretary, Inter-University Board, be informed that this University being only an examining body is not in a position to collect the statistics required as it does not control the activities of its students after they leave the admitted colleges.

Punjab.—The information required cannot be obtained without enormous labour and heavy expenditure which the University is not in a position at present to undertake.

Rangoon.—I am directed to inform you that owing to the failure of a large number of graduates to co-operate in the Census organised by the University with the assistance of Government, Public Bodies and Organisations, the University has failed to collect sufficient data on which to base valid conclusions.

INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD.

APPENDIX III.

Ratio between Students and Teachers.

Copy of Circular No. 2303-2320, dated 14th November, 1930, from the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, to the Registrars of all the Universities in India and Burma.

“I have the honour to request you kindly to furnish the Inter-University Board with information regarding the ratio between the number of students and teachers in your University. Please include every whole-time teacher and mention also the number of professors and teachers of other categories in the analysis of teachers. In the case of affiliating Universities, it is requested that information may be collected from the affiliating institutions concerned and consolidated before being passed on to this office. I am troubling you for this information in connection with resolution No. XII of the last meeting of the Inter-University Board held at Dacca.”

P. SESHADRI,
Secretary.

Replies Received :

Agra.—The ratio between the number of students and teachers in this University is 15.9 to 1. This ratio has been calculated on the figures as they stood on September 1, 1930. For details please see appendix attached herewith :

APPENDIX.

Statement showing the number of students and teachers in the affiliated colleges of the Agra University.

Name of College.	No. of Students.	No. of Teachers.	Remarks.
1. Agra College	747	44	
2. St. John's College, Agra ..	430	39	
3. Meerut College, Meerut ..	776	44	
4. Bareilly College, Bareilly	427	30	
5. Christ Church College, Cawnpore	225	19	
6. D.A.V. College, Cawnpore	573	28	
7. S. D. College, Cawnpore ..	324	19*	*In addition to these there are two Honorary teachers in Law.
8. St. Andrew's College, Gorakhpur	237	16	
9. Government College, Ajmer	223	14	
10. Maharaja's College, Jaipur	423	16	
11. Victoria College, Gwalior	261	22	
12. Jaswant College, Jodhpur	223	19	
13. Holkar College, Indore ..	618	25	
14. Christian College, Indore..	379	12	
15. Agricultural College, Cawn- pore	155	30	
Total ..	6021	377	Ratio, 6021 : 377 or 15.9 : 1

Note.—The candidates in Intermediate classes also are included in these figures.

Aligarh.—Herewith a statement showing the number of teachers and number of students in each Department of this University.

Department.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Students.
1. English	5	323
2. Philosophy	3	26
3. Economics	4	171
4. History	5	219
5. Geography	3	52
6. Mathematics	5	61
7. Persian	3	119
8. Arabic	3	25
9. Sanskrit	1	3
10. Islamic Studies	1	1
11. Sunni Theology	1	103
12. Shia Theology	1	8
13. Chemistry	6	77
14. Physics	3	51
15. Botany	3	44
16. Zoology	3	38
17. Urdu	1	111
18. Education	5	50
19. Law	4*	135

*N.B.—These are all part-time teachers.

Andhra.—This University is still of an affiliating type and the information required regarding the affiliated institutions is enclosed herewith :

Affiliated Colleges.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Students.	Ratio.
<i>Second Grade Colleges (5)</i>			
1. Kallikota College, Berhamur ..	9	85	1 : 9
2. Hindu College, Masulipatam ..	7	82	1 : 12
3. Venkatagiri Raja's College, Nellore	12	157	1 : 13
4. Raja's College, Parlakimedi ..	9	80	1 : 9
5. Mrs. A.V.N. College, Vizagapatam..	15	153	1 : 10
<i>First Grade Colleges (5)</i>			
1. Pittapur Raja's College, Cocanada ..	30	489	1 : 16
2. Andhra Christian College, Guntur ..	45	765	1 : 17
3. Noble College, Masulipatam ..	29	362	1 : 13
4. Government Arts College, Rajah- mundry	22	366	1 : 17
5. Maharaja's College, Vizianagaram ..	33	443	1 : 13
<i>Professional Colleges (2)</i>			
1. Training College, Rajahmundry ..	8	106	1 : 13
2. Medical College, Vizagapatam ..	40	147	1 : 4

Annamalai.—The ratio between the number of students and teachers in the University is 9 : 1 (the number of students being 551 and that of teachers being 62), and that the teaching staff of the University consists of 3 Professors, 9 Readers, 14 Lecturers, 20 Assistant Lecturers and 13 Pandits besides the Director of Physical Education and his Assistant and the University Librarian.

Benares.—The Ratio between the number of students and teachers in the Benares Hindu University is 12 : 1.

Bombay.—Herewith a statement giving the information regarding the ratio between the number of students and teachers in the colleges affiliated to this University and in the University Departments.

College.	No. of Students.	No. of Teachers.	Ratio.
Elphinstone College	463	18	26 : 1
Deccan College	278	20	14 : 1
Wilson College	767	31	25 : 1
St. Xavier's College	1076	55	5 : 1
Gujarat College	247	27	9 : 1
Rajaram College.. ..	523	22	23 : 1
Baroda College	910	29	31 : 1
Fergusson College	1321	53	25 : 1
Samaldas College	203	15	20 : 1
D. J. Sind College	743	27	27 : 1
Bahauddin College	214	13	16 : 1
Sir Parshurambhau College	542	30	18 : 1
Karnatak College	514	23	22 : 1
M. T. B. Arts College	229	17	13 : 1
Willingdon College	246	10	24 : 1
Sind National College	179	11	16 : 1
H. P. T. Arts College	175	11	15 : 1
Ismail College	97	9	11 : 1
Royal Institute of Science	206	19	10 : 1
University School of Economics and Sociology	106	4	26 : 1
Sydenham College of Commerce	302	8	37 : 1
Secondary Training College	60	7	8 : 1
Grant Medical College	476	92	5 : 1
Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College	281	44	6 : 1
Government Law College	489	10	49 : 1
Poona Law College	443	7	63 : 1
Karachi Law College	47	10	4 : 1
Sir Lallubhai Law College	137	10	13 : 1
Agricultural College	249	32	7 : 1
Engineering College	170	14	12 : 1
N.E.D. Civil Engineering College	160	13	12 : 1

Dacca.—

	Teachers.		Students.	Ratio.
1.	Professors	5	1,154	1 : 230.8
2.	Readers	17	1,154	1 : 67.8
3.	Lecturers	36	1,154	1 : 32
4.	Assistant Lecturers ..	34	1,154	1 : 33.9
			<hr/>	
		92	1,154	1 : 12.5
			<hr/>	

Delhi.—During the year 1929-30 there were 100 teachers, (including 2 part-time and 5 honorary teachers) for a total number of 1,432 students in the University.

(Ratio 1 : 14.32)

Learn.—Herewith a statement which contains the information required by you :

Name of the Faculty.	Professors.		Readers.		Lecturers.		Demonstrators.		Total No. of Teachers.	Total No. of Students.	
	Whole time.	Part time.	Whole time.	Part time.	Whole time.	Part time.	Whole time.	Part time.			
Arts	..	5	..	11	..	26	1	..	..	43	687
Science	..	5	..	7	..	10	..	7	..	29	256
Medicine	..	6	2	5	..	9	4*	7	..	33	275
Law	6	..	..	..	..	6	391
Commerce	2	..	3	..	..	..	5	56
Oriental Department	5	..	..	..	5	115

Total number of teachers in the University .. 121

Total number of students in the University .. 1780

*1 Lecturer in Surgery included in this figure is honorary.

(Ratio 1 : 15).

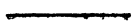
Mysore.—I have the honour to note below the information regarding the analysis of Professors and teachers in this University and the ratio between the number of students and teachers.

Post.	Wholetime.	Part-time.	Total.
Professors	34	22	56
Asstt. Professors	40	2	42
Lecturers	56	30	86
Tutors	32	..	32
Demonstrators	33	15	48
Pandits and Munshis	15	18	33
Instructors	8	1	9
Draughtsman	1	..	1
Laboratory Assistants	4	..	4
Foreman	1	..	1
Mechanics	1	..	1
Music Teacher .. ..	..	1	1
Total ..	225	89	314

Total number of teachers : 314

Total number of students : 2,781

Ratio between the number of students and teachers is 1 : 9



Nagpur.—Herewith a statement prepared on the basis of figures for 1929-30.

College.	Teachers	Arts students.	Science students.	Total of students.	Ratio of students to teachers.
1. King Edward College ..	13	246	57	303	23.3 to 1
2. Robertson College ..	19	168	128	296	15.5 to 1
3. Hislop College ..	15	304	104	408	27.2 to 1
4. Training College ..	5	27 (Education)		27	5.4 to 1
5. Morris College ..	18	446	..	446	24.7 to 1
6. Agricultural College ..	22	107 (Agriculture)		107	4.8 to 1
7. Law College (all part-time teachers) ..	5	216	(Law)	216	43.2 to 1
8 Science College ..	26	..	292	292	11.2 to 1

Osmania.—The ratio between the number of full-time teachers and students in the various colleges of the University is as follows :

Osmania University College ..	..	1 : 9.3
Medical College ..	..	1 : 5.5
Engineering College ..	..	1 : 7.2
Training College ..	..	1 : 3.3
Zenana College ..	..	1 : 2.4
City Inter. College ..	..	1 : 14
Aurangabad Inter. College ..	..	1 : 5.2
Warangal Inter. College ..	..	1 : 6.5

Patna.—In the year 1929-30 the number of professors in admitted colleges was 323 and the number of students reading in them was 4869.

Panjab.—The ratio between the number of students and teachers in this University is 20 to 1.

The total number of students on rolls of the Colleges affiliated to this University is 17,286 with 874 teachers (whole-time teachers 769, Part-time teachers 48, Demonstrators 57).

Rangoon.—I enclose a statement of the number of students and teachers in the University.

The ratio is 1 teacher to 9.5 students.

Class.	University College, Rangoon.		Judson College, Rangoon.		Intermediate College, Mandalay.		Total No. of Students.	Total No. of Teachers.	No. of Professors.	No. of Lecturers.	No. of Tutors.	No. of Demonstrators.
	Students.	Teachers.	Students.	Teachers.	Students.	Teachers.						
Intermediate and 1st M. B.	627	86	155	32	106	12	1308	130	9	63	37	21
Degree Courses	313		107									
Law	99	3					99	3	1	2		
Forestry	27	2					27	2	1	1		
Education	30	2					30	2	1	1		
Engineering	72	3					72	2	1	2		
Medical	75	29					75	29	7	8		14
Total	1243	125	262	32	106	12	1611	169	20	77	37	35

Total No. of Students on the rolls during 1930-31
Do. Teachers as per details below 1,611
Professors 20
Lecturers and Assistant Lecturers 77
Tutors 37
Demonstrators 35

Ratio 1 Teacher to 9.5 students.

APPENDIX IV.

Resolutions of the All-India Women's Conference.

Copy of circular Letter No. 189-206, dated the 29th April, 1930, from the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, to the Registrars of all the Universities in India and Burma.

“ At the request of the Secretary of All-India Women's Conference, I have the honour to invite your kind attention to the following resolutions relating to University Education which were passed at the last session of the All-India Women's Conference held at Bombay :

‘ This Conference recommends to the University of Bombay and to other Universities where such facilities do not exist :

(i) that vernaculars should be allowed, optionally with classical languages, in the curricula at every stage in the University courses.

(ii) that domestic science, optionally with Physics, should be allowed in the First Year in the Arts Examination.’

‘ This Conference regrets that the condition of affiliation of colleges to Universities regarding the provision of lodging accommodation for students has in some instances remained a dead letter, so far as women students are concerned, and it requests the Senates to see that all colleges affiliated to respective Universities are suitably provided with hostels or approved lodging accommodation for their women students, and to direct their Syndicates to ask the inspecting committees of the affiliated colleges to report as to whether this condition has been fulfilled.

‘ This Conference is of opinion that, in view of the long hours and the strenuous nature of the work which the Medical Courses entail, hostels for women students in the immediate vicinity of the Medical Colleges are a necessity, and this Conference recommends that such provision should be made by the College authorities.’ ”

P. SESHADRI,

Secretary.

Andhra.—The Syndicate at its meeting held on 5-7-30, considered your letter and recorded the same.

Dacca.—The resolutions in question were placed before the Academic Council of this University at their meeting held on the 15th July, 1930, and they adopted the following resolution in connection therewith :

“ That the foregoing resolutions be recorded and that the Secretary of the Inter-University Board be informed of (1) the vernaculars allowed in this University and (2) the facilities which are provided for the residential accommodation of women students.”

The Vernaculars ordinarily allowed in this University for the B.A. (Ordinary) Examination are Bengali and Urdu. A candidate may also take Assamese, but no tuition for Assamese can be provided. With regard to other Indian Vernaculars, each application is considered separately as to whether such Vernacular may be allowed. As regards facilities for the accommodation of women students, I am to inform you that a separate residence, adjacent to the University Buildings, has been provided for women students, with a women House-Tutor. The house has been generously furnished for residential purposes.

Lucknow.—I have the honour to say—

- (i) the vernaculars have already been allowed as optional for the B.A. degree of this University;
- (ii) that the question of including Domestic Science optionally with Physics in the Arts or Science courses will be considered by a Committee appointed by the Academic Council;
- (iii) that in the Isabella Thoburn College, which forms the women's department of the University, hostel accommodation is provided for women students;
- (iv) that the question of giving hostel accommodation to women students in the Faculty of Medicine does not arise, as at present there are no women students in the Faculty of Medicine of this University.

Nagpur.—I have been directed to reply as follows :—

- (a) (i) Modern Indian Languages are already included as optional subjects for the various examinations in the Faculty of Arts.
- (ii) This University holds no First Year Examination in Arts. The Registrar is asked to obtain information with regard to courses in Domestic Science at other Universities.
- (b) The Council understands that the question of a Hostel for women students at Nagpur is engaging the attention of the Local Government.
- (c) This University has no Medical Faculty.

Panjab.—I have the honour to inform you as under :—

- (a) That lady candidates are already permitted in this University to take up a Vernacular in place of a Classical Language. They cannot, however, in that case take a Vernacular as an additional optional paper.
- (b) The Syndicate has already appointed a Committee to examine the question of making Domestic Science an elective subject for lady candidates in the Intermediate and B.A. Examinations.
- (c) The question of hostel accommodation for girls is already engaging the attention of the University. There is one Women's Medical College affiliated to this University with necessary hostel accommodation on the premises.

INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD.

There are two women's colleges affiliated to this University teaching upto the B.A. Standard. One of them has adequate hostel accommodation and efforts are being made to supplement the accommodation of the other. The Young Women's Christian Association is running a hostel for girl students on the rolls of affiliated colleges towards the maintenance of which the University contributes a small monthly sum and the hostel, after annual inspection by University Hostels Visitors, is recognised as a suitable hostel for girls by the Syndicate.

APPENDIX V.

Contribution of Indian Universities to the Universities Bureau of the British Empire.

Copy of letter No. 1479-1495, dated the 9th September, 1930, from the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India to the Registrars of all the Universities in India and Burma, except Calcutta.

“ I have the honour to enclose herewith, copy of a letter from the University of Calcutta regarding the question of the contribution of Indian Universities to the Universities Bureau of the British Empire in England. As the University has suggested that joint action should be taken by all the Indian Universities in regard to the proposal, I shall feel thankful for your kindly letting me know the views of your University on the subject.”

P. SESHADRI,
Secretary.

Copy of letter No. Misc. 1270/20A, dated the 6th September, 1930, from the Registrar, University of Calcutta, Calcutta, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India.

“ I am directed by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate to refer you to this Office Memo. No. Misc. 5876/25, dated the 24th May, 1930, forwarding a copy of this Office letter No. Misc. 5875/25, dated the 24th May, 1930, addressed to the Secretary, Universities Bureau of the British Empire, in which the orders of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate on the proposal of the Bureau for enhancing the annual subscription payable to the said Bureau by the Overseas Universities, large and small, was communicated.

I am now desired by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate to forward the enclosed extract from the Minutes of the Syndicate, dated 16th May, 1930, on which the above letter was drafted and to suggest that appropriate joint action should be taken by all the Indian Universities in regard to their attitude towards the said proposal.”

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE, DATED THE
16TH MAY, 1930, RELATING TO THE QUESTION OF
ENHANCED CONTRIBUTION FROM THE INDIAN
UNIVERSITIES TO THE UNIVERSITIES
BUREAU OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

“ 6. Read a letter from the Secretary, Universities Bureau of the British Empire, London, stating that Quinquennial Congress of the Universities of the British Empire, which falls due next year, is proposed to be held in the northern capital in the week beginning July 5th, 1931, and that the Executive Committee of the Bureau hope that the Vice-Chancellor and, possibly other members of the staff of Governing Body of this University will be able to attend the function.

It is further stated that, in view of the present financial stringency of the Bureau, which renders it difficult to pay its way, the Executive Committee hope that it would be possible for the Bureau to secure from the Universities overseas by means of subscriptions an annual income of £ 1,250 and upwards, the rates of subscription suggested being not less than £ 50 a year for the larger Universities and £ 25 a year from the smaller ones—a point on which the observations of this University are particularly invited.

Brief statements of the present functions of the Bureau, together with particulars concerning the financial condition thereof, are given.

A list showing the average subscriptions of all the overseas Universities in respect of three years ending 1928-29 is enclosed ; The Registrar reporting that, since 1921, the University has been contributing £ 10 annually to the Bureau.

Ordered—

That the Secretary, Universities Bureau of the British Empire, be informed that, in the opinion of this University, the contributions from the Indian Universities should not be increased.

Ordered further—

That a copy of the above order be forwarded to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India."

Replies Received :

Agra.— I have the honour to enclose for your information copies of letter No. 7128-208, dated May 26, 1930 and letter No. 930-208, dated July 30, 1930 addressed by me to the Secretary, Universities Bureau of the British Empire.

Copy of letter No. 7128-208 dated May 26, 1930, from the Registrar, Agra University to the Secretary, Universities Bureau of the British Empire, 50 Russell Square, London, W.C. 1.

With reference to your letter dated 15-4-1930, I have the honour to invite your attention to my letter, No. 995-208 dated August, 13, 1929. The question of allowing a subscription for the expenses of the Bureau has been once considered by the Executive Council and the Vice-Chancellor much regrets that the monetary condition of the University continues to be the same and it does not permit the grant of any contribution at this stage to the Universities Bureau. In future however when the condition improves, the matter will be placed again before the Executive Council.

Copy of letter No. 930-208 dated July, 30, 1930, from the Registrar, Agra University to the Secretary, Universities Bureau of the British Empire, 50, Russell Square, London, W.C. 1.

With reference to your letter dated June 21, 1930, I am directed by the Vice-Chancellor to invite your attention to this office No. 7128-208-33, dated May 26, 1930 in reply to your previous letter dated April 15, 1930 and to add that the University will take the earliest opportunity to join the Bureau but finds itself, owing to the financial stringency, unable to join the Bureau at present.

Allahabad.—The question of making an annual contribution to the Universities Bureau of the British Empire was considered by the Executive Council at its meeting held on September 6, 1930. The Executive Council is unable on account of financial stringency, to make any contribution to the Bureau.

The Secretary of the Bureau has already been so informed.

Andhra.—The Syndicate regrets that the University is unable to increase the present rate of subscription to the Bureau.

Also regrets that no delegates could be sent to the next Universities' Conference.

Annamalai.—The Syndicate has resolved that joint action was desirable and that you be requested to place this item on the agenda for the next meeting of the Board.

Accordingly I have the honour to request you to be so good as to place the matter before the Board and communicate to me the decision of the Board in due course.

Benares.—This University regrets that it is not in a position to pay any subscription to the Universities Bureau of the British Empire.

Dacca.—I am directed to forward herewith a copy of this office letter No. 2400, dated the 7th August, 1930, addressed to the Secretary, Universities Bureau of the British Empire, for your information.

Copy of letter No. 2400, dated the 7th August, 1930, from the Registrar, Dacca University, Ramna, Dacca, to the Secretary, Universities Bureau of the British Empire, 50, Russell Square, London, W.C. 1.

“With reference to your letter dated the 15th April, 1930, addressed to the Vice-Chancellor, regarding the question of increasing the annual contribution of this University to the Universities Bureau of the British Empire, I have the honour to inform you that the Executive Council regret that they are unable to increase the amount of the contribution.”

Lucknow.—A letter similar to that received by the Calcutta University was received by this office from the Secretary, Universities Bureau of the British Empire. The letter was considered by the Executive Council. The Council came to the decision that the existing annual contribution of £. 15/- which is made by this University should be continued.

The Secretary of the Universities Bureau of the British Empire has been informed accordingly.

Madras.—The Senate of this University has adopted the recommendation of the Syndicate for the enhancement of the annual subscription to the Bureau from £. 10/- to £. 25/-. The enhanced subscription will be remitted from the year 1931-32.

Mysore.—On a separate reference from the Secretary of the Bureau received in May last the Council of this University have resolved that in the opinion of this University, it is desirable to become a member of the

Bureau paying a contribution of £. 25/- a year for three years in the first instance.

Definite action will be taken in the matter after ascertaining the opinion of the Inter-University Board, which may kindly be obtained and communicated early.

Nagpur.—Resolved that the University regrets its inability to increase the present contribution of £. 10/- per annum.

Patna.—The annual contribution to the Bureau was raised from £. 10/- to £. 25/-.

Panjab.—The Syndicate of this University, after considering the request of the Universities Bureau of the British Empire for the enhancement of subvention, decided in May 1930 that the Vice-Chancellor be empowered at his discretion to increase the subvention from the Panjab University from £. 16/13/4 to £. 20/-. The Vice-Chancellor is one of our delegates for the next quinquennial Congress of the Universities of the Empire and he would announce the enhancement there at the meeting if he is satisfied that it is necessary to do so.

Rangoon.—The University of Rangoon has already taken action in regard to the question of the contribution of Indian Universities to the Universities Bureau of the British Empire in England.

This University proposes to increase its annual contribution to the Bureau from £. 10/- to £. 15/-.

APPENDIX VI.

Co-operation among Indian Universities in the matter of Military Science as a subject of study.

Copy of letter No. 865/881, dated the 16th July, 1930, from the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India to the Registrars of all the Universities in India and Burma, except Patna.

“ I have the honour to forward herewith an extract from the minutes of the Syndicate Meeting of the University of Patna held on the 22nd April, 1930, and to request you kindly to let me know whether your University will be able to co-operate with the Patna University in this matter.”

P. SESHADRI,
Secretary.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE MEETING OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PATNA HELD ON THE 22ND APRIL, 1930.

355. Read the report of the meeting of the Committee appointed by the Syndicate to consider the question of introducing Military Science as a subject of study in the University Degree Courses held on December 6, 1928. (See Item 95, Syndicate Minutes; September 1, 1928. Also Item 235, Syndicate Minutes, December 15, 1928. See Item 284, Syndicate Minutes, February 2, 1929. See Item 8, Syndicate Minutes, July 20, 1929. See Item 119, Syndicate Minutes, December 14, 1929). (See Appendix V).

Read also Resolution No. 3 of the Second Conference of the Indian Universities which runs as follows :

That in the opinion of this Conference, it is desirable that Universities should take steps either separately or in co-operation with one another, to provide instruction in subjects of military interest by instituting University Department of Military Studies and securing the services of qualified instructors for the purpose.

Resolved—That an inquiry be made through the Secretary, Inter-University Board what other Universities will be prepared to co-operate with the Patna University in this matter.

Replies Received :

Agra.—The subject of Military Science has already been recognised as an optional subject for the B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations of the University. A Board of studies in Military Science has also been instituted.

The following colleges in the University are recognised in Military Science up to the B.A. and B.Sc. standard :

1. Agra College, Agra,
2. St. John's College, Agra.
3. Meerut College, Meerut.

Aligarh.—The Academic Council of this University does not think the proposed scheme to be practicable just at present and regrets its inability to take action in the matter.

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

I am however to add that the University will not be in a position to incur any expenditure on the scheme at present.

Annamalai.—The Syndicate has resolved that the question be deferred till the University Training Corps is started.

Dacca.—The Academic Council of this University at their meeting held on the 8th April, 1930, had under consideration the following Resolution passed at the Second Conference of Indian Universities held at Delhi in 1929 :

“That in the opinion of this Conference, it is desirable that Universities should take steps either separately or in co-operation with one another, to provide instruction in subjects of Military interest by instituting University departments of Military Studies, and securing the services of qualified instructors for the purpose.”

The Council decided that an enquiry be made—whether the University of Calcutta are contemplating the provision of introduction in subjects of military interest. The authorities of the University of Calcutta communicated to this University the following extract from the minutes of the Syndicate dated 17th April, 1930, in connection herewith :

- (3) There is a strong body of opinion that University Department of Military Studies should not be instituted at present. In any case, so far as this University is concerned, it is not possible to institute such a department. Universities can take up primarily only academic subjects, and military studies can hardly be called academic. In a properly constituted University Training Corps, ample facilities would exist for development of Military Studies. The question of providing military instructions for College students specially in the Mofussil might be further explored.

The Senate of this University, however, in April, 1927, passed a resolution to the effect that Government be requested to formulate scheme for extending facilities for military training to College students and Government has recently forwarded to the Syndicate documents regarding the change of Regulations for admission of Indian gentlemen to the Cadet College with regard to Science and on the subject of Army and Air Force Entrance Examination, June, 1930.”

The above extract was considered by the Academic Council at their meeting held on the 15th July, 1930, and they adopted the following Resolution :

“That the Secretary of the Inter-University Board be informed that it is regretted that it is not possible for this University to take any action in the matter.”

The Executive Council at their meeting held on the 24th July, 1930, concurred in the above Resolution of the Academic Council.

It is not possible for them to take any action in the matter.

Lucknow.—Having regard to the present financial condition of this University, it is not possible to take any steps in this direction at present.

Mysore.—The question of introducing Compulsory Military and Physical Training for the Mysore University students is under consideration and action will be taken in the matter when funds permit.

Nagpur.—The Faculty of Arts and Science of our University is considering the question of introducing Military Science as a subject for the Intermediate, B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations.

Panjab.—Military Science has already been included as an additional optional subject in the Intermediate (Arts and Science), B.A., B.Sc., First Examination in Agriculture and the Final Examination (B.Sc.) in Agriculture in this University. The Regulations relating to these examinations as well as the syllabuses etc., are printed in the Panjab University Calendar a copy of which is doubtless available in your office as well in the office of the Patna University. In the opinion of the Officer Commanding of the Panjab University Training Corps it is quite unnecessary to institute University Departments of Military Studies.

Rangoon.—Distance and other difficulties would prevent effective co-operation between this University and the University of Patna in connection with instruction in subjects of military interest.

APPENDIX VII.

Concession fares from Steamship Companies.

Copy of letter No. 49/68, dated the 4th April, 1930, from the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India to the Registrars of Universities of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, China, Hong-Kong, Malta and Palestine.

