

UNIVERSAL
LIBRARY

OU_174168

UNIVERSAL
LIBRARY

INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD, INDIA

ANNUAL REPORT
1938-39

PRINTED AT
THE BANGALORE PRESS, MYSORE ROAD
BANGALORE CITY
1939

CONTENTS

	PAGE
LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES	v
SUCCESSION LIST OF CHAIRMEN AND SECRETARIES ..	vi
ANNUAL REPORT : 1938-39	1
 APPENDICES.—	
I. Desirability of Forming a National Committee for India to take part in the International Historical Congress	11
II. Recognition of the Medical Degrees of the Universities included in the Indian Medical Council Act of 1933	14
III. Periodical Inspection of the Medical Colleges and the Attached Hospitals	15
IV. Grant for Research Work in Applied Sciences and Collaboration between Universities and Governments in Researches relating to Agricultural and Industrial Problems	16
V. Closer Co-ordination between the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, and Universities having Training Corps	17
VI. Travelling Allowances to the Representatives of the Inter-University Board on the Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Wing of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research ..	18
VII. Special Training for Students going up for the All-India Competitive Examinations	19
VIII. Desirability of the Formation of a Semi-official Appointments Board or Organisation by each Provincial Government	21
IX. Inclusion of Jurisprudence and Constitutional Law as Subjects for the B.A. Degree	27
X. Definition of “ <i>Bonafide</i> Students of the University” for Purposes of Inter-University Tournaments ..	29
XI. Aeronautical Instruction	34
XII. Recognition of the Lectures Attended and Terms Kept at Different Universities for Computing the Necessary Minimum for Degrees	41
XIII. Opinion of the Universities on the Recommendations of the Sapru Committee Report and Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer's Committee Report	43

APPENDICES.—**PAGE**

XIV.	Desirability of the Removal of Age Restrictions for Admission to the University	..	..	51
XV.	Organisation of a Special Course of Study speci- ally suited for Women	..	..	53
XVI.	Statement of Receipts and Payments for the year ended 31st December 1938	..	..	54
RESOLUTIONS	..	..	..	61
APPENDICES	..	..	..	74

INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD, INDIA

List of Representatives, 1938-39

1. Diwan Bahadur S. E. Runganadhan, M.A., L.T., M.L.C., Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras, Madras. (*Chairman.*)
2. The Rt. Hon'ble Dr. Sir Akbar Hydari, Nawab Hyder Nawaz Jung Bahadur, B.A., P.C., D.C.L., LL.D., Chancellor, Osmania University, Hyderabad-Deccan.
3. Pandit Amaranatha Jha, M.A., F.R.S.L., Vice-Chancellor, University of Allahabad, Allahabad.
4. Dr. C. R. Reddy, M.A. (Cantab.), Hon.D.Litt., M.L.C., Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, Waltair.
5. Rajakaryapravina Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, M.A. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, Vice-Chancellor, University of Mysore, Mysore.
6. Prof. A. C. Sen Gupta, M.A. (Edin.), I.E.S., Principal, Morris College, Nagpur.
7. Dr. Syamaprasad Mookerjee, M.A., B.L., Barrister-at-Law, LL.D., M.L.A., University of Calcutta, 77, Asutosh Mookerjee Road, Calcutta.
8. Prof. A. B. A. Haleem, B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.
9. Dr. P. Basu, M.A., Ph.D., B.L., Vice-Chancellor, Agra University, and Principal, Holkar College, Indore.
10. The Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., C.H., LL.D., Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
11. V. N. Chandavarkar, Esq., B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, Vice-Chancellor, University of Bombay, Bombay.
12. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, B.A., LL.B., Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University, Benares.
13. Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha, Barrister-at-Law, Hon.D.Litt., M.L.A., Vice-Chancellor, Patna University, Patna.
14. Dr. R. C. Majumdar, M.A., Ph.D., Vice-Chancellor, University of Dacca, Ramna, Dacca.
15. C. V. Chandrasekharan, Esq., M.A. (Oxon.), F.R.H.S., Pro-Vice-Chancellor, University of Travancore, Trivandrum.
16. S. M. Habibullah, Esq., B.A., O.B.E., M.L.A., Vice-Chancellor, University of Lucknow, Lucknow.
17. Khan Bahadur Mian M. Afzal Husain, M.Sc., M.A. (Cantab.), I.A.S., Vice-Chancellor, University of the Panjab, Lahore.
18. The Hon'ble Sir Maurice Gwyer, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Vice-Chancellor, University of Delhi, Delhi.
John Sargent, Esq., M.A., Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, New Delhi.
Prof. N. K. Sidhanta, M.A. (Cantab.), Professor of English, University of Lucknow, Lucknow. (*Secretary.*)

Succession List of Chairmen of the Inter-University Board, India, and the Places where the Annual Meetings were held :

1. The Rev. E. M. Macphail, M.A., D.D., C.I.E., C.B.E., Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, Madras (1925). (*Bombay.*)
2. The Rt. Hon'ble Dr. Sir Akbar Hydari, Nawab Hyder Nawaz Jung Bahadur, B.A., LL.D., Finance Member, Executive Council, and Member, University Council, Osmania University, Hyderabad-Deccan (1925-27). (*Delhi & Benares.*)
3. Sir R. Venkataratnam Naidu, kt., M.A., Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, Madras (1927-28). (*Madras.*)
4. Prof. A. C. Woolner, M.A., C.I.E., Vice-Chancellor, The Panjab University, Lahore (1928-30). (*Patna & Dacca.*)
5. Principal A. B. Dhruva, M.A., LL.B., I.E.S. (Retired), Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University, Benares (1930-31). (*Mysore.*)
6. The Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, M.A., D.Litt., D.D., D.L., Principal, Scottish Church College, Calcutta (1931-32). (*Lahore.*)
7. Diwan Bahadur Sir K. Ramunni Menon, kt., M.A. (Cantab.), Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, Madras (1932-33). (*Hyderabad.*)
8. Prof. G. H. Langley, M.A., I.E.S., Vice-Chancellor, Dacca University, Ramna, Dacca (1933-34). (*Delhi.*)
9. Prof. P. A. Wadia, M.A., Bombay University, Bombay (1934-35). (*Calcutta.*)
10. R. Littlehales, Esq., M.A., C.I.E., Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, Madras (1935-36). (*Aligarh.*)
11. Pandit Amaranatha Jha, M.A., Professor of English, Allahabad University, Allahabad (1936-37). (*Nagpur.*)
12. Dr. C. R. Reddy, M.A. (Cantab.), Hon.D.Litt., M.L.C., Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, Waltair (1937-38). (*Allahabad.*)
13. Diwan Bahadur S. E. Runganadhan, M.A., L.T., M.L.C., Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, Madras (1938-39). (*Bombay.*)

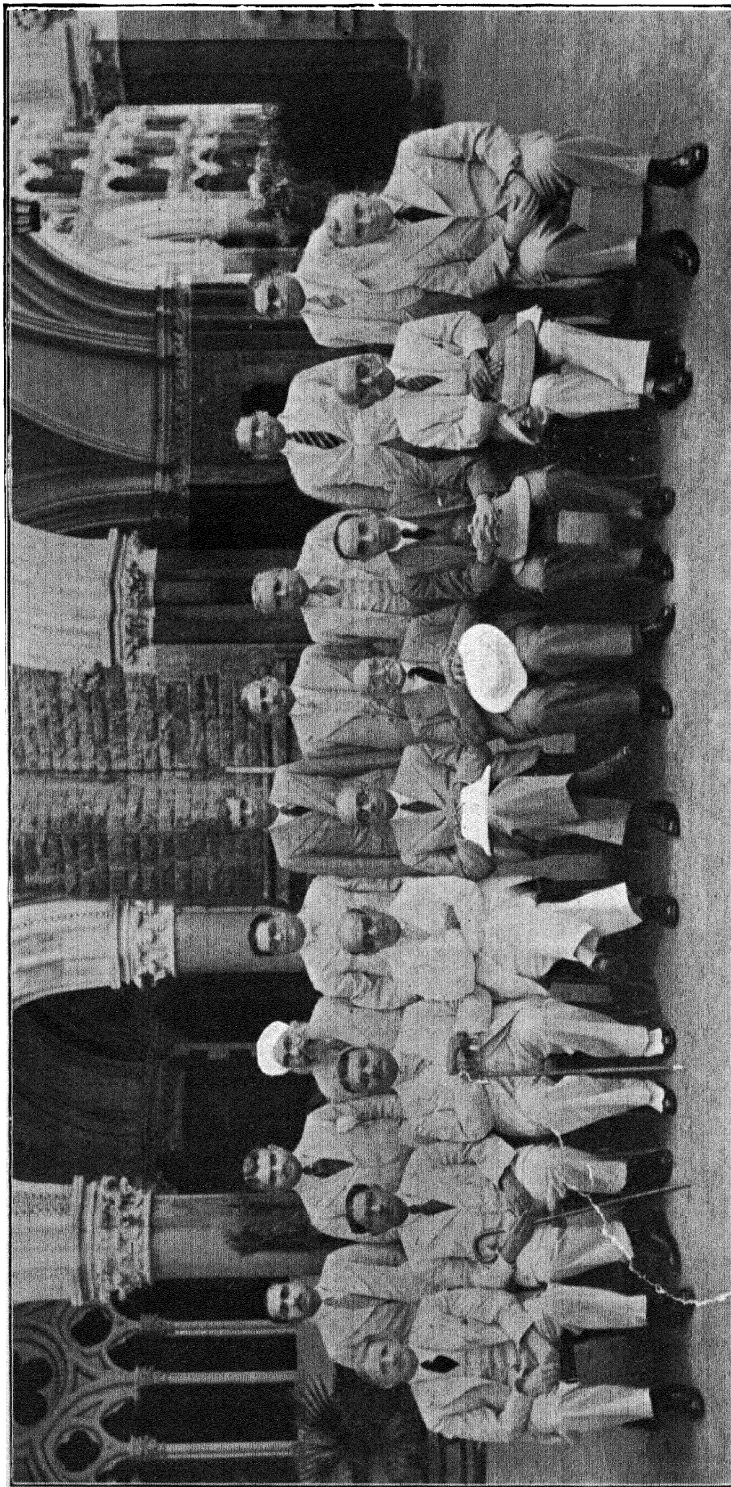
Succession List of Secretaries of the Inter-University Board, India.

1. Prof. N. S. Subba Rao, M.A. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, University Professor of Economics and Principal, Maharaja's College, Mysore (1925-27).
2. Prof. P. Seshadri, M.A., Dean, Faculty of Commerce, Agra University, and Senior Professor of English Literature, Sanatan Dharma College, Cawnpore (1927-32).
3. Prof. A. R. Wadia, B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, Professor of Philosophy, Mysore University, Mysore (1932-37).
4. Prof. N. K. Sidhanta, M.A. (Cantab.), Dean, Faculty of Arts and Professor of English, University of Lucknow, Lucknow (since 1937).

INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD, INDIA

Annual Meeting, 1938-39

BOMBAY



Sitting (From Left to Right) :—

Mr. J. S. Armour (Patna); Dr. C. R. Reddy (Andhra); Pandit Amaranatha Jha (Allahabad); Rajakaryapravina Mr. N. S. Subba Rao (Mysore); Diwan Bahadur S. E. Runganadhan (Madras) (*Chairman*); The Rt. Hon'ble Dr. Sir Akbar Hydari (Osmania); Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar (Bombay); Mr. S. M. Habibullah (Lucknow); Mr. John Sargent (Government of India).

Standing (From Left to Right) :—

Prof. A. B. A. Haleem (Aligarh); Khan Bahadur Mian M. Afzal Husain (The Panjab); Prof. Gurumukh N. Singh (Benares); Prof. N. K. Sidhanta (*Secretary*); Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan (Travancore); Rai Bahadur Ram Kishore (Delhi); Dr. R. C. Majumdar (Dacca); Prof. A. C. Sen Gupta (Nagpur); Dr. P. Basu (Agra).

INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD, INDIA

ANNUAL REPORT

1938-39

I

INTRODUCTORY

This Report covers the period from 1st April 1938, to 31st March 1939, the fourteenth year of the existence of the Inter-University Board, India.

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

1. Mr. S. M. Habibullah, B.A., O.B.E., M.L.A., Vice-Chancellor, University of Lucknow, Lucknow, took the place of Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, M.A., B.Sc., D.Sc., who had been a member of the Board since 1933.
2. Dr. G. Matthai, M.A., Sc.D. (Cantab.), F.R.S.E., I.E.S., who was a member of the Board since 1936 was succeeded by Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.INST.P., and he was later succeeded by the present Dean of University Instruction and Vice-Chancellor of the University of the Panjab, Khan Bahadur Mian M. Afzal Husain, M.Sc., M.A. (Cantab.), I.A.S.
3. Rai Bahadur Ram Kishore, B.A., LL.B., was a member of the Board since 1934 and was succeeded by the Hon'ble Sir Maurice Gwyer, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.

Due to the retirement of Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Dr. G. Matthai, Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar and Rai Bahadur Ram Kishore the Board has lost four great educationalists whose advice had been of great help.

The Board welcomes its new members Mr. S. M. Habibullah, Khan Bahadur Mian M. Afzal Husain and Sir Maurice Gwyer.

Mr. J. E. Parkinson, M.A., I.E.S., has retired from the Educational Commissionership and the Board will miss his able guidance. The Board, however, has great pleasure in

welcoming his successor, an eminent educationalist, Mr. John Sargent, M.A., who as Educational Commissioner with the Government of India represents the Government of India on the Inter-University Board.

The Board congratulates Pandit Amaranatha Jha, M.A., F.R.S.L., one of its ex-Chairmen, on his being elected to the Vice-Chancellorship of the University of Allahabad.

Diwan Bahadur S. E. Runganadhan, M.A., L.T., M.L.C., was Chairman of the Board during the year under review and Prof. N. K. Sidhanta, M.A. (Cantab.), was the Secretary.

All the Indian Universities are members of the Board and the University of Rangoon desires to renew its membership.

II

REPORT OF ACTION TAKEN ON THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE BOARD

Action has been taken on all the resolutions of the Board passed at the meetings held at Allahabad in December 1937. (*Vide* 8-17 of the *Proceedings of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting.*)

1. According to Resolution I the Universities were requested to express their opinion on the question of organization, personnel and finance in connection with the formation of a National Committee for India to take part in the International Historical Congress so that their views may be considered at the present meeting of the Board. Agra, Benares, Dacca, Delhi, Lucknow, Mysore, Nagpur and the Panjab Universities are willing to give their support to the movement and some of them have made their suggestions regarding the personnel and finance. But in the meantime Rev. H. Heras of St. Xavier's College, Bombay, has written to say that a few professors and lovers of Indian History, invited by Prof. H. Temperley, President of the International Historical Congress, met at Lahore last December and decided to form an Indian Historical Association. He adds that other professors and scholars were also invited to form a Standing Committee to represent all the Universities in India, but he regrets that a few Universities have not yet been represented. The present Standing Committee already nominated Prof. H. K. Sherwani and Rev. H. Heras to represent India at the VIII International Congress of Historical Science held at

Zurich in August 1938, and formed a small Executive Committee consisting of three members with Rev. H. Heras as Secretary. Replies received from the Universities as well as a copy of the letter of Rev. Heras, shown in Appendix I are under the consideration of the Board.

2. In connection with Resolution II re the recently revised regulations for recruitment to the Indian Civil Service Examination, a representation was made to the Secretary of State for India in London, that the system of fixing a 50 : 50 ratio on the basis of racial consideration should be given up and in its place 50% of the vacancies should be filled by a Competitive Examination held in England and the other 50% by one held in India and that there should be no nomination of British candidates. But the Secretary of State for India "has decided, after consultation with the Government of India, that there is no sufficient reason for reopening this question at the present time and that the matter was very carefully considered two years ago, when the reasons for the changes since introduced were fully explained in a communique issued to the Press". The University of Bombay has again requested the Board to discuss the problem at the Universities Conference so that the authorities may be requested to reconsider the problem.

3. Resolution III recommended that it is desirable that all Indian Universities who have Medical Faculties should give recognition to the Medical Degrees of the Universities included in the Indian Medical Council Act of 1933, for the purpose of admission to the post-graduate degrees in Medicine. The Universities of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Mysore and the Panjab have given effect to the resolution and grant such recognition provided there is reciprocity on the part of the other Universities included in the schedule. Owing to the facilities available at the University of Lucknow being limited, the medical faculty does not desire to make any change in the existing ordinances. (Appendix II.)

4. Resolution V was forwarded to the Universities to consider the desirability of having periodical inspection of Medical Colleges and attached hospitals by the teachers from other Universities in the interest of the uniformity of the standard of teaching. This system is in practice among the Universities of Bombay, Calcutta, Lucknow, Madras and Mysore and external examiners are appointed for this purpose. Andhra and the Panjab Universities find that this is not

necessary in view of the fact that the Medical Council of India is already carrying out such inspections and is taking necessary steps to establish a uniform minimum standard of qualifications in Medicine for all Provinces. (Appendix III.)

5. Resolution IX requested the Provincial Governments to sanction increased grants to Universities for research work in Applied Science and also to take steps to ensure increased collaboration between Universities and Government in the matter of researches relating to agriculture and industrial problems. It is regretted that for some reason or other the Governments concerned have not found it possible to take action in this matter (as shown in Appendix IV).

6. Resolution X re co-ordination between the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, and the Universities in which Training Corps has been organised was communicated to all the Provincial Governments and to the Government of India and the response is not encouraging. (Appendix V.)

7. According to Resolution XI the Government of India was addressed to pay the Travelling Allowance to representatives of Indian Universities on the Animal and Husbandry Wing and the Crops and Soils Wing of the Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry. The Secretary to the Government of India has written to say that it is not possible to accede to the request of the Board. A copy of the letter from the Government of India is included in Appendix VI.

8. Resolution XII requested the different Indian Universities to arrange special training for students going up for the All-India Competitive Examinations. There are necessary arrangements for such training and guidance in the Universities of Aligarh, Calcutta, Dacca, the Panjab and Patna. Although Delhi, Lucknow and Osmania Universities have not yet attempted to organize regular coaching classes, they have got facilities for the guidance of the students for the Provincial Services and other competitive examinations and they arrange for some prepared lectures on selected topics by experienced teachers. The recommendation of the Board is under the consideration of the University authorities of Bombay, Agra, Andhra and Mysore. Nagpur University considered the proposal more than once, but did not find it practicable. Madras University is not in favour of conducting any special classes for this purpose, but the Students Information Bureau advises students who go to them for advice. (Appendix VII.)

9. Resolution XIII suggested that each Provincial Government should form a semi-official appointments Board or organization consisting of representatives of the Government, of the University and of the chief industrial concerns. The Governments of the United Provinces and Bihar have set up such Boards whereas the Governments of the Central Provinces and Berar and Madras do not find it necessary to take action on these lines. Lucknow and Madras Universities have also constituted similar Boards while the other Universities are agreeable to the suggestion of the Board and are willing to co-operate with the Provincial Governments if such Boards are formed. (Appendix VIII.)

10. In connection with Resolution XV Universities were requested to express their opinion regarding the inclusion of Jurisprudence and Constitutional Law as subjects for the B.A. degree. Osmania University has agreed in principle to the inclusion of these subjects. The Universities of Agra, Allahabad, Andhra, Benares, Calcutta, Dacca, Madras, Mysore, Nagpur and the Panjab do not think it necessary to include them for the B.A. degree Examination. These subjects are already included to some extent, in Political Science, which is an optional subject in the Universities like Nagpur and Allahabad. (Appendix IX.)

11. Resolution XVII was circulated to all the Universities for expressing their opinion in connection with the definition of "*Bona fide* Students of the University" for the purpose of University tournaments and the opinions of the different Universities were considered by the Board and a definition was formulated. (Appendix X.)

12. Resolution XIX re Aeronautical Instruction together with a copy of the report of the Bombay University on this subject was forwarded to all the Universities so that the schemes and requirements may be prepared by them and sent up to Government for approval and necessary financial aid. Allahabad University has already taken necessary steps for the teaching of certain aspects of Aeronautics and they would like to see its results before the full course is introduced. The University of Madras wants to introduce Aeronautics as a subject of study in the B.E. degree course of the University. There are no facilities in certain Universities for providing such instruction and the scheme is under consideration of some Universities like Bombay and Calcutta. (Appendix XI.)

13. Resolution XX referred to recognition of the lectures attended and terms kept at different Universities for computing the necessary minimum for degrees. Andhra, Dacca, Delhi and Osmania Universities accept the resolution provided the courses and syllabuses are similar and the portions actually done are about the same. There is some provision for condoning the attendance of a candidate for specialised courses at the post-graduate stage in the Universities of Agra, Calcutta and Madras. Some Universities like Bombay and the Panjab feel that there are serious difficulties in the way of giving effect to this resolution as the total number of working days and terms at different Universities are not identical, while the Nagpur University considers that in exceptional cases, any system of recognition which permits one University to instruct the student and another to examine and award the diploma is fair to neither. (Appendix XII.)

14. According to Resolution XXI the Consul-General for France at Calcutta was requested to supply information in connection with the French "Baccalaureat" degree. The literature supplied by him was circulated among the members of the Board and considered at the last meeting. It may be stated in this connection that the Patna University has recognised this degree as equivalent to their Intermediate Examination and Dr. Paranjpye has written to say that so far as he could see, by looking into the Mathematical Courses, the "Baccalaureat" degree cannot be regarded as equivalent to our B.A. or B.Sc., but at the most it may be considered equivalent to the Intermediate.

15. As required by Resolution XXII re the uniformity in respect of conditions under which candidates can appear at entrance examinations, the opinion of the Board was forwarded to the Universities of Benares and Patna. The latter is agreeable to the suggestion of the Board.

16. In connection with Resolution XXV recommendations of the Sapru Committee and Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer's Committee were circulated to different Universities. So far only the Aligarh and the Panjab Universities have sent their opinions in this connection. Agra University wishes to discuss this matter with representatives of other Universities and the Government, if the Government convene a conference for this purpose. (Appendix XIII.)

17. According to Resolution XXXII the Government of India were requested to rescind the new regulation and

restore the old ones of the Imperial Records Department and the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, has stated that the whole position will be reviewed again early in 1939.

18. Resolution XXXIII requested the Universities to remove the age restrictions for admission to the University and to record the age as usual. In most of the Universities there is no age restriction for admission to the University. In the University of Mysore the restriction is only for engineering and medical courses. The University of Madras is not in favour of the proposal and the candidate seeking admission to the University courses should have completed 15 years. (Appendix XIV.)

19. With reference to Resolution XXXV Universities were recommended to organise a special course of study for women students. In the Aligarh Muslim University this is done as far as possible for all the examinations. There is provision for Indian Music and Domestic Science at Nagpur and Madras Universities and Dacca University is going to introduce "Child Psychology" as an alternative paper for women students for the B.A. degree in Philosophy. Some special courses for women exist at the Matriculation Examination of the Agra, Bombay and Calcutta Universities. (Appendix XV.)

20. Other resolutions: VIII, XXIV, XXVI, XXXVI and XXXVII were communicated to Universities and other bodies concerned.

III

CORRESPONDENCE ON IMPORTANT QUESTIONS

1. Information relating to the lecturing tours of Prof. David Baumgardt, a scholar in Philosophy from Germany, and Prof. Moritz Bonn of the London School of Economics was communicated to all the Universities. Only very few Universities gave a favourable response to the proposal of the former scholar. Though the replies from the Universities in connection with the visit of Prof. Moritz Bonn were very encouraging, he had to postpone his tour owing to circumstances beyond his control.

2. In connection with the Fifteenth Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission held at Poona on 17th and 18th November 1938, Indian Universities were requested to

send one representative each to serve as a co-opted member at the Conference. Most of the Universities were represented.

3. During the current year requests were made by more than one periodical for articles on the activities of the Inter-University Board which were duly supplied.

4. The Government of India are taking steps to constitute a Central Advisory Board on Forest Utilization consisting of both industrial and scientific representatives for the purpose of advising the Forest Research Institute on the selection of particular problems for investigation, on the initiation of such investigations and on the best means of making practical and beneficial use of their results. In the proposed personnel of the Board are included two scientists to be nominated by the Inter-University Board.

5. As in the previous year a scholarship for an Indian student was offered by the Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colorado, but no candidate was available.

6. The Board continued to function as an Inter-University employment bureau. Advertisements for vacancies from the Indian Universities as well as those received from the Universities Bureau of the British Empire were duly circulated to all the Universities.

7. Several enquiries from the students, the public and the Government departments were received and they were duly attended to.

8. The Board continued to be in touch with the various departments of the Government of India, the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, the Public Service Commission, the Universities Bureau of the British Empire, the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and the High Commissioner for India in London.

IV

PUBLICATIONS

During the year under report the Annual Report of the Inter-University Board for the year 1938-39 was issued.

The Board has decided to revise and reissue the *Bibliography of Doctorate Theses in Science and Arts*.

V

ELECTIONS

1. The term of the representatives of the Inter-University Board on the Central Advisory Board of Education expired in October 1938 and a new election was conducted as a result of which the following members were duly elected :

1. The Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., C.H., LL.D.
2. Pandit Amaranatha Jha, M.A., F.R.S.I.
3. Dr. R. C. Majumdar, M.A., Ph.D.

2. Due to alterations in the Articles of Association of the Indian Public Schools Society, Dehra Dun, one member of the Board of Governors of the Doon School was to be nominated by the Inter-University Board and Dr. Syama-prasad Mookerjee, M.A., B.L., Barrister-at-Law, LL.D., M.L.A., was duly nominated.