“Under the directions of the Inter-University Board, India, I have the honour to enquire, whether the members of the staff of your University enjoy the privilege of any concession fares from steamship companies. I shall feel thankful for your kindly giving full details on the subject.”

P. SESHADRI,
Secretary.

Replies Received :**Australia.**

The University of Tasmania. Hobart.—The members of the staff of this University do not enjoy any privilege of concession of fares from steamship companies either in respect of overseas passages or interstate travelling.

University of Western Australia. Perth.—To the best of my knowledge Steamship Companies do not make any concessions to members of the University staff. Three Free Passages are annually allowed to Western Australian students wishing to travel to Europe, but no other concessions are allowed.

The University of Adelaide. Adelaide.—No concession fares are granted by steamship companies to members of the staff of the University of Adelaide.

The Associated Steamship Companies, however, grant three first class return passages to London annually to students wishing to continue postgraduate study abroad. Nominations are made by the Council of the University, and the passages are available during the months from June to November.

The University of Sydney. Sydney.—Members of the staff of this University do not enjoy the privilege of any concession fares from steamship companies.

The University of Melbourne. Melbourne.—Members of the staff of this University do not receive from the various steamship companies any concessions in fares.

The University of Queensland. Brisbane.—This University has no arrangement with the Shipping Companies under which concession fares may be obtained by members of the staff desiring to visit other countries.

Under an arrangement with the Australian Passenger Conference representing several of the Steamship Companies operating between Europe and Australia—three passages are available annually for graduates of the University (not members of the staff) who may desire to pursue their studies abroad.

The question of making some suitable provision for members of the Staff of the Australian Universities has been discussed at Conferences of representatives of the several Universities ; but no practical results have yet been obtained in the shape of concession fares or the like.

Free Passages.

In August, 1910, the Orient Line of Royal Mail Steamers, through their General Manager in Sydney, the late Sir Kenneth Anderson, informed the Senate that the Orient Line would be prepared, when the University had reached the stage of conferring degrees upon students who had gone through any prescribed course of study, to offer first class passages to Europe in vessels of the line to two such graduates annually.

The disposition of this privilege was left entirely in the discretion of the Senate, but the Managers of the line have expressed the hope, that, as the object of the offer was to multiply the opportunities for education by travel, the privilege would preferentially be conferred on graduates who, though wishing to go to Europe, were debarred from doing so by reason of the expense involved rather than on the holders of any particular University distinction as such, or on graduates who were able to dispense with such assistance and would go in any case.

This generous offer was accepted by the Senate. Subsequently the Peninsular and Oriental Company became a party to the arrangement, and each of these lines granted one free passage annually to and from London by steamers of these lines in accordance with the above conditions. In March, 1923, it was arranged that the Aberdeen and the Blue Funnel lines would in future participate in the carrying out of the scheme. On the 12th June, 1925, an intimation was received from the Brisbane agents of the Orient Line (Moreheads Ltd.,) through Mr. G.F. Weatherlake, that the number of passages had been increased to three in each year.

The passages will be available during the months of May to September, both inclusive, to Europe ; and during the months of March to July, both inclusive, outwards from Europe. The passages are available for three years from date of leaving to date of return to Australia.

Note.—Five years from the date of graduation is fixed as the maximum period of eligibility. In the consideration of applications for free passages, weight is given to juniority in academic standing.

New Zealand.

Canterbury College. Christ Church.—No concession of any kind is granted by either the Steamship Companies or the Railway.

Auckland University College. Auckland.—The members of the staff of this College do not enjoy the privilege of any concession fares from steamship companies. I might state, however, that two free passages annually are granted by the steamship companies to students desiring to go to England for the purposes of postgraduate study,

University of Otago. Dunedin.—The staff of our University is not entitled to any concessions in fares from Steamship Companies.

Victoria University College. Wellington.—The members of the staff of this University College do not enjoy the privilege of any concession fares from steamship companies.

South Africa.

Grey University College. Bloemfontein.—It is customary for the Union Castle Co. to grant a concession of, I believe, 10 per cent. on the ordinary fares to members of the staff of University Colleges whose whole time is engaged in teaching. You are advised, however, to write direct to the Union Castle Co. for confirmation of the above.

University of Stellenbosch. Stellenbosch.—As far as my knowledge goes, the steamship companies allow a reduction of 10 per cent. to members of the Teaching Staffs of Universities in South Africa. The reduction is granted on production of a certificate from the Registrar of the University concerned that the person is a *bona fide* member of the Teaching Staff of the University.

University of Cape Town. Rondebosch.—The Union Castle Steam Ship Company and the Deutsche Oost Africa Line grant a reduction of 10 per cent on the ordinary fares to full time Members of the Staff of this University.

University of South Africa. Pretoria.—The Union Castle Company, the White Star Line and the German East Africa Line grant a rebate of ten per cent. on oversea passenger fares to members of the staffs of the South African Universities. I am not aware that any other Steamship Companies follow this practice.

Natal University College. Pietermaritzburg. (Natal).—All Steamship Companies are in the habit of granting concessionary fares to members of our staff going on leave. The concession granted is at the rate of 10 per cent on ordinary rates, and the application has to be attested by the Executive Officer of my Council.

University of the Witwatersrand. Johannesburg. (Transvaal).—All the members of the staff of the University of the Witwatersrand enjoy the privilege of a concession equal to 10 per cent. of the fare from all the steamship companies directly in communication between South Africa and England.

The rebate of 10 per cent. is granted on production of a Certificate signed by the Registrar of the University to the effect that the applicant is a full-time Member of the Staff of the University. Part-time Members of the Staff are excluded from the privilege.

China.

Cheeloo University. (Shantung Christian University) Tsinan.—The members of the staff of this University have, as such, no privileges of concession fares from steamship companies. Foreign members of staff, however, being members of Missionary Societies enjoy certain privileges, namely those enjoyed by other members of the same Societies.

University of Hong Kong.—We do not enjoy any such concession.

University of Malta. Valletta.—No concession fares from steamship companies are enjoyed by members of the staff of the University of Malta.

Palestine.

The Hebrew University. Jerusalem.—The University has no arrangement with the steamship companies for any reduced rates. On the other hand, such reduced fares are granted by certain companies to the employees of the Jewish Agency institutions in Palestine. Information on this point, if required by you, may be given to you by the Secretary of the Jewish Agency, Jerusalem.

Canada.

Queen's University. Kingston.—The staff of Queen's University does not enjoy the privilege of any concession fares from steamship companies.

Trinity College. Toronto.—As far as I know, the members of the staff of the University of Toronto receive no concessions from steamship companies.

Victoria University. Toronto.—We know of no special reduction in rates for University Professors travelling in steamships.

University of Toronto. Toronto.—The members of the staff in this University do not enjoy the privilege of any reduction in fares from steamship companies. There is, however, an organisation in Canada known as the National Council of Education which conducts summer tours of teachers and under-graduates to England and the Continent and through this organisation the members of the staff may obtain certain concessions for ocean voyages.

McMaster University. Toronto.—The members of our staff enjoy no privileges in any way of concessions in fares from steamship companies.

The University of New Brunswick. Fredericton, N.B.—The staff of the University of New Brunswick does not enjoy the privilege of any concession fares from Steamship Companies.

Mount Allison University. Sackville, New Brunswick.—I regret to say that no such concession, so far as I know, have been made, but we are obliged to pay the regular fare as ordinary citizens.

Acadia University. Wolfville, Nova Scotia.—The members of our University staff do not enjoy any privileges in travel but pay the same fares as the general travelling public on both railway and steamship lines. I believe this is the general custom in Canada.

In the United States, outside of New England, Presidents, clergymen and professors in college who have the rank of clergymen are able to secure half fare permits. This does not apply to Canada.

St. Francis Xavier University. Antigonish, Nova Scotia.—The members of our staff do not enjoy the privilege of any concession fares from steamship companies.

McGill University. Montreal.—The members of the staff of McGill University have no privileges whatever as regards travelling, either by rail or by steamboat. They have to pay the same fare as all other people.

Montreal University. Montreal.—Our staff enjoys no privilege of any concession fares from steamship companies. Exchanges professors are entitled to a reduction of one third.

University of Manitoba. Winnipeg.—No members of the Faculties of the University of Manitoba enjoy, so far as I know, any release from rail or steamship fares because they are University professors.

If they have any privileges in this regard it is because of services rendered in some other way to transportation interests as for example in the conduct of parties of students and graduates who, in the summer vacations, desire to tour Great Britain and Europe.

University of Saskatchewan. Saskatoon.—The members of the staff of this University do not enjoy the privilege of any concession fares from steamship companies.

The University of Western Ontario. London, Canada.—Local steamship companies to and from Canada do not make any concession in the matter of fares to members of our staff.

University of Alberta. Edmonton.—As individuals the members of our staff have no concession fares from steamship companies. Each summer travel tours are organised by various agencies who secure their own concessions, but as a University we have none.

University of British Columbia. Vancouver.—The University of British Columbia has no special privileges or concessions in reference to fares from steamship companies.

APPENDIX VIII.

Resolutions of the Second Conference of Indian Universities.

Copy of circular letter No. 3475/3492, dated the 23rd February, 1930, from the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India to the Registrars of all the Universities in India and Burma.

“ I have the honour to forward by separate registered book-post, twenty-five copies of the resolutions passed at the recent Universities' Conference held at Delhi on the 30th and 31st October, and 1st November, 1929. I shall feel thankful for your kindly intimating to me at an early date, the action your University proposes to take on the recommendations which concern you.”

P. SESHADRI,

Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE SECOND CONFERENCE OF INDIAN UNIVERSITIES HELD IN DELHI ON OCTOBER 30TH, 31ST AND 1ST NOVEMBER 1929.

-
- I. (1) That this Conference recommends that steps be taken towards making physical training compulsory for all under-graduate students of Indian Universities, except in the case of those who are certified to be medically unfit.
- (2) 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 demand for it.
- (3) That in the opinion of this Conference, it is desirable that Universities should take steps either separately or in co-operation with one another, to provide instruction in subjects of military interest by instituting University departments of Military Studies, and securing the services of qualified instructors for the purpose.
- (4) That this Conference recommends to the Government of India and the various local Governments to make necessary provision in their budgets to give effect to these resolutions.
- (5) That this Conference is of opinion that the Universities and local Governments should make provision of funds, either wholly or partly, in order to enable affiliated colleges to make physical training compulsory.
- II. That this Conference considers it inadvisable to make any general recommendation on the question of attaching value to class work in University Examinations.

- III. (1) This Conference recommends that an All-India Medical Council having representatives, of universities having Medical Faculties, of the Government of India, and of the independent medical practitioners be immediately created.
- (2) That pending the creation of such a Council, this Conference urges upon the Government of India the necessity, as a temporary measure, of appointing immediately an All-India Medical Board consisting of representatives of Universities from their Medical Faculties and of the Government of India for determining and supervising medical qualifications and standards in Indian Universities.
- (3) That this Conference is of opinion that the appointment of a Commissioner of Medical qualifications and standards contemplated by the Government of India is not in consonance with the best interests of Medical Education in India.
- (4) That it be recommended to the Government of India that every effort should be made to secure that the interests of the students are not prejudiced by any delay in taking such action as proposed above.
- IV. That this Conference do reaffirm the proposal of the first Conference regarding the constitution of a Central Advisory Board for Scientific Research and request the Government of India to provide funds to give effect to the same.
- That the Conference do invite the Indian Science Congress to co-operate with it to attain this object.
- V. The Conference is of opinion that no recommendation is necessary on item No. 17 (relating to University Training in methods of research).
- VI. The Conference is of opinion that no recommendation is necessary on item No. 18 (Desirability and possibility of having a Central Bureau of the Universities of India or a Bureau of Indian Libraries for mutual help in the circulation and exchange of books and magazines for purposes of research and for the supply of information regarding available literature in special subjects).
- VII. The Conference recommends to the different Universities that their doctorate degrees should be thrown open to all the M.A.'s and M.Sc.'s of other recognised Indian Universities, on conditions similar to those that apply to their own M.A.'s and M.Sc.'s.
- VIII. (1) That the Government of India should appoint a small committee with the representatives of medical faculties of Indian Universities on it, to report on the most suitable University centre for locating the proposed Central Medical Research Institutes.

- (2) That all appointments in the Indian Medical Research Department should be made by a Selection Board, on which due representation is given to the Medical Faculties of the Indian Universities.
- (3) That no appointment in the Medical Research Department should be reserved for members of any service.
- (4) That the Government of India should institute or assist in instituting Medical Research Fellowships in the different medical colleges and hospitals.
- IX. That there should be adequate representation of medical and science faculties of Indian Universities on the Governing Body of the Indian Research Fund Association.
- X. That this Conference recommends to the Government of India that the Customs duty on imported scientific apparatus and chemicals used for research and educational purposes of the different recognised Universities and educational Institutions of the country should be remitted.
- XI. 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.
- XII. This Conference is of opinion that Universities and Colleges should try to encourage social service organisations to forward adult education by general lectures, lantern lectures, films, literature, broadcasting, etc., and by co-operating with municipal and local boards and other bodies engaged in such work.
- XIII. That while recognising the value of three years courses, this Conference is of opinion that the B.A. or B.Sc., Pass courses should not be extended to three years, until it is found possible to effect a saving of one year at an earlier stage.
- XIV. This Conference is of opinion that it is impracticable to introduce general knowledge papers in University examinations, though it is of opinion that every effort should be made by University and College authorities to encourage students to extend their general knowledge.
- XV. This Conference resolves to request the Inter-University Board to appoint a Committee to study and report on the question of intelligence tests and the possibility of their application to students of Indian Universities.
- XVI. That it is desirable that a University should accept as qualifying for admission the Intermediate and Degree examinations conducted by another University or by an Intermediate Board, provided that the reasons

for migration are satisfactory. If there should by any difference of opinion between any two Universities a reference should be made to the Inter-University Board for opinion provided that both the Universities agree.

- XVII. (a) That the question of the position of the students of those Universities for which the qualifications for entrance is the Intermediate Examination, in respect of admission to the Cambridge University, be referred to the Inter-University Board for necessary action.
- (b) The Committee makes no further recommendation regarding the recognition of the degrees of Indian Universities in the United Kingdom.
- XVIII. (a) That the Conference is of opinion that experience shows that neither the Boards of Secondary and Intermediate Education nor the Intermediate Colleges under their control have adequately fulfilled the purpose which the Calcutta University Commission had in mind.
- (b) This Conference recommends that either Boards of Intermediate Education be reconstituted so as to conform to the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission, subject to such modifications as later experience may suggest, or where this is not possible for lack of funds or other reasons, the control of Intermediate examinations be re-transferred to the Universities.
- (c) That no recommendation is desirable at this stage as regards Boards controlling only secondary education.
- XIX. (a) In view of the existence of considerable unemployment among graduates of Indian Universities, as revealed by the several reports on middle class unemployment, this Conference recommends that each University should take steps to ascertain the volume and character of employment and unemployment among its graduates and others who have passed out of its institutions.
- (b) That the statistics when collected be referred to the Inter-University Board for such action as it may consider desirable.
- XX. That the Inter-University Board be requested to consider the possibility of collecting statistics covering the last ten years, of the students who at various stages have failed to complete successfully their University courses.
- XXI. That this Conference is of opinion that in the interest of medical education in Indian Universities, the competitive examination for recruitment to the Indian Medical Service should be revived early and that it should be held periodically in India and that all candidates should possess medical qualifications registerable in India; but if it is considered impracticable by the authorities concerned to discontinue recruitment to the Indian Medical Service by selection, preference should be given to

graduates of medicine and of surgery of the Universities of India and that all persons selected should possess medical qualifications registerable in India.

- XXII. That the representative of Indian Universities on the Committee of the Bureau of the Universities of the Empire should be elected by the Inter-University Board.
- XXIII. This Conference recommends to the local governments that block grants should be made to the Universities without attaching such conditions to them as would curtail their academic freedom.
- XXIV. That this Conference recommends to the Government of India and local Governments that they should supply copies of their official publications to Indian Universities, free of cost.

P. SESHADRI,
Secretary.

A. C. WOOLNER,
Chairman.

15th February, 1930.

Agra.—Resolution No. 44 passed by the Executive Council at the Meeting held on August 2, 1930

44. With reference to letter No. 3475/3492— dated February 23, 1930, from the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, *read* the following resolutions passed at the Universities' Conference held at Delhi on the 30th and 31st of October, and 1st November of 1929 :

- I. (1) That this Conference recommends that steps be taken towards making physical training compulsory for all under-graduate students of Indian Universities, except in the case of those who are certified to be medically unfit.
- (2) 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 demand for it.
- (3) That in the opinion of this Conference, it is desirable that Universities should take steps either separately or in co-operation with one another, to provide instruction in subjects of military interest by instituting University Departments of Military Studies, and securing the services of qualified instructors for the purpose.
- (4) That this Conference recommends to the Government of India and the various local Governments to make necessary provision in their budgets to give effect to these resolutions.

- (5) That this Conference is of opinion that the Universities and local Governments should make provision of funds, either wholly or partly, in order to enable affiliated Colleges to make physical training compulsory.
- VII. The Conference recommends to the different Universities that their doctorate degrees should be thrown open to all the M.A.'s and M.Sc.'s of other recognised Indian Universities, on conditions similar to those that apply to their own M.A.'s and M.Sc.'s.
- XI. 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.
- XII This Conference is of opinion that Universities and colleges should try to encourage social service organisations to forward adult education by general lectures, lantern lectures, films, literature, broadcasting etc., and by co-operating with municipal and local boards and other bodies engaged in such work.
- XIX. (a) In view of the existence of considerable unemployment among graduates of Indian Universities, as revealed by the several reports on middle class unemployment, this Conference recommends that each University should take steps to ascertain the volume and character of employment and unemployment among its graduates and others who have passed out of its institutions.
- (b) That the statistics when collected be referred to the Inter-University Board for such action as it may consider desirable.

In this connection the Registrar also reported receipt of G. O. No. G522/281-1930 dated May 30, 1930, asking that Government may be informed as to the action the University proposes to take on Resolution XIX (a) above.

The Council *resolved* as follows :

Resolution I (1). The Council approves of the idea of making physical training compulsory for all under-graduate students of the University except in the case of those who are certificated to be medically unfit and requests the colleges to say what steps if any they have taken and what steps they propose to take to give effect to the scheme. They may also state any difficulties which in their opinion would be experienced in giving effect to this scheme and make any suggestions, to meet those difficulties.

Resolution I (2). The local Government be requested again to approach the Government of India with a view to sanction the establishment of a Battalion of the U.T.C. for the Agra University, so that new platoons may be established at Cawnpore and Bareilly and additions be made to the existing platoons at Agra for which there is urgent need.

Resolution I (3). Recorded.

Resolution I (5). The University approves of the idea and will, when and so far as funds permit, help its affiliated colleges in carrying it out.

Resolution No. VII. Referred to the Faculties of Arts and Science for consideration and report.

Resolution No. XI. Recorded.

Resolution No. XII. The Council approves of the idea and resolves that a copy of the resolution be sent to the colleges for necessary action.

Resolution No. XIX. A Committee consisting of—

1. Dr. P. Basu,
2. The Rev. T. D. Sully,
3. Mr. Hari Prasad,
4. Mr. F. J. Fielden,
- and 5. Mr. P. Seshadri (Convener)

be appointed (1) to investigate into the question of unemployment (2) to collect statistics of the employed and unemployed students of the University (3) to draw up a hand-book of information of the openings available and (4) to make suggestions, in consultation with the Principals of colleges, for meeting the difficulties of unemployment.

Resolved also that Government may be informed of the action taken by the University on Resolution No. XIX above.

Andhra.—The Syndicate at its last meeting considered your letter No. 3475/3492, dated the 23-2-1930 forwarding the resolutions passed at the Second Conference of Indian Universities held at Delhi on the 30th and 31st October and 1st November 1929 and adopted the following resolutions :

Resolution I. of the Inter-University Board :

Resolved that the University is in general agreement with the resolution and that the Secretary, Inter-University Board, be informed of the steps taken by this University on the questions raised in the resolution.

Resolution VI. of the Inter-University Board :

Resolved that the present needs will be met if each University compiled catalogues of its own publications and magazines and circulated them among the other Indian Universities.

Resolution IX. of the Inter-University Board :

Resolved that the Secretary be informed that the Syndicate is in agreement with the resolution.

Resolution XI. of the Inter-University Board :

Resolved that the Secretary be informed that the Syndicate is in agreement with the resolution.

Resolution XII. of the Inter-University Board :

Resolved that the Secretary be informed that the Syndicate is in agreement with the resolution.

Resolution XIV. of the Inter-University Board :

Resolved that the resolution be recorded.

Resolution XVI. of the Inter-University Board :

Resolved that the Secretary be informed that the Syndicate is in agreement with the resolution.

Resolution XIX of the Inter-University Board :

Resolved that the resolution be recorded.

Resolution XXII. of the Inter-University Board :

Resolved that the Secretary, Inter-University Board, be informed that the Syndicate does not agree to the suggestion contained in the resolution.

With reference to resolution No. 1, I am to state that the University has adopted the enclosed scheme of Physical Education. It will be brought into operation from the beginning of the next academic year. I may also add that the views of this University in respect of resolution No. III have been already communicated to you (*vide* this office letter No. 197-C-29 dated 17-2-30.)

SCHEME OF PHYSICAL TRAINING ADOPTED BY THE ANDHRA
UNIVERSITY.

1. Each college be requested to make arrangements for the training of either a graduate member of staff or any other suitable graduate at the Y.M.C.A. School of Physical Education, Royapettah, Madras, for a period of 9 months commencing from July ;
2. The stipend to be paid to a graduate under training who is not a member of the college staff be Rs. 50/- per mensem for one year.
3. The University will pay (*a*) in the case of graduates, not on the staff, mentioned under (2) two-thirds of the stipend for a period of one year, and (*b*) in the case of a member of the staff deputed for training two-thirds of a stipend of Rs. 100 per mensem, whichever is less, for 9 months.
4. The Physical Instructors so trained and appointed to the staffs of colleges should be given the status of lecturers and their salaries should be fixed between Rs. 100 and Rs. 150 per mensem.
5. No further financial assistance from the University for the equipment, salaries, etc., will be given.

Copy of letter No. 197-C-29, dated the 17th February, 1930, from the Registrar, Andhra University, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India.

Subject :—Medical appointment of an All-India Medical Council
—Views of the Andhra University—Communicated.

The Syndicate of this University at its meeting held on the 1st February, 1930 considered the following resolutions regarding the appointment of an All-India Medical Council, passed at the Second Universities Conference held in 1929 at Delhi :

- * * * *
7. This Conference recommends that an All-India Medical Council having representatives of Universities having Medical Faculties, of the Government of India, and of the Independent medical practitioners, be immediately created.
 8. That, pending the creation of such a Council this Conference urges that the Government of India the necessity, as a temporary measure, of appointing immediately an All-India Medical Board, consisting of representatives of Universities from their Medical Faculties, and of the Government of India, for determining and supervising medical qualifications and Standards in Indian Universities.
 9. That this Conference is of opinion that the appointment of a Commissioner of Medical qualifications and standards, contemplated by the Government of India, is not in consonance with the best interests of Medical Education in India.
 10. That it be recommended to the Government of India that every effort should be made to secure that the interests of the students are not prejudiced by any delay in taking such action as proposed above.

and resolved that its following views on the above resolutions be forwarded to the Local Government and Government of India for their information and necessary action :

- (1) The Syndicate is in full agreement with the first three resolutions.
- (2) The Syndicate is further of opinion that the action to be taken under the last resolution should be in consonance with the spirit underlying the first three resolutions.
- (3) The Syndicate is strongly of opinion that the Chairman of the All-India Medical Council should be elected by the Board itself.

I am accordingly to request that you will be so good as to forward the above views of the Syndicate to the Government of India for their information and necessary action.

Bombay. —I have the honour to state as follows :

- (1) The proposal for the introduction of compulsory physical training has been under the consideration of this University since 1924. The scheme prepared by the Syndicate for the introduction of compulsory physical training did not meet with the approval of the Senate because the scheme placed before the Senate was not a concrete one. This University, however, as an experimental measure, tried the scheme in all affiliated Arts Colleges in Poona and it worked

very satisfactorily. All the expenses in working out the scheme at Poona were borne by the University. The question of introducing compulsory physical training in all the affiliated colleges is still under the consideration of the Syndicate and it is expected that final decision in the matter will be arrived at before the end of this year.

- (2) This University established its Training Corps long ago and had on its roll 807 students in 1928-29. The Commandant U.T.C., controls the Corps, through its various officers. Necessary expenditure in connection with this is defrayed by the University.
- (3) This University has already expressed its opinion and is in agreement with the resolutions of the Inter-University Board in the matter of the creation of an All-India Medical Council. It has already addressed, on the recommendation of the Faculty of Medicine, a letter to Government in the matter of the creation of an All-India Medical Board and has also protested against the action of Government in the matter of appointment of a Commissioner of Medical Qualifications and Standards.
- (4) The question of introducing D.Sc. Degree in this University is at present under consideration.
- (5) This University has already recognised Intermediate and Degree Examinations of some of the Indian Universities and deals with applications of recognition of examinations on individual merits after consideration of the courses prescribed in the subjects of those Universities.

Calcutta.—I am directed by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate to refer you to the accompanying extract from the Minutes of the Syndicate, dated the 17th April, 1930, for your information.

49. Read the report of the Committee appointed by the Syndicate to consider and report on the resolutions passed at the University Conference, held at Delhi in October and November, 1929.

Resolved—That the report as modified be adopted. The modified report is as follows :—

“ *Resolutions I* (1). Steps are being taken by this University towards making Physical training compulsory for all under-graduate students, except in the case of those who are certified to be medically unfit. The University is trying to secure a plot of land to be placed at the disposal of the Cricket League. A Sub-Committee was appointed by the Syndicate last year to consider the various schemes of Physical Education which had been proposed and to recommend for the consideration of the Students' Welfare Committee a scheme which might be adopted by the University.

(2) This University has a Training Corps. The Syndicate appoints from year to year the University Training Corps Committee. We agree to the recommendations made on this subject by the Delhi Conference.

(3) There is a strong body of opinion that University Departments of Military Studies should not be instituted at present. In any case so far as this University is concerned it is not possible to institute such a

department. Universities can take up primarily only academic subjects, and military studies can hardly be called academic. In a properly constituted University Training Corps ample facilities would exist for development of Military studies. The question of providing military instructions for College students specially in the Mofussil might be further explored.

The Senate of this University, however, in April, 1927, passed a resolution to the effect that Government be requested to formulate a scheme for extending facilities for military training to College students and Government has recently forwarded to the Syndicate documents regarding the change of Regulations for admission of Indian gentlemen to the Cadet College with regard to Science and on the subject of Army and Air-Force Entrance Examination, June, 1930.

(4) We agree, subject to clause 3.

(5) We agree. There has been correspondence between the University and the Government in connection with this matter.

II. We agree.

III. (1) Government has been already requested to adopt this recommendation.

(2) We agree.

(3) We agree.

(4) We agree.