3. The Council of the Rudyard Kipling Memorial Fund have formulated a scheme for the foundation of a number of scholarships, tenable at the Imperial Service College, Windsor, for sons of men engaged in the Government and Public Services in the United Kingdom, in India and Burma, and in the Colonial Empire, and have expressed the hope that one boy from India and Burma will be included amongst the scholars. The Government of India have set up a small Selection Committee for this purpose which includes "the Vice-Chancellor of a University to be elected by the Inter-University Board". Sir Shah Mohammad Sulaiman, Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University, has been elected by the Inter-University Board.

4. The Standing Wheat Committee of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research was extended for a further period of one year and the Inter-University Board recommended the same names as those suggested on the last occasion.

VI

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Accounts for the year 1938 have been duly audited by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse, Peat & Co., Chartered Accountants, Cawnpore, and have been certified by them as correct. The Statement of Receipts and Payments, as audited by them, is presented in Appendix XVI.

The estimated receipts under "Contributions from the Constituent Universities" increased by Rs. 750 due to the membership of the Travancore University during the current year. Total savings of Rs. 1,614-10-3 have been effected under different heads of expenditure.

VII

MISCELLANEOUS

The Board has great pleasure in recording its gratitude to the Registrars of the Universities and various Government Departments for their courteous co-operation, which has enabled the Board to do its work satisfactorily.

The Board records its appreciation of the work of the Secretary and his staff.

N. K. SIDHANTA,
Secretary.

S. E. RUNGANADHAN,
Chairman.

APPENDIX I

Desirability of Forming a National Committee for India to take part in the International Historical Congress*Resolution No. I of 1937.*

Resolved that the Universities be requested to express their opinion on the question of organisation, personnel and finances connected with the formation of a National Committee for India to take part in the International Historical Congress.

Summary of Replies Received:

Agra.—Prof. Temperley's letter was considered by the Executive Council. The Council generally approved of the suggestion, provided it was favoured by other Universities in India also, but the Council would not like to commit the University at this stage to any expense on this account, until fuller details regarding the decision taken by the other Universities in India are supplied.

Aligarh.—This has been referred to the Department of History and Political Science for opinion.

Allahabad.—No action has been taken in the matter.

Andhra.—In view of the fact that an Indian Historical Association representative of the historians in India has been formed and is moving in the matter, the Syndicate is of opinion that the proposed formation of a National Committee for India is unnecessary.

Annamalai.—Recorded.

Benares.—The University considers the institution of a National Committee for India desirable, but offers no opinion regarding its organization, personnel and finances.

Bombay.—This University is not in favour of the formation of a National Committee for India, merely for taking part in the International Historical Congress but is of the opinion that the question should be considered by a National Indian Historical Association or Academy if and when such a body comes into existence.

Calcutta.—The Universities should enlist themselves as members of the proposed National Committee for India to take part in the International Historical Congress and that this University will welcome the establishment of the Committee at Calcutta to which it will extend its full co-operation.

Dacca.—The Academic and Executive Councils of this University are of opinion that the National Committee should consist of one representative from each Indian University and that each Indian University should contribute a sum of Rs. 13 towards membership fee which amounts to £15. Such Committee, when formed, shall have the right to co-opt members not exceeding 5 in number on account of their special knowledge or eminence in History.

Delhi.—This University is interested in the proposal for the formation of a permanent International Committee for India to

take part in the International Historical Congress as this will offer India a real opportunity of making contacts with the historians of all other countries as represented in the Congress. It is hoped that it will not be difficult for the Indian Universities to pay the normal subscription of £15 a year. This University, however, has no suggestion, at present, to offer regarding the personnel and finances in connection with the formation of an International Committee for India.

Lucknow.—It is desirable that India should form a National Committee to co-operate with the International Historical Congress. As regards the finances and personnel of the National Committee, the University is of opinion taking India's subscription to be £15 for the Congress, the subscription be raised by each of 15 Indian Universities paying £1; each subscribing University to be empowered to send one representative to the National Committee for India. The National Committee of 15 should depute three of them by turns to represent India at the Congress.

Mysore.—The University is of opinion that it is desirable to form a National Committee. The question regarding organisation, personnel and finances will be considered further.

Nagpur.—This University is willing to co-operate with the Inter-University Board in the formation of a National Committee for India. The question of financial aid will be considered when further details have been worked out.

Osmania.—The Indian Historical Association may be regarded as the National Committee for India.

The Panjab.—The Syndicate of this University, while considering the need of establishing an Indian Historical Association, has decided as under :—

- (a) That this University gives its support to the movement :
- (b) That this University offers to make an annual contribution, not exceeding Rs. 30, to the cost of Indian affiliation to the International Committee; and
- (c) That this University expresses its willingness to endorse the nomination of one or more members, from this University, to the National Committee of the Indian Historical Association now in process of formation.

Copy of letter No. I.H.A. 43/38 dated 4th June 1938, from Rev. H. Heras, S.J., Secretary, Executive Committee, Indian Historical Association, St. Xavier's College, Bombay, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Lucknow.

“A few Professors and lovers of Indian History, invited by Prof. Harold Temperley, Cambridge University, President of the International Committee of Historical Sciences, met at Lahore last December, on the occasion of the meeting of the Indian Historical Records Commission and decided to found an *Indian Historical Association* to promote the interests of Indian History and its study in our country and even abroad, and to co-operate with the International Committee of Historical Sciences.

2. Accordingly some other Professors and scholars were invited to form a Constituent Committee in order to found this Association on solid and permanent basis. These Professors and scholars were selected in such a way as to have all the Universities represented in our Committee. Nevertheless I regret that not all those who were invited have replied. Thus, to our regret, a few Universities are not as yet represented in our Committee.

3. This Constituent Committee is constituted as follows :—

Dewan Bahadur Dr. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar, Madras.

Dr. A. S. Altekar, Benares.

Prof. J. F. Bruce, Lahore.

Prof. P. K. Gode, Poona.

Rev. H. Heras, S.J., Bombay.

Dr. G. R. Hunter, Jubbulpore.

Dr. Balkrishna, Kolhapur.

Dr. Radha Kumud Mookerjee, Lucknow.

Prof. H. Narain, Nagpur.

Prof. S. V. Puntambekar, Benares.

Dr. K. N. Sita Ram, Lahore.

Prof. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, Madras.

Prof. M. Venkatarangaiya, Waltair.

Dr. K. N. Venkatasubba Sastri, Mysore.

Dr. Surendranath Sen, Calcutta.

Prof. H. K. Sherwani, Hyderabad (Deccan).

Rao Sahib C. S. Srinivasachari, Annamalaiagar.

Prof. J. Denis Ward, Lahore.

Prof. C. V. Chandrasekharan, Trivandrum.

Besides a small Executive Committee was elected composed of Dr. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar, Dr. Radha Kumud Mookerji and Rev. H. Heras, the last acting as its Secretary.

4. I have the honour to inform you that this Constituent Committee have already nominated Prof. H. K. Sherwani and Rev. H. Heras to represent India at the VIII International Congress of Historical Sciences to be held at Zurich next August. At present the Executive Committee is busy framing the "Bye-Laws and Regulations of the Indian Historical Association" which once approved I shall have the honour to forward to you.

5. Knowing that Prof. H. Temperley had invited the Indian Universities to found such an Association, and having heard that this invitation has been placed before the Inter-University Board, I considered it expedient to inform you of the foundation of the Indian Historical Association."

APPENDIX II

Recognition of the Medical Degrees of the Universities included in the Indian Medical Council Act of 1933*Resolution No. III of 1937.*

Resolved that it is desirable that all Indian Universities which have Medical Faculties should give recognition to the medical degrees of those Universities which are included in Schedule A of the Indian Medical Council Act of 1933, for the purpose of admission to the course leading to post-graduate degree in medicine.

Summary of Replies Received:

Andhra.—Recorded.

Bombay.—This University has given effect to the resolution by amending the regulations governing the equivalence of examinations, so as to provide that the medical examinations recognized by the Medical Council of India be considered equivalent to the corresponding examinations of this University for the purpose of admission to the higher courses in the Faculty of Medicine in this University on the usual condition that the Universities concerned agree to reciprocate on the same basis.

Calcutta.—Such recognition is granted by the University.

Lucknow.—At present our M.D. and M.S. degrees are open to Lucknow University graduates only. Owing to facilities available being limited at present, the Medical Faculty does not desire to make any change in the existing ordinances. Consequently the question of recognition of M.B.B.S. degrees of other Universities, for the purpose of admission to a higher course, does not arise.

Madras.—The Board of Studies in Medicine recommended that a M.B. & B.S. of a recognised University be admitted to the examination of M.D. or M.S. Degree of this University provided (1) he has qualified for the M.B. & B.S. three years prior to the admission to the M.D. or M.S. Degree Course; (2) he puts in a course of one academic year at least at an institution or institutions affiliated to this University; and (3) that reciprocal recognition is given by the University concerned.

The Academic Council has accepted the above and has framed suitable regulations.

Mysore.—The recognition should be based not on the recognition of the Indian Medical Council but on the basis of reciprocity between Universities.

Osmania.—This University has not yet been included in the Schedule.

The Panjab.—The Syndicate approved the following recommendation of the Medical Faculty:

The Medical Faculty agrees that all Indian Universities which have Medical Faculties should give recognition to the Medical degrees of those Universities which are included in Schedule A of the Indian Medical Council Act of 1933, for the purpose of admission to the courses leading to post-graduate degrees in Medicine provided there is mutual reciprocation on the part of other Universities included in the Schedule.

APPENDIX III

Periodical Inspection of the Medical Colleges and the Attached Hospitals

Resolution No. V of 1937.

Resolved that the following proposition be forwarded to the Universities for consideration :—

“That in the interest of uniformity of the standard of teaching in the medical colleges affiliated to the various Universities in India and in the attached hospitals, it is desirable that teachers from other Universities be invited to take part in the periodical inspection of these institutions.”

Summary of Replies Received:

Andhra.—This is unnecessary.

Bombay.—This resolution was passed at the instance of this University which has already started the practice of inviting teachers of other Universities to take part in the periodical inspection of the medical colleges affiliated to this University.

Calcutta.—(1) Periodical inspection is arranged for by the Medical Council of India now and conducted by Professors belonging to other Universities.

(2) The University considers that Inter-University co-operation through external examiners is possible and desirable.

Lucknow.—What is contemplated by the Resolution is already the practice of this University as external examiners are at present appointed from among teachers of other medical colleges in India. It may also be pointed out that the Medical Council of India also appoints inspectors towards the fulfilment of the same object.

Madras.—This University is observing this system as far as possible. Also for the Medical Examinations, teachers from other Universities are appointed Examiners.

Mysore.—If the idea is that our inspection of the college should be done in company with a teacher from another University, it will be hardly feasible. In practice Professors of other Universities are invited to be members of the Board of Examiners in Medicine in this University.

Osmania.—Referred for consideration to the Medical Faculty.

The Panjab.—The periodical inspection by the teachers from other Universities are not necessary in view of the fact that the Medical Council of India is already carrying out such inspections, and is taking necessary steps to establish a uniform minimum standard of qualifications in Medicine for all provinces.

APPENDIX IV

Grant for Research Work in Applied Sciences and Collaboration between Universities and Governments in Researches relating to Agricultural and Industrial Problems

Resolution No. IX of 1937.

Resolved that Provincial Governments be requested to sanction increased grants to Universities for research work in Applied Sciences and also to take steps to ensure increased collaboration between Universities and Government in the matter of researches relating to agricultural and industrial problems.

Summary of Replies Received :

Bihar.—No action was taken by the Provincial Government on this resolution as it had no application on the Patna University which is only an affiliating University and gets no grant whatsoever for research work.

Central Provinces and Berar.—Financial stringency has precluded this Government from any further increase in grant recommended in this resolution.

Madras.—The Madras Government are not in a position to make any addition to the grants now given to the three Universities in the Province.

As regards collaboration between the University and Government in the matter of research relating to agricultural and industrial problems, a copy of the resolution has been communicated to the Director of Agriculture and the Director of Industries for necessary action.

The Panjab.—In consequence of the restoration of the cut of Rs. 70,000 in University grants it was not possible to provide funds for additional grants to the University for research work in applied science. No action was, therefore, taken on this resolution.

APPENDIX V

Closer Co-ordination between the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, and Universities having Training Corps

Resolution No. X of 1937.

Resolved that Government be approached for taking necessary steps to ensure closer co-ordination between the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, and Universities in which Training Corps has been organised.

Resolved further that Government be requested to help to organise Training Corps in all universities in British India.

Summary of Replies Received :

Bihar.—There is a Training Corps already in existence in the Patna University. The Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, however, is an institution under the administrative control of the Government of India and admission thereto is governed by the "Regulations respecting admission to the Indian Military Academy, and for first appointments to His Majesty's Indian Land Forces". The Provincial Government, therefore, regret that it is not within their competence to establish closer co-ordination between the Academy and the Patna University.

Central Provinces and Berar.—This resolution is considered unnecessary as far as this Province is concerned.

Madras.—The Provincial Government is not concerned with the subject-matter of this resolution.

The Panjab.—A copy of Part I of the resolution was sent to the Panjab University for such action as was considered necessary.

The University of the Panjab noted the resolution and the opinion of the Adjutant, 4th (Lahore) Bn. University Training Corps, that a certain amount of consideration must be given to U.T.C. cadets when they present themselves before Board of Officers for interview, with a view of entering the I.M.A. Dehra Dun and that instructors from this Academy would not be available to instruct U.T.C. cadets as their time must be fully occupied.

Part II of the resolution calls for no action as there is already a University Training Corps in the Panjab.

APPENDIX VI

**Travelling Allowances to the Representatives of the
Inter-University Board on the Board of Agriculture
and Animal Husbandry Wing of the Imperial
Council of Agricultural Research**

Resolution No. XI of 1937.

Resolved that Government of India be addressed to pay the travelling allowances to representatives of Indian Universities on the Animal Husbandry Wing and the Crops and Soils Wing of the Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.

Copy of letter No. D. 3441-A/37, dated 30th December 1937, from the Additional Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, New Delhi, to C. R. Reddy, Esq., M.A. (Cantab.), M.L.C., Chairman, Inter-University Board, India, Andhra University, Waltair.

Request for the grant of Travelling Allowance to the representatives of the Inter-University Board in connection with their attendance at the meetings of the Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.

“ With reference to your letter dated the 15th September 1937, I am directed to say that the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has carefully considered the question of granting travelling allowance to the representatives of the Inter-University Board in connection with their attendance at the meetings of the Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry and has come to the conclusion that it is not possible to accede to this request. The activities of the Board are confined to an interchange of views on scientific and technical matters and to the dissemination of information. Thus no benefit is derived by Government by the deliberations of the Board. When the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research wants the advice of University scientists, it invites them to the Advisory Board and its Committees and pays their travelling allowance. This method is freely availed of and the Council is thankful for the co-operation received. In opening the Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry to the representatives of the Universities, only a privilege has been extended to them and no service has been asked for.

2. If the Inter-University Board has no funds to meet the travelling allowance of its nominees, it is suggested that the individual universities or colleges should meet the travelling allowance of their representatives to the Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry. The Inter-University Board might continue to ascertain which universities desire to nominate members to the Board and see that the claims of all universities are properly considered.”

APPENDIX VII

**Special Training for Students Going up for the
All-India Competitive Examinations***Resolution No. XII of 1937.*

Resolved that the different Universities be requested to arrange special training for students going up for the all-India competitive examinations and circulate to other Universities and the Inter-University Board the action taken by any University in this respect.

Summary of Replies Received :

Agra.—Since this University is a purely affiliated University it cannot directly take up action in the matter. The affiliated colleges are being informed of the Resolution of the Inter-University Board.

Aligarh.—The arrangements for this exist in this University.

Andhra.—A committee was appointed to go into the question as to how far the present courses of the Andhra University are correlated to the requirements of the various All-India Competitive Examinations, and what manner, if need be, special facilities may be afforded to students preparing for such competitions and the cost thereof, and the report of the committee is under consideration of the Syndicate.

Annamalai.—Recorded.

Benares.—The principle is accepted.

Bombay.—Under consideration.

Calcutta.—Necessary arrangements have already been made in the University.

Dacca.—1. A Committee consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and all the Heads of Departments has been set up to advise candidates for competitive examinations about their studies.

2. If the above Committee thinks it necessary, Heads of Departments may be requested to provide for special tutorial work for the candidates for approximately a period of two hours a week. These two hours would be counted as part of the normal duties of the teachers, and the students should also get the benefit of the attendance of these classes for satisfying the regulations regarding tutorial work.

3. The selected students will be charged a consolidated fee of Rs. 25 for attending the full course, the fee being payable in four instalments of Rs. 10, Rs. 5, Rs. 5 and Rs. 5 each instalment to be paid on dates fixed by the Committee.

4. Students for these special courses will be selected by the above Committee and the amount realised from the students will be placed at the disposal of the Committee for organising these instructions.

Delhi.—It has not been possible for this University to arrange special training for students going up for the All-India Competitive Examinations. The University, however, has appointed an Advisory Committee to advise prospective candidates for the I.C.S. and other competitive examinations.

Lucknow.—During the last few years students of the Lucknow University desiring to appear for competitive examinations were requested to interview the Vice-Chancellor first with a view to discuss

with him their chances of success, choice of subjects and lines of study. Suitable candidates were then referred to Heads of Departments, and other specially qualified teachers, for guidance of study and correlation of written work. Although some prepared lectures on selected topics by experienced teachers, were arranged last year, the attendance thereat was poor. For the benefit of these competitors practice in *viva voce* examination was regularly arranged by a Committee consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and one or two senior teachers. The Lucknow University has not yet attempted to organise regular coaching classes.

Madras.—The Syndicate is not in favour of conducting any special classes for this purpose.

It may be stated that the Secretary and some of the members of the University Students' Information Bureau give advice to students who come to them.

Mysore.—The recommendation of the Board is under consideration.

Nagpur.—The proposal was considered more than once by the University, but was not found practicable.

Osmania.—A Competitions Board has been in existence in this University for over two years. It has been recently reconstituted with Pro-Vice-Chancellor as Chairman and five other members of the Staff, with power to co-opt. It guides the students for the Hyderabad Civil Service and other competitive examinations. It has been decided to arrange a programme of graduated reading, essay-writing, conversational practice, etc., for the entrants to the competitions and their progress is to be noted in a register maintained for the purpose. Apart from general guidance and help as regards studies, conversational practice, etc., it is the special care of the Board to advise the entrants with regard to their general health, etc. Lectures have also been arranged during the last two years on "Present Day" topics and some aspects of Constitutional and Political History.

The Panjab.—The University opened special classes for preparing candidates for the I.C.S. and other Superior Service Competitive Examinations in 1935. The classes are organised by an Adviser, who is one of the senior teachers in the University. Instruction is provided in the compulsory papers and advice is given with regard to selection of special subjects, general reading and *viva voce*. Admission is by a Selection Committee and is restricted to post-graduates, and to a maximum of thirty. The term extends from 1st October to the beginning of the Christmas Vacation. The teaching is of the nature of seminar and tutorial work, though general lectures on special subjects are also arranged. An inclusive fee of Rs. 50 is charged for the term course. It is proposed to raise this fee to Rs. 60 from the next term. The class has been fairly successful. Candidates are advised to join two years before they intend to appear in any competitive examination.

Patna.—An Advisory Committee, appointed to prepare and advise candidates going up for the All-India Competitive Examinations, has been in existence in this University for some time past, and the resolution of the Inter-University Board together with the reports of Indian Universities with regard to the resolution has been forwarded to the Advisory Committee for necessary action.

APPENDIX VIII

Desirability of the Formation of a Semi-official Appointments Board or Organisation by each Provincial Government*Resolution No. XLII of 1937.*

Resolved that the Board is of opinion that a purely University Bureau will not serve adequately the purpose in view, but that a semi-official Appointments Board or organisation consisting of representatives of the Government, of the University and of the chief industrial and commercial firms will be more effective and accordingly the Board recommends each Provincial Government to form such a Board.

(i) Summary of Replies Received from the Universities :

Agra.—The University agrees in principle.

In November 1936 the Government of the United Provinces also asked the University to create an Appointments Committee, which would be primarily responsible for advice to students regarding their prospects for employment and for endeavouring to place in employment its students.

In the special circumstances of the Agra University and its affiliated colleges, the Executive Council decided to appoint a University Committee, and also to ask its affiliated colleges to set up small Advisory Committees and to supply the University with information in this connection along with annual returns in prescribed forms. The colleges have since appointed their Advisory Committees.

Allahabad.—Recorded.

Andhra.—An Employment Bureau was created under the auspices of the University in the year 1933 and the work of the Bureau was carried on for some time under the superintendence of the Registrar. But as there was not sufficient response, it was found that the Bureau did not serve the purpose for which it was intended and so nothing is being practically done now.

But the resolution of the Inter-University Board, India, was considered by the Syndicate and it resolved that the resolution be forwarded to the Madras Government with a recommendation that the suggested Appointments Board may be formed. Accordingly the Government of Madras were requested to take the necessary steps in the direction suggested by the Inter-University Board.

The Government in their Memorandum No. 35502 C-1 dated 3-9-38, wrote to state in reply that the question was previously considered by them at the instance of the Inter-University Board and decided that there was no need to take action as suggested in the resolution.

Annamalai.—Recorded.

Benares.—The matter is still under consideration.

Bombay.—The Syndicate of this University is in agreement with the opinion expressed in the resolution. The steps hitherto taken by the University are as follows :—

An Employment Bureau was created under the auspices of this University in the year 1919, and the work of the Bureau was carried on from the 1st October 1919 under the superintendence of the Registrar. In December 1921, the Syndicate decided that the Bureau be not continued as a distinct department, but that the work be transferred to the Secretary of the School of Economics and Sociology. Reports of the work done by the Secretary were submitted to the Syndicate from time to time for their information. After scrutinizing the reports, it was found that the Bureau did not serve the purpose to which it was intended, and it was abolished. At the meeting of the Senate held in January 1934, a motion appeared on the agenda of the Senate for re-constituting the Foreign Universities Information Bureau so as to enable it to carry on additional work in connection with the formation of an Employment Bureau. The motion contained a proposal that the old Employment Bureau should be revived and re-constituted, and that the Bureau be incorporated with the Foreign Universities Information Bureau which should be re-named as "The University Information and Employment Bureau". This motion was, however, ruled out of order by the Vice-Chancellor on the ground that it did not fall within the scope of any of the provisions of the Act, and was not immediately connected with the University of Bombay within the meaning of that expression as used in Statute 4. Under the existing constitution of the University it would appear that there is no place for an Employment Bureau conducted by the University.

Calcutta.—An Appointments and Information Board has already been established in this University.

The object of the Board is (1) to select apprentices for practical training, both technical and non-technical, in firms and industrial concerns ; (2) to recommend to firms names of suitable candidates for appointment when requested ; (3) to remain generally in touch with employers, to collect statistics regarding possible openings and supply information to the graduates and under-graduates as to courses open to them ; and (4) to advise students preparing for various Public Service Examinations, to supply them with particulars of such examinations and, if necessary, to organise their training.

After the completion of the preliminary work which took about two months, an announcement was made in the Press on the 9th July 1937, about the opening of the Appointments Board Register, and inviting applications from graduates in Arts, Science, Commerce and Engineering (age not exceeding 25 years) and under-graduates in Science (age not exceeding 19 years) of this University. The number of applications received, in response to this announcement, the number of applicants interviewed for the purpose of registration, and the number registered are embodied in the following table :—

	Arts	Science	Com- merce	Engi- neering	Under- graduates in Science	Total
Applications received ..	476	283	117	36	71	983
Candidates interviewed ..	308	121	87	15	14	545
Candidates registered ..	184	82	67	12	7	352

Of the number of candidates registered, the number entered in the different sectional registers is given below :—

Company Secretarial Work ..	72
Insurance	64
Banking	52
Salesmanship	35
Chemist	33
Accountancy	26
Jute Mill and Baling	21
Cotton Mills and Press	16
Engineering	19
Export and Import	7
Miscellaneous Manufacture	7
	352

The Board has been able to attract the attention of different commercial and industrial concerns of the city, and in some of these concerns no recruitment either for training or appointment is made without consulting the Board. The Board has already been able to place a number of university graduates and under-graduates in Science in the different branches of trade, industry and commerce. Arrangements have also been made by the Board for imparting instructions to students preparing for the Indian Civil Service Examination with the help of competent teachers.

Dacca.—The Executive Council concurs in this resolution of the Inter-University Board.

Lucknow.—There are five Universities in the United Provinces. Consequently the U.P. Government have constituted an Appointments Bureau, on which various interests, educational, industrial and commercial, are represented. The Lucknow University has also constituted an Appointments Committee consisting of about 40 members, representing all sections of trade, industry, professions, military authorities, the banks, railways, sugar companies, etc. Appeals have been made to all concerned who are in a position to train

young graduates as apprentices for special lines having possibilities of absorption in future to help young graduates. The general body of students is kept informed of all vacancies that arise from time to time. The Registrar's Office acts as the information bureau and clearing house for applications to be forwarded. No separate staff has been appointed for this purpose.