IV. We agree.

V. We agree.

VI. We agree. A Central Bureau of the type mentioned will not be of much practical use.

VII. This University has for years recognised this rule, but each case is decided on its merits.

VIII. (1), (2), (3) and (4)—We agree, but as regards (1), (2) and (3), we think the Faculty of Medicine should be also consulted.

IX. We agree.

X. We agree.

XI. The University has several affiliated Colleges exclusively for the teaching of women, and there has been considerable development also of co-education in several Colleges.

XII. We agree. Something in the direction of adult education is being done by the University by Extension Lectures, Readership and other public lectures.

XIII. We think that the B.A. or B.Sc. Pass Courses should be limited to two years.

XIV. We agree. It is impracticable to introduce general knowledge papers in University Examinations. At the same time, we wish to point out that efforts are being put forth by University and College authorities to encourage students to extend their general knowledge. The practice of undertaking excursion by Professors in the University and affiliated Colleges accompanied by their students for extending the bounds of practical knowledge of the latter obtains.

XV. We have no opinion to express.

XVI. We agree to the first part. Examination of most of the other Universities in India have been recognised by this University as equivalent to its corresponding Examinations. We do not agree to the second part. The Inter-University Board should not come in in such cases. It is wholly for the University to which an application is made for admission to decide whether it shall recognise or not the examination of the other University as equivalent.

XVII. (a) Reference to the Inter-University Board is not necessary.

(b) The University has applied for extension of recognition in respect of its medical degrees and we are of opinion that action should be taken in respect of recognition of Engineering degrees as well as of other degrees by the chief Professional Associations.

XVIII. (a) We agree.

(b) We agree.

(c) We agree.

XIX. (a), (b). This, *viz.*, taking steps to ascertain the volume and character of employment and unemployment, etc., might be commended to the Economics Department in each University.

XX. This should be left to each University.

XXI. We agree.

XXII. We agree, subject to the proviso that the different Universities should nominate their representatives and, out of these, one should be elected by the Inter-University Board.

XXIII. We agree.

XXIV. We agree.

Dacca.—I have the honour to say that the following resolutions were placed before the Academic Council of this University, at their Meeting held on 8th April, 1930. The action which the Council have taken with regard to the resolutions is noted against each. The Executive Council have also concurred in the decision of the Academic Council

Resolutions of the Universities' Conference.

Action taken by the Academic Council.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. That in the opinion of this Conference, it is desirable that Universities should take steps either separately or in co-operation with one another to provide instruction in subjects of military interest by instituting University Departments of Military Studies, and securing the services of qualified instructors for the purpose. | (Still under consideration). |
|---|------------------------------|

2. The Conference recommends to the different Universities that their doctorate degree should be thrown open to all the M.A.'s of other recognised Indian Universities, on conditions similar to those that apply to their own M.A.'s and M.Sc.'s. (Referred to the Faculties of Arts and Science for necessary action).
3. 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. The Council resolved that the Secretary of the Inter-University Board should be informed of the facilities which are provided in the University for the higher education of women students. A note regarding the facilities provided is enclosed.
4. This Conference is of opinion that Universities and Colleges should try to encourage social service organisations to forward adult education by general lectures, lantern lectures, films, literature, broadcasting etc. and by co-operating with municipal and local boards and other bodies engaged in such work. Communicated to the three Pro-voosts of Halls (where there are social service organisations) for necessary action.
5. That while recognising the value of three years courses, this conference is of opinion that the B.A. or B.Sc. pass courses should be extended to three years, until it is found possible to effect a saving of one year at an earlier stage. Resolution recorded.
6. This Conference is of opinion that it is impracticable to introduce general knowledge papers in University examinations, though it is of opinion that every effort should be made by University and College authorities to encourage students to extend their general knowledge. Resolution recorded.

7. That it is desirable that a University should accept as qualifying for admission the Intermediate and Degree Examinations conducted by another University or by an Intermediate Board, provided that the reasons for migration are satisfactory. If there should be any difference of opinion between any two Universities, a reference should be made to the Inter-University for opinion provided that both the Universities agree.
- The principle involved in the resolution has been noted.

I am to say that a further communication will be sent to you in regard to the resolutions Nos. (1) and (2) above, in due course.

The following facilities are provided for women students in the University :

1. A separate residence, adjacent to the University Buildings, has been provided for women students, with women House-Tutor. The house has been generously furnished for residential purposes.
2. Women students take their classes in common with the male students but they occupy special seats reserved for them.
3. They have a separate Common Room suitably furnished.
4. There are Post-Graduate scholarships reserved for them.
5. Separate arrangements have been made for them to read in the University Library.

Letter No. 4555, dated the 8th September, 1930.

I beg to communicate to you the following resolution of the Academic Council of this University adopted at their meeting held on the 27th August, 1930.

“That the Secretary of the Inter-University Board be informed that the Academic Council does not consider it necessary to make any amendments in the existing Ordinances of the University relating to the Doctorate degrees ; and that a copy of the Ordinances regarding the Ph.D. and D.Sc. degrees be forwarded to him.”

A copy of the Ordinances regarding the Ph. D. and D.Sc. degrees of this University is enclosed herewith.

ORDINANCES

CHAPTER XVII.

DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

PART V.

1. The degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) may be conferred upon (i) persons who have taken the M.A. degree of this University and

who are of not less than three years standing and (ii) persons who have taken the degree of M.A. in an approved University and are of not less than three years' standing. A person who has taken the M. A. degree in the third class either in this University or an approved University shall not be admitted as a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy of this University except with the special permission of the Academic Council, given after report from the Faculty of Arts.

2. The degree of Ph.D. shall only be awarded to candidates who have submitted as a thesis work forming a distinct contribution to the advancement of learning. The degree shall be awarded after a report from an Examination Committee consisting of at least three examiners stating that the thesis deserves the award of the degree and after approval of the award by the Academic Council.

3. No person who has not taken the M. A. degree of the University of Dacca will be permitted to submit a thesis for the degree of Ph.D. unless he has been registered as a candidate for that degree and has subsequently to registration pursued the researches embodied in his thesis in the University of Dacca under the supervision of a person or persons appointed by the Academic Council for a period of not less than two years ; provided that persons who are or who have been teachers of this University shall be exempted from the operation of this clause.

4. The thesis must comply with the following further conditions :—

- (i) The candidate must indicate how far the thesis embodies the result of his own research or observation and in what respect his investigations appear to him to advance the study of his subject.
- (ii) Work done conjointly with other investigators will not ordinarily be accepted as a thesis qualifying for the degree ; in exceptional cases the Academic Council may accept conjoint works as thesis for the degree. The candidate is invited to submit as subsidiary matter in support of his candidature any contribution or contributions to the advancement of his subject which he may have published independently or conjointly. In the event of a candidate submitting conjoint work in support of his candidature he will be required to state fully his own share in such conjoint work. Such statement should, as far as possible, be confirmed by the co-author or co-authors.
- (iii) The Examiners shall be at liberty to reject a thesis without a *viva voce* examination. The candidate shall ordinarily be subjected to a *viva voce* examination and in addition if the examiners think fit, to a written examination before his thesis is accepted by the examiners.
- (iv) 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.
- (v) Applications for the degree of Ph.D. shall be made in writing to the Registrar together with (1) the prescribed fee, (2) a

certificate signed or countersigned by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, stating that the candidate has complied with the regulations, (3) four printed or type-written copies of the thesis together with any subsidiary matter submitted in connection therewith under the terms of sub-section 4 (ii).

CHAPTER XVIII.

DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF SCIENCE.

PART V.

1. The degree of Doctor of Science (D.Sc.) may be conferred upon (1) persons who have taken the M.Sc. degree in this University and who are of not less than three years' standing, (2) persons who have taken the B.Sc. degree in this University with first class Honours and who are of not less than four years' standing, (3) persons who have taken the degree of M.Sc. in an approved University and are of not less than three years' standing; a person who have taken the M.Sc. degree in the third class either in this University or an approved University shall not be admitted as a candidate for the degree of D.Sc. of this University except with the special permission of the Academic Council, given after report from the Faculty of Science.

2. The degree of D.Sc. shall only be awarded to candidates who have submitted as a thesis work forming a distinct contribution to the advancement of learning. The degree shall be awarded after a report from an Examination Committee consisting of at least three examiners stating that the thesis deserves the award of the degree and after approval of the award by the Academic Council.

3. No person who has not taken one of the qualifying degrees in the University of Dacca will be permitted to submit a thesis for the Degree of D.Sc. unless he has been registered as a candidate for the degree and has subsequently to registration pursued the researches embodied in his thesis in the University of Dacca under the supervision of a person or persons appointed by the Academic Council for a period of not less than two years.

The thesis must comply with the following further conditions :—

- (a) The candidate must indicate how far the thesis embodies the result of his own research or observation and in what respect his investigations appear to him to advance the study of his subject.
- (b) Work done conjointly with other investigators will not ordinarily be accepted as a thesis qualifying for the degree; in exceptional cases the Academic Council may accept conjoint work as a thesis for the degree. The candidate is invited to submit as subsidiary matter in support of his candidature any contribution or contributions to the advancement of his subject which he may have published independently or conjointly. In the event of a candidate submitting conjoint work in support of his candidature he will be required to state fully his own share in such conjoint work. Such statement should, as far as possible, be confirmed by the co-author or co-adaptors.

(c) Candidates may be required to submit to a *viva voce* examination on the thesis.

4. The degree shall only be awarded by the Executive Council after the publication 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.

5. Applications for the degree of D.Sc. shall be made in writing to the Registrar together with (1) the prescribed fee, (2) a certificate signed or countersigned by the Dean of the Faculty of Science stating that the candidate has pursued his work under the supervision prescribed by the University unless he has been, exempted from such supervision and (3) four printed or type-written copies of the thesis together with any subsidiary matter submitted in connection therewith under the terms of subsection 3 (b).

Copy of letter No. 13749, dated the 4th April, 1930, from Prof. G. H. Langley, M.A., I.E.S., Vice-Chancellor and Representative of Dacca University, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board.

“ Resolution No. XX of the Delhi Conference was placed before the Executive Council, and the Council generally approved of the resolution of the Conference of the Indian Universities and requested the Vice-Chancellor to write to the Secretary of the Inter-University Board and enquire from him the exact nature of the information to be collected for ascertaining the volume and character of employment and unemployment among University graduates.

The Council were of the opinion that some definite instructions from the Inter-University Board were necessary so that statistics should be collected by the various Universities of India on the same principle so as to make it possible to co-relate and present the information collected. I suggest for your consideration that statistics referring to the employment of University graduates should be collected under the following heads.

1. Employment in Government Service.
2. „ Business.
3. „ Teaching professions :
 - (a) in Universities and Colleges
 - (b) in Schools
4. „ Medical profession.
5. „ Legal profession
6. Other types of employment.

Further, I suggest that unemployment should be defined as referring University graduates who are still unemployed one year after graduation and that the statistics should indicate the number of graduates who have died and the number whose condition is unknown. In this connection, I would refer you to the diagram which is published at the end of the Fifty-second Annual Report of the Minister of State for Education in Japan for 1924-25, which gives a very striking and interesting presentation of similar statistics collected in reference to Japanese graduates.

I shall be glad if you will reply as soon as possible so that I may give instructions about the collection of the statistics. I suggest also that general instructions should be issued to the other Indian Universities that agree to take action in this matter."

Lucknow.— Copy of Resolution No. 16 of the Meeting of the Academic Council held on the 31st October, 1930.

The following resolutions passed at the Second Conference of Indian Universities held on the 30th, 31st October and 1st November, 1929 were submitted for consideration :

- (i) "The Conference recommends to the different Universities that their doctorate degrees should be thrown open to all the M.A.'s and M.Sc.'s of other recognised Indian Universities, on conditions similar to those that apply to their own M.A.'s and M.Sc.'s."
- (ii) "That while recognising the value of three years courses, this Conference is of opinion that the B.A. or B.Sc. Pass courses should not be extended to three years, until it is found possible to effect a saving of one year at an earlier stage."

It was resolved that these resolutions be recorded.

Patna.— Extract from the Minutes of the Syndicate Meeting held on 22nd April, 1930.

Resolved—That the letter be recorded.

Panjab.—Copy of paragraph 16 from the proceedings of a meeting of the Syndicate of the University of Panjab, held on the 4th April, 1930.

16. The Syndicate considered Resolutions Nos. XI and XXIII passed at the Second Conference of Indian Universities, Delhi, (*Vide* Appendix VI). The suggestion of instituting separate alternative courses of equal standard in Domestic Science in the Intermediate and B.A. Examinations was referred to a Committee consisting of the following :

1. The Principal, Lahore College for Women.
2. The Principal, Kinnaird College, Lahore.
3. Mrs. Sanderson.
4. Miss. Wagstaff.
5. Dr. Miss. Siraj-ud-Din.

Arising out of Resolution XI, the question of Hostel accommodation for lady students was considered. The choice lay between a separate hostel for women students and the extension of hostel accommodation in women's colleges. Mr. Tek Chand favoured the latter alternative because the students would be under the direct control and supervision of their own college teachers. It was suggested that the number of lady students requiring residential accommodation might be ascertained as well as the details of the project under consideration by the Y.W.C.A. Management for extension of residential accommodation for lady students.

As regards Resolution No. XXIII, it was pointed out that the Panjab Government had once made the offer on the lines of the Resolution which was not accepted by the University. Since the present

system works satisfactorily, no change is considered desirable in the case of this University.

Copy of paragraph 11 from the proceedings of a meeting of the Academic Council, dated the 14th May, 1930.

11. The Council considered Resolutions Nos. VII & XVI of the Second Conference of Indian Universities, Delhi (*Vide* Appendix I).

At the Resolution No. VII was discussed. It was explained that small Universities could not provide adequate equipment in Laboratories and Libraries for a Doctorate Degree, and that the larger Universities would probably prefer to specialise for the Doctorate work in certain selected subjects rather than all of them trying to do all the subjects up to the same high standard. The members present were of opinion that at least two years' research work under approved supervision should be necessary after the Master's Degree should include some research work failing which the candidate should adduce satisfactory evidence of having done adequate research work subsequent to his degree before admission for work for the doctorates. It was felt that it would be desirable to revise the Regulations for the degree of D.Sc. A Committee consisting of the University Professors in Science subjects was appointed to advise the Academic Council in this connection.

Resolution No. XVI was noted.

Copy of letter No. 3478, dated the 22nd February, 1930, from the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, to the Secretary, Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, New Delhi.

“ I have the honour to forward by separate registered book-post, a dozen copies of the resolutions passed at the recent Universities' Conference held at Delhi on the 30th and 31st October and 1st November, 1929. I shall feel thankful for your kindly informing me at an early date what action your department proposes to take on the recommendations with which it is concerned.”

P. SESHADRI,
Secretary.

Copy of letter No. 1608-Edn., dated the 15th August, 1930, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, Simla, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Nawabganj, Cawnpore.

Resolutions passed at the Second Conference of the Indian Universities held in Delhi in 1929.

“ I am directed to refer to your letter No. 3473, dated the 22nd February 1930, on the subject mentioned above, and to convey the following remarks on such of the resolutions as concern the Government of India :—

1. *Resolutions I (1), I (4) and I (5).*—The Government of India have already accepted the principle of compulsory physical training, games and drill for Indian boys, between the ages of 12 and 20 years, attending recognized educational institutions in the centrally administered

areas and the matter is at present under consideration in consultation with the local Administrations under the Government of India.

2. *Resolution III (1)*.—The question of the creation of an All-India Medical Council is under the consideration of the Government of India.

3. *Resolution III (2), (3) and (4)*.—The Government of India were inclined to accept the recommendation of the Universities' Conference regarding the appointment of a Board as a temporary measure, but the proposal was not acceptable to the General Medical Council as furnishing a satisfactory method of supplying it with authoritative information on medical qualifications and standards in India and with necessary guarantee of sufficiency. In this connection I am to enclose for information a copy of a telegram to the Secretary of State, for India, No. 42, dated the 6th January 1930, and of the relevant resolution passed by the Executive Committee of the General Medical Council on the 24th February 1930. The situation that has arisen as a result of the non-recognition of Indian medical degrees by the General Medical Council is engaging the attention of the Government of India.

4. *Resolutions VIII (1), VIII (2) and VIII (3)*.—In pursuance of an undertaking given in the Legislative Assembly during the course of the debate which ensued on a Resolution moved by Mr. M. R. Jayakar on the 8th February 1930, it was proposed that a conference should be convened to consider and make recommendations on the following questions :—

- (i) the site to be chosen for the proposed Central Medical Research Institute ;
- (ii) the constitution of the Governing Body of the Indian Research Fund Association ;
- (iii) the system of recruitment for the Medical Research Department and the composition of the Indian Recruitment Board.

In pursuance of this undertaking, a Conference to which a representative of each of the medical faculties of the Universities of Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Lucknow, Lahore, Rangoon and Patna, the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India, the Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli, two members of the Legislative Assembly, one member of the Council of State, one non-official non-medical scientist of eminence, and one representative of the All-India Medical Association were invited recently met at Simla. In asking the medical faculties to send their representatives, the Government of India expressed a desire that the representatives should, if possible, be non-officials. The Conference was presided over by the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Education, Health and Lands. Its recommendations are under the consideration of the Government of India.

5. *Resolution VIII (4)*.—The Government of India have under consideration a scheme for the training of assistants for medical research work and the grant of scholarships for prosecuting further studies in Europe. No decision is likely to be reached on this question for some time.

6. *Resolution IX*.—I am to invite your attention to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 3106, dated the 5th February, 1930,

regarding the election of two representatives of the Medical Faculties of the various Universities to sit on the Governing Body of the Indian Research Fund Association. As will be seen from this Department letter No. 2519-H., dated the 20th December 1929, the composition of the Governing Body has recently been revised, but the new composition should be regarded as tentative in view of the fact that the question came within the purview of the conference referred to in paragraph 4 above.

7. *Resolution No. XXIV.*—The Indian Universities may obtain, on application being made through, and supported by, the local Governments concerned, (or in the case of Central Universities the Government of India in the Department of Education, Health and Lands) Government of India publications at a concessional rate which is 25 per cent less than the ordinary published rate.”

Telegram from His Excellency The Viceroy, Education Department, to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, London, No. 42, dated the 6th January, 1930.

Continuance of recognition of Indian medical degrees. Local Governments now agree that the only solution of present difficulties is to be found in establishment of All-India Medical Council. We are most anxious to proceed with legislation with least possible delay but, in view of intricacy of subject and necessity of alterations in the Bill as originally drafted to meet criticisms and suggestions received from various quarters, on which it will probably be necessary to consult Local Governments it will not be possible to introduce legislative measure this session. We have given most careful consideration to arrangements which should be made to tide over interval which must elapse until statutory Medical Council is created. Appointment of Commissioner of Medical Qualifications appear to us out of the question in view of strong opposition to proposal manifested both in the Assembly and outside it. Conference of Indian Universities which met at Delhi in October recorded view that appointment of Commissioner was not in consonance with best interests of medical education in India. It is clear that non-official opinion is very definitely against proposal and in these circumstances we do not consider it desirable to re-open question.

2. Conference of Universities recommended that pending creation of Indian Medical Council a Board consisting of representatives of Government of India and of Medical Faculties of Universities should be appointed immediately as temporary measure for determining and supervising medical qualifications and standards in Indian Universities. We regard suggestion as sound and agree that it is necessary to appoint a Board as preliminary to Indian Medical Council to be created by Act of legislature. We therefore propose to establish Board consisting of our D.G.I.M.S. as President and one representative from each Medical Faculty of Universities in India as members. Board will appoint three Inspectors who will be specialists in their own subjects, namely medicine, surgery and midwifery respectively, for the purpose of carrying out inspections and reporting on standards of medical education and examinations. Reports of Inspectors will be submitted to and considered by Board which will decide whether guarantee should or should not be given to General Medical Council that possession of medical degrees of a particular Indian

University ensures possession of minimum qualifications accepted for registration in Great Britain. As there is little doubt that members of Board and Inspectors will all possess qualifications obtained in Great Britain, they will be in position to make satisfactory comparison between standards in India and those in Great Britain, and we trust guarantee furnished by Board which will be authoritative and competent body, will be acceptable to General Medical Council.

3. Before moving further in matter of constitution of temporary Board we should be glad if action which we propose to take could be intimated to General Medical Council and to be informed urgently of their probable attitude to proposal.

Resolution 2 adopted at meeting of Executive Committee of the General Medical Council on February 4th, 1930.

(2). Proposal of Government of India to appoint temporary Board contained in India Office letter of January 11th, 1930 has been carefully considered but Executive Committee is unable to accept proposal (s) as furnishing satisfactory method of supplying Council with authoritative information on medical qualifications and standards in India and with necessary guarantee of sufficiency.

APPENDIX IX.

Suggested tour of Indian Students in Europe.

Copy of circular letter No. 778-795, dated the 14th July, 1930, from the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India to the Registrars of all the Universities in India and Burma.

“ I have the honour to forward herewith a circular containing proposals for a tour of students of Indian Universities in Europe in the Spring and Summer of 1931 suggested by the National Union of Students of the Universities and University Colleges of England and Wales. I shall feel grateful for your kindly getting the proposal considered by your University and informing me of any action that you propose to take.”

P. SESHADRI,

Secretary.

THE NATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS

of the Universities and University Colleges of England
and Wales.

**MEMORANDUM ON SUGGESTED TOUR OF
INDIAN STUDENTS TO EUROPE.**

It has for some years been the desire of this Union to increase and strengthen the contact between students of Indian Universities and those of the Universities of Great Britain. The obvious difficulty and delicacy of the problem has led us to approach it with great caution and restraint in the desire to avoid the all too easy pitfalls of incurring the suspicion and distrust on the one hand of Englishmen, and on the other of Indians themselves. No scheme we feel, can be considered successful which has not the full sympathy and support of a large body of enlightened opinion in this country and at the same time is not freely recognised by Indians to be innocent of any motives of propaganda.

After consultation with those who are well-informed on Indian opinion, and in particular with Professor Patrick Geddes of the Indian College at Montpellier, it is suggested that an admirable first step towards effecting closer relations between Indian students and the representative undergraduate body here would be the organisation of a tour in Europe for a group of, say, 100 Indian students in the spring and summer of 1931. The tour would last three months—one month being spent in the sea passage—and although no figures have yet been definitely worked out the cost would probably be in the neighbourhood of £ 200 a head. The party would be accompanied by professors and on arrival at Marseilles it would be divided into four groups of 25 persons.

The itinerary might be somewhat as follows :--

Land at Marseilles
 Montpellier and southern France
 Italy
 Austria
 Germany
 Holland
 Scandinavia
 Great Britain
 Paris and Northern France
 Spain
 Gibraltar or Marseilles to embark.

The points in favour of such a tour are :—

1. It would serve as a general introduction to European culture at first-hand and would be invaluable for Indian students studying the political and cultural history of Europe.
2. There would be friendly and frequent contact with the University students of the countries visited.
3. For those students who intend to remain and continue their studies in Europe the tour would be a useful introduction to many places which they might later revisit.
4. By making the tour under the auspices of the Union and the international Confederation of Students, the cost would be a minimum owing to the special reduction available for student parties.

A great deal of preliminary organisation would, of course, be required both in Europe and in India and it is estimated that a sum of at least £ 1,000 would have to be raised in order to cover the expenses thus incurred, for this and subsequent tours. It may, here, be pointed out that it is the keen desire of this body to make this organisation, as far as possible, a permanent one and at the same time to find other ways of bringing about a closer intercourse between Indian students and those of this country.

To achieve this aim we need a close co-operation of Indian students as also of the Indian public in not only helping us to find the students who will join this tour, but at the same time help to raise the funds necessary for carrying on the work.

The National Union of Students,
 3, Endsleigh Street,
 London.

R. NUNN MAY,
Secretary.

Further enquiries may be addressed to :

1. The Secretary, N.U.S., 3 Endsleigh Street, London.
2. The Secretary, Indian College, Plan des Quatre, Seigneurs, Montpellier, France.

Replies Received :

Agra.—Resolution No. 56 passed by the Executive Council at its meeting held on August 2, 1930,

Resolved that the Secretary, Inter-University Board be informed that the Council regrets that this University is not in a position to contribute anything for the expenses of the suggested tour, but as it is likely that some teachers and students of the affiliated colleges of the University may take advantage of this proposal, the University may be kept informed of its progress.

Aligarh.—The Academic Council of this University does not think the proposed scheme to be practicable just at present and regrets its inability to take any action in the matter.

Andhra.—The Syndicate resolved that it be recorded.

Annamalai.—The Syndicate has resolved that the letter be recorded.

Calcutta.—I am directed by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate to forward, for your information, a copy of letter No. 147/1986, dated the 22nd August, 1930 from the Principal, Presidency College, Calcutta, intimating that four students of his college have expressed a wish to take part in the tour.

Copy of letter No. 147/1986, Dated the 22nd August, 1930, from J. R. Barrow, Esq., M.A., I.E.S., Offg. Principal, Presidency College, Calcutta, to the Registrar, Calcutta University.

“With reference to your letter No. Misc. 446/25, without date, I have the honour to state that four students of this College have expressed a wish to take part in the tour referred to therein.”

Dacca.—It was placed before the Academic Council of this University at their meeting held on the 29th July, 1930, and that it was recorded.

Madras.—The University regrets that it does not see its way to participate in the scheme.

Mysore.—It is regretted that for want of funds, this University is unable to take any action in the matter.

Nagpur.—Copy of paragraph 56 of the proceedings of a meeting of the Executive Council, held on Saturday the 16th August, 1930.

56. The Council noted a circular forwarded by the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, under cover of his letter No. 778-795, dated the 14th July, 1930, containing proposals for a tour of students of Indian Universities in Europe in 1931 suggested by the National Union of the Students of the University Colleges of England and Wales.

Osmania.—The University will not be able to participate in the scheme owing to financial reasons.

Patna.—There is only one student from Patna College who wants to join the tour.

Panjab.—Owing to the financial stringency, it is not possible for this University to participate in the proposed tour of students of Indian Universities in Europe in the Spring and Summer of 1931 suggested by the National Union of students of the Universities and University Colleges of England and Wales.

APPENDIX X.

Percentages of Passes at Law Examinations.

Copy of letter No. 2558-2574, dated the 2nd December, 1930, from the Secretary, Inter-University Board, to the Registrars of all the Universities in India and Burma, except Nagpur.

“ I shall feel thankful for your kindly supplying this office with the following information which has been asked for by the Nagpur University.

The number of students who appeared for the Law Previous and the Final Examinations of your University in the years 1929 and 1930 and the percentage of passes in each of them.”

P. SESHADRI,
Secretary.

Replies Received.