Madras.—This University has recently instituted an Employment Bureau on which there are representatives of Government, University (Senate and Syndicate) Employers, Mercantile and other employing interests. Details of the constitution and functions of the Bureau are as follows :—

- (1) The Employment Bureau should function largely on the same lines as the Madras University Students' Information Bureau, information being given of the possible careers open and the kind of training required for under-graduates and graduates of this University in the various avenues of employment. Bulletins should be issued from time to time, giving information as regards suitable careers and preparation for them to persons who have registered with the Employment Bureau.
- (2) Accurate statistics should be collated : the nature and scope of the statistics should be left to the Employment Bureau.
- (3) It should be one of the functions of the Bureau to get into touch with the employers of labour and other sources of employment and suggest such further training as may be necessary to the graduates and under-graduates of the University.
- (4) Every person registering with the Bureau should be required to fill up a special form of application (to be devised later) giving a history of his career, sporting activities, bent for any particular profession or class of work and such other information as may be found from time to time, to help in selecting suitable applicants for employers. This would enable the Bureau at any particular time to place reliable information before prospective employers.
- (5) A nominal fee of Re. 1 which will cover registration for a period of three years, should be paid by each person desiring to be registered. After the expiry of the 3 years, the registration will automatically lapse, unless the application is re-registered and a further fee paid to cover an additional period of 3 years.
- (6) A note of such employers who apply to the Bureau for assistance in finding suitable employees should be kept.
- (7) Constitution of the Bureau should be as follows :—
 - (i) The Vice-Chancellor (*ex-officio* member and Chairman) ;
 - (ii) Three members of the Syndicate ;
 - (iii) Two members of the Senate nominated by the Syndicate ;

- (iv) Representatives of employers, mercantile and industrial, Government and other employing interests to a total of not exceeding nine.
- (8) The staff required may be considered at a later date by the Syndicate in consultation with the Employment Bureau.

Mysore.—If such a Board is formed, the University will be willing to co-operate with it.

A Note on the Action taken by this University in Constituting an Employment Bureau

In July 1918, the University appointed a Graduate Appointment Bureau which collected statistics about the appointments held by graduates. A Directory of Graduates of the University showing how they were employed was prepared in 1928. Out of 2,061 graduates who had then passed out of the University, only 1,065 were registered in the Directory.

In 1934 the activities of the Bureau were temporarily suspended.

In 1935 the University suggested to the Government of Mysore, an investigation into the causes and extent of unemployment among both graduates and others by a Committee working under Government auspices and promised co-operation on the part of the University.

A Committee of the University is now at work to explore the avenues of employment for graduates of the University.

Nagpur.—Noted. No Appointment Board has been established in this University.

Osmania.—A detailed scheme for the formation of an Employment Bureau is under consideration.

The Panjab.—The Syndicate endorsed the resolution and decided to forward it to the Government.

This University has not constituted any Employment Bureau.

(ii) Summary of Replies Received from Provincial Governments :

Bihar.—Necessary action has been taken on this resolution and an Employment Board has been constituted in Resolution No. 885-D, recorded by the Provincial Government in the Development Department on the 28th April 1938 :

The Governor of Bihar has been pleased to constitute an Employment Board composed of the members named below for a period of one year in the first instance to advise and help the Employment Bureau attached to the Department of Industries in finding employment for educated young men belonging to the Province and to consider and advise Government on schemes and proposals and any other measures necessary for relieving unemployment.

1. The Hon'ble Minister-
in-charge of Education
and Development (in-
cluding Employment)

Chairman.

2. The Director of Industries, Bihar		Vice-Chairman.
3. The Director of Public Instruction, Bihar		Member.
4. One representative of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Jamshedpur	Mr. A. M. Hayman, O.B.E.	Member.
5. One representative of the Rohtas Industries, Ltd., Dalmia Nagar	Mr. Kundan Lal Agarwala	Member.
6. One representative of the Sugar Industries	Mr. Parasnath Sinha	Member.
7. One representative of the Railways running through the Province of Bihar	Divisional Superintendent, E.I.R., Dinapore	Member.
8. One representative of the Mining Industry	Mr. P. S. Keelan	Member.
9. Four members of the Legislative Assembly	1. Mr. Krishna Ballabh Sahay, M.L.A.	Member.
	2. Mr. Muhammad Shafi, M.L.A.	Member.
	3. Mr. Vindhyeswari Prashad Varma, M.L.A.	Member.
	4. Mr. Rajeshvar-Prashad Narayan Sinha, M.L.A.	Member.
10. Two members of the Legislative Council	1. Rai Bahadur Satish Chandra Sinha, M.L.A.	Member.
	2. Mr. Saiyid Mobarak Ali, M.L.C.	Member.
11. Two representatives of the Unemployment Association	To be nominated by the Association	
12. Officer-in-charge of the Bureau		Secretary.

Central Provinces and Berar.—Action is considered unnecessary as far as this Province is concerned.

Madras.—Since recruitment to Government service has ordinarily to be done through the agency of the Public Service Commission which is a statutory body, it was decided that there was no need to take action on the lines suggested by the Inter-University Board.

The Panjab.—It was decided not to take any action until the recommendations of the Unemployment Committee appointed by the Panjab Government were known.

APPENDIX IX

**Inclusion of Jurisprudence and Constitutional Law
as Subjects for the B.A. Degree***Resolution No. XV of 1937.*

Resolved that the Universities be requested to express their opinion and also to report the action taken (if any), in connection with the inclusion of Jurisprudence and Constitutional Law as subjects for the B.A. degree.

Summary of Replies Received :

Agra.—It is not practicable to introduce Jurisprudence and Constitutional Law as subjects for the B.A. Degree.

Aligarh.—This is referred to the Department of History and Political Science for opinion.

Allahabad.—The Faculty of Arts of this University has resolved that—

- (i) Jurisprudence cannot be included as a subject of study for the B.A. degree ;
- (ii) References to Constitutional Law form a part of the teaching of Political Science at the B.A. examination.

Andhra.—The University is not in favour of the inclusion of Jurisprudence and Constitutional Law as subjects for the B.A. Degree Examination.

Annamalai.—Recorded.

Benares.—As Jurisprudence and Constitutional Law are subjects for the LL.B. Examination, the University does not consider it desirable to include them as optional subjects for the B.A. Examination.

Calcutta.—The University do not think it necessary to include the subjects in the B.A. Course.

Dacca.—The Academic Council adopted the following resolution :—

- (1) That having regard to the fact that the Syllabus for Politics already includes a considerable portion of the Syllabus for Constitutional Law, the Academic Council is of opinion that it is not necessary to make Constitutional Law an independent subject for the B.A. Degree.
- (2) That the Academic Council is of opinion that Jurisprudence should not be introduced as a separate subject for the B.A. Degree for the present.

Delhi.—Jurisprudence and Constitutional Law are subjects for the LL.B. Degree in this University. The feasibility of including them as subjects for the B.A. Degree has not been considered.

Madras.—The matter was referred to a joint meeting of the Faculties of Law and Arts of this University and it has reported that the proposal to include Jurisprudence and Constitutional Law

for the B.A. course be *not accepted*. As the opinion is against the proposal, no further action is proposed to be taken by the University.

Mysore.—The Faculty of Arts of this University is not in favour of the proposal.

Nagpur.—The University is not in favour of the proposal for inclusion of Jurisprudence and Constitutional Law as subjects for the B.A. degree. To some extent these subjects are already included in Political Science which is an optional subject for the B.A. Examination in this University.

Osmania.—The Faculty of Arts has agreed in principle to the inclusion of Jurisprudence and Constitutional Law in the subjects prescribed for the B.A. Degree Examination.

The Panjab.—In the opinion of the Boards of Studies concerned of this University the subjects of Jurisprudence and Constitutional Law are not suitable for under-graduate study in the Arts Faculty.

APPENDIX X

Definition of "*Bonafide* Students of the University" for Purposes of Inter-University Tournaments

Resolution No. XVII of 1937.

Resolved that "Appendix D" be circulated to different Universities for expression of their opinion.

"Appendix D"

DEFINITION OF "BONAFIDE STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY" FOR PURPOSES OF INTER-UNIVERSITY TOURNAMENTS

The question has frequently arisen as to whether a certain type of student is or is not a *bonafide* student of the University. Recently this question has assumed some importance on account of the fact that membership of the Canning College Athletic Association has been opened under extraordinary circumstances, to persons who are not regular students of any Faculty (Cal. Page 235 for 1937-38). To arrive at a correct decision which may be of lasting character the Vice-Chancellor desires to place the following before the Executive Council for consideration :—

Section 4 of the Lucknow University Act (page 9) empowers the University (1) to provide for instruction in such branches of learning as the University may think fit ; (2) to hold examinations and to grant and confer degrees and other academic distinctions to and on persons who—

- (a) shall have pursued a course of study in the University, or
- (b) are teachers in educational institutions.

Section 34 sub-clause (2) of the Act reads as follows :—

"Students shall not be eligible to a course of study for a degree unless they have passed the Intermediate Examination of an Indian University."

The question for consideration is whether students reading for the Diplomas in Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit for which Intermediate is not the basic qualification should be considered as *bonafide* students of the University. Another question is whether students who undergo a course of instruction for the Certificate of Proficiency in French and German extending over two years should be considered *bonafide* students of the University.

Without committing himself to any definite opinion of the subject the Vice-Chancellor suggests the following definition to form the basis of discussion, leaving the decision entirely to the Executive Council :—

Definition :

"Students—Grade A, are those who are regularly enrolled and are undergoing a course of instruction for a degree or a diploma for which according to the regulations of the University, the Intermediate Examination is a minimum qualification.

Students—Grade B, all others including casual students, for whom regular enrolment is not insisted upon and who are undergoing a course of instruction for a diploma or a certificate, for

which the minimum qualification of the Intermediate Examination is not necessary."

Only Grade A students can become members of the Athletic Associations and the University Union, etc., on payment of the necessary fees.

In exceptional cases Grade B students may be allowed as supernumerary members to avail themselves of the facilities provided by the Athletic Associations, the Unions, etc., on payment of the necessary fees, but they will not be eligible to hold any office or to be a member of any representative team.

Summary of Replies Received :

Agra.—The University has adopted it.

Aligarh.—This University agrees with the opinion of the University of Lucknow (Appendix D) but the 'basic qualification' referred to should be the High School which is also the admission qualification for this University.

Allahabad.—The University suggests the following definition :—

"All such students as pay tuition fees to the University as attend lectures in order to appear at an examination for a degree should be considered to be *bonafide* students.

Andhra.—The Syndicate is of opinion that only those who are regularly enrolled and are undergoing a course of instruction for a degree or a diploma for which the Intermediate Examination is a minimum qualification can become members of the Athletic Associations and the University Unions, etc., and that others should be treated as supernumerary members.

Annamalai.—Recorded.

Benares.—A student whose name is actually borne on the rolls of a University or of a recognised or constituent college of a University should be considered a *bonafide* student of the University.

Bombay.—In the opinion of this University, a *bonafide* student is one who satisfies the conditions laid down in the following rule of eligibility prescribed for entering all University Competitions :—

"All competitions shall be open to *bonafide* matriculate students of a College or an institution affiliated to the University of Bombay reading for University courses whose names are on the register of the College or institution during the term in which the competition is held, provided that no such students shall be eligible to take part in any of the competitions if they fail to pass a University examination for two years in succession or have completed eight years after passing the Matriculation Examination at the time or on the day the Competition is held except that in the case of Medical, Law, Engineering and Secondary Training College students the period shall be ten years after passing the Matriculation Examination."

Calcutta.—The following resolution was passed by the Syndicate on the subject :—

A *bonafide* student is one (a) who is in attendance on lectures and examinations within a college, and (b) who is of not more than 4 years' standing from first entrance into an affiliated College, if

reading in I.A., I.Sc., or I.Com. classes or (c) who is of not more than 6 years' standing from first entrance into an affiliated College, if reading in B.A., B.Sc., or B.Com. classes or (d) who is of not more than 8 years' standing from first entrance into an affiliated College if in a Medical, Engineering or Law College, or one of the Post-Graduate Departments.

That until further orders students of the University Post-Graduate Classes attached to the different Colleges shall be deemed to be members of both the Post-Graduate and their Athletic Clubs, subject to the condition that the particular club for which such a student will play during the session will be decided by the Secretary, Councils of Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts and Science, and the Principal of the College concerned, in consultation with each other, at the commencement of the session.

Dacca.—It seems impossible to have a comprehensive definition of '*Bonafide*' students acceptable to all the Universities, as different Universities provide different courses of instruction and as conditions of admission also vary. Each University should be asked to frame its own definition of '*Bonafide*' students and any person certified by the authorities of the University concerned as a '*Bonafide*' student under its rules should be regarded as a '*Bonafide*' student for the purpose of Inter-University Tournaments. It is desirable to fix a maximum number of years, from the date of a student's registration as a University student, after which he may, in no case, be regarded as a '*Bonafide*' student. And for this purpose, the maximum number of years may be fixed as follows: six years for those Universities where the University stage is post-intermediate and eight years where it is post-matriculate.