Name of Examination.	Year in which appeared.	No. of candidates appeared.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes.
Agra.—				
Law Previous ..	1929	264	171	64.8
	1930	317	165	52.05
Law Final ..	1929	223	144	64.5
	1930	220	180	81.8
Aligarh.—				
LL.B. Previous ..	1929	168	92	54.7
	1930	135	69	51.
LL.B. Final ..	1929	176	112	63.6
	1930	130	113	87.
Allahabad.—				
1. LL.B. Previous ..	1929	262	239	95
	1930	236	187	82
2. LL.B. Final ..	1929	143	133	94
	1930	221	194	88
Andhra.— Law Examinations are not being conducted by this University at present.				
Annamalai.— The Law Faculty is yet to institute in this University and as such, I regret my inability to give you the information required.				
Benares.—				
LL.B. Previous ..	1929	104	74	71%
	1930	85	34	40%
LL.B. Final ..	1929	53	37	69.81%
	1930	85	17	20%

Name of Examination.	Year in which appeared.	No. of candidates appeared.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes.
----------------------	-------------------------	-----------------------------	----------------	-----------------------

Bombay.—

I LL.B.	1929	1147	500	43%
	1930	1208	453	37%
II LL.B.	1929	1008	450	45%
	1930	958	505	52%

Calcutta.—

Name of Examination.	Year.	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.	Absent.	Percentage of passes.
Preliminary Examination in Law, (Jan.)	1929	834	345	123	48.5
Preliminary Examination in Law, (July)	1929	1017	466	291	64.04
Preliminary Examination in Law, (Jan.)	1930	724	299	145	51.3
Preliminary Examination in Law, (July)	1930	953	*	..	..
Intermediate Examination in Law, (Jan.)	1929	666	442	84	75.9
Intermediate Examination in Law, (July)	1929	577	247	104	52.2
Intermediate Examination in Law, (Jan.)	1930	627	363	80	66.3
Intermediate Examination in Law, (July)	1930	575	*	..	..
Final Examination in Law, (Jan.)	1929	818	324	219	55.7
Final Examination in Law, (July)	1929	1168	635	237	68.2
Final Examination in Law, (Jan.)	1930	562	280	90	59.3
Final Examination in Law, (July)	1930	715	*	..	..

*The results of Law Examinations in November, 1930 have not been published.

Name of Examination.	Year.	No. of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes.
Dacca.—				
Preliminary B.L. January	1929	121	90	74.3
Final B.L. January (Under Revised Ordinances.)	1929	6	4	66.6
Final B.L. (Part II) January (Under Old Ordinances)	1929	79	49	62
Preliminary B.L. July	1929	83	58	69.8
Final B.L. July (Under Revised Ordinances)	1929	101	71	70.3
Final B.L. (Part II) July (Under Old Ordinances)	1929	46	21	45.6
Preliminary B.L. January	1930	84	56	66.6
Final B.L. January (Under Revised Ordinances)	1930	48	37	77.1
Final B.L. (Part II) January (Under Old Ordinances)	1930	16	9	56.2
Preliminary B.L. October	1930	77	63	81.8
Final B.L. October (Under Revised Ordinances)	1930	64	37	57.8
Final B.L. (Part II) October (Under Old Ordinances)	1930	11	7	63.6
Delhi.—				
P.E.L.	{ 1929	72	..	55.6
	{ 1930	68	..	57.3
LL.B.	{ 1929	50	..	86
	{ 1930	47	..	80.8
Lucknow.—				
LL.B. Previous	{ 1929	169	104	61.54
	{ 1930	236	185	78.39
LL.B. Final	{ 1929	200	144	72.00
	{ 1930	156	95	60.90

Madras.—

Name of Examination.	No. of Candidates.				
	Year.	Registered.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
F.L.	{ Apl. 1929	854	818	242	29.6
	{ Oct. 1929	520	496	168	34.0
F.L.	{ Apl. 1930	884	842	293	34.8
	{ Oct. 1930	468	439	145	33.0
F.L.	{ Apl. 1929	674	650	229	35.2
	{ Oct. 1929	425	403	144	35.7
B.L.	{ Apl. 1930	671	633	140	22.1
	{ Oct. 1930	537	509	261	51.3

Mysore.—There is no Law Course in the University.

INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD.

OSMANIA:

Name of College.	Name of Examination.	Year.	Number of candidates registered.	Number examined.	Hons.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Total.	Percentage.
Osmania University College.	LL. B. Previous.	1929	31	30	..	19	10	29	93.66
	do.	1929	3	3	..	..	1	1	33.33
Osmania University College.	Total	1930	34	33	..	19	11	30	90.90
	do.	1930	21	21	..	5	4	9	48.85
Osmania University College.	do.	1930	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	1929	24	24	..	5	4	9	37.50
Osmania University College.	LL. B. Final.	1929	25	24	..	15	6	21	87.50
	do.	1929	2	2	..	..	2	2	100.00
Osmania University College.	Total	1930	27	26	..	15	8	23	88.46
	do.	1930	27	27	..	17	5	22	81.48
Osmania University College.	do.	1930	3	3	..	1	1	2	66.66
	Total	1930	30	30	..	18	6	24	80.00

Name of Examination.	No. of Year.	No. of candidates appeared.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes.
Patna.—				
Preliminary Law, Annual (July) ..	1929	221	125	56.5
Preliminary Law, Supplementary (Jan.) ..	1929	175	84	48.0
Preliminary Law, Annual (July) ..	1930	205	81	39.5
Preliminary Law, Supplementary (Jan.) ..	1930	236	92	39.0
Final Law Annual— (July) ..	1929	153	153	98.6
Final Law, Supplementary (Jan.) ..	1929	111	90	81.0
Final Law, Annual (July) ..	1930	158	94	59.4
Final Law, Supplementary (January) ..	1930	86	35	40.0
Panjab.—				
F.E.L. ..	{ 1929	349	219	
	{ 1930	280	166	
LL.B. ..	{ 1929	279	182	
	{ 1930	322	208	
Rangoon.—				
First Examination in Law	{ 1929	109	68	62
	{ 1930	67	28	42
Final B.L. Degree Examination ..	{ 1929	75	51	68
	{ 1930	39	19	49

APPENDIX XI.

Number of Tutorial or Practical Periods Reckoned as Equal to One Lecture.

Copy of letter No. 337-353, dated the 8th May, 1930, from the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India to the Registrars of all the Universities in India and Burma except Agra.

“ I shall be obliged by your kindly letting me know how many periods of tutorial or practical work are counted as equivalent to a lecture in your University in calculating the work of members of the teaching staff. I am writing for this information at the request of the Agra University.”

P. SESHADRI,
Secretary.

Replies Received.

Aligarh.—Tutorial and Practical work is regarded as equivalent to two-thirds of formal lectures in this University.

Allahabad.—The information asked for has already been supplied to the Registrar, Agra University.

Andhra.—This University has not yet organised its teaching side.

Annamalai.—No definite rule has yet been made on the subject. I am therefore unable to answer the question.

Calcutta.—The particulars requested therein for the information of the University of Agra have already been supplied to the Registrar, Agra University.

Dacca.—The number of hours of teaching work (lecture and tutorial) per week is ordinarily 15 for each teacher in the Faculty of Arts and 18 for each teacher in the Faculty of Science ; and for Heads of Departments, in view of their administrative work, the number of hours of teaching work per week is ordinarily 12. The Academic Council has not laid down any principle in reference to the equivalence of tutorial or practical work to lecture work.

Delhi.—One period of three hours of practical work in the B.Sc. classes is counted as equivalent to two lectures in this University.

Madras.—There are no rules laid down in this University.

Mysore.—One hour of tutorial or practical class work is regarded as equivalent to one hour of lecture work.

Nagpur.—There are no provisions in the University Ordinances and Regulations regarding the details as to how the lectures are to be calculated. In the affiliated colleges the Principals are at liberty to calculate lectures in the manner they like to follow. As regards the University College of Law, it has no tutorial classes.

Osmania.—The tutorial work, at present, followed in this college forms a part of the regular time-table and is included in the programme of work. There is no hard and fast rule about the quantitative relation

between periods of practical or tutorial work and lectures. In several instances intensive guidance of practical or tutorial work is considered as exactly equivalent to delivering a lecture to the same class.

Patna—We are not a teaching University and do not control the duration of periods in colleges. Attention is however invited to regulations 1 to 5 of Chapter XXIV of the University Regulations, about general conditions of study in colleges.

—: 0 :—

APPENDIX XII.

Review on the Work of Inter-University Board, India during 1929-30.

THE TIMES EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT,
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1930.

I N D I A .

The Inter-University Board.

The Inter-University Board has filled in the past five years an increasingly useful place in the educational work of India. It has brought the universities into constant touch with each other, and in many important directions has been the instrument of co-operative action. At the fifth annual meeting of the Board, held at Dacca in the spring, the Chairman, Prof. A. C. Woolner, Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University, expressed the view that as the Board was now regarded by all the universities as a permanent institution, and had been entrusted with certain functions by the Government of India, it was unnecessary to go on extending its term every two or three years. On his proposal it was unanimously resolved that it should be regarded as a permanent institution.

The Board has been well served by its Secretary, Principal P. Seshadri of the Sanatana Dharma College, Cawnpore, who has undertaken many journeys in connection with its work, and has conducted its heavy correspondence with great efficiency. At the annual meeting the Board discussed the question whether, as a matter of principle, it was desirable to retain a secretary on a more or less permanent basis, supposing that a thoroughly efficient secretary had been found, or whether it would be better for the secretary, in any case, to be changed from time to time. The decision of the Board to limit tenure of the office to five years was reached after considering various aspects of the question. The appointment is not a whole-time one, and the office and records of the Board must necessarily be where the secretary is discharging his other duties in educational work. Principal Seshadri was reappointed for another period of two years. The Board is run at very modest cost, and apart from a small Government grant is dependent upon a contribution of Rs. 1,000 (£. 75) per annum from each of the universities. Its total income from all sources is only Rs. 20,000 (£. 1,500), and the secretary receives only a small honorarium.

The annual report for 1929-30 is now available, and serves to show how wide is the range of matters on which the universities of India can co operate and take collective action. Further information was collected during the year on the measure of mutual recognition of diplomas and degrees by the constituent universities. The object of collecting the data is to assist in a satisfactory solution of the complaints made by some of the newer universities that their diplomas and degrees are not recognized by the senior institutions. Statistics have also been compiled of the number of students who take up English and other subjects in the honours and M. A. courses. The Universities have also reported on the action taken or contemplated on resolutions passed by the Board on such subjects as the desirability of holding examinations at a comparatively

cool time of the year ; the introduction of biology as an optional subject in the intermediate courses ; and the entry of the actual date of birth of candidates in the matriculation certificates. Not infrequently confusion arises from the fact that the traditional Indian method of reckoning age differs from the Western methods, the basis being pre-natal. As the late Sir Surendranath Banerjea found when he passed the competitive examination for the Indian Civil Service in 1868, such a method of reckoning may affect the eligibility of a candidate for a competitive examination with an age limit. There have been many instances since the time of the age of matriculation candidates being incorrectly given in applications to appear at examinations. The Inter-University Board has recommended that as far as possible the exact date of birth of candidates should be given in the matriculation certificates, and that thereafter the universities should not permit any change in age to be entered, except in cases of clerical error. The universities, without exception, replied favourably to the suggestion.

Another matter in which co-operative action has been taken is that of migration of students. The Board passed a resolution in favour of provision in rules that a student expelled or rusticated by a university should not, during the period of his expulsion or rustication, be allowed to appear at any examination of any other recognized university ; and that no student or private candidate should be allowed to join another university without a migration certificate.

At the eighth annual Convocation of the University of Lucknow last December, Sir Philip Hartog drew attention to the question of social service in the Indian Universities. He said he was loth to suggest the creation of even one more committee or commission, but he thought that a committee might well be organized by the Inter-University Board to visit university settlements in the West, and report to them what was being done for the adult education of working people in industrial areas. The Board decided that as an alternative it should be ascertained which universities would have representatives present in England during the summer of 1930 to meet in London and get in touch with the organizations which Sir Philip Hartog had mentioned in his address. This has been done, and, with the advice and co-operation of Sir Philip Hartog, much useful information has been obtained.

APPENDIX XIII.**Co-operation among Indian Universities regarding Medical Inspection of Students.**

Copy of letter No. 2065-2082, dated the 27th October, 1930, from the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India to the Registrars of all the Universities in India and Burma.

“ I have the honour to forward herewith a resolution passed at the last meeting of the Inter-University Board, India, held at Dacca.

- ‘ VII. (1) The Mysore University had suggested co-operation among Indian Universities with reference to Medical Inspection of students by adopting a uniform statistical methods for ‘ Scientific ’ treatment of data ; and the comparison of tables for the more important defects and diseases. The Board decided to collect information from the Universities with regard to the methods employed with a view to refer the matter to some competent persons for suggestions regarding the method which can be generally adopted. The other suggestions of the Mysore University in this matter would be considered after this had been done.’

I request that you send this office the forms employed at present in connection with the medical inspection of students at your University.”

P. SESHADRI,

Secretary.

Replies Received.

Aligarh.—Herewith a copy of the Medical Inspection form used in this University.

Allahabad.—Herewith a copy of the Medical Inspection form used in this University.

CARD OF ADMISSION AS A STUDENT OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

I certify that.....
 has been duly admitted by me as a student of the Allahabad University to study for the Examination for the Degree of.....
in the subject of.....

J. M. DAVID,
 REGISTRAR,
 Allahabad University.

Dated the July, 1930.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD.

Every newly admitted student must get himself medically examined by the Medical Officer of the University within two months from the date of his admission. He is advised to have this card initialled by the Medical Officer. After the end of the prescribed period unless this Certificate is produced the University Office will not accept his tuition fees and the student will be dealt with as a defaulter. The students should make an appointment with the Medical Officer for the examination before the 17th of August, 1929. Those who have already been examined need not be examined again.

Examined on.....1929.

Medical Officer.

Andhra.—The scheme of compulsory Medical Inspection of students in the affiliated colleges have not yet been given effect to in this University. The question as to which particular form is to be employed for the purpose is still under the consideration of the University.

Annamalai.—Herewith a copy of the form used at present in connection with the medical inspection of students. The question of revision of forms of Medical Inspection of students of this University is under consideration.

ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY
SCHEDULE OF MEDICAL INSPECTION
 SCHEDULE 1.

- I. Name—
 Address.
 Caste.
 Date of birth.
 College.
 Occupation of parents.
- II. Personal history.

(1) Previous illnesses of students (before admission).

Measles.	Whooping cough.	Small-pox, Chicken- pox.	Diphtheria.	Rickets, scurvey, etc.	Other illness.

(2) Family Medical History (if exceptional).

(3) *Present Condition.*

—	In the 1st year course 19 — .	In the 3rd year course 19 — .
(1) Date of inspection		
(2) Standard and regularity of attendance (any occupation before and after college hours).		
(3) Age of student		
(4) Clothing		
General conditions—		
(5) Height		
(6) Weight		
(7) Nutrition		
(8) Cleanliness and condition of skin—		
Scalp		
Body		
Special conditions—		
(9) Teeth		
(10) Nose and throat—		
Tonsils		
Adenoids		
Submax and cervical glands—		
(11) External eye disease ..		
(12) Vision—		
R.		
L.		
(13) Ear disease		
(14) Hearing		
(15) Speech		
(16) Mental condition		
Disease or Deformity—		
(17) Heart and circulation ...		
(18) Lungs		
(19) Nervous system		
(20) Tuberculosis		
(21) Rickets		
(22) Deformities, spinal disease, etc.		
(23) Infections or contagious disease, etc.		
(24) Other disease or defect ...		
Medical Officer's Initials ...		

General Observations.

Directions to parent or teacher.

N.B.—Instructions for Medical Officer.—If there is nothing abnormal present under any of the above headings the space opposite should be left blank. Entries should be made to the point and as briefly as possible.

APPENDIX XIII.

Benares:—Herewith a printed copy of the Health Examination form prescribed by the Benares Hindu University.

THE BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

HEALTH RECORD.

Serial No.		
Name		
Roll No.		
Development of the body		
Height		
Weight		
Chest	Expiration	
	Inspiration	
Teeth		
Gums		
Nose and Throat		
Heart and Lungs		
Diseases of Digestive System		
Liver and Spleen		
Skin Diseases		
Diseases of Eyes		
Vision		
Any other Diseases		
Advice to the Students		
Signature of the Examiner		

Calcutta.—Herewith, a set of the forms prescribed to be used at present in connection with the medical inspection of students of this University.

UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA.

HEALTH EXAMINATION.

'A' Form : School Section.

No..... School

(to be filled up by the teacher.)

Name
 Class.....Section.....Roll.....
 Address.....
 Age.....years.....months.....
 Father's or Guardian's name.....
 Father's or Guardian's occupation

1. Is the boy regular in attendance ?.....
2. Does he show frequent inattention in his class ?
3. Is he quarrelsome or teasing in nature ?.....
4. Is he frequently teased by others ?.....
5. How is the boy intellectually ? Please indicate by a cross at the proper place.
 1. Very good. 2. Good. 3. Fair. 4. Bad. 5. Very bad.

.....
 Dated.....Teacher.

(To be filled by the teacher or an examiner.)

When were you last vaccinated ?
 When do you go to bed at night ?
 When do you get up in the morning ?
 Do you clean your teeth every day ?
 How long do you play ?
 What are the games you play ?
 Where do you play ?
 How many hours do you read at home ?
 Are your bowels regular ?
 Do you take milk ?
 How many times ?
 How much ?
 Do you take Chapatis or Puri at night ?
 Do you take tiffin during school hours ?
 What do you take for your tiffin ?

.....

Dated.....

Teacher or Examiner.

UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr.
 Roll No.....Section.....Class.....College.....
 has got.....

He is requested to consult his family physician. He may also refer to the Student Welfare Office for advice.

Dated.....

F. No.....D. No. *After-Care Officer.*

Student Welfare Committee.

UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA

.....College. *Dated,*.....

The undermentioned student is/are requested to appear before the Medical Officer of the University on.....

.....at.....

Name.....Roll No.....Section....Class....

.....

Medical Officer.....

No. A

UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA

CONFIDENTIAL.

*Please fill up both sides of this form carefully and hand it over to the Medical Officer of the University.
The object is to ascertain the state of general health of the student community with a view to its improvement.*

Name

Age .. Religion, Race, Caste ..

Present Address ..

College, Class, Section, Roll ..

Where last educated .. How long ..

Ancestral Home, P. O. and District ..

Guardian's Occupation ..

Father's Name ..

Where your answer is in the affirmative, put a cross X under proper heading. Where figures are wanted, give approximate date.

	Living	Dead	Present Age or Age at Death.	General Health.	Male	Female	Living	Dead	Present Age or Age at Death.	General Health.	Male	Female	Living	Dead	Present Age or Age at Death.	General Health.	1st Child	2nd Child	3rd Child	4th Child	5th Child	6th Child	7th Child	8th Child	9th Child	10th Child	11th Child	12th Child
Father's Father ..				Good						Good																		
Father's Mother ..				Fair						Fair																		
Mother's Father ..				Good						Good																		
Mother's Mother ..				Fair						Fair																		
Father ..				Good						Good																		
Mother ..				Fair						Fair																		

Turn over.

1. (a) Do you feel any trouble re : your health ?
- (b) Have you a good appetite ?.....
- (c) Are your bowels regular ?.....
2. (a) Are you subject to frequent—Headache, Earache, Colds, Diarrhoea, Acidity, Palpitation, Breathlessness ? (Indicate by crossing out).....
- (b) Is your weight increasing or decreasing ?.....
3. Have you suffered from any of the following diseases—Measles, Chicken-Pox, Small-Pox, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Pneumonia, Cholera, Typhoid, Dysentery, Rheumatic fever, Malaria and Kala-azar ? (Indicate by crossing out).....
4. State date and nature of last illness.....
5. When were you last vaccinated ?.....
6. (a) How many hours do you devote daily to (i) Sleep (ii) Physical Exercise etc.?.....
- (b) Do you feel refreshed after Sleep and Exercise ?.....
- (c) State nature of Exercise taken. R/Ir.....
- (d) Give names of Games played. R/Ir.....
7. How many meals do you partake of per day ?.....
8. Which of the following articles do you take daily ?.....

Article.	Quantity.
----------	-----------

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Rice | |
| Wheat | |
| Dal | |
| Fish or meat..... | |
| Eggs | |
| Milk or Milk Products..... | |
| Fresh fruits | |
| Sweets | |
| Tea | |
| Cigarette | |

9. How many members are there in your family ?
10. Have you a separate study and living room for yourself ?.....
11. Indicate the general economic position of your family by putting a cross (×) at the proper place :—
 - (a) Enough for pleasures and charities.....
 - (b) Enough for ordinary comforts.....
 - (c) Enough for necessaries only.....
 - (d) Just enough for subsistence.....
 - (e) Carrying on with difficulty.....
12. Are you married or single ?

Dated.....193 . *Signature*

UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA.

No. B.....

Name.....College.....
year.....Art—Science Section.....Roll.....

General Appearance.....
 Posture.....
 Gait.....
 Skin.....
 Hair.....
 Nose.....
 Teeth.....
 Gum.....
 Tongue.....
 Tonsils.....
 Adenoids.....
 Throat.....
 Heart.....

Pulse.....Frequency.....

Respiration.....Frequency.....

Lung—Right.....

Lung—Left.....

Glands.....

Abdomen (.....

Spleen.....

Liver.....

Hernia.....

Genitalia.....

Reflexes.....

Any Special Defect.....

Examiner.....Date.....

Eyes.....

Vision R. D. V.....

Vision L. D. V.....

Vision R. N. V.....

Vision L. N. V.....

Refraction R. D. V.....

Refraction L. D. V.....

Refraction R. N. V.....

Refraction L. N. V.....

Glass Worn R. E.....

Glass Worn L. E.....

Fittings.....

Examiner.....Date.....

Ears.....
 Audition R.....
 Audition L.....

Examiner.....Date.....

Height.....
 Weight.....st.....lb.....Kg.....
 Ponderal Index.....
 Girth of Biceps.....
 Chest—Insp.....Exp.....
 Vital Capacity.....
 Strength of Grip R.....Grip L.....

Examiner.....Date.....

Heart before Exercise.....Rate.....
 „ after „.....Rate.....
 „ after 1 mt.....
 „ „ 3 mts.....
 Is he fit for active exercise?.....

Examiner.....Date.....

Urine-Fehling.....Esbach.....
 Blood.....
 Special Tests.....

Dacca.—Herewith a copy of the medical inspection form used in connection with the medical inspection of under-graduate students of this University.

Medical Data.

Name		Age
Hall	Attached,	Date
	Resident,	

Height	Weight	Expiration
		Chest— Inspiration

Digestive system :
 Respiratory system :—
 Circulatory system :—
 Uro-genital system :—
 Eyes :
 Ears :—
 Nose and throat :—
 When last Vaccinated
 against Small Pox :—

REMARKS.

Medical Officer.

Delhi.—No medical inspection of students is held in the University.

Lucknow.—Herewith a copy of form used in connection with the Medical Inspection of students. Regulations regarding this Inspection will be found on page 207 of the Lucknow University Calendar for 1930-31. The Medical Officer's report, printed on page 52 of the Annual Report for 1929.

File No.—————

PHYSICAL TRAINING, 193 —193 .

Name _____

Classes _____

Date of Birth _____

Name and Address of Guardian _____

Date of examination ..			
Weight			
Height			
Chest			
Lung capacity ..			
Heart sounds ..			
Muscular development ..			
Sight			
Teeth			
Hearing			
Classification ..			
Remarks ..			
(for terminal report) ..			

Mysore.—Herewith a printed form used at present in connection with the Medical Inspection of students of this University.

(A)

University of Mysore.

Record of Medical Examination of.....

Born at.....on.....193 .

Community.....

Sex.....

1. Year and term	..	193 .	193 .
College	..		
Class	..		
2. Present address	..		
3. Parent or Guardian— Name and address			
4a. Vision— R. L.			
4b. Defects in vision	..		
5. Height	.. ..	Ft. In.	Ft. In.
6. Weight	.. ..	lbs.	lbs.
7. Chest measurement— On inspiration	..	Inches	Inches
On expiration	..		
Difference	.. ..	
8. Pulse per minute	..		
9. Marks of Vaccination or Small-pox.			
10. Hair and eye pigmentation; and marks of identifica- tion.			
11. General nutrition (A B.C.D. E.) estimated in diminish- ing rank.			

	192 .	192 .
12. History of special disease, or accident, deformity, or other abnormality, pills, etc.		
13. Condition of—		
Nose 		
Ears 		
Throat 		
Teeth 		
Heart 		
Lungs 		
Liver 		
Spleen 		
Glands 		
Skin 		
14. Improvement or deterioration observed since last examination.		
15. Class record, sports and drill.		
16. Suggestions, if any, for the improvement of physique or treatment of disease.		
17. Date of examination and initials of Medical Examiner.		
18. Principal's Initials ..		
19. Student's Initials, Identifying No.		

Nagpur.—Some of our affiliated colleges have periodical medical examination of their students (usually twice or thrice a year). One typical form in use for such inspection (that of Robertson College, Jubbalpore) is enclosed herewith for your information.

Osmania.—Herewith copies of forms used in this University in connection with the Medical Inspection of students.

Serial No.

Confidential.

INSPECTION OF COLLEGE STUDENTS

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY

Hyderabad, Deccan.

Form A.....To be filled up by the students.
 Name College.
 Home Address Class.
 Religion
 Age
 Standard & regularity of attendance.
 Occupation before and after College hours, such as private tuition etc.,

Family History :

	Age.	Health.	If dead give age and cause of death.
Father
Mother
Brothers. 1
2
3
4
Sisters. 1
2
3
4

Have any of your near relations, living or dead, been afflicted with any of the following diseases ? If so state the relationship, whether living or dead, and age :

Consumption	Asthma
Gout	Enlarged glands
Insanity	in the neck
Heart Disease	Epilepsy
	Diabetes

Personal History :

Have you had any of the following illnesses, if so when ?

Malaria	Typhoid	Pneumonia	Piles
Pleurisy	Rheumatism	Palpitation	
Measles	Whooping Cough	Small-pox	
Chicken-pox	Diphtheria	Rickets	

Any other illness such as Asthma, Chronic Cough, Fits of any kind (like epilepsy) etc.

Have you been vaccinated successfully ?

Do you habitually suffer from inflamed lids or eyes ?

Do your eyes and head habitually grow weary and painful after study ?

Do you fail to read a majority of the letters in the number 20 line of the test types with each eye separately ?

Have you ever had discharge from the ear ?

Do you fail to hear an ordinary voice at 20 ft. in a quiet room ?

Are you subject to frequent colds in the head and discharge from nose and throat ?

Are you an habitual mouth breather ?

Have you ever experienced difficulty in breathing on slight exertion ?

Signature of student.

Signature of Teacher.

N.B.—If the answer is in the negative the space opposite should be left blank. Entries should be made to the point and as briefly as possible.

Serial No.

Confidential.

INSPECTION BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER.

Form B.

Date.

Age.

Clothing { Sufficiency of
Cleanliness of

Height. ft. inches.

Weight. lbs.

Chest. { inches on full expiration.
inches on full inspiration.

Nutrition.

Cleanliness of head and body.

Teeth { missing
decayed
signs of oral sepsis

Nose and throat.

Tonsils

Adenoids.

Palate

Mouth breathing { due to habit
or obstruction { polypi, chronic nasal catarrh,
enlarged turbinated bone, deviated
septum etc.