Delhi.—As this University controls, at present, Intermediate education and conducts the Intermediate examination, Intermediate students are regularly enrolled as students of the University. The minimum qualification of the Intermediate examination restricts, therefore, the denotation of *bonafide* students in this University. This University suggests, therefore, the following definition:

Bonafide students of the University are those who are regularly enrolled by the University and are undergoing a regular course of instruction in the University or in a college affiliated to or recognised by the University.

Lucknow.—The definition of "*Bonafide* Students of the University" as given in Appendix 'D' has been accepted.

Madras.—The Syndicate has made the following rule:—

"All students (Registered Matriculates) undergoing course of studies in a constituent or affiliated or approved College leading to the examinations of the University are considered *bonafide* students of the University."

Mysore.—The definition proposed contemplates only Universities which do not conduct the Intermediate Examination. In the case of Universities which do conduct the Intermediate Examination, Matriculation should be the minimum qualification for Grade A of students. Otherwise the definition proposed is acceptable

Nagpur.—The questions regarding eligibility of University students for Inter-University Sports Tournaments raised in Appendix 'D' do not arise in the case of this University.

Osmania.—The term should apply only to regular whole-time students of a University reading for an examination.

The Panjab.—The Executive Committee of the Panjab University Sports Tournament Committee has decided that the Panjab University Sports Tournament Committee rule regarding eligibility should be recommended to the Board for adoption.

The Panjab University Sports Tournament Rules : 15-19.

15. (a) The Tournament shall be open to *bonafide* students of all Colleges affiliated to the Panjab University.

(b) For purposes of the Tournament a *bonafide* student is defined as a matriculated student, whose name is borne on the rolls of an affiliated College, and who is studying for a University Examination.

(c) The following exceptions have been made :—

- i. All unmatriculate students of the Oriental College ;
- ii. All S.A.V. students of the Central Training College ;
- iii. All " B " Class students of the Engineering College ;
- iv. All 9th and 10th Class students of the 4 year institutions.

16. (a) In the Arts Colleges, no student who has been on the rolls of a College or Colleges for more than six years in all, or for more than three years in either the Intermediate or Bachelors Degree Classes, shall be eligible to take part in the Tournament.

(For purposes of this rule, the Agricultural College, Lyallpur, will be considered as an Arts College.)

Note.—Students of the J.A.V., Commercial, Ayurvedic, Unani and Tibia Classes are not eligible for the Tournament.

(b) The 9th and 10th Class students of the four year institutions shall be eligible to take part in the Tournament, for the first three years only that they are on the rolls of the Matriculation Classes provided they are enrolled before the 1st October each year.

(c) Students in the Professional Colleges shall be eligible for the Tournament as follows :—

Oriental College .. First one year only in each class ;

Law College .. First three years only (with two additional years in the LL.M. Class) ;

Training College .. First one year only (in each class) ;

Commercial College .. First three years only ;

Engineering College .. First five years only (A & B
Classes) ;

Provided that the total period of eligibility, after Matriculation, shall not exceed eleven years.

17. (a) "College" is defined as any College affiliated to any University ;
 - (b) Periods of study spent in any other University will be equivalent to periods of study spent in any College, under these rules ;
 - (c) Any part of a year will be equivalent to a whole year for purposes of eligibility ;
 - (d) In the case of a student who is on leave from a professional post, it shall be necessary that he be on leave for as long a period as may be required for him to complete the specified course, for the examination in which he intends to appear.
18. Intermediate, Degree and M.A. examinees shall not be eligible for the Tournament after the 30th April each year. In special circumstances affecting all Colleges, the Executive Committee is empowered to alter this date.
 19. A student migrating from one College to another shall be eligible for the Tournament only if the migration is completed in all its details, including the production of a discharge certificate, on or before the 15th October each year.

APPENDIX XI

Aeronautical Instruction

*Resolution No. XIX of 1937.***Resolved**

- (1) that the Board recommends to different Universities that the schemes and requirements pertaining to the subject of aeronautical instruction be prepared by them and sent up to Government for approval and necessary financial aid ;
- (2) that the University of Bombay be requested to circulate to different Universities the report of their Academic Council on the subject of aeronautical instruction.

Report of the Committee appointed by the Academic Council of the University of Bombay to consider the Feasibility of Introducing Aeronautics as a Subject of Study

After considering the question in all its aspects the Committee beg to report to the Academic Council that Aeronautics in its elementary aspects is a suitable subject for the B.Sc. Examination in Physics (Principal) and that Aerodynamics is a suitable subject for the M.A. and M.Sc. Examinations in Mathematics, Group B. "Hydrodynamics and Aerodynamics" being regarded as an alternative to "Hydrodynamics and Theory of Tides for that examination". The Committee suggest that for the B.Sc. Examination the paper on Aeronautics and Properties of Matter be prescribed as an alternative to the paper on General Physics, the papers being grouped as shown below :—

Either

Paper 1 .. General Physics: Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Hydrodynamics, Properties of Matter.

Or

Aeronautics, Properties of Matter.

Paper 2 .. Heat and Sound.
 Paper 3 .. Light and Radio Activity.
 Paper 4 .. Electricity and Magnetism.

It is preferable to have Aeronautics as an alternative subject because very few colleges will be able to set up an aerodynamic laboratory and arrange for its teaching.

SYLLABUS

3. The syllabus may be fixed up somewhat on the following lines :—

Theoretical

- (1) Aeroplane parts and their functions.
- (2) The Wind Channel :
Model Research.
Balance for measuring aerodynamic forces.
- (3) Fluid motion :

(Experiment)

Stream lines.
 Eddying motion behind plates and struts.
 Conditions of critical flow.
 Eddying motion behind aerofoils.
 Pressure distribution and skin friction.
 Pitot-tube, and pressure gauge.
 Resistance—Effect of compressibility on resistance
 under accelerated motion.

Theory :

- Equations of motion ; Stream function—
 Conformal Representation :
 Schwarz-Christoffel Theorem.
 Flow past flat plate, and elliptic cylinder.
 Discontinuous flow past a flat plate, strut and cambered
 plane.
 Vortex motion, vortex pair, two pairs of vortices,
 trails of vortices.
 Motion of a viscous fluid—Resistance, Reynold's number.
- (3) From Model to Full scale
 Dimensional Theory.
 Aerodynamic Forces and moments.
 Lift and Drag co-efficients :
 Dynamical similarities.
 - (4) *The Aerofoil* :
 Characteristics of an aerofoil and fundamental formulæ.
 High Speed machines.
 Efficient climbing machines—performance curves.
 Weight carrying machines.
 Modification in Section :
 Aspect Ratio.
 Pressure distribution round an aerofoil.
 Aerofoil combination-biplane.
 Stagger.
 Gap.
 Triplane.
 - (5) *Structural parts and controls* :
 Body and Fuselage.
 Struts and wires.
 Undercarriage.
 Propeller.

Controlling Surface :

Rudders.
Balanced rudders.
Elevators.
Wing flaps.

Stabilising Surfaces :

Tail plane.
Fins and equivalent fins.

Strength of construction :

Analysis of wing structure.
Fundamental equation of beam analysis.
Theorem of three moments.
Stress in wing frame work.
Analysis of stress in fuselage.

Critical behaviour of structures :

Criterion for existence of criticals.

(6) *The Airscrew :*

Action of airscrew.
Form of a propeller blade.
Static performance.
Pitch-slip-Thrust and torque coefficients Efficiency.
Airscrew theory.

(7) *Theory of Flight :*

Equations for symmetrical straight line flight.
Gliding flight.
Vertical dive and limiting speed.
Asymmetric straight line flight.
Performance curves.
Landing, starting.
Effect of Atmospheric gusts and small disturbances.

(8) *Stability, Math : Theory and Experimental :*

Criterion of Stability.
Significance of tail plane and elevators.
Experimental determination of resistance and rotary-derivatives.
Effect of various parts : Fin, Dihedral angle.
Degree of stability in controlling and Manœuvring.

(9) *The Complete Machine :*

Lighter than air machines.
Heavier than air machines.

PRACTICAL WORK

(1) Calibration of float-gauge, static plate, Venturi tube with Standard Chattock gauge.

(2) Velocity distribution in Wind-channel and water-oil channel, with varying cross-sections.

(3) Pressure measurements on two dimensional symmetrical bodies.

(4) Determination of lift and drag co-efficients.

(5) Study of flow past obstacles.

(6) Experiments on :—

- (a) Rotating discs.
- (b) Cylinders.
- (c) Spheres.
- (d) Ellipsoids.
- (e) Models of airships.
- (f) Models of aeroplanes.

(7) Flow measurement based upon the rates of cooling of hot bodies.

For the M.A. and M.Sc. Examinations the Committee have not prepared a tentative syllabus on Aerodynamics as they feel that the Board of Studies in Mathematics may recommend some of the many excellent text-books on the subject which are available at present.

The Committee further recommend that before the University allows any College to take up the teaching of 'Aeronautics', the Syndicate should satisfy itself that the College concerned has got a properly fitted Aerodynamics Laboratory of the type described in Appendix 'A' to this report, very kindly prepared by Dr. S. K. Bannerji, and the College has also a properly trained teacher who has worked in an Aerodynamic Laboratory in Europe or America. 'Aerodynamics' is a mathematical subject and for teaching this, training in an Aerodynamics Laboratory, is not essential.

The Committee may mention in this connection that the Calcutta University has already introduced the subject for the B.E. Examination in Civil Engineering as an alternative to Irrigation and Sanitary Engineering and at the B.E. Examination in Mechanical Engineering as an alternative subject to Works Management and Accounts. They have also laid down a definite syllabus in this behalf as per Appendix 'B' to this report. The Committee is also given to understand that Aeronautics has been accepted as a subject of study for the B.Sc. Examination in Physics by the Allahabad University.

(Sd.) N. B. BUTANI.

„ *G. R. PARANJPE.

„ S. B. JUNNARKAR.

„ S. K. BANNERJI.

„ N. VINCENT.

Appendix "A"

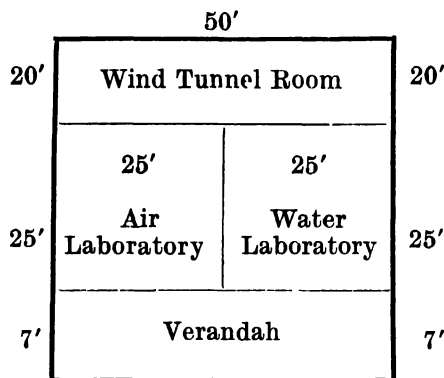
4. Aerodynamic Laboratory :

Before any institution takes up Aeronautics as a subject for instruction, it is essential that a properly equipped Aerodynamic Laboratory on a small scale should be set up.

* Prof. G. R. Paranjpe having been out of India, he was unable to take part in the deliberations of the Committee.

The following are essential requirements :

(i) Building—



The minimum space required—

- (a) One room $50' \times 20'$ for a 40 feet long wind-tunnel, section $4' \times 4'$ for model experiments.
- (b) One room, $25' \times 25'$ for small scale experiments on water flow.
- (c) One room, $25' \times 25'$ for small scale experiments in air flow.

(ii) Equipment—

- (a) Wind Channel—Horizontal wooden structure $4' \times 4'$ section and 40' long, fitted with metal honeycombs at both ends and propeller for drawing in winds along the channel. (N.P.L. pattern.)
- (b) Channel balance.
- (c) Float gauge, Pitot tube, Ventury tube, Chattock gauge, micromanometers, etc.
- (d) Cup anemometer, pressure tube anemometer.
- (e) Tanks—various designs.
- (f) Discs, Cylinders, Spheres, Ellipsoids, etc.
- (g) Models—Aerofoils, airship, aeroplanes.
- (h) Pitot and static tube as fitted to an aeroplane. Climb meters, Bubble statoscope, Air speed indicator, Air speed recording accelerometer, Altimeters, Gyro-turn indicators.
- (i) Miscellaneous laboratory equipments.

5. Cost (Minimum).

	Rs.
Building	10,000
Special fittings	2,500
Wind channel and channel balance }	10,000
Driving Motor, etc. }	2,500
Other equipments	5,000
TOTAL ..	30,000

Summary of Replies Received :

Agra.—Since none of the affiliated Colleges is in a position to teach the subject of aeronautical instruction, the University is unable to take any action.

Aligarh.—The recommendations, made by a separate Committee appointed by the Academic Council to express its opinion about this resolution, are under the consideration of the necessary authorities of the University.

Allahabad.—As steps have already been taken for the teaching of certain aspects of Aeronautics, the University should like to see its results before a full course is introduced.

Andhra.—It is possible in the Andhra University to provide for aeronautical instruction but it will not be possible to start any course until the Government finance the scheme liberally. Government are being addressed for financial aid.

Annamalai.—Recorded.

Benares.—For want of funds the University is not in a position to undertake aeronautical instruction in any form.

Bombay.—The subject of aeronautical instruction is still under the consideration of the Academic Council of this University which has directed the Boards concerned to frame the necessary syllabuses. It is therefore premature for the University now to submit a scheme to Government for approval and financial aid.