Submaxillary & Cervical glands.

Eyes. External eye disease.	{ Conjunctivitis. Keratitis. Blepharitis. Contagious eye disease.	
Internal eye disease	{ Choroiditis. Iritis.	
Vision.	R.	
	L.	
Squint.		
Ear disease.	Discharging ear..	which ?
Hearing.	Deafness ..	Probable cause ?
		Temporary ?
Speech.		
Mental condition.		
Heart & circulation.		
Lungs.		
Nervous system.		
Tuberculosis.		
Rickets		
Deformities, spinal disease etc.		
Infectious or contagious disease etc.,		
Other disease or defect.		

Signature of Medical Officer.

General observation.

Directions to parent or teacher.

Note.—If nothing abnormal is present under the above headings the space opposite is left blank.

Panjab.—Herewith copies of forms used at present in various colleges in connection with the medical inspection of students.

INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD.
ISLAMIA COLLEGE, LAHORE.

Medical History Card of _____, son of _____

Height	193	193	193	193	193	Weight	193	193	193	193	193	Vaccinated Re-Vaccinated.

Chest measurements	Inspiration	193	193	193	193	193	Expiration	193	193	193	193	193

Date of examination	193
	193
	193
	193
	193

Year	..	193	193	193	193	193	193
Digestive system, liver, etc.	..						
Respiratory system	..						
Circulatory system	..						
Nervous system	..						
Eye-sight and disease of the eye	..						
Disease of the Ear, Nose and Throat	..						
Glands and spleen, etc.	..						
General Health	..						

Medical Officer. Medical Officer's remarks and recommendation. Principal.

FORMAN CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, LAHORE.
PHYSICAL AND MEDICAL EXAMINATION RECORDS.

To be filled in by the Student.

Name Ethnic Stock
 Class Religion.
 Father or Guardian's Name, occupation and address
 Place and date of Birth Age
 Married or unmarried If married number and sex of children
Personal Record. Past illness (cause and duration)
 Accidents and Deformities
 Previous Physical Activities
 Use of Alcohol Tobacco Coffee Tea
 Narcotics (Snuff, Cocaine, Opium, etc.) Medicines
Habits. Sleep Study Bathing
 Food Social Recreation
Family Record

LIVING.			DEAD.	
	Present age.	Present condition of health	Age at death.	Precise cause of Death
Father				
Mother				
Brothers				
Sisters				

MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

1. Any deformity or Peculiarity.
2. Anæmia and Jaundice
- 3 (a) Vision
 - R.
 - L.
 (b) External Disease of the Eye.
 (c) Ear
4. (a) Teeth and Gums.
 (b) Throat and Nose.
5. Thyroid and glands in the neck.
6. Heart and position of apex beat,
7. Lungs.

8. Liver and Spleen.
9. Abdomen. Is it tumid ?
10. Varicose Vein in legs.
11. Skin. Is he vaccinated successfully ?
12. Nervous system.
13. Hernia, Hydrocele, Varicocele-Phimosis and piles.
14. *General remarks and advice.*

Date

Medical Officer

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION.

Posture:—Spinal Curvature

Shoulders

Chest

Legs

Feet

Musculature

Physical Measurements.

<i>Vital.</i>	Date	<i>Special.</i>	Date	..	..	..	..
Weight in lbs.	Neck Girth	..	..	..	..	..
Height (Standing)	R. Fore arm	..	..	..	..	..
Height (Sitting)	R. Bicep	..	..	..	..	..
Chest (9th Rib) Cont.	L. Fore arm	..	..	..	..	..
Chest „ Expand	L. Bicep	..	..	..	..	..
Waist (Normal)	R. Thigh	..	..	..	..	..
Lung Capacity	R. Calf	..	..	..	..	..
Blood Pressure	L. Thigh	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Strength Tests</i>						L. Calf	..	..	..	..	..
Pull Ups						
Dips (Parallel Bar)						
Floor Dips.						

Remarks and advice

Date

Physical Director.

DYAL SINGH COLLEGE,
L A H O R E .

		Address				Age				
Name	Class	Roll No.	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
		Caste								
		Married								
		Father's (or Guardian's) } Name and Address								
		Deformities and accidents								
		Fevers during last 2 years								
		State diseases you have had								
		Vaccinations and when done								
		Health of Father and Mother								
		If affected mention disease								
		If dead cause of death								
		Weight in lbs.								
		Height								
		Lung capacity								
		Pulse normal								
		Pulse after 20 squats								
		Games or Exercises chosen								
		Remarks.								
		Chest contracted								
		Chest expanded								
		Waist over navel								
		Biceps								
		Thighs								

To be filled in by the Student:

Physical Instructor.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

Heart				
Lungs				
Liver				
Spleen				
Glands				
Alimentary System				
G.-U. System				
Hernia, Piles				
Skin and Hair				
Eyes	$\left[\begin{array}{l} R \\ L \end{array} \right.$			
Ears, Nose, Throat				
Teeth and Gums				
Diet				
Posture				
Nervous System				
Health and Vitality				
Remarks				
Signature	Signature	Signature	Signature	Signature
Date	Date	Date	Date	Date

(Examine carefully for Tuberculosis and Malaria.)

THE HAILEY COLLEGE OF COMMERCE,
LAHORE.

STUDENT'S MEDICAL EXAMINATION REPORT.

Name _____ Age _____ Present residence _____

Height : ft _____ in _____ ; Weight : lbs. _____ Chest measurement _____

Measurement of	Biceps: inches	Abdomen : inches _____
----------------	----------------	------------------------

Examination of Chest & Abdomen.	Lungs :	
	Heart :	
	Spleen :	
	Liver :	
	Stomach :	
	Urinary System :	
Special sense organs.	Eyes :	(a) Vision
		(b) General
	Nose :	
Ear :		
Condition of Glands.		
Condition of Mouth, Teeth and Throats.		
General organs.		
General Health and Remarks.		
Medical Advice.		
Date	Signature _____) of _____) Medical Officer.	

INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD.

THE HAILEY COLLEGE OF COMMERCE,

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

(To be filled in by the Student.)

Dated _____ 19 .

Name _____ Age _____

Class _____ Registered No. _____

Father's
Guardian's name, occupation and address _____

Student's Home address _____

Date of first Vaccination _____

Date of Re-vaccination _____

Marks of first Vaccination _____

Marks of Re-vaccination _____

Marks of Small-pox _____

Married or Single, If married give date _____

Game or Exercise _____

Previous illnesses (if any) with their time of occurrence, duration and results :—

Present state of health _____

FAMILY HISTORY.

	LIVING.		DEAD.	
	Present age.	Present condition of health.	Age at death.	Precise cause of death.
Father.				
Mother				
Brother.				
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
Sister.				
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				

Has any blood relation died of or suffered from Consumption, Cancer, Insanity, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Gout, Carbuncle or Diabetes ?

Signature of the Student.

GOVT. CENTRAL TRAINING COLLEGE, LAHORE.

I do hereby certify that I have examined _____
 a candidate for admission to the Government Central Training College,
 Lahore, and that, to the best of my belief, he has no serious disease,
 constitutional affection or bodily infirmity unfitting or likely to render
 him unfit to undergo the course of training in the Central Training
 College.

Dated _____
 The _____

Signature _____
 Designation _____

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, LAHORE.

	1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.
Roll Number				
Date of Examination ..				
Height				
Weight				
Chest .. {				
Inspiration ..				
Expiration ..				
Eye-sight .. {				
Right Eye ..				
Left Eye ..				
Teeth				
* Any special disease or infirmity				
General Health				
Remarks				
† Recommendations (special)				

* Here mention disease of special organs, e. g., heart, spine, etc.

† State here if compulsory Gymnastics or Physical Culture Club, etc. is desirable, also if violent exercise should be avoided.

Underline any unsoundness requiring treatment in red and order report to parents.

MEDICAL INSPECTION REPORT.

Name..... Caste.....
 Son of
 Date of Birth.....
 Married, Betrothed, Unmarried.....
 Boarder, non-Boarder.....
 Group.....

INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD.
C. T. COLLEGE, LAHORE.

	1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.
Roll Number				
Date of Examination ..				
Height				
Weight				
Chest .. {				
Eye-sight {				
Teeth				
*Any special disease or infirmity				
General Health				
Remarks				
†Recommendations (special)				

Here mention diseases of special organs, *e. g.*, heart, spine, etc.

† State here if compulsory Gymnastics or Physical Culture Club, etc. is desirable, also if violent exercise should be avoided.

Underline any unsoundness requiring treatment in red and order report to parents.

MEDICAL INSPECTION REPORT.

Name.....Caste.....
 Son of.....
 Date of Birth.....
 Married, Betrothed, Unmarried.....
 Boarder, Non-Boarder.....
 Group.....

APPENDIX XIV.

Publication of a Pamphlet Containing Information about Teachers Colleges in India.

Copy of letter No. 2722-2739, dated 8th December, 1930, from the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, to the Representatives of all the Universities in India and Burma and the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India.

“ Prof. G. S. Gordon, M.A., of the Mysore University, suggests that the Inter-University Board may collect information regarding the Teachers’ Colleges of the various Universities of India in the matter of organisation, length of course, syllabuses, subjects, etc., on the lines of the information collected by the Board some years back, regarding the Law Faculties of the Universities. In view of the variations existing in the country, it is suggested that such collation of information will be useful. Please let me know if you approve of the proposal and I may proceed to obtain the information under certain heads.”

P. SESHADRI,
Secretary.

Copy of letter dated the 3rd December, 1930, from Prof. G. S. Gordon, M.A. of the Mysore University, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India.

“ I desire to make a study of the educational system of the various provinces of India, and especially of the facilities available for the training of graduate teachers. The organisation, equipment, methods of teaching, curriculum etc., of training colleges show considerable variations throughout the country, so that it seems worth while collating the information and making it available to all educationists. This would naturally involve a study of the educational systems of the provinces also, so as to bring out their peculiarities. I am not aware of any work that has already been done in this direction. As secretary of the Inter-University Board I thought you could help me to get any published literature on the subject, such as Reports of provincial departments of education, training college bulletins etc. For any help you may be able to render in this connection I shall be very thankful.”

Replies Received :

R. Littlehales, Esq., M.A., C.I.E., Educational Commissioner with the Government of India :

While I consider that the information might usefully be collated I am of opinion that the information necessary is already contained in the various calendars issued by the Universities and that practically all the required information can be extracted from these calendars without further reference to the Universities. It may be, however, that one or two Universities do not give the full information required in their calendars. In these cases only with a reference to the University authorities be necessary.

Lala Diwan Chand. M.A., Agra University :

Practically all the information required is available in the calendars of the Universities which maintain the Training Colleges.

Where a Training College is controlled by the Department of Education, the information is found in the prospectus issued by the College. I do not think it is necessary for the Board to undergo the expense and the inconvenience involved in the publication of the pamphlet suggested.

Pt. Amaranatha Jha, M.A., Allahabad University :

I am not quite sure that the information, when collected, will be of much value, especially as some of the teachers' colleges are not connected with the Universities. In this Province, for instance, not one of the three training colleges for teachers is associated with the University.

Principal H. Lambert, M.A., Patna University :

I strongly approve of the proposal that Professor Gordon should collect information about the Teachers' Colleges of the different Universities of India, including such affiliating Universities as Patna, as well as teaching Universities.

Prof. P.A. Wadia, M.A., Bombay University :

Yes, I agree to the collection of such information.

Prof. A. R. Wadia, B.A., Bar-at-Law, Mysore University :

I approve of the proposal that the Inter-University Board may collect information *re* the Teachers' Colleges of the various Universities of India in the matter of organisation, length of courses etc.

Diwan Bahadur K. Ramunni Menon, M.A. (Cantab.), Madras University :

While I do not wish to raise any objection to your proceeding to collect the information which Professor Gordon of Mysore wants, the Office of this University and the Offices of the Colleges attached to it have very heavy work, and that it will be well not to ask them to do work of this kind unless it is really very important. I am not in a position to appraise the value of the particular investigation for which the information to be collected on the present occasion is to furnish the material. As far as this University is concerned, it appears to me that all the information, or the greater part of it, under the heads noted in your letter can be obtained from the College Calendars of the several Teachers' Colleges of this University and from the University Calendar; and for my part, I cannot recommend that the University Office and the Principals of Colleges should be asked to furnish information already available in published Calendars and handbooks.

Registrar, Rangoon University :

I am directed by the Vice-Chancellor to inform you that he approves of the proposal of Professor G.S. Gordon that the Board collect information regarding the Teachers' Colleges of the various Universities of India.

Registrar, Dacca University :

I am directed by the Vice-Chancellor to inform you that the University of Dacca approve of the proposal.

A copy of letter dated the 16th December, 1930 from the Principal of the Teachers' Training College, Dacca, on the subject, is enclosed for your information.

(Copy of letter No. 3324, dated the 16th December, 1930, from the offg. Principal, Teachers' Training College, Dacca, to the Registrar, Dacca University.)

“ Your letter No. 9017 of the 15th December, 1930, inviting an expression of my views on the collection of information regarding the Teachers' College of the various Universities of India by the Inter-University Board on the suggestion of Professor Gordon.

I have the honour to state that the proposal appears to me to be a sound one provided the Board undertake to broadcast the information collected with their comments in a pamphlet in order to bring the various colleges into proper relation and to suggest improvement in organisation of their activities in various departments viz., Lecture work, Practice-teaching, Tutorial work, Research Experiment, Demonstration and publication of the results of the investigations carried out.”

Pt. Jagat Narayan Mulla, B.A., Lucknow University :

There is no teachers' Training College under the University of Lucknow, but we have classes for the Diploma in Teaching conducted at the Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow, for women students only. I am sorry to inform you that I have no decided opinion one way or the other in connection with the publication of a handbook containing information relating to Teachers' Training Colleges and institutions within the country.

Sir Akbar Hydari (Nawab Hyder Nawaz Jung Bahadur) B.A., Finance Member, Hyderabad Deccan, Osmania University :—

“ I agree to your proposal that the Inter-University Board may collect information regarding the Teachers' Colleges of the various Universities of India.”

APPENDIX XV.

Access to Official Records to *bona fide* Students of Historical Research.

Copy of letter No. 2880-2889, dated the 6th January, 1931, from the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India to the Secretaries, Provincial Governments, Education Department.

“ I have the honour to forward herewith, for necessary action, the following resolution of the Inter-University Board, passed at the last meeting of the Board, held at Dacca.

‘ The Board endorsed the recommendation of the Historical Record Commission that Provincial Governments should be requested to allow access to their official records to *bona fide* students of Historical Research on lines similar to those sanctioned by the Government of India regarding Imperial Records and resolved that the matter be referred to the Provincial Governments.’

I enclose herewith a copy of the rules in accordance with which the records of the Government of India are made available to the *bona fide* students of research.”

P. SESHADRI,
Secretary.

RULES REGULATING THE ACCESS OF THE PUBLIC TO THE RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Note.—These rules are applicable only to cases where documents are required for *bona fide* historical research.

1. The Record Office is open daily except on Sundays and other holidays a list of which shall be put in the Visitors' Room.

2. The hours of admission shall be from 10-30 A.M. to 4-30 P.M. on all days except Sundays and from 10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M. on Saturdays.

3. Persons desiring to examine the records of the Government of India shall apply in writing to the Keeper of the Records (3, Government Place West, Calcutta), stating their office, profession, titles or other qualifications, and the object for which they wish to examine them.

4. All applications shall be disposed of by the Keeper of the Records in accordance with the rules drawn up from time to time by the Departments to which the records belong. In the case of records belonging to the Army, Finance, Foreign and Political and Legislative Departments the keeper is required to make a reference to those Departments.

5. Government reserve to themselves the right to refuse any application or to accept it with such modifications as they consider necessary.

6. Permission to inspect the records shall remain valid only for two months from the date on which it is granted. If the permission is not availed of or if the inspection of records is not completed within this period, a further application shall be necessary for permission to inspect or continue to inspect the records as the case may be. All applications made under this rule shall be disposed of by the Keeper

of the Records unless he thinks it necessary to refer any particular case to the Department concerned.

7. Records may be inspected only within the Record Office and in the presence of a member of the supervisory staff. In any particular case the Keeper of the Records may impose such further conditions as he deems necessary to ensure the preservation and proper treatment of records.

8. Copies or extracts from the records shall not be taken out of the office building, nor shall any use be made of the information gained from the records without the permission of the Keeper of the Records, who may, if necessary, refer the matter to the Departments concerned.

9. Persons not desiring or unable to examine the records themselves may apply for a research to be made at their cost to the Keeper of the Records who may, if possible, arrange for the search to be undertaken either by the Assistants of the Imperial Record Department or by some other reliable person.

10. Typed copies of documents may be obtained from the Record Office with the sanction of the Keeper of the Records on payment at the rate of one anna for every 50 words.

11. No volume or paper shall be delivered to any person using the Records Office until he has signed a receipt for the same. Record shall be given back to the Assistant-in-Charge as soon as they are no longer required and the receipt shall then be returned.

12. No person may have more than five 'original consultations' or two volumes out at one time. Documents in a fragile condition shall be handed over singly or subject to such conditions as the Keeper of the Records may deem necessary for their safety.

13. Large folio volumes shall be placed on book-rests and handled as little as possible.

14. No person shall lean on any of the documents, or put one document on top of another or place upon them the paper on which he is writing.

15. No mark of any description shall be made on any record.

16. With a view to prevent ink being spilt on records the use of an ink-stand shall not be allowed. If the volumes or documents can be placed on book-rests a fountain pen may be used for the purpose of taking notes or extracts; in all other cases notes or extracts shall be taken in pencil.

17. Tracings of signatures and drawings may be made only with the permission of the Keeper of the Records and subject to such conditions as he may impose. Permission shall not be given if it appears to the Keeper of the Records that the process of tracing is likely to damage the documents.

18. Any person who uses the records for purposes of historical research and publishes works based on those records shall deposit in the Record Department one copy of each of the works immediately after publication.

19. No person may chew *pan* or other like substance while working in the Record Office, nor may he place any articles of food on tables meant to be used for keeping records, documents or other papers.

20. Smoking is strictly prohibited in the Record rooms.

Imperial Record Department,
Calcutta, 23rd August, 1928.

By order,
A. F. M. ABDUL ALI,
Keeper of the Records of the
Government of India.

Replies Received:

Government of the Central Provinces: General Administration Department.

The rules regulating the access of the public to this Government's records have already been framed and published in the Central Provinces Gazette dated the 8th February, 1920 in accordance with the recommendations of the Indian Historical Records Commission made in their resolution No. 9 adopted in the 11th session held at Nagpur in 1928. A copy of the rules is enclosed for information.

RULES REGULATING THE ACCESS OF THE PUBLIC TO THE RECORDS OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES CIVIL SECRETARIAT.

(*Note.*—These rules are applicable only when documents are required for *bona fide* historical research.)

1. The record office is open daily (except on gazetted holidays), from 10-30 a.m.—4-30 p.m.
2. Persons wishing to examine the records of the Government of the Central Provinces for historical research should apply in writing to the Registrar, stating their office, profession or other, qualifications and the object for which they wish to examine them. If necessary the Registrar will make enquiries as to the *bona fides* of the applicant and his request.
3. Government reserves to itself the right to accept, refuse or to modify any application.
4. Permission to inspect records shall be valid for two months from the date on which it is granted, and a further application is necessary to inspect or to continue to inspect records.
5. Inspection is allowed only in the record office itself in the presence of the record room staff. The Registrar may impose necessary conditions to ensure care and proper treatment of the records.
6. Permission must be obtained to take copies and extracts and to make use of information gained from the records. (Typed copies can be supplied by the Registrar at the rate of one anna for 50 words which will include the cost of comparing.) An applicant must give a receipt for any copies supplied to him.
7. Any person who is given permission to use the records for purposes of historical research and published works based on those records is required to deposit one copy of his work as soon as published in the record room.

8. Persons not wishing or being unable themselves to examine the records themselves should apply to the Registrar who will, if possible, arrange for the search to be undertaken at the cost of the applicant by the record office staff. The fee for the searching of records will be Rs. 5 a day. Copies of old indexes, a few at a time may be supplied to a person who desires to conduct historical research, on payment of a deposit fee of Rs. 10, which will be refunded to him on the return of the indexes given on loan. A person will be required to pay the cost of any index volume damaged or lost. Copies of index volumes of historical records may be sold to the public on application to the Registrar or the Government Press.

9. A receipt slip shall be given for each paper or volume an applicant desires to inspect. The slip will be returned to him when he returns the record.

10. No person may have the use of more than two volumes at a time. Special arrangements will be made for fragile documents.

11. Big folio volumes should be placed on book rests and handled as little as possible. No person may lean on any of the documents or put one on top of another or place upon them the paper on which he is writing. No sort of mark by pen, pencil, or otherwise, may be made on any record. Tracing is not permitted.

12. The record-keeper must not allow any person unless duly authorized to enter the record room. He should report at once to the Registrar any of the following offences—

- (a) breach of these rules ;
- (b) disregard of authority ;
- (c) damage of any sort to the records.

13. Smoking, the chewing of pan and spitting are strictly prohibited.

E. GORDON,

Chief Secretary to Government,

Central Provinces.

N A G P U R :
The 5th February 1930.

Government of Bengal: Political Department.

The Government of Bengal allow access to *bona fide* research scholars to the records preserved in the Bengal Secretariat Record Room in accordance with the rules framed for the purpose, a copy of which is enclosed for your information.

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE PUBLIC USE AND INSPECTION OF THE RECORDS AND ARCHIVES BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

1. The public have no right to see or have copies of records in the possession of Government, who reserve to themselves the right to refuse or modify any application.

2. The inspection or examination of such documents as Government may permit to students and others shall be subject to the following conditions and regulations.

3. The inspection and examination shall be carried out in the Search Room set apart for the purpose at specified hours.

4. The hours of attendance and admission shall be from 11 a.m. till 4-30 p.m., except on Saturdays, when they shall be from 11 a.m. till 1-30 p.m.

5. The Search Room shall be open only to authorised persons every day, except Sundays and such days as are declared to be Government holidays.

6. Persons wishing to obtain information from or copies of, the records should apply in writing to the Keeper of the Records, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, stating their occupation and the object for which the information or copies are required.

7. Every person wishing to inspect any document shall first obtain a student's ticket by making a written application on the prescribed form to the Keeper of the Records, Government of Bengal, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta. The forms can be obtained from the Keeper of the Records.

8. Each application must be accompanied by a recommendation, on the prescribed form, to be obtained from the Keeper of the Records.

Applicants who are not British subjects must submit a recommendation from their Consul or the Political Agent of the State to which they belong.

9. Each ticket will be issued for a period of six months only. Renewals for six months at a time may be obtained, subject to Government's consent.

10. Government reserve to themselves the entire right to decide whether a document or archive shall be issued for inspection. No reason will be given in case of refusal, but the final decision for refusal shall rest with the Deputy Secretary to Government in the Political Department.

11. Documents of exceptional value and documents in a fragile condition shall only be produced subject to such conditions as the Keeper of the Records shall, in the particular case, think requisite for their safety and integrity. No such documents shall be issued for the use of students where certified copies exist. Not more than four documents will be issued at one time to a student.

12. No person shall lean upon any records, documents or books belonging to the Bengal Government's archives, or place upon them the paper on which he or she is writing. The utmost care must be exercised in handling all books and documents.

13. No person shall make any sort of mark, in pencil or otherwise, upon any record, document, or book belonging to the Bengal Government's archives.

14. No ink or indelible pencil shall be used by any person, admitted to the search room, nor shall any typewriter, portable or otherwise, be permitted in the Search Room.

15. No tracing shall be made of any record or document issued for examination without the written permission of the Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Political Department.

16. Silence, as far as possible, is to be maintained in the Search Room.

No umbrellas, sticks or bags shall be taken into the Search Room. No food shall be eaten in the Search Room ; no *pan* is to be chewed there. Spitting and smoking are strictly prohibited, and in no circumstances is it permitted to strike a match in the Search Room.

17. Records and documents, when done with, or at closing time, shall be returned in person by the individual to whom they have been issued to the Officer in charge of the Search Room, together with the slip* issued by the Keeper of Records when the document was handed over for examination.

18. The Officer in charge of the Search Room is empowered to exclude a person from the Search Room for—

- (i) wilful breach of the foregoing rules and regulations ;
- (ii) persistent disregard of the officer's authority ;
- (iii) damage of any sort to any record or article belonging to the Government of Bengal ;
- (iv) language, conduct, habits, dress or anything else offensive, or likely to cause offence, to other occupants of the Search Room :

Provided always that the exclusion of any person shall be notified in writing to the Deputy Secretary, Government of Bengal, Political Department, whose orders shall be final.

19. If a search is to be made by the Record Room staff the applicant is required to deposit a searching fee at the rate of Rs. 60 a month or Rs. 2 a day, to be deposited in advance with the Cashier of the Secretariat. On the deposit being made, the search will be made by an assistant and the information wanted will be furnished to the applicant, if, after inspection of the records and consultation with the Department concerned, it is considered that there is no objection to this being done. Any balance will be refunded by the Accounts Department on the order of the Keeper of the Records.

20. No information and no copies of documents may be given and no person may be permitted to make a copy of any document without reference to the Department concerned.

21. The charge for copies made by the Record Room staff will be at the rate of two annas per 100 words ; such copying charges must be paid in advance.

*Each document required by a student should be issued with a printed tally, half to be retained by the Issuing Officer, half to be given to the student and returned by him with the document after use or at the close of the day.

ADDENDUM TO RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE
PUBLIC USE AND INSPECTION OF THE RECORDS AND
ARCHIVES BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT
ON BENGAL.

I insert the following as Rule 22 below Rule 21 :—

“ 22. Any person who uses the records for purposes of historical research and publishes any article or work based on them shall deposit in the Bengal Secretariat Record Room one copy of each work immediately after publication.”

By order, etc.,

R. BLAIR,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

Political Department.

CALCUTTA,

The 20th December 1928.

‘ B ’

To the Keeper of the Records,

Government of Bengal.

I beg leave to apply for a Student's ticket enabling me to inspect documents in the Search Room of the Government of Bengal Records Department. I promise to comply with the rules and conditions in force. I am/am not* a British subject.

I append a duly signed recommendation.

Name (in block letters) _____

Address _____

Signature _____

Date _____

*Persons who are not British subjects applying for permission to use the Search Room must obtain the recommendation of their Consuls, or Political Agents, before such permission will be considered.

C

RECOMMENDATION.

I recommend from personal knowledge _____

to be a fit and proper person to be allowed access as student to the Search Room of the Government of Bengal Records Department.

Signed _____

Address _____

Qualifications _____

Date _____

Government of Bombay—Political Department.

Rules on the lines of those issued by the Government of Bombay in their notification in the Political Department No. 6215, dated the 5th April 1929, copy of which is enclosed.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,

Bombay Castle, 5th April 1929.

No. 6215.—The following rules are published in supersession of those promulgated in Separate Department Press Note No. 252, dated the 18th May 1920 :—

**RULES AFFECTING ACCESS BY PRIVATE PERSONS TO THE
RECORDS IN THE SECRETARIAT RECORD OFFICE,
FORT, BOMBAY.**

Note.—These rules are applicable only to cases where documents are required for *bona fide* historical research.