Calcutta.—Under consideration.

Dacca.—The University cannot make provision for teaching in Aeronautics at the present time, as facilities are not available for aeronautical instruction in this University.

Delhi.—This University does not provide any facilities for instruction in aeronautics nor is it equipped for such instruction.

Lucknow.—Recorded.

Madras.—The Board of Studies in Engineering has reported that it is desirable to introduce Aeronautics as a subject of study in the B.E. Degree Course of the University, the syllabus for the course of study being drawn up on the lines followed in the Imperial College of Science, London.

The Academic Council has accepted this recommendation.

Mysore.—The Academic Council is not in favour of instituting a course in the subject.

Nagpur.—There are no facilities for aeronautical training of a University standard at present available in Nagpur. The University will, however, explore the subject when suitable facilities for the purpose are available.

Osmania.—Referred for consideration to the Faculty of Engineering.

The Panjab.—

*Report of the Sub-Committee appointed to consider
the Inclusion of Aeronautical Instruction in the Curricula of
Indian Universities*

Various communications on the subject were read out, particularly the notes by Professor Seth and Principal Bence-Jones. After full discussion, the Committee were of opinion that the subject of Aeronautical Instruction was more an Engineering subject than a subject for a Pure Science Degree. And in the syllabus, as prepared by the University of Bombay, more than $\frac{2}{3}$ was Engineering; the remaining $\frac{1}{3}$ being preparatory for the Engineering course. In this country there was no aeroplane manufacturing industry and it was useless to train youngmen for this industry because the men thus trained will not find employment. If in the near future there was any scope it would be only for just a few individuals and it would be cheaper to send them to European countries for such training, which would be at the same time more efficient. At the present moment there was no scope for research work in this country in this line and to provide equipment for such research work in a really adequate manner would be very expensive and at the present stage unnecessary. The utmost that could be done at the present stage was to have for the M.Sc. in physics a special paper in "Aerodynamics". For starting this paper, equipment would be necessary. Similarly it was considered desirable that in the Physics Honours School Course, greater stress be laid on Aerodynamics than was the case at present.

It was also suggested that Extension Lectures on Aeronautics be arranged by the University to spread among students and others knowledge of this subject.

The question of the training of Ground Engineers was considered. Mr. Bence-Jones was of opinion that such a training can be given after B.Sc. in Mechanical Engineering, and that it would be possible, provided funds were available, to arrange for such a course at the MacLagan Engineering College. He informed the Committee that at present a number of his students were being deputed for being trained at Karachi as Ground Engineers. There was also an Aeronautics Training Centre at Delhi.

It was recommended that Government be approached to sanction foreign scholarships for training in Aeronautics.

The Syndicate considered the proceedings of its Sub-Committee. The suggestion of the Committee regarding the inclusion of "Aerodynamics" in the Physics course was decided to be referred to the Board of Studies in Physics for opinion. The suggestion that Extension Lectures on Aeronautics be arranged by the University to spread among students and others knowledge of the subject was approved.

It was decided that Government be requested to find the necessary funds for the training of Ground Engineers in the MacLagan Engineering College. The suggestion that Government be approached to sanction foreign scholarships for training in Aeronautics was approved.

Patna.—Recorded.

APPENDIX XII

Recognition of the Lectures Attended and Terms Kept at Different Universities for Computing the Necessary Minimum for Degrees

Resolution No. XX of 1937.

Resolved that so far as practicable the lectures attended and terms kept at different Universities for computing the necessary minimum for degrees may be recognised by the different Universities.

Summary of Replies Received :

Agra.—Under Regulation 3 of Chapter XXIX A (page 166 of the *Agra University Calendar*) a shortage not exceeding 15% of the total number of lectures delivered in each subject may be condoned by the Executive Council on production of a certificate from the Principal of his college that a candidate for a post-graduate degree has attended for the period a course of instruction in the subject of his study organised at any other University in the United Provinces or at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

Aligarh.—The present position here seems to be satisfactory.

Andhra.—The Syndicate accepts the resolution provided the courses and syllabuses are similar and the portions actually done are about the same.

Annamalai.—Recorded.

Bombay.—There are serious difficulties in giving effect to this resolution. In the first place, the rules regarding the number of days attendance are different in the different Universities. Besides, the dates of the commencement and close of the terms of different Universities are not identical. Lastly, the courses of studies in different Universities are different.

Calcutta.—This may be done for specialised courses at the post-graduate stage with the previous approval of the Universities concerned.

Dacca.—The University has already accepted in principle.

Delhi.—This University allows credit to students who migrate to it for attendance and work at another Indian University whose examinations are recognised as equivalent to the corresponding examinations of this University.

Lucknow.—The Academic Council agreed with the principle but could not accept the same as it was against the Lucknow University Act.

Madras.—The Syndicate is not in favour of the proposal.

The University laws provide only for recognition of Examinations of other Universities passed and not of the courses.

It may be stated that for research degrees like M.Sc., D.Sc. and D.Litt. work done in Research Laboratories outside University area is recognised.

Mysore.—This will be referred to the University authorities concerned for opinion. Unless the courses in different Universities are parallel, the proposal may not be feasible.

Nagpur.—The Academic Council considers that any system of recognition which permits one University to instruct a student and another to examine and award the Diploma is fair to neither. But in exceptional cases, attendance at one University may be regarded as a good reason to justify condonation of a limited deficiency in attendance at another University.

Osmania.—The University recognises attendance of a student for the year immediately preceding the final year course of the Inter., B.A., or B.Sc. Examinations provided he produces a certificate from the Principal of the College (affiliated to any of the recognised Universities) he was last attending, that the penultimate year of his course for the Inter., B.A., or B.Sc. course at the college has been duly kept according to the regulations in force at the University from which he is migrating and that in the Principal's opinion he was fit for promotion to the final class of the college for the examination.

The Panjab.—Practical difficulties in carrying out the wishes of Prof. P. Parija are insurmountable. Theoretically there is much to commend in the proposal.

APPENDIX XIII

**Opinion of the Universities on the Recommendations of the
Sapru Committee Report and Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer's
Committee Report**

Resolution No. XXV of 1937.

Resolved that the Sapru Committee Report and Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer's Committee Report be circulated to different Universities for their opinion on the matter.

*Recommendation of the Sapru Committee Report on the
Teaching of Law*

1. (i) that the subject of legal education at the universities must receive greater attention than it has hitherto done, provision being made for adequate instruction in subjects which have hitherto not received due attention ;
- (ii) and that a Council of Legal Education should be created consisting of representatives of (a) the teachers of Law and Civics, (b) some Judges, and (c) some eminent lawyers whose function must be to promote higher legal education ;
2. that the course of study for a Law degree should not be of less than three years ;
3. that there must be a *liaison* established between the Faculty of Law and the Bar Council and the work of teaching should be divided between the two ;
4. that a larger number of teachers, more adequately paid than they are at present, should be employed for legal education ;
5. that concerted action must be taken by all the Universities in these provinces ; and
6. that if the lengthening of the course of study should affect the candidates for judicial service adversely in respect of the age qualification, the rules should accordingly be changed.

*Report of Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer's Committee for Opening
a Law Faculty in the Andhra University*

The Syndicate of the Andhra University invited this Committee on the 4th of October 1935 to "explore the whole question of starting a Law College in the University and report as soon as circumstances permit giving a detailed scheme including Regulations, syllabuses and requirements of staff, accommodation and Library".

The Committee met on the first occasion in the Chambers of the Advocate-General in the High Court on the 10th of November 1935 and came to certain tentative conclusions. They met again on the 13th and 14th of April 1936 and have agreed to make the following report ;

The Committee does not propose to devote much time to the question as to whether it is at all desirable to institute a course of legal education in the University and to provide for the opening of a Law Faculty and the conferring of a Degree in Law. They are of opinion that the institution of a Law course is likely to broaden the sphere of University studies and it will in no way impair the activities of the University in other directions or detract from the emphasis laid on technology and scientific subjects. The Committee are not also impressed by the argument that the institution of a Law course in the Andhra area is likely to accentuate the evils arising from the overcrowding of the legal profession. There is no logical relation between the institution of a course of law studies in the Andhra University and the problem of overcrowding of the profession. Whether the legal profession will continue to attract the same as at present would depend upon quite a number of economic and political factors affecting the whole country and not upon the accident of there being a Law Faculty or not in a particular University. The only effect of there being no provision for legal education in the Andhra area would be to drive the Andhra students to Madras and other University centres for purposes of legal study at a higher cost and inconvenience themselves and to their parents and not to deter students from pursuing legal studies or entering the profession of law.

In recommending the institution of a Law course in the University, the Committee are to some extent influenced by the consideration that the study of law is a part of liberal education and a Law Faculty is a necessary feature of every modern University including Universities which seek to specialize in technology and practical science. The Committee have every reason to believe that in the years to come an increased number of students will take to the study of law, not merely for the purpose of preparing themselves for the profession of law but also for general education and as a help to other avocations. It is not often realised that the study of law has a cultural value in no sense inferior to that of other subjects. A course of legal studies, apart from its cultural value, may be of considerable utility to entrants to business and to the increasingly large class of men who may wish to serve on our local boards and legislatures. In emphasizing the importance of legal studies as a part of the general equipment of a citizen, the Committee cannot do better than quote from a speech made by the late Lord Chancellor on the occasion of the inauguration of the Faculty of Law at British University on the 6th October 1933 :

“ A country's laws and their due observance should be the concern of every citizen...Some elementary knowledge of the Law...should be part of the education of every citizen... Its greatest task is to establish justice between man and man and to see that obligations, both private and public, whether between states or individuals, are ascertained and obeyed. A student of law will have the inestimable advantage of acquiring a knowledge of the history and science of the law and ... he can see the real meaning and reason for the statutes, decisions and maxims of our legal system...It is only ignorance which

prompts those who say the law is an ass ... We are on the threshold of an epoch of profound legal transformation. We must therefore turn out lawyers with a courage to criticise the present and to construct what is necessary for new situations. The just administration of just laws and the performance of our promises made to others, whether at home or abroad ... are ideals which a faculty of law can stimulate and develop."

Before submitting their proposals in regard to the course of legal studies, the Committee have carefully perused the curricula of the other Universities in this country and the proposals made in the press some time ago for the reform of legal education in Bombay. The Committee have also gone through the recent report of the Legal Education Committee appointed in England under the presidency of Lord Atkin. After giving their best consideration to the materials available from these various sources, the Committee have come to the conclusion that, in the main, the curricula may proceed on the Madras model with a few changes. They have however a special proposal to make in regard to the eligibility for admission to the law course. While, under the Madras University regulations, the only requirement for being admitted to the professional degree courses like Medicine, Sanitary Science, Engineering, Veterinary Science and Commerce is the passing of the Intermediate Examination, the Madras University insists upon a degree in the B.A., B.Sc., or in the Honours as a qualification for entrance to the law. The Committee are not impressed by the special rule in regard to the qualification for admission to the Law course obtaining in the Madras University. The only reasons that have been advanced in support of the retention of this qualification are of a twofold character:

- (1) As English is the language of the Courts and as lucid exposition of the client's case is a most important part of the lawyer's work, he must have a better knowledge of English than is attained by a student completing the Intermediate course.
- (2) Persons entering the legal profession must have a mature understanding of the problems of life and a wider culture than is attained by students passing the Intermediate examination.

Without controverting the reasons adverted to above, the Committee do not feel impressed that the present rules of entrance to the Law College in Madras are calculated to serve either of the two objects. A pass course in B.Sc. or an Honours course in subjects other than History and allied subjects is not likely to afford special facilities in the way of equipping a student for the legal profession or give the student the requisite command of English Language and Literature. In dealing with this matter, the Committee are however prepared to proceed on the assumption that the Intermediate course as at present obtaining in the several Universities is incomplete and defective and that it may not be in the larger interests of the profession of law and of legal studies that the student should

forthwith, on passing the Intermediate examination, be permitted to begin his Law course. But granting the above premises, the Committee are inclined to think that a preliminary course of one year in general literature, outlines of European History, and Politics (theory and practice), after a student passes the Intermediate examination, is likely to be of greater practical value to the student pursuing his legal studies than Degree in Arts, in B.Sc. or in Honours.