(1) The Record Office is open daily, excepting Sundays and holidays. The hours of admission are 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. ; on Saturday 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.

(2) Persons wishing to examine the records should apply in writing to the Chief Secretary to Government, stating their occupation, address, and qualifications and the object with which they wish to examine the records.

(3) Government reserves to itself the right to refuse or to modify any application. Unpublished records will not be placed at the disposal of Novelists who cannot be regarded as coming within the description of serious historical students.

(4) Inspection is allowed only in the Record Office itself.

(5) Permission must be obtained to take copies and extracts and to make use of information gained from the records.

(6) It is a condition of the grant of permission to examine the records that any person who publishes a work based on those records shall deposit one copy of his work in the Record Office as soon as it is published. Every person is required to sign an undertaking to that effect before being admitted to examine the records.

(7) Persons not wishing or being unable themselves to examine the records should apply to the Director of Information, in charge of the Record Office, who will, if possible, arrange for the search to be undertaken at the cost of the applicant.

(8) A separate slip shall be clearly written and signed by every person for each paper or volume he requires before any record can be produced. The slip is returned to him when he again hands over the record.

(9) No person may, without the Chief Secretary's permission, have more than 2 volumes of the records in his possession at one time. Documents of exceptional value and documents in a fragile condition shall only be produced subject to such conditions as the Record Keeper shall, in the particular case, think requisite for their safety and integrity.

(10) Silence as far as possible is to be maintained in the Record Office. No umbrellas, sticks or bags shall be taken into the Record Office. No food shall be eaten in the Record Office. Pan chewing, spitting and smoking are strictly prohibited.

(11) The Record Keeper in charge of the Record Office is empowered to exclude persons from the Record Office for—

- (i) wilful breach of the foregoing rules and regulations.
- (ii) persistent disregard of the Officer's authority.
- (iii) damage of any sort to any records belonging to the Government of Bombay.
- (iv) language, conduct, habits, dress or anything else offensive, or likely to cause offence to other occupants of the Record Office.

Provided always that the exclusion of any person shall be notified in writing to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay whose order shall be final.

(12) No person may lean on any of the volumes, or put one on top of another or place upon them the paper on which he is writing.

(13) No sort of mark, pen, pencil or otherwise, may be made on any record. Tracing is not permitted.

(14) Information as to cost of copies and searches is contained in the set of rules below.

RULES FOR INSPECTION, SEARCH OR OBTAINING COPIES OF DOCUMENTS FROM THE RECORD OF THE SECRETARIAT.

(Bombay Government, Revenue Department, Notification No. 2023, dated the 14th March 1889, and General Department Notification No. 4138, dated the 9th August 1909).

1. Every application for search, inspection and obtaining copies of or extracts from the Government Records shall be made in writing on plain paper. The date of receipt shall be endorsed upon the application as also shall be the number and date of the order of the Secretary granting the same and the dates on which the requisition was satisfied, and the amount of the fee received shall be duly recorded. The name of the person who conducted the search shall also be recorded in full.

2. Copies shall be given in accordance with Article 24, Schedule I of Act II of 1899, and Articles 6 to 9, Schedule I of Act II of 1870, as amended from time to time.

3. A fee of Rs. 5 for each day will be charged in every case for search and inspection when permitted by Government. In no case will less than Rs. 5 be charged for search or inspection. The search will be conducted by clerks in the Department of the Secretariat concerned.

4. Each applicant will be required to pay a deposit of Rs. 20 before search and inspection of records are allowed.

5. For every copy of a document taken from the records a fee of one rupee will be charged as a comparing fee,

6. Copying fees at the rate of two annas for every 100 words or fraction of 100 words will be charged but if the original is in a tabular form, double this rate will be charged.

7. No search, inspection, or copies of documents will be given in case where it is considered that such a course would be prejudicial to the interests of Government. In no case will copies of Government Resolutions be given.

Article 24 of Schedule I of Act II of 1899 (The Indian Stamp Act), as amended by Bombay Act II of 1927).

(See Rule 2 above)

Proper stamp duty.

Description of instrument.

Copy or extract certified to be a true copy or extract by or by order of any public officer and not chargeable under the law or time being in force relating to court fees.

- (i) if the original was not chargeable with duty or if the duty with which it was chargeable does not exceed one rupee One rupee.
- (ii) in any other case Two rupees.

Exemptions.

- (a) Copy of any paper which a public officer is expressly required by law to make or furnish for record in any public office or for any public purpose.
- (b) Copy, of, or extract from, any register relating to births, baptisms, namings, dedications, marriages, divorces, deaths or burials.

Extract from Schedule I of Act VII of 1870 (The Court Fees Act).

(See Rule 2 above)

Ad valorem fees

Number

Proper fee.

- 6. Copy or translation of a judgment or order not being or having the force of, a decree. When such judgment or order is passed by any Civil Court, other than a High Court, or by the presiding officer, or any Revenue Court or office, or by any other Judicial or Executive Authority:—

Number		Proper fee.
	(a) If the amount or value of the subject matter is fifty or less than fifty rupees	Four annas.
	(b) If such amount or value exceeds fifty rupees ..	Eight annas
	When such judgment der is passed by a Court	One rupee
7.	Copy of a decree or order having the force of a decree	When such decree or order is made by any Civil Court other than a High Court, or by any Revenue Court :
	(a) If the amount or value of the subject matter of the suit wherein such decree or order is made if fifty or less than fifty rupees	Eight annas.
	(b) If such amount or value exceeds fifty rupees ..	One rupee.
	When such decree or order is made by a High Court ..	Four rupees.
8	Copy of any document liable to stamp duty under the Indian Stamp Act 1899* when left by any party to a suit or proceeding in place of the original withdrawn.	(a) When the stamp duty chargeable on the original does not exceed one rupee (b) In any other case ..
		The amount of the duty chargeable on the original. One rupee.
9	Copy of any revenue or judicial proceeding or order not otherwise provided for by this Act, or copy of any account statement, report or the like, taken out of any civil or Criminal or Revenue Courts or Office, or from the Office of any Chief Officer charged with the executive administration of a Division.	For every three hundred and sixty words or fraction of three hundred and sixty words *..
		Eight annas.

*This article was substituted for the original Article (8) by Bombay Act III of 1926 ; section 3.

EXTRACT FROM SECTION 6 OF ACT VII
OF 1870.

“.....No document of any of the kinds specified as chargeable in the first or second schedule to this Act annexed shall be furnished by any public officer, unless in respect of such document there shall be paid a fee of any amount not less than that indicated by either of the said schedules as the proper fee for such document.”

By order of the Governor in Council.

J. R. MARTIN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Government of Assam.—General and Judicial Department.

Every facility for consulting official records of this Government is given to *bona fide* students of historical research, and rules similar to those framed by the Government of India, of which a copy was enclosed with your letter, have already been framed in respect of records at district head quarters.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Old records—Rules regulating the access of the public to—published.

Order No 1024, Finance, dated 13th October 1921.

The following rules regulating the access of the public to the old records in the Madras Record Office for purposes of *bona fide* historical research are published for general information :—

RULES REGULATING THE ACCESS OF THE PUBLIC TO THE
RECORDS IN THE MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Note.—These rules are applicable only to cases where documents are required for *bona fide* historical research.

1. The Madras Record Office is open daily (excepting Sundays and Government holidays), the hours of admission being 11 a.m.—4-30 p.m.
2. Persons wishing to examine the records should apply in writing to the Curator, Madras Record Office, stating their office, profession, titles or other qualifications, and the object with which they wish to examine them.
3. All applications should be disposed of by the Curator in accordance with the rules drawn up from time to time by the departments to which the records belong. In the case of records belonging to the Revenue Department after 1800 and other departments less than 100 years old, the Curator should refer to Government.
4. Government reserves to itself the right to refuse or to modify any application.
5. Inspection is allowed only in the Madras Record Office itself.
6. Permission must be obtained to take copies and extracts and to make use of information gained from the records.

7. Any person who uses the records for purposes of historical research and publishes works based on those records is required to deposit one copy of his work as soon as published, in the Madras Record Office.

8. Persons not wishing or being unable themselves to examine the records, should apply to the Curator, who will, if possible, arrange for the search to be undertaken, at the cost of the applicant, either by the Assistants of the Madras Record Office or by some other reliable person.

9. A separate slip shall be clearly written and signed by every person for each paper or volume he requires before any record can be produced. The slip is returned to him when he again hands over the record.

10. No person may have more than five single documents, or two volumes out at time.

11. Big folio volumes are to be placed on book-rests and handled as little as possible.

12. No person may lean on any of the documents or put one on top of another or place upon them the paper on which he is writing.

13. No sort of mark with pen, pencil or otherwise, may be made on any record. Tracing is not permitted.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

P. L. MOORE,

Acting Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX XVI.

Introduction of a General Paper in the Indian Vernacular in the Arts Degree Courses.

Copy of circular letter No. 1842-1859, dated the 16th October, 1930, from the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India to the Registrars of all the Universities in India and Burma.

“ I have the honour to forward herewith the following resolution passed at the last meeting of the Inter-University Board :

‘ V. (3). The Board is of opinion that it is desirable to include in the Arts Degree Courses a general paper in the Indian Vernacular.’

I shall feel thankful for your kindly informing me of any action which your University may resolve upon taking regarding the matter.”

P. SESHADRI,
Secretary.

Replies Received :

Aligarh.—Urdu is a compulsory subject for all the examinations of this University up to the B.A. and B.Sc. standard.

Allahabad.—The question of including a general paper in the Indian Vernaculars in the Arts Degree Courses is already under the consideration of the University authorities.

Andhra.—There is provision now for the compulsory study of a classical language or an Indian Vernacular in the Arts Degree courses of this University.

Annamalai.—The question of including a second language for the B.A. Degree Course is under consideration by the Syndicate and the Academic Council.

Benares.—A general paper on an Indian Vernacular is included in the Arts Degree Courses and is compulsory for candidates who appear at the B.A. Examination at the Benares Hindu University.

Bombay.—The question engaged the attention of the Academic Council of this University whose business is to advise the University on academic questions. The Council resolved in February last:—

“ that there shall be a compulsory composition paper in a Modern Indian Language or in the case of those students who do not offer such language an additional paper in English at the First year and Inter. Examinations in Arts, Science, Commerce and Agriculture.”

The Academic Council is at present considering a scheme of studies which provides for an examination of the candidates in the Modern Indian Languages at the Examinations leading to the degree courses and it will be some time before the regulations to be passed in the matter receive their final shape and sanction by the Senate.

Calcutta.—Indian Vernacular is already included as a compulsory subject in the course of studies for the B.A. Examination of this University.

Dacca.—In this University candidates for the Ordinary B.A. degree are required to take a paper in Bengali or Urdu as their Vernacular for which teaching is provided. Assamese students may take Assamese as their Vernacular, but no tuition is provided in Assamese.

Delhi.—The University has already included a paper in the Indian Vernacular in the Arts Degree Courses.

Lucknow.—Copy of resolution No. 8 of the Meeting of the Faculty of Arts held on the 17th November, 1930 :

The Faculty recorded the resolution passed at the last meeting of the Inter-University Board.

Madras.—The study of a second language (classical, foreign or Indian language) is included in the Intermediate and the Bachelor of Arts Degree Courses in this University and the Syndicate does not propose to take any further action in the matter.

Mysore.—The object of the resolution of the Board has already been provided for in this University.

The Second Language is now compulsory in this University with Sanskrit also as a substitute and Kannada or Urdu only will be the Second Language for the Intermediate Examination from July 1932 and from July 1936 for the B.A. and B. Sc. Examinations.

Nagpur.—The University has already prescribed a compulsory paper in Vernacular Composition for the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science.

Patna.—A paper of the nature indicated already exists at the stages mentioned.

Punjab.—The candidates can take up an Indian Vernacular as an additional subject in the Intermediate and B.A. Examinations of this University and in case of success this fact is noted in the certificate issued to them. The marks obtained in this subject are also calculated for purposes of division in the Intermediate Examination.

Rangoon.—This University has taken no action on the Resolution of the Inter-University Board referred to in your letter No. 1842-1859 dated the 16th October 1930.

APPENDIX XVII**Preliminary Report of the Intelligence Test Committee appointed
by the Board in 1930.**

In order that the problem set before us could be approached in all its practical bearings, we must have at our disposal the data so far obtained by psychologists working in the various provinces. I have asked seven of the more important workers, whom I know, for a detailed account of the results. I expect to have them in a month or so. I shall circulate an account of these to the members of the Committee and shall have their opinion by correspondence. A meeting of the Committee may be convened early next session. The budget grant for this purpose may be carried over for this purpose.

N. N. Sen Gupta, M.A., Ph.D.,
Professor and Head of the Department of Philosophy,
Lucknow University, Lucknow,
Convener.

INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD.

APPENDIX XVIII.
AUDITED STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR ELEVEN MONTHS ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1930 WITH AUDITOR'S NOTE.

<i>Receipts.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a. P.</i>	<i>Payments.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a. P.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a. P.</i>
To	Balance on 1st February 1930.			By	Honarium to Secretary for nine months from 1st April 1930 to 31st December '30			2,700	0 0
	With Imperial Bank of India, Cawnpore on Current Account	15,546	5 1		Subordinate Staff			*2,181	11 10
	Cash in hand	72	1 5		Travelling Allowance to Staff	15,618	6 6	913	1 6
	Contribution from the Government of India for 1930-31				Contingencies including Postage and Stationery			872	15 3
	Contributions from fifteen Universities				Printing (Annual Report etc.)	1,000	0 0	790	10 0
	Advertisements				Books and Magazines			134	5 0
	Sale of Publications				Furniture	*15,000	0 0	99	4 0
	Second Universities' Conference (see contra)				Printing of Handbook of Indian Universities	54	0 0		
	Adjustment of Advances in connection with the Second Universities' Conference				Printing of other Publications (Half-yearly Bulletin of the Inter-University Board)	52	1 0	1,343	0 0
	Universities' Conference included in Receipts and Payments Statement for period from 1st April 1929 to 31st January 1930.				Advertisements			455	4 0
					Travelling Allowance to Representatives on the Board			246	2 0
					Printing of the Report of the Second Universities' Conference	250	0 0	5,433	2 1
					Second Universities' Conference. (See contra)			500	0 0
					Contribution to Staff Provident Fund			187	10 0
					Miscellaneous			91	9 0
					Balance on 31st December '30			121	5 6
					With Imperial Bank of India, Cawnpore—on Current Account			15,827	0 8
					With Secretary			37	1 8
					Stamps in hand			40	5 0
								Rs. 31,974	7 6
								Rs. 31,974	7 6

*Certain December salaries unpaid as at 31st December 1930.

Secretary's Note.

*Contributions from the Delhi University and the Benares Hindu University have not been received as at December 31, 1930, while the Rangoon University has resigned its membership from the Inter-University Board.

Examined and found correct.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE, PEAT & CO.
 Chartered Accountants
 Cawnpore, 10th February 1931.

Auditors.

P. SESHADRI,
Secretary.

Copy of letter dated the 10th February 1931 from Messrs. Price, Waterhouse, Peat & Co., Chartered Accountants, Cawnpore, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Nawabganj, Cawnpore.

“ We enclose herewith, in triplicate, Statement of Receipts and Payments of the Inter-University Board for the eleven months ended 31st December 1930, receipt of which kindly acknowledge.

In the course of the audit we observed that certain salaries of the subordinate staff for the month of December had not been paid as at the close of the period but that the Provident Fund contributions for this month had been deducted from the November salaries. We presume that this matter will be referred to in your report to the Board.

We also noticed that the Travelling Allowance to Representatives on the Board has exceeded the Budget estimate by Rs. 433/2/1.

We have pleasure in reporting that we found the books neatly and accurately kept.”

P. SESHADRI,

Secretary, Inter-University Board, India.

APPENDIX XIX.

Proceedings of the Committee appointed to consider the exact scope and function of the Bulletin of the Inter-University Board held at 10 A.M. on Tuesday, the 24th February 1931, at the Maharaja's College.

Present:

1. Principal A.B. Dhruva.
2. Prof. A.R. Wadia.
3. Principal P. Seshadri.

Resolved that it be recommended that the matter supplied by each University should cover information on the following subjects:

1. Accounts of important University lectures delivered by distinguished scholars.
2. Important research-publications of the University.
3. Noteworthy changes in the personnel of the University.
4. Important educational questions under the consideration of the academic bodies of the University.
5. Important changes in courses, syllabuses, examinations etc.
6. Important endowments.
7. In the case of affiliating Universities, important news concerning the colleges.
8. Generally all matters which may be of interest to the other Universities in the country.

P. SESHADRI,
Secretary.

PROGRAMME.

Monday, 23rd Feb.	Morning :	Visit to University Institutions— Maharaja's College, Medical College, Oriental Library and Archaeological Offices.
	10-30 A.M. to 1-30 P.M.	Welcome to the Members of the Board by the Vice-Chancellor of the Mysore University.
		2. Reply by the Chairman. 3. Conference.
	1-30 P.M.	Lunch.
	Afternoon :	Maharani's College, Palace.
Tuesday, 24th Feb.	Morning :	Krishnarajasagara Works.
	10-30 A.M. to 1-30 P.M.	Conference.
	1-30 P.M.	Lunch.
	Afternoon :	Sringapatam.
Wednesday, 25th Feb.	Morning :	Zoological Gardens.
	10-30 A.M. to 1-30 P.M.	Conference.
	1-30 P.M.	Lunch.
	Afternoon :	University Union.

Arrangements have also been made for the following engagements after the Conference :

Thursday, 26th Feb.	Somnathpur, Sivasamudram and on to Bangalore.
Friday, 27th Feb.	University Institutions at Bangalore and the Indian Institute of Science.

There will also be a Sectional Conference of the representatives of (1) the Universities of the United Provinces, (2) the Universities of Bengal and (3) the Universities of the Madras Presidency, to consider matters of common interest.

P. SESHADRI,

Secretary.

**Agenda of the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Inter-University Board,
to be held in Mysore on the 23rd, 24th and
25th February 1931.**

- I. To record the deaths of Mr. E. A. Horne, M.A., I.E.S., representative, Aligarh Muslim University and Dr. Sir Moti Sagar, LL.D., representative, Delhi University.
- II. To consider the draft Report of the Inter-University Board for 1930-31.
- III. To consider the accounts of the Inter-University Board for eleven months from 1st February 1930 to 31st December 1930, together with the audit note of Messrs. Price, Waterhouse, Peat & Co., Chartered Accountants, Cawnpore.
- IV. To sanction adjustments in the Budget.
- V. To reconsider the decision of the Board to frame the Budget for the Calendar year.

(There are two serious objections to the new system. The financial year of the Board has already been fixed as from 1st April to 31st March and contributions are paid by the Universities accordingly and it is inconvenient to have a different budget period. All expenditure incurred from the 1st January to the Annual Meeting will have to be entirely without sanction.—Secretary.)

- VI. Subjects referred to the constituent Universities, or postponed at the last meeting :—
 - (1) Statistics for the last five or ten years regarding Unemployment.
 - (2) Co-operation among Indian Universities with regard to medical inspection of students.
 - (3) Length of the course of study leading to a degree in teaching.

(Note by Principal H. Lambert, representative, Patna University: In none of the Universities of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, nor in any of the Universities of Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand is a degree in teaching or education given after a one year's course of study. Such a degree (B.Ed.; Ed. B.; M.A. in Education) is given only after a course of study extending over two years. At the end of a one year's course of study, a Diploma in Education (Dip. in Ed.) is the qualification given. In India it is the practice in some of the Universities to give a degree (B.T. or L.T.) at the end of a one year's course of study. Indian students going to Europe to study courses in teaching and education find that the value of the B.T. or L.T. qualification is misunderstood especially as in some Indian Universities

the L.T. is a degree and in others a certificate or diploma awarded to undergraduates. Apart from this ambiguity, the practice of giving a degree for what other Universities give only a diploma tends to depreciate the value of an Indian qualification. It will remove misunderstandings and be in the interests of Indian students, if Indian Universities follow the practice of the other Universities referred to by giving a Diploma in Education (Dip-in-Ed.) at the end of one year's course and a degree (B.Ed.; Ed.B.; M.Ed.; M.A. in Education) at the end of a two years' course of study.

- (4) The need for some fixed ratio between the number of students and of teachers in Colleges and Universities. (Bombay and Punjab University suggestion).

VII. Suggestions of the Lucknow University :

- (1) Migration of Post-graduate and Research students.
- (2) Inter-University exchange of Library facilities.
- (3) Supply of Government publications to University libraries free of cost.
- (4) Unemployment among University graduates.
- (5) Promotion of Inter-University Sports.
- (6) Making a knowledge of German or French or both compulsory for post-graduate students, or at least for research students.
- (7) Exchange of teachers between different Indian Universities.
- (8) The proposed National Research Council.

VIII. Suggestions of Pandit Amaranatha Jha, M.A., Representative, Allahabad University :

- (1) The question of retaining English Literature as a compulsory subject for the B.A., Examination.
(There is a move in certain directions to make English an optional subject. This has been tried in some Universities but in most of the other Universities it continues to be compulsory. The views of the Inter-University Board on the subject will be valuable to those Universities that are still considering the question. It may be considered also whether the study of English language only as apart from Literature should remain compulsory.)
- (2) Provincial Governments should be approached with a view to making a statutory provision for the funds of such Universities as have been created by Acts of Legislature.
- (3) The Inter-University Board should have permanent headquarters,

IX. Suggestions of the Andhra University :

- (1) Holding the main examinations conducted by the Indian Universities in December instead of in March-April.
- (2) Holding the supplementary examinations in July instead of in September.
- (3) Recognition of the M.B.B.S. Degree Examination of the Andhra University by the other Universities.
- (4) In order to maintain standards of instruction, the University, which lays down the educational requirements, should be authorised to recommend to Government teaching and other grants to the affiliated colleges.

(Vide copy of letter No. 152-C-29 dated the 20th March, 1930, from the Registrar, Andhra University, Bezwada, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Cawnpore, appended to Report).

X. Suggestions of the Dacca University :

- (1) Desirability of co-operation between various Government Departments such as Archaeological, Zoological, Geological etc. and the University teachers in those respective subjects.
- (2) Mutual recognition not only of the B.A. degree, but also of the M.A. degree by all Indian Universities as equivalent.

(Note.—A graduate (B.A.) of the Osmania University took his M.A. degree from the Dacca University and sought admission to the Law course of the Bombay University. But the latter refused him admission to the Law course, on the ground that the Osmania University is not recognised by the Bombay University.)

XI. Suggestions of the Bombay University :

- (1) That the Inter-University Board reconsider the ways in which it can most effectively serve the Universities represented on it.
- (2) That the Board should consider whether it can fulfil more effectively the functions of distributing information about University matters and find means of stimulating thought regarding University problems. In this connection, it is suggested that they consider the possibility and advisability of establishing a high class University Review in which articles would be published on University matters.

XII. Suggestion of the Aligarh Muslim University :

To consider the question of the long vacation observed by the Universities.

(Note.—We have tried the experiment of opening, like the other Universities of the Province, in July and we

find that the climatic conditions are so unfavourable to health that we are not inclined to repeat the experiment, and we think that a much better arrangement would be to follow the example of the Punjab which observes July, August and September as the long vacation.)

XIII. Suggestion of the Madras University :

That the Inter-University Board be requested to suggest to the Indian Universities the desirability of finding a place for Indian Music, Indian Painting and Indian Architecture as optional subjects in the curricula of studies. (Held over from last year).

XIV. Suggestion of Prof. D.S. Gordon, LL.B., B.T., A.M. (Columbia), Dip. Ed., Mysore University :

To consider the publication of a pamphlet containing information regarding Teachers' Training Colleges of the various Universities of India.

* XV. To consider the question of asking for concession fares for teachers in Universities from Steamship Companies.

XVI. To consider the general question of the contribution of Indian Universities to the Universities of the British Empire, as per suggestions of the Aligarh Muslim University, the Annamalai University and Prof. G.H. Langley, M.A., I.E.S., representative, Dacca University.

XVII. Invitation to the Secretary to represent the Board at the fourth Quinquennial Congress of Universities of the Empire to be held in July 1931 in Edinburgh.

Copy of letter dated 24th November, 1930, from the Secretary, Universities Bureau of the British Empire, 88A, Gower Street, London, W.C. 1, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India :

“The Executive Committee of the Universities Bureau of the British Empire has instructed me to say that the fourth Quinquennial Congress of Universities of the Empire will be held in July, 1931, at Edinburgh. As at present arranged, there will be a formal opening of the Congress in London on the 3rd July, after which delegates and representatives will proceed to Edinburgh to attend the regular sessions of Congress, which will take place between the 7th and 10th July. At these meetings in Edinburgh, papers relating to University Education will be read and discussed. All Universities of the Empire have been asked to send delegates, who alone will have the right to vote. In addition, representatives are being invited from a number of organisations either directly or indirectly connected with Universities, and I have been asked to express the hope that you as Secretary to the Inter-University Board,

India, will accept the invitation of the Universities Bureau to attend the Congress. If you cannot attend yourself, perhaps your Committee may wish to be represented by another official or member.

As it is anticipated that hospitality will be extended to delegates and representatives both in London and Edinburgh, I should be glad to know, at your earliest convenience, whether you propose to attend personally or whether you are arranging for other representation of your Board.

I send herewith a provisional programme of the arrangements, which has been circulated to all Universities of the British Empire.

XVIII. To consider the resignation of the Rangoon University. Copy of letter No. 332/3 G6, dated the 17th April, 1930, from the Registrar, University of Rangoon, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board :

“ I am directed by the Standing Committee of the Senate of the University of Rangoon to convey to you the University's resignation of its membership of the Inter-University Board, India. The University of Rangoon feels that it is so situated that it cannot take any effective part in the activities of the Board.”

Copy of letter No. 3191/3 G. 6, dated the 8th September, 1930, from the Registrar, University of Rangoon to the Secretary, Inter-University Board.

“ I am directed by the Standing Committee of the Senate to inform you that the University regrets it is not prepared to re-consider its decision to resign its membership of the Inter-University Board.”

XIX. Co-operation among the Universities in the matter of introduction of Military Science. (Please see Report).

XX. Suggestion of R. Littlehailes, Esq., M.A., C.I.E., Educational Commissioner with the Government of India :

To consider whether the annual contribution made by the Universities to the Inter-University Board should be kept at the same figure.

XXI. To consider the report of the Sub-Committee appointed to suggest the exact scope and function of the Bulletin of the Inter-University Board.

XXII. To consider if any action should be taken in the matter of the official statement issued by the Western University regarding its Legal Standing and Education Programme.

Copy of letter dated the 1st January 1931 from Dr. Abul Fazl, Member International Intermediary Institute, the Hague, Chief Director, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India.

“ I beg leave to enclose herewith a copy of the official statement issued very recently by the ‘ Western University ’ as to its Legal Standing and Educational Policy for record purposes in your office.

Copies of the correspondence in the matter of the ‘ Western University ’ establishing its Branches in different parts of the country are also being enclosed.”

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF ACT XXI OF 1860 OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.
JANUARY 12, 1923-BENGAL.

LEGAL STANDING AND EDUCATION PROGRAMME.

In order to define clearly the legal Status and explain the true import of its Education Programme, the *Western University Directorate* have issued the below statement for public information :—

Western University is a lawfully constituted *Private* Educational Corporation organized under the Provisions of Act XXI of 1860, of the Legislative Council of India and as such, is legally entitled to carry on its legitimate Corporate Business throughout the Empire.

It is authorized by its Memorandum of Association to function as an Examining Body—to institute courses, classes and Examinations leading to graduation in the various Branches of learning.

There is nothing illegal or unconstitutional about its Degrees and Diplomas issued in accordance with the requirements prescribed. The Corporation makes no provision for Examinations in Allopathic Medicine. As a general rule, no Diploma is issued without due Examination or to persons who have not completed an adequate course of study under the Scheme.

The *Corporate Business* is being carried on by responsible people of respectable standing in life, under the Set Rules, upon strictly honest and truly *Academic* lines.

Corporate Objects :—

The Corporation has for its object promotion and increase of self effort for higher Education among the masses—diffusion of Occidental Culture and encouragement of Studies in Oriental Learning. It is especially intended for people, who look upon Education as an accomplishment and desire guidance for non-Governmental Professions or a Business Career. It meets the needs of people who cultivate Learning for Business or Cultural purposes.

Modus Operandi :—

The Corporation ordains its own conditions of Admission and Rules for Graduation. It is not a *Residential Institution*, but an *Extension*

Educational Organization, directing Educational activities in different localities under the guidance of non-Resident Professors. It provides for Examinations at various centres, through its Examiners and Representatives.

Scholars interested in the Corporation's Education Programme, duly proposed by responsible Educationists, are ordinarily admitted as Non-Resident Professors. Such Professors are authorized to organize classes and accept individual students in connection with the schemes of study prescribed by the Corporation. They fix and charge their own Tuition fees at reasonable rates.

The Corporation further aims at affiliating schools and colleges, conducting thereby to harmonize the methods and combine in one Grand Academic Body all the private Institutions and persons who may be willing to co-operate with, and advance the Education Programme of the Organization.

Membership and Advisory Council :—

The Corporation has already attracted to its membership individuals from different parts of the country.

There are three grades of membership in the Corporation, namely :— Graduates, Associates and Fellows.

In the category of *Associates* are included all the Professors, Examiners, Representatives and Executive officers of the Corporation.

The Corporation selects from the *Graduates* and *Associates* a certain number of Persons as *Fellows*, as a mark of distinction for Literary Attainments and Services to the Organization. Eminent Educationists and members in good standing of any of the learned Professions may, upon application, be Admitted as Honorary Fellows of the Corporation. The *Fellows* constitute the *Advisory Council* of the Organization.

Affiliation of Classes and Professors :—

In order that a school or class may be affiliated,

- (a) It must be under the direction of a suitably constituted committee and a person must be appointed to act as Secretary.
- (b) The qualification of the Professor or Professors must be submitted to and approved by the Corporation.

Applications for the Registration of Professors can only be considered when recommended by responsible Educational Authorities.

Education Programme :—

Western University Education Programme is based upon the belief that Education is not a *monopoly* of any certain section of Society under the present system of Government in India and a *citizen* is at liberty to affiliate with any Educational Organization, Governmental or Private as he may select for himself, with due regard to his circumstances, means and usefulness in the sphere of life he may be moving in.

From a legal point of view there is nothing to prevent people in this country from designating their Diplomas adopting the *modus operandi*

and modeling their Educational organizations after the manner of Occidental Institutions of learning.

Conditions where *His Holiness the Pontiff* claims a *Divine Mandate* in *Education* over *Christendom* do not prevail in a country like India. *Education* in this country, like *Religion*, has always been *free* from State control.

The Corporation is carrying on an independent Education Programme. It has elaborated a *Scheme* of its own for *Education* of the *Masses* and providing guidance in private studies for people who cannot afford and have not the opportunity to join a Residential University or a College, maintained under the Governmental Systems of Education.

The Corporation is not setting up any Competition with any Governmental Institution, or offering its Diplomas as Passports for Governmental Services.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY
CORPORATION
CHIEF DIRECTOR'S OFFICE
JULLUNDUR CITY—India.
October 27th 1930.

DOCTOR ABUL FAZL,
Member International Law Association
(London)
Chief Director.

N. B.—The Western University has been Chartered as an Educational Organization under the Laws of the American States as well. It has further got its Statutes legalised in the *Republic of France* and has thus attained the Status of an *International Organization* in the true sense.

XXIII. To consider the letter of the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, regarding the action taken on the resolutions of the Second Universities' Conference.

(Please see Report)

XXIV. To consider the question of the formation of an Advisory Board of Scientific Research in India.

XXV. To consider suggestions for the improvement of the historical introduction prefixed to the *Handbook of Indian Universities* (1930 edition).

XXVI. Letter from the Secretary, Army Department of the Government of India regarding expansion of University Training Corps in 1930-31.

Copy of letter No. B-12036-1-A.G., A.T.F., dated the 15th October 1930, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India.

Expansion of University Training Corps, Indian Territorial Force.

“ I am directed to refer to your letter No. 1640 dated the 26th September, 1930, on the above subject and your subsequent interview.

2. The additional funds available during the current year will enable the following measures to be carried out in connection with University Training Corps:—
- (i) Formation of the 13th Andhra Battalion (University Corps) consisting of two companies.
 - (ii) Expansion of the 3rd (United Provinces) Battalion, University Training Corps by two platoons. It is not decided as yet where these additional platoons will be located.”

XXVII. Results of Law Examinations in Indian Universities.
(Please see Report).

XXVIII. To consider the reports of Sectional Conferences.

XXIX. To consider the establishment of a time-scale for the staff of the Inter-University Board.

XXX. To consider the venue of the next meeting of the Inter-University Board.

XXXI. To consider the budget for 1931-32.

XXXII. To appoint Auditors for 1931.

XXXIII. To elect a Chairman for the year 1931-32.

P. SESHADRI,

Secretary,

*Sanatana Dharma College,
Cawnpore, 31st January, 1931.*

INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD, INDIA.

Supplementary Agenda of the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Inter-University Board, India to be held in Mysore on the 23rd, 24th and 25th February 1931.

To consider the following resolutions of the Library Service Section of the first All-Asia Educational Conference with notes by Mr. S. R. Ranganathan, M.A., L.T., F.L.A., Librarian Madras University Library and Secretary of the Section :—

1. That the Library Service Section of the First All-Asia Educational Conference held at Benares in December, 1930, requests the Inter-University Board of India to arrange for the preparation of a Union Catalogue of the resources of all the University Libraries of India to facilitate inter-library loan in the interests of the furtherance of research.

Note.—“The resolution is a corollary of the resolution on Inter-library-loans that has been communicated in my letter No. 456 of even date. It goes without saying that no scheme of Inter-library loan can be efficient unless there are facilities for tracing the whereabouts of books and periodicals. The experience of different countries shows that there are only two ways of securing such facilities. Either each of the participating libraries should maintain a Union catalogue of the resources of all the libraries or some central agency should maintain such a Union Catalogue and act as an information bureau. Either the Inter-University Board or one of the university libraries may be appointed to function as such a central agency and be given the necessary aid and facilities.

As all the participating libraries are rapidly growing organisms, adding thousands of volumes each year, the Union Catalogue should necessarily be in Cards. Such Union Catalogues are maintained in Berlin, Copenhagen and other places. England also is moving in that direction, on the recommendation of the Departmental Committee on Libraries, which reported in 1927. The need for the maintenance of such a Union Catalogue has also been urged by the International Committee of Intellectual Co-operation.

No doubt the machinery for maintaining such a Union Catalogue and the establishment of such a central agency would require careful consideration, when we descend to details. But the colleagues of my profession in India and myself will be glad to furnish the necessary professional aid. It would also require some little finance. We would request the Inter-University Board to find the necessary funds.”

2. That the Library Service Section of the First All-Asia Educational Conference held at Benares in December, 1930, requests the Inter-University Board of India to urge the University Authorities of India to allow their respective University Libraries to function as reference libraries to the general public.

Note.—“Some of the University Librarians present at the Conference said that such a practice already obtained in some of the Universities. But it was found that some of the University Libraries did not give similar facilities. The chief consideration that weighed with the

Conference in supporting this resolution was that, barring the University Libraries, there were few well-equipped libraries in several of the University centres. The Conference felt that, under such circumstances, it would be an act of generosity on the part of the Universities if they can allow their library resources to be used within the library premises by persons who, due to unfortunate circumstances, might have been denied the chance to undergo a University Education, but who may nonetheless be interested in study and research.

It may also be stated that, in most of the Universities, the cost of the library is partly at least met by direct or indirect contributions from public funds. Even if it were not so, it will be conceded that dissemination of knowledge among the public at large is one of the legitimate functions of Universities and that throwing their libraries open for reference purposes to the general public is one of the inexpensive ways of fulfilling that function.

Again, taking the low level of reading habit that obtains at present in our country, there is no danger whatever of the general public swamping the Reading Room of the University Libraries to the inconvenience of the students, graduates and teachers of the University.

All that the adoption of the suggestion contained in the resolution will lead to is to give the much needed facilities of reference to a handful of outsiders who may be pursuing knowledge for its own sake outside the University community."

3. That the Library Service Section of the First All-Asia Educational Conference held at Benares in December, 1930, requests the Inter-University Board of India to bring into operation a scheme for Inter-University-Library Loan of books and bound volumes of periodicals.

Note.—"It is a matter of common experience that no single University of India, and for the matter of that, of any country, can find the finance necessary to buy all the scientific and learned books and periodicals that are published in the world or even all of such of them as may be wanted, from time to time, by the various persons, in its area, who may be engaged in advanced study and research. Nor can it be said to be proper to do so, from the point of view of national economy. What is practicable is for each University Library to buy such of the materials as are of frequent use and to specialise in certain subjects, in accordance with an agreed scheme. The scheme of specialisation should take into consideration the nature of advanced work that is being carried on in each University and should be so devised that all the important subjects are well exhausted among the different University Libraries. Each University Library should procure everything that is worth having in the subjects assigned to it.

Such a co-ordination of the resources of the different University Libraries naturally presupposes a system of Inter-Library Loan. As all libraries know, it often happens that an out-of-the-way book or periodical, urgently wanted by a worker in one University, is lying idle on the shelves of the Library of another University. But the lack of any means of borrowing it means that the worker is unable to obtain the information he is seeking. A fully organised scheme of Inter-Library loans will overcome this difficulty and will be the means of mobilising thousands of otherwise idle books."

4. That the Library Service Section of the First All-Asia Educational Conference held at Benares in December, 1930, requests the Inter-University Board of India that provision may be made for having as one of its members a University Librarian, elected by the Libraries of Indian Universities.

Note.—"In communicating the above resolution, I am directed to explain that the library side of the University problems in India are of great importance and are in need of great systematisation, coordination and standardisation. The presence of a qualified and experienced University Librarian on your Board will be of great help in bringing to your notice as well as in tackling the several aspects of the problem. Progress of research and advanced studies is dependant to a large extent on the proper organisation of library facilities. Even in the case of the ordinary under-graduate, the libraries are beginning to play an increasing part in their education. In fact, the Library Service Section was gratified to learn that your Board discussed the Reading Habit of the Indian Undergraduates, in one of your recent meetings. It shows that the Board is quite alive to the importance of the library in the up-bringing of the modern undergraduate. The Library Service Section only urges that the presence of a University Librarian in your Board will give a greater chance for such problems to be pursued with greater facility and along more useful lines."

5. That the Library Service Section of the First All-Asia Educational Conference held at Benares in December, 1930, requests the Inter-University Board of India to secure that the librarians and the trained members of the Library Staff of all Indian Universities are placed on a standardised scale of salary according to their qualifications and length of service.

Note.—"In communicating this resolution for the favourable consideration of your Board, I am directed to explain that the library profession stands in need of help in your hands. It has all the handicaps of a new profession. It is only in the present generation that the outlook of libraries is changing from that of a museum or store-house to that of a live workshop. This change in the outlook brought in its train the need for introducing several specialised apparatus and devices, to get the books well exploited by the readers. This has meant a prolonged professional training on the part of those who have to man the libraries. This has also meant that the Staff of a Library can no longer be manned by a semi-literate attendant, whose business, day in and day out, is to hand over books across the counter, when asked, without any acquaintance with the book, beyond what can be got from the backs of books. On the other hand, the staff of a modern University Library has to acquire a good bibliographical grasp of several branches of knowledge and, what is more, has to keep itself abreast of the daily progress of knowledge.

While this has resulted in a demand for a high level of general knowledge and intensive technical training, the scale of salary fixed, years ago, for the mechanical, semi-literate type of staff, still persists. Unaccustomed to the facilities and benefits of a well manned, well conducted library several of the members on the managements, quite innocently believe, that the library is still the place for never-do-wells of all sorts. They would at best regard their claims as comparable to a lower division clerk,

without any additional qualification beyond what he acquired in getting the ordinary school-certificate.

The Library Service Section seeks your help to bring about a change in this sad state of affairs. By all means, let the highest academic and professional qualifications be insisted upon. But let the salary and status of the staff be in keeping with the high and specialised academic work that is expected of a librarian and his technical staff in a modern University."

6. That the Library Service Section of the First All-Asia Educational Conference held at Benares, in December, 1930, requests the Inter-University Board of India to move the different Universities in India to provide for the members of the University Library Staff, who possess at least a degree of Master of Arts, being made eligible to become members of Faculties, in the same way as the professors and assistant professors with similar qualifications.

Cawnpore, }
9th February, 1931. }

P. SESHADRI,
Secretary,
Inter-University Board, India.

**Second Supplementary Agenda of the Sixth Annual Meeting of
the Inter-University Board to be held at Mysore on the 23rd,
24th and 25th February 1931.**

I. Suggestion of R. Littlehailes, Esqr., M.A., C.I.E., Educational Commissioner with the Government of India.

The employment in India of Indian graduates who have returned from Great Britain and in particular how facilities might be provided to enable these graduates to get into touch with Universities and Colleges which have vacancies.

II. Suggestions of Prof. J.B. Raju, M.A., B.Sc. (Oxon.), I.E.S., Representative of the Nagpur University.

- i. The Report of the Vernacular Medium Committee appointed by the Court of the Nagpur University. The report came up for discussion before the Court and there was some discussion and it was decided to refer it to the Inter-University Board for opinion.

(Copy of Report.)

Nagpur University.

Report of the Vernacular Medium Committee appointed by the Court on the 29th November, 1928 (*Vide* minute No. 30.)

With a view to collect evidence on the subject we issued the questionnaire given in Appendix II and after examining the replies to the questionnaire received from 48 persons, and other relevant documents, we submit the following recommendations on the subject to the Court :—

(1) That the Intermediate, B.A. and M.A. Examinations in Classical and Modern Indian Languages and History be conducted through the vernacular media with effect from the year 1935 and the Colleges concerned be accordingly required to give instruction to the candidates preparing for the above examinations, through the vernacular medium.

Note—Mr. N. B. Bhawalkar dissented on this point. He was of opinion that in answering questions in Modern Indian Languages the candidates should be given the option of answering the questions in English.

(2) That the Intermediate Examination in all other subjects, including Agriculture, be conducted through the vernacular media with effect from the year 1935; the B.A., B.Sc. and B.Ag. Examinations with effect from 1937; and M.A. Examination with effect from 1939.

(3) That the B.T. Examination be conducted through the Vernacular medium with effect from 1933.

(4) That the Law Examinations should continue to be conducted through the medium of English.

(5) That, with a view to secure the necessary text-books for the University Examinations, the Local Government be requested to make a recurring grant of Rs. 30,000 per annum for a period of five years.

(6) That the Local Government be further requested to make it in future a *necessary* qualification of the candidates for appointment as teacher on the College Staff that they should be able to teach through vernacular media.

(7) That the University should appoint a Standing Vernacular Medium Board, consisting of enthusiastic members, to work out details and get the necessary text-books in vernaculars prepared, preferably by announcing award of prizes.

(8) That in order to make a beginning, it is enough that the teachers of Colleges should commence teaching through the vernacular media and that introduction of University instruction through the vernacular media need not be postponed till the text-books are ready.

(9) That the Court appoint a Committee for fixing the necessary technical terms in vernaculars and that English technical terms may be meanwhile used during the transitional period.

(10) That the instruction through vernaculars at Nagpur, Amraoti and Jubbulpore be provided as follows :—

	Medium of Instruction.
(a) Nagpur	Hindi and Marathi.
(b) Jubbulpore	Hindi.
(c) Amraoti	Marathi.

If there is a sufficient demand at Amraoti, arrangements for teaching through Urdu be also made at Amraoti.

1. G. R. Deo.
2. R. M. Bhagade.
3. N. G. Oka.
4. Y. K. Deshpande.

- ii. The consideration of remarks and suggestions made concerning Indian Universities by the Royal Agricultural Commission. (*vide* paras 62, 462, 463, 464, 465 and 466 of the Report.)

Extracts from the Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India.

Para No. 62. pp. 60-61.

The position of the Universities in regard to Agricultural Research :
The position of the Indian Universities in regard to agricultural research

cannot be regarded as satisfactory. The Madras, Bombay, Nagpur and Lahore Universities have faculties of agriculture. The Calcutta University has established a Chair of Agriculture and the University of Benares has now founded a similar Chair to which we make further reference in our chapter on Education, paragraph 463. But it does not appear that, at any Indian University, steps have been taken to bring agricultural research into close relationship with the other branches of science taught at the universities. Agricultural research is regarded as entirely a matter for the government agricultural colleges. It should not, in our view, be isolated in this way. In a country so large as India, in which the problems involving research in every direction which must be solved if the potentialities of agricultural production are to be realised are so numerous, it is plain that government institutions cannot cover the whole field. The importance of carrying out agricultural research in the closest touch with other branches of scientific research can hardly be exaggerated. The advantages of mutual intercourse between research workers in different fields have been demonstrated in many countries, and Indian Universities and agricultural colleges can no longer afford to work in isolation. We look forward to a state of affairs in which the universities will not only initiate agricultural research but will also undertake schemes of research, the importance of which is brought to their notice by the agricultural departments. It will, we fear, be long before the universities are in a position to take over agricultural research to the extent to which it has been taken over by universities in western countries but this is the end which should be kept steadily in view and which both the universities and Government should endeavour to reach as speedily as possible. It is with a view to facilitating advance in this direction that we have provided for the representation of universities on the Council of Agricultural Research and on the provincial committees which will work in co-operation with it. We have also suggested that the Council of Agricultural Research should be in a position to make grants for research work in connection with agriculture carried out at the Universities.

In the meantime, the universities can make a most valuable contribution to the advancement of agricultural research in India by raising the standard of their scientific teaching. It was clear from the evidence we received that the character of this teaching leaves much to be desired. In our chapter on Education, we have mentioned the large number of students attending even the residential universities and this and the overcrowding of classes which inevitably results from it make the attainment of a high standard of individual instruction in any branch of science difficult. In such circumstances, the development of practical classes and the allotment of more time to laboratory work is much to be desired. While we do not suggest that a special agricultural bias should be given to such practical training, we would emphasise the value of the study of agricultural questions in the training of senior science students. We would, in this connection, again point to the example of Rothamsted, the eminence of which in the world of agricultural research is universally acknowledged but where previous agricultural knowledge is not regarded as an essential, or indeed as an important, qualification for appointment to the staff. It is for the Indian universities to turn out better botanists, better chemists and better biologists and the improvement most calculated to achieve this end is the provision of more adequate practical training in these branches of science. If this improvement is effected,

those who benefit from it will have no difficulty in proceeding to specialisation in these subjects along agricultural lines.

Para No. 462. pp. 541-542.

Technical Education: In the following chapter, we discuss the relation to agriculture of the industries which are, or can be, carried on in rural areas. The modernising of traditional practice in established crafts and the introduction of new industries will be greatly stimulated if technical training at the hands of skilled teachers is made available at suitable centres for those who intend to engage as supervisors in these activities. We would instance dyeing, preparations of lac and of medicinal, tanning, and other industrial extracts from plants and trees, the manufacture of oils and soaps and the preparation of fruit and vegetable preserves as industries for which such trained supervision is specially necessary.

The Cawnpore Technological Institute, which we visited during our stay in the United Provinces, appears to us to provide training of the practical character required, as does the Victoria Technical Institute in Bombay and other institutions which, unfortunately, we had not an opportunity of inspecting. The Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore, which we also visited, seemed to us to be admirably equipped for teaching applied science in various directions, notably on the agricultural side in respect of the hydrogenation of oils. If rural industries develop and if those who practise them adopt co-operative methods as we trust they will, it should not be long before they appreciate the need for the skilled supervision which would be provided by students from institutions of this kind and are in a position to pay for it. The result would be that employment of a character well suited for youths with a scientific bent and a liking for country life would be available.

It is obviously essential that instruction in applied science should be of a high standard, if it is to be worth while, and it is no less essential that the output of trained men from technological institutes should be proportioned as closely as possible to the commercial demand for their services. The departments of industries in the provinces should be able to render valuable help in the latter respect, provided they are sufficiently in touch, not only with the development of industries in rural areas under co-operative or other auspices but also with the general trend of commercial development and with the personnel of the business world, to be in a position to advise technological institutes of the probable demand far enough ahead to enable the authorities of the institutions to regulate the admission of students and to advise them as to the particular branch of study most likely to lead to employment. Government technical scholarships should be allocated on the same principle. If this course, were followed, the hopeless discontent which failure to secure employment at the end of a period of technical training is bound to arouse in the minds of the student and of his family should to a large extent be avoided. Care would, however, have to be taken, to make it clear to the student and to those responsible for his education that the acceptance of the advice thus tendered by the authorities did not imply any guarantee on their part that an appointment would be obtained.

Para No. 463. p. 542.

The Universities: We now come to the last rung of the educational ladder. No less than ten of the fifteen universities in British India have

been established since 1916. Of the five older universities, those of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay dated from 1857, whilst the Punjab University was founded in 1882 and the Allahabad University in 1887. These five universities were all of the examining type, the teaching being carried on in the constituent colleges, sometimes several hundred miles apart but bound together by a legally constituted central organisation. It was found that these loose agglomerations of teaching units did not make for efficiency and the tendency now is to develop residential university life in this country. The older universities are now also developing a teaching side, though the instruction given is mainly of a post-graduate character. The Allahabad University has gone further. It was reconstructed in 1921 as a residential university with an external side and, on July 1st, 1927, the latter was transferred to the newly constituted Agra University. Madras, Bombay, the Punjab and Nagpur universities have faculties of agriculture, whilst the University of Calcutta has established a Chair in that subject. It is worthy of mention that Benares University has just been enabled by a munificent donation from His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur to found a Chair of Agriculture and to institute a number of scholarships to promote the study of that subject and of veterinary science. The Chair will bear the name of "The Lord Irwin Chair." The total number of students on the rolls of all the Universities in British India in 1924-25 was 83,150. The total number of graduates in arts and science that year was only 6,818. The greater part of this large total was contributed by the older universities, the aggregate number of students at the Calcutta University in 1924-25 reaching the enormous number of 29,000, while the Madras University had over 17,000 students in that year and the Punjab and Bombay universities over 10,000 each. The teaching universities are smaller bodies, but even for those which have no external side the aggregate number of students reached the high figure of 6,979. The total number of students graduating from these five teaching universities in arts and science in 1924-25 was 808.

Para No. 464. pp. 542-543.

Some recent developments of University Education: With numbers as large as those just mentioned, corporate organisation and the attainment of a high standard of instruction obviously present peculiar difficulties. As the result of the Universities Commission of 1902 which was followed by the Universities Act of 1904, and of the more recent Calcutta University Commission of 1917-1919, which made many valuable recommendations of a general character, much progress has been made in overcoming these difficulties though it is generally recognised that, owing to the large numbers who present themselves for examination, ceaseless vigilance is required, if the improvement so far effected is to be maintained and further advance made.

One of the improvements suggested by the Calcutta University Commission may be mentioned here as it has a bearing on the curriculum of the agricultural colleges. In order to lighten the burden imposed on the universities by the more number of students, the Commission recommended that entrance to them should be confined to those who have passed the intermediate examination, in other words, that the intermediate classes should be separated from the sphere of university work. The proposed

change entails either the addition of two intermediate classes to high schools or the creation of separate intermediate colleges which would take over some—the Calcutta University Commission suggested two—of the existing high school classes and add to them two intermediate classes proper. The suggestion has so far only been acted on in the Punjab where seven intermediate colleges have been opened, in the United Provinces, and in Burma where an Intermediate Arts College has been established at Mandalay. The attainment of the intermediate standard has been substituted for the high school final examination as the qualification for admission to the Patna University in Bihar and Orissa, the All-India Muslim University at Aligarh in the United Provinces and the Dacca University in Bengal.

In addition to measures of internal reorganisation, links are being forged between the universities themselves. As the outcome of the Conference of Indian Universities, the first of its kind, which was held in 1925 and was attended by the representatives of all the thirteen universities at that time established by law in British India and of the two universities in Indian States, the Osmania University of Hyderabad and the Mysore University, an Inter-University Board was established to act, *inter alia*, as a bureau of educational information and as a co-ordinating agency. We trust that, amongst its functions, that of bringing the universities into closer touch with rural development will be regarded as not the least important.

Para No. 465. pp. 543-544.

Affiliation of Agricultural Institutions to Universities: In Chapter III, we have discussed at length the position of the universities in relation to agricultural research. We are here more especially concerned with their relations to agricultural colleges on the teaching side. The present position is that the agricultural colleges at Coimbatore, Poona, Nagpur and Lyallpur are affiliated to the provincial universities and that the Cawnpore College appears likely to be affiliated in the near future. The affiliation of the only private agricultural college in India, the Agricultural Institute at Allahabad, to the Allahabad University is under consideration. The Khalsa College, Amritsar, has an agricultural course and is affiliated upto the Intermediate B.Sc. (Ag.). The affiliation both of government and private agricultural colleges to universities may, therefore, be regarded as the accepted policy. We cordially approve this policy. It has the advantage of attracting to the agricultural colleges promising students who might be deterred from entering them, if the course did not end in a degree. Moreover as our recommendations in regard to the organisation of agricultural research will have shown, we contemplate closer relations between the universities and the agricultural colleges in the future and, though affiliation for the purpose of obtaining a degree is not essential to such relations, it undoubtedly tends to promote them. The limitations of the affiliation system are now well understood and, in these circumstances, we consider that the interest in agriculture, which is evinced by a university in granting an agricultural institution the privilege of affiliation to it, is to be welcomed.

Para No. 466. pp. 544.

Influence of Universities on Rural Development: From the point of view of agricultural development, we need not emphasise the

importance of the part that the universities must play in educating those who will become the administrators, the technologists, and the research workers of the future. Here, however, we are concerned with the urgent need of instilling in rural communities the ideals of leadership and service, and we wish to make plain our conviction that the universities have it in their power to make a valuable contribution to this end. It is their highest mission to develop in the student that public spirit and zeal for the welfare of his fellows which, when he goes out into the world, will impel him to take a full and active part in the life of the community in which his lot is cast. But universities are commonly situated in large centres of population, and those of their members who are attracted by the call of social service naturally tend to apply themselves first to the problems of the town. We wish strongly to press the claim of the rural areas upon the time and interest of the best of India's youth. It is upon the homes and fields of the cultivators that the strength of the country and the foundations of its prosperity must ultimately rest. We appeal to both past and present members of Indian Universities to apply themselves to the social and economic problems of the country-side, and so to fit themselves to take the lead in the movement for the uplift of the rural classes. We trust that the authorities and teachers of universities may do all in their power to encourage the study of these most important subjects. The opportunities open in India to men able and willing to play a selfless and patriotic role in the field of local leadership and of service to the public are unbounded. Membership of village *panchayats*, local boards and the like, and work in connection with the co-operative and adult education movements as well as that carried out by non-official bodies concerned with the well-being and advancement of the rural population offer scope for the exercise of a wide range of talent and inclination. Such service is of the utmost value to the State, for the welfare and happiness of the peasant must be largely dependent on the purity and efficiency with which local services are administered. Among a people whose history goes back as far as does that of India, and in a society upon which the fetters of custom are so firmly bound, the inertia of centuries can only be overcome by the ready self-sacrifice, by the enthusiasm and by the sustained efforts of those who themselves enjoy the blessings of a liberal education.

- iii. To consider the issue raised by Mr. Raju, Representative of Nagpur University, concerning the minutes of the Dacca Session of the Board, in his letter to the Chairman of the Board.

May I have your permission to represent my case as follows :

There are three distinct issues involved in the matter, which it is essential to keep clear, namely, (1) the question of the period for which the present Secretary was re-appointed, (2) the general question of the period for which secretaries are to be appointed in the future and (3) the procedure adopted to settle these issues.

Re. (1) There is no dispute. I admit that it was decided to re-appoint the present Secretary for two years.

Re. (2) I also admit that the suggestion made by some one, probably Mr. Johnston of Andhra University that the secretaryship should be a tenure appointment for five years, was in the minds of those who proposed that the present secretary should be re-appointed for two years.

But as you know, there was a difference of opinion on the general question and the point of view of those of us who dissented is not brought out in the draft minutes as they stand. It was a mere casual suggestion made by some one in the course of discussion and not a definite resolution. No notice was given of it in advance ; it was not moved or seconded ; and dissent was expressed against it, no vote was taken and our protest is simply ignored in the draft minutes.

Re. (3) I desire to lay before you and the other members of the Board the undersirability of setting a general question of the policy and principle, binding the Board in future years in this casual way on a mere suggestion made incidentally by some one on the spur of the moment in the course of a discussion, without any previous notice and without a vote being taken, especially when dissent is expressed.

In conclusion, I agree that we were well within our rights in deciding on the spot the re-appointment of the present secretary for two years ; but on the general policy for the future, I plead that the notice of the motion should be given and the matter brought up for discussion and vote before it can be taken as settled. In the event of it being decided not to amend the minutes in the light of the points urged by me, I beg that my vote of dissent be published along with the minutes as drafted, in fairness to me as well as to the issues involved.

III. Suggestions of Principal H. Lambert, M.A., Representative of Patna University :

1. That the Board recommend the establishment of Chairs in every Indian University for the teaching of French and German.
2. The examination, by an expert committee appointed by the Board, of the I. Sc. courses of the Universities of Dacca, Calcutta, Patna, Benares, Allahabad, Lucknow, Agra, Aligarh, Delhi and the Punjab, with a view to suggesting changes having the object of ensuring reasonable uniformity in the scope of the syllabuses and the standards of the examinations.
3. The appointment of a committee by the Board to examine the entrance qualifications for the technical colleges of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and the U.P. teaching up to a University degree, and to report upon their adequacy and uniformity and the possibility of their improvement.

Cawnpore, }

February 13th, 1931. }

P. SESHADRI,
Secretary,

Inter-University Board, India.

INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD (INDIA).

***Third Supplementary Agenda of the Sixth Annual Meeting of the
Inter-University Board to be held at Mysore on the 23rd,
24th and 25th February 1931.***

I. To consider the suggestions of Professor A. R. Wadia, B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, Representative, Mysore University.

Consideration of the principle involved in the following letters from the University of Madras.

1. Letter dated the 5th November 1930 from the Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University, stating that in regard to the admission of Mysore Graduates to the Law College, Madras, the Syndicate has decided not to relax the condition generally imposed on graduates of other Universities.

2. Letter No. 25000, dated the 29th November 1930, from the Registrar, Madras University, stating that the Examination passed by V. Venkatasubrahmanyam, an Intermediate of Mysore, who sought admission to the B.A. class of St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, was not recognised, as he had passed only in the third division.

D.O. letter dated the 5th November 1930, from the Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras, to the Vice-Chancellor, University of Mysore, Mysore.

I placed your letter dated the 18th September 1930, as well as a letter on similar lines received in this office from your Registrar, before the Syndicate at its meeting on the 18th of last month. I regret to inform you that the Syndicate has, after careful consideration, decided to adhere to its previous resolution, which formed the subject of your representation. The position, therefore, is that Graduates of your University will not be eligible for admission to courses in this University unless they secure a first or second class or 45 per cent of the total marks in their Examinations in your University. The Syndicate has laid down the same rule in regard to all Universities, except the Andhra and the Annamalai Universities. The reasons for making an exception in the case of these two Universities are that they have only recently been carved out of the Madras University and that they should be allowed a reasonable time to develop their full complement of courses. I may add that the special treatment has been promised to them only for a limited period. It is to be clearly understood that the rule laid down by the Syndicate for the recognition of the Examinations of other Universities does not confer any right on any candidate qualified under it. It is to be understood rather as a rule of exclusion. Subject to the general rule, the Syndicate will decide each case on its merits.

It is stated in your letter under reference that the Madras University has agreed to accept the Degree of the Mysore University as a sufficient test of preliminary qualification for admission to its Law Course.

This statement requires some qualification. It is true that our Faculty of Law recommended that the Mysore Degree might be accepted as a sufficient test of preliminary qualification for admission to the Law Course. The Syndicate, however, while no doubt in sympathy with the spirit of this recommendation, did not lay down any definite rule as recommended by the Faculty of Law, but decided to consider each application for admission on its merits. This was in 1918. I am not aware that the Madras University has given any undertaking to the Mysore University on the question of admitting its students to our courses.

In conclusion, I may add that one of the three candidates referred to in your letter, who was ruled out because he got only $44\frac{1}{2}$ instead of 45 per cent. of the total marks, has since been declared eligible for admission. The two remaining candidates do not get more than 41.5 per cent. of the total marks, and are therefore ineligible under our rules.

Letter No. 25000, dated the 29th November 1930, from the Registrar, University of Madras, to the Registrar, University of Mysore, Mysore.

With reference to your letter No. 11695, dated the 20th November 1930, I have to inform you that V. Venkatasubrahmanyam was admitted, provisionally to the St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly subject to the recognition of the external examination passed by him as equivalent to the Intermediate Examination of this University. The Examination passed by the candidate was not recognised, as he had passed only in the Third Division. Consequently he had to leave the College.

With regard to your request for a copy of this office letter No. 20742, dated the 2nd October 1930, I regret to state that the information cannot be furnished.

P. SESHADRI,

Secretary,
Inter-University Board (India).

Agenda for the Sectional Conference of the Universities of the United Provinces.

Suggestions of Pt. Amaranatha Jha, M.A., Allahabad University :

- i. The question of Block Grants to the Universities ;
- ii. The question of a provision in the various Universities' Acts making it incumbent upon the Government to provide funds for each University ;
- iii. The question of dropping the previous M.A. Examination and making the M.A. a two years' Course.

Suggestion of Pro-Vice-Chancellor of Aligarh Muslim University :

The question of the long vacation observed by the Universities of the United Provinces.

(We have tried the experiment of opening, like the other Universities of the Province, in July and we find that climatic conditions are so unfavourable to health that we are not inclined to repeat the experiment, and we think that much better arrangement would be to follow the example of the Panjab which observes July, August and September as the long vacation.)

P. SESHADRI,

Secretary,

Inter-University Board, India.

*Proceedings of the Sectional Conference of the Representatives
of the Universities of the United Provinces, held at Mysore on
February 23 and 24, 1931.*

Present :

1. Principal A.B. Dhruva,
2. Lala Diwan Chand,
3. Pandit Amaranatha Jha.

1. The Committee is of opinion that the Universities should consider the desirability of making it optional for a candidate to take the M.A. Examination either as a whole at the end of two years, or in two parts as at present.
2. The committee considered the suggestion of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University regarding the long vacation ; it is of opinion that the present practice of the U.P. Universities is on the whole more suitable than that of the Panjab, as July and August are in the United Provinces better months for work than May and June.
3. The Committee recommends that the U.P. Universities should attempt an exchange of teachers for special short term lectures, it being understood that their normal work will not suffer.
4. The Committee recommends that a small Conference of Representatives of the U.P. Universities be held to consider and discuss matters of common interest.
5. The Committee recommends to the U.P. Universities that they may consider the desirability of insisting on a student who is preparing both for the M.A. and M.Sc. and LL.B. degrees taking the two examinations in not less than three years.

A. B. Dhruva,
Dewan Chand,
Amaranatha Jha.

Proceedings of the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Inter-University Board, India, held in the University Library Building at Mysore on the 23rd, 24th and 25th February, 1931.

Present :

1. Principal A.B. Dhruva, M.A., LL.B., I.E.S. (Retired), Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University. (in the Chair).
2. Prof. G. H. Langley, M.A., I.E.S., Vice-Chancellor, Dacca University.
3. Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, M.A., D.Litt., D.D., D.L., Principal, Scottish Church College, Calcutta.
4. Prof. P. A. Wadia, M.A., Dean, Faculty of Arts, Bombay University and Professor of Philosophy and Politics, Wilson College, Bombay.
5. Diwan Bahadur K. Ramunni Menon, M.A. (Cantab.), Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, Madras.
6. Lala Diwan Chand, M.A., Principal, D.A.V. College, Cawnpore.
7. Prof. A. R. Wadia, B.A., Bar-at-Law., Offg. Director of Public Instruction, Mysore State.
8. Rao Bahadur S.E. Ranganadhan, M.A., I.E.S., Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar, Chidambaram.
9. Pt. Amaranatha Jha, M.A., Reader in English and Offg. Head of the Department of English Literature, Allahabad University, Allahabad.
10. Prof. Qazi Mohammad Husain, M.A., LL.B., Osmania University, Hyderabad-Deccan.
11. Rev. Dr. J. F. McFadyen, M.A., D.D., Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur University, Nagpur.
12. Rao Sahib Dr. T. S. Tirumurti, B.A., M.B.C.M., D.T.M. & H., Offg. Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, Vizagapatam.
13. R. Littlehales, Esq., M.A., C.I.E., Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, New Delhi.
14. Prof. P. Seshadri, M.A., Dean, Faculty of Commerce, Agra University and Principal and Senior Professor of English Literature, Sanatan Dharm College, Cawnpore. (Secretary).

No representative could come from the Universities of the Panjab, Aligarh, Delhi and Lucknow, while Rev. J.F. McFadyen, M.A., D.D., and Prof. Qazi Mohammad Husain, M.A., LL.B., represented the Universities of Nagpur and Osmania respectively, owing to the inability of Prof. J.B. Raju, M.A., B.Sc. (Oxon.), I.E.S., Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Nagpur and Sir Akbar Hydari (Nawab Hyder Nawaz Jung

Bahadur), B.A., Finance Member, Executive Council and Member, University Council, Osmania University, Hyderabad-Deccan, to attend the deliberations.

Dr. E. P. Metcalfe, D.Sc., F. Inst. P., Vice-Chancellor of the University of Mysore, welcomed the members in the following words :

“ Gentlemen, It is with no small sense of gratification that I find myself charged with the pleasant duty of welcoming you to the Capital of this country of Mysore. This is a city of ancient renown, whose origins are hidden in the mists of time. It is the cultural centre of one of the chief language units of India ; and it is one of the two chief cities of a very important political unit. The Mysore kingdom has played a notable part in history for centuries : it is very evident, from recent events, that it continues to exert a powerful influence on the course of affairs in India : and it is safe to anticipate a still further deepening of this influence as the new political institutions develop. The prominent position which Mysore is taking may be regarded as a natural result of a vitality, of which I hope you will be able to observe the expression, in various fields of activity, both purely intellectual and practical.

In the intervals of your labours you will have an opportunity of inspecting some of the ancient glories and modern achievements of this State. You will survey the remains of the mighty fortress of Seringapatam, a monument of the skill of a past generation of military engineers : you will visit the vast barrier flung across the Cauvery to form the far-spread Krishnaraja Sagara, a worthy testimony to the imagination and the constructive genius of the Mysorean Engineer of to-day. Some of you, I hope, will take this opportunity to view that small gem of the ancient architect's art and craft, the temple at Somanathpur : and even of visiting, on your way hence, the scene of the harnessing of the waters of the sacred Cauvery by modern science for the profit and the comfort of our people.

In such surroundings is our young University established : in an environment which cannot fail to stimulate and inspire the thinker and the man of action. Relics of the past are about us and we are in the midst of remarkable applications of the Science of to-day. Irrigation, power production, mining, metallurgy, are carried on, all of them, on the grand scale : agriculture, forestry, are under careful scientific control : medical science receives the measure of attention which is its due, particularly in the region of preventive medical research in which we are being powerfully assisted by the anti-malarial section of the Rockefeller trust. In the domain of pure culture, too, we find a sign of our times in a movement which we may well describe as a Kannada Renaissance, by which the ancient spirit of the Karnatak in literature is being revived and rejuvenated.

In all this new growth it is given to our University to take part : for every item of progress which I have enumerated, we have a corresponding department of instruction and research. We may claim for our University that it is in close and intimate touch with the realities of the life of our country ; and that we are prepared and are eager to bear our part in attacking such problems as may be in store. It seems sufficiently evident, therefore, that our situation is particularly favourable for the

active development of our University institution ; and that we are justified in regarding the future with hope and with confidence.

As a University we have, of course, our difficulties, from which we suffer in common with most other Indian Universities ; and from which we suffer, to some extent perhaps, because of the conditions under which the early growth of our elder sisters proceeded. Chief among these are due to what may not unfairly be regarded as a false tradition which has linked the functions of Indian Universities too closely to the supply of candidates for literate employment under administrations. This, as we all know, has had a paralysing effect on true University education in this country ; and it is matter for deep thankfulness that indications are at last appearing of the weakening of this tendency. The triple duty of a University to conserve, to impart and to extend knowledge and culture is again becoming more clearly recognised and more consistently obeyed. The extension of original research in practically all branches of human knowledge of late years in India is a phenomenon of profound significance. It is certain that this movement back to originality in thought and in action will exert a marked and beneficent effect on the point of view in every aspect of life, which will eventually react on all ranks of society.

At this time the Universities of India are faced with opportunities of service of incalculable moment. Steady guidance and wise co-ordination are now necessary as never before. This business of co-ordination I take to be an important part of your honourable function. For its successful discharge you have the good wishes of us all. There are many practical problems of co-ordination which await solution. Your programme of work during the present session is concerned with some of these.

It is highly desirable that our several Universities should know precisely where they stand, not only in the matter of mutual recognition of the equivalence of their courses, but also in their acceptance by outside bodies. A certain amount of disparity of view in such matters appears to exist (on not altogether reasonable grounds in some cases, as it seems to me) leading to unnecessary embarrassment and difficulty. I venture to commend to you the consideration of means of arriving at equitable solutions of problems of this nature.

I leave you now to the work before you, thanking you for honouring us by your acceptance of our invitation to hold your session here ; and in the hope that your visit will be as pleasurable to you as it is to us."

Replying to the address of Dr. Metcalfe, Principal A.B. Dhruva, the Chairman of the Inter-University Board, thanked His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and the authorities of the Mysore University for the excellent arrangements made by them for the comfortable stay of the members and referred to the keen interest taken by His Highness in educational matters. He, therefore, thought it only appropriate that one of the annual meetings of the Board should be held at the headquarters of the University.

The following resolutions were passed :

- I. The Board places on record its sense of deep sorrow at the deaths during the year of Prof. E. A. Horne, M.A., I.E.S.,

Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University and Dr. Sir Moti Sagar, LL.D., Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University, representatives of the Aligarh and the Delhi Universities on the Board.

- II. The draft report for 1930-31 be approved.
- III. The accounts for the year 1930 as audited by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse, Peat & Co., Chartered Accountants, Cawnpore, be passed.
- IV. The excess expenditure of Rs. 433/2/1 incurred on Travelling Allowances to members of the Board be sanctioned, the amount be met from the savings in the budget.
- V. The present system of budgetting for the Calendar year be tried for another year. The Chairman be authorised to sanction the necessary expenditure from the end of the Calendar year upto the date of the annual meeting.
- VI. (1) In view of the difficulties encountered by Universities, specially by some of the older Universities, in collecting the relevant statistics, the Board is of opinion that it is not possible to obtain immediately the necessary information, but the Board requests the Universities to undertake the keeping of records according to a uniform plan suggested by the Board and supply such information from time to time in future.
 - (2) That a Committee consisting of the following be requested to examine the forms and methods of Medical Inspection prevailing at present in Indian Universities and recommend uniformity in procedure and in the maintenance of statistics.
 - (1) Major-General C. Sprawson, C.I.E., V.H.S., I.M.S., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
 - (2) Dr. B. K. Narayana Rao, B.A., M.B.C.M., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H., D.O. Mysore University.
 - (3) Rao Sahib Dr. T. S. Tirumurti, B.A., M.B.C.M., D.T.M. & H., Andhra University. (Convener).

(If Surgeon Sprawson is not able to accept membership of the Committee, Rao Bahadur Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, B.A., M.D., Government Hospital, Madras, be appointed in his place).

Resolved further that a sum of Rs. 500/- be provided in the budget for 1931 towards the travelling allowance of the members of the Committee.
 - (3) That Universities be requested to report in consultation with the Boards of Studies and the controlling authorities of the Teachers' Training Colleges concerned whether it is

desirable and practicable to adopt Principal Lambert's suggestion.

- (4) In the light of the information already obtained, the Board is of opinion that no useful purpose would be served by a general recommendation on the subject.
- VII. (1) to (7). No further action is necessary in view of the resolutions passed on the subjects in earlier meetings of the Board.
- (8) Consideration of the subject be postponed.
- VIII. (1) That the Universities be requested to state whether it is desirable to make some distinction in the B.A. course between a working knowledge of Modern English and a study of English Literature and if so whether the former alone or both should be made compulsory.
- (2) In view of the more or less permanent financial commitments entered into by the Universities with regard to members of their teaching staffs, it is desirable that Government should make statutory provision for minimum definite annual grants to Universities.
 - (3) The proposal is withdrawn.
- IX. (1), (2) and (3). Resolved that no action be taken.
- (4) In making grants to colleges the Government be requested to take into account any opinion which the University concerned may have expressed on them.
- X. (1) Enquiries be made from the Universities regarding the co-operation there is at present between University teachers and research departments of the Government of India in their respective subjects, with a request for any recommendation to make it more effective.
- (2) The Vice-Chancellor of the Dacca University be requested to address the authorities of the Bombay University regarding the matter.
- XI. (1) That definite suggestions be invited from Universities regarding the ways in which the Inter-University Board can most effectively serve them in the light of its aims as laid down in the constitution and the experience gained by its work during the last few years. Universities be also requested to make recommendations with regard to any changes in the aims of the Board.
- (2) Consideration be postponed.
- XII. The Board is of opinion that no uniform practice is possible in the matter of vacations,

- XIII. That the proposal be referred to Universities.
- XIV. That a pamphlet containing information regarding syllabuses, staffs, periods of study, in teachers' training colleges of the various Universities in India be published by the Board.
- XV. That the Government of India be addressed on the matter.
- XVI. The Board is of opinion that the contributions of Indian Universities to the Bureau of the Universities of the British Empire should range from £ 10/- to £. 25/- for a year, in accordance with the circumstances of each University.
- XVII. If Prof. P. Seshadri is not able to accept the invitation of the Universities' Bureau of the British Empire to attend the Congress at Edinburgh, Prof. A.C. Woolner be requested to represent the Inter-University Board.
- XVIII. The Board records with regret the resignation of membership of the University of Rangoon.
- XIX. Recorded.
- XX. The present rate of contribution to the Board by each University be retained.
- XXI. Resolved that the report be adopted. (Vide Appendix XIX).
- XXII. That no notice be taken of the letter.
- XXIII. Recorded.
- XXIV. That a committee consisting of the following be requested to prepare a detailed scheme for submission to the Government of India, after consultation with the Indian Science Congress and the Universities :
- (1) Lieut.-Colonel R. B. Seymour Sewell, I.M.S., M.A., F.A.S.B., F.L.S., F.Z.S., Director, Zoological Survey of India.
 - (2) Prof. J. C. Ghosh, D.Sc., Head of the Department of Chemistry, Dacca University.
 - (3) Sir C. V. Raman, F.R.S. (Convener).
- Resolved further that a sum of Rs. 250/- be provided in the budget for meeting the travelling expenses of the members.
- XXV. That suggestions be invited from the members of the Board.
- XXVI. That the need for the further expansion of University Training Corps be pressed on the Army Department of the

Government of India in the light of requests already received from Universities.

- XXVII. Recorded.
- XXVIII. That the recommendations of the Sectional Meeting of the Representatives of the United Provinces be communicated to the Universities concerned.
- XXIX. That the salary of the Stenographer and Office Manager of the Inter-University Board be fixed at Rs. 100-10-150 and that of the permanent clerk be fixed at Rs. 50-5-75 and the new increments be granted in accordance with the scale.
- XXX. That the invitation of the authorities of the Panjab University be accepted and the next meeting to be held at Lahore.
- XXXI. That the enclosed budget for 1931 be sanctioned. (Vide Appendix XX.)
- XXXII. That the Chairman be authorised to appoint auditors for 1931.

SUPPLEMENTARY AGENDA :

- (1) The Board regrets that it is not possible to make arrangements for such a catalogue at present. The Universities, however, be requested to prepare special catalogues of valuable books, journals and manuscripts possessed by them.
- (2) The Board recommends to the Universities that Books in their libraries should be made available to serious students among the public with such safeguards and on such conditions as may be laid down for the purpose.
- (3) No further action is necessary.
- (4) The Board regrets it is not possible.
- (5) The Board is not prepared to make any recommendations regarding the matter.
- (6) No action is necessary.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTARY AGENDA :

- I. That the Universities be requested to keep the Inter-University Board, India and the High Commissioner for India in England informed of vacancies of higher appointments in their teaching staff in view of the numerous enquiries addressed to them by prospective candidates with good degrees.
- II. (1) Information be again asked from the Universities and Boards of High School and Intermediate Education regarding the extent to which vernaculars are used as a

INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD.

medium of instruction and examination in High Schools, Intermediate Classes and University Classes and as to any advance which in their opinion may be made in the direction.

- (2) No further action is necessary in view of the resolutions already passed on the subject. (Vide pp. 79, 138, 152 and 153 of the Report of the Board for the year 1928-29).
- (3) Prof. J. B. Raju be informed that the minutes were correct and no further action was necessary.

III. (1) No further action was necessary in view of the recommendations regarding the matter made already by the Board, in accordance with which provision has already been made in many Universities for the teaching of French and German.

2&3. The Board will be prepared to appoint such a committee only at the request of the Universities concerned.

THIRD SUPPLEMENTARY AGENDA :

- (1) (a) As the matter affects the general question of co-operation between Universities, the Board requests the authorities of the Mysore University to address the authorities of the Madras University on the question at issue.
- (2) (b) Recorded.

The following procedure be adopted for the appointment of a new Secretary with effect from the 1st April 1932 on the expiry of the maximum term of the present incumbent :

That each of the Vice-Chancellors of Indian Universities be requested confidentially to nominate for consideration for the appointment, a senior member of their University Staff or of the staff of one of their affiliated Colleges in consultation with the representatives of the University on the Board where the Vice-Chancellor is not a member, and the following committee be appointed to suggest a suitable name after scrutiny of recommendations :

- (1) R. Littlehales, Esq., M.A., C.I.E., Educational Commissioner with the Government of India.
2. Principal A.B. Dhruva, M.A., LL.B., I.E.S. (Retd.), Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University.
3. The Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, M.A., D.Litt. D.D., D.L., Principal, Scottish Church College, Calcutta,

- (3) That the thanks of the Inter-University Board be conveyed to the authorities of the Mysore State for their hospitality to the members of the Board.
- (4) That the thanks of the Inter-University Board be conveyed to Dr. E. P. Metcalfe, D.Sc., F. Inst. P. Vice-Chancellor, Mysore University, Prof. A. R. Wadia, B.A., Bar-at-Law, Representative of the Mysore University on the Board and Prof. V. Gopalaswami Aiengar, M. A. (E. C.), Registrar, Mysore University for their hospitality and excellent arrangements for the meetings and reception of the Board.
- (5) The Board places on record its appreciation of the services rendered by Principal A.B. Dhruva, M.A., LL.B., I.E.S. (Retd.), Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University, as Chairman of the Board during the year.

XXXIII. That Dr. W. S. Urquhart, M.A., D.Litt., D.D., D.L., Principal, Scottish Church College, Calcutta, be elected Chairman of the Board for the next year.

A. B. DHRUVA,
Chairman.

P. SESHADRI,
Secretary.

APPENDIX XX.
BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1931

RECEIPTS.

PAYMENTS.

RECEIPTS.	Budget estimates for 1931.	PAYMENTS.	Budget estimates for 1931.
Opening balance ..	15,904 7 4	Honorarium to Secretary ..	3,600 0 0
Contributions from Universities for 1930-31 ..	2,000 0 0	Subordinate staff ..	2,750 0 0
Contributions from Universities for 1931-32 ..	17,000 0 0	T. A. to staff ..	1,000 0 0
Contribution from the Government of India for 1931-32 ..	1,000 0 0	Contingencies including postage and Stationery ..	1,000 0 0
Sale of publications ..	100 0 0	Printing ..	1,000 0 0
Advertisements ..	100 0 0	Books and Magazines ..	200 0 0
		Furniture ..	100 0 0
		Hand-book ..	1,500 0 0
		Publications ..	1,000 0 0
		Advertisements ..	250 0 0
		T. A. to representatives ..	6,000 0 0
		T. A. to members of Int. Test Committee ..	2,000 0 0
		T. A. to Medical Inspection Committee ..	500 0 0
		T. A. to Advisory Board for Scientific Research Scheme ..	250 0 0
		Auditors ..	100 0 0
		Provident Fund ..	200 0 0
		Miscellaneous ..	250 0 0
		Closing Balance ..	14,404 7 4
	36,104 7 4		36,104 7 4

Mysore,
25th February, 1931.

Passed,
A. B. DHRUVA,
Chairman, Inter-University Board.