In prescribing the courses for the Preliminary examination, the Committee have attached considerable importance to the student pursuing the study of law having a good command of the English language and being able to write correct English and express himself with precision, clearness and force. In this connection, the Committee would draw attention to a recent pronouncement of Lord MacMillan in an address to the Birmingham Law Students' Society in the following terms :

“ I believe no Advocate can be a great pleader who has not a sense of literary form and whose mind is not stored with the treasures of our great literary inheritance upon which he may draw at will. The fortune of an argument depends much more than is commonly realised on the literary garb in which it is presented. ”

In dispensing with the rule that a student should take a Degree as a condition precedent to admission to the Law course, the Committee took into account the fact that in the earlier years of the Madras University a Degree in Arts was not regarded as a necessary qualification for admission to the Law course, a distinguished product of that system being the late Sir S. Subrahmanya Aiyar. The Committee therefore propose the institution of what may be termed a ' Law Preliminary Course ' or ' Law Entrance ', which is to extend over one academic year and is to be open to those who have passed the Intermediate examination in Arts, as an alternative to the student taking a Degree in Arts or the Sciences in the University. The Syllabus for this examination will consist of two parts : Part I—English, and Part II—(1) History and (2) Politics. It is proposed to have two papers in English : (i) an essay on some general topic and (ii) an essay with reference to prescribed text-books. The books prescribed for the English examination need not necessarily be the kind of books that are prescribed for the B.A. Pass course. The Committee are of opinion that the English course ought to cover as wide a range as is possible under the circumstances and should relate to literature proper, outlines of Science, Philosophy, Politics, Sociology and Art. They are inclined to the view that the writings of Bertrand Russell, Bernard Shaw, and H. G. Wells, have, in this respect, as much literary value as the recognized Classics in English literature. In regard to Modern European History, the Committee would not insist upon a student having a detailed knowledge ; it is enough if he is equipped with a general knowledge of the movements, tendencies and trends of political and social thought. They would have a similar curriculum in regard to Politics. The prescribing of the necessary text-books on these lines may be left to the English and the History Boards of Studies,

In prescribing the courses of study for the Law Degree, the Committee naturally took into account the functions and duties of the Bar Council, the examinations prescribed by the Council as qualifications for enrolment and the optional courses of instruction instituted by the Council in recent times. It is well known that a student, before being admitted to the profession, has to pass an examination in Procedure and allied subjects instituted by the Bar Council. There are also optional lectures delivered in Company Law, Limitation and similar subjects under the auspices of the Council.

As has already been observed, the courses of study have been fashioned on the model of the Madras University, though with slight variations. In the first year course, Roman Law, has been lightened somewhat with a view to a wider and more intensive study of Constitutional Law. The Committee feel that a study of Indian Constitutional Law without some knowledge of the English and Dominion constitutions is likely to be imperfect and fragmentary. They would therefore insist on a wider and more intensive study of Constitutional Law than under the Madras curriculum. The Committee accordingly propose that the paper on Roman Law should be a two hour paper and that of Constitutional Law a three hour one.

In the B.A. course the Committee have made some slight readjustments in the Property papers. Instead of two three hour papers there will be two papers of two hours each. This is secured by reducing the scope of study of the English Law of Real Property. In the second paper on Property, students will be expected to answer questions on public trusts also in addition to private trusts. The only other change proposed is the provision of an alternative subject for Muhammadan Law. Those desirous of studying personal laws other than those applicable to Mussalmans may, as an alternative to Muhammadan Law, offer a paper on the Christian Marriage Act of 1872, the Divorce Act, 1869, the Special Marriage Act, 1872, and the Succession Act, 1925. The Committee have appended* to this report the draft regulations for carrying out the scheme outlined above.

In regard to the organisation and staff, the Committee recommend that in view of the fact that the general supervision of the Vice-Chancellor will be available, the staff may, in the first year, consist of one Reader on Rs. 400-50-600 and two Lecturers on Rs. 250-25-400. When the second year class is started it will be necessary to have another Lecturer. The Committee are against the system of practising lawyers being appointed as part-time lecturers. The Lecturers must be full-time teachers of the University. It need hardly be pointed out that the success of the whole scheme will depend entirely upon the efficiency of the staff which, the Committee have no doubt, will be chosen solely on grounds of academic attainments. This is all the more important inasmuch as the College students will not have the benefit of the atmosphere of the High Court.

* Not printed.

It will be necessary to have a clerk and the normal menial establishment.

Two large lecture halls will be the only special accommodation necessary for the law students on the assumption that they share the library and other amenities with students of other faculties. Two retiring rooms will also be necessary—one for the Reader and the other for the Lecturer.

The Committee are not in favour of a student simultaneously pursuing his law studies and a course for the M.A. Degree.

The Committee have also given a rough list of the books that may be purchased in the first instance to start the Law Library.

Summary of Replies Received :

Agra.—An alteration in the course of studies in Law can be introduced only if this is done jointly by all the Universities in the U.P. Agra University will be glad to discuss this matter with representatives of other Universities and the Government, if the Government will convene a conference for this purpose.

Aligarh.—

OPINION OF THE CHAIRMAN, DEPARTMENT OF LAW ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY

In this connection three points arise :—

1. The minimum qualifications required for admission to the Law course.
2. The period required to complete the course of study for a law degree.
3. The creation of a Council of Legal Education.

1. I am definitely of opinion that the minimum qualification should be a Bachelor's degree. I believe no one will deny the fact that a high standard of general education is a necessary pre-requisite for admission to the Law Faculty. A lawyer has to deal with all sorts of matters and no subject is too small for him. The whole legal literature is in English. In the course of his profession a lawyer has to refer to standard works on different subjects, and he cannot deal efficiently and successfully with matter coming in his way unless he has got a good knowledge of English and sufficient general information and knowledge. A student who has merely passed an Intermediate Examination shall not, in my opinion, acquire sufficient maturity of understanding and sufficient knowledge to enable him to pursue a course of study in Law.

2. As to the second point I have no hesitation in saying that two years' period is quite sufficient if opportunities are afforded to students to utilize the said period to the fullest advantage. I am definitely against three years' period. Two years' time with good instruction will give students such Legal Education as would be

sufficient for their immediate requirements as junior legal practitioners. No one, I believe, will controvert the proposition that legal knowledge is to a great extent acquired by actual practice. Fix any period whatever, a candidate leaving a University class will feel at sea in the beginning. A junior practitioner does not get cases all at once. He has to wait for some time, and when he gets cases they are not such as require much legal knowledge. It is only when a person has acquired sufficient standing in the profession that he gets important and complicated cases. Meanwhile he has got ample time to improve his legal knowledge, if he so desires. A three years' course will, in my opinion, serve no purpose. If a little more attention is paid by Universities to legal education I am sure no enlargement of time will be necessary.

3. As to the third point I have no objection to the creation of a Council of Legal Education, as recommended by the Sapru Committee, though I do not think that it will in any way help us. There will no doubt be an advisory body but it is difficult to see how that advice could be binding on Universities, unless important changes are introduced in the existing University Legislation.

There is one other point arising out of the recommendations of the Sapru Committee on the teaching of Law, *i.e.*, the relation between the Bar Council and the Faculties of Law. The Bar Councils are bodies created under an All-India enactment. The Bar Council Act deals mainly with the discipline of legal practitioners in their relation with the litigant public and the court. The Bar Councils have not at present any concern with the teaching of law graduates or their training. The controlling authority is at present the High Court, which however consults Bar Councils in making enrolments. If the functions of the Bar Council be so extended as to associate them with the education and training of law graduates a good deal of legislation will be necessary.

It may also be mentioned here that election to membership of a Bar Council is held periodically and all legal practitioners of a certain standing are entitled to vote and be elected. In electing members for the Bar Council the constituency is guided by considerations which will be wholly inapplicable to the educational requirements of intending entrants to the legal profession. In my opinion the education of law graduates should have no concern with the Bar Council. The Aligarh and Benares Universities will have special difficulties in this matter. These two Universities in this Province are All-India Universities and have been created by Acts of Indian Legislature. The other Universities in the Province are local Universities created by Acts of the Provincial Government. Bar Councils under different High Courts may have different views on the education of law graduates and their training. A law graduate of Aligarh or Benares University will be placed in a very difficult position. Under these circumstances, therefore, it is not practicable to have the control of the Bar Council over legal education. The object aimed at by the Sapru Committee can very well be gained by establishing an All-India Council of Legal Education as an

advisory body to Indian Universities on the point of Legal Education.

Dacca.—The Academic Council resolved that the question of admitting to the Law courses of under-graduate students be not re-opened. They further resolved that the Committee of Courses in Law should take the report of the Alladi Committee into consideration when they prescribe the B.L. syllabus for the next session.

Madras.—This subject does not come within the purview of the authorities of the University.

The Panjab.—

OPINION OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY ON THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE SAPRU COMMITTEE REPORT ON THE TRAINING OF LAW

- (1) i. The subject of legal education has received considerable attention from the Panjab University ever since its inauguration. The Panjab University is maintaining a Law College and the teaching of Law has been centralized in the hands of the University from the very beginning. At present it has a full time college with a Principal and a Staff of whole-time and part-time lecturers where teaching of the Law classes is being done.
- ii. Under the present circumstances it is not desirable to create a Council of Legal Education in this Province. The University maintains a full time Law College administered by the Syndicate subject to the supervision of the Senate and assisted by a Law College Committee consisting of members of the Law Faculty and some Heads of Colleges.
- (2) The course of study for a Law Degree has already been extended to 3 years in this University.
- (3) Since a Bar Council does not exist in this Province no liaison can be established with such Council.
- (4) The present system of some part-time lecturers have worked fairly well in practice in this Province. Their salaries are quite adequate and no change is called for.
- (5) There is only one University in this Province so the recommendation re concerted action does not concern this University.

Also considered a report of the Committee for opening a Law Faculty in the Andhra University. For several years past qualification for admission to the Panjab University Law College has been an Arts or Science degree. The scheme has worked well and the number of candidates seeking entrance to the Law College was so great that the course was lengthened to 3 years. Under the circumstances it is not considered desirable to lower the qualification for admission to the Law College to the Intermediate stage. The profession is practically manned by graduates in Arts or Science, and an inferior qualification is not considered desirable.

APPENDIX XIV

Desirability of the Removal of Age Restrictions for Admission to the University*Resolution No. XXXIII of 1937.*

Resolved that the age restrictions for admission to the University be removed, but the age be recorded, as usual.

Summary of Replies Received:

Agra.—Agra University has no age restriction. Also the age of all students enrolled in the University is recorded.

Aligarh.—This is the present practice here.

Andhra.—Recorded.

Annamalai.—Recorded.

Bombay.—Up to the year 1914, there was an age restriction for admission to the Matriculation Examination of this University. Since 1915, this restriction has been removed. Recently, however, a restriction has been imposed upon students seeking admission to the medical course, *viz.*, that they must have attained the age of 17 years, or attain that age during the first term of the medical course. This restriction has been imposed in accordance with the recommendations of the Medical Council of India. Apart from this, there is no other age restriction.

Calcutta.—This is done in this University.

Dacca.—There is no age restriction.

Delhi.—This University has no age restriction for admission to the University except in very special cases.

Lucknow.—There is no age restriction for Lucknow University, ever since it was founded, as a teaching and residential University. But presumably for U.P. the question should be referred to the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, U.P., Allahabad, who control the secondary education.

Madras.—The Syndicate is not in favour of the proposal. According to the laws of the University, no person shall be permitted to enter upon a University course of study unless he has completed the age of fifteen years on or before the first day of July of the year in which he is admitted to a University course of study.

Mysore.—The restriction in this University is only for Engineering and Medical Courses. It is not proposed to remove it.

Nagpur.—This is the practice in this University.

Osmania.—(a) Under the existing rules in force no candidate shall be admitted to the Matriculation Examination unless he shall have completed the age of fifteen years by the 7th July of the year in which he applied for admission to the examination. The Syndicate is authorised to condone shortage in the age of a candidate on the recommendation of the Headmaster of the School supported by the Director of Public Instruction together with a Certificate

from a Civil Suregon, re the general health and physique of the candidate.

The present suggestion of the Board is referred for consideration of the University Bodies.

(b) Age and date of birth are recorded in the Matriculation Certificates.

The Panjab.—There is no age restriction for admission to the University and the age is recorded as usual.

APPENDIX XV

Organisation of a Special Course of Study specially suited for Women*Resolution No. XXXV of 1937.*

Resolved that, in the opinion of the Board, a special course of study specially suited for women may be organised as optional groups.

Summary of Replies Received:

Agra.—This is done by the Intermediate Boards for the High School and Intermediate Examinations. At the University stage it is hardly desirable to have a special course of study as part of the Degree Examination.

Aligarh.—This is done at present so far as possible for all examinations.

Andhra.—Accepted.

Annamalai.—Recorded.

Bombay.—At the Matriculation Examination, there is a course in Domestic Science which is specially suited for women. This subject is one of the five optional subjects at the Matriculation Examination. It is not at present proposed to have a special course of study suitable for women included in the curricula for higher examinations.

Calcutta.—This has been done for the Matriculation Examination of this University.

Dacca.—The Academic Council approve of the introduction of "Child Psychology" as an alternative paper for women candidates for the B.A. Ordinary Examination in Philosophy.

Delhi.—This University endorses the view expressed in the resolution.

Madras.—There is already a scheme under consideration by the University authorities for the opening of an optional group for B.A. Degree in Home Science. Indian Music, another optional group in B.A., is taught in Women's College.

The University also has a Diploma course in Indian Music which is attended by many women students.

In L.T. Degree course, Domestic Science is an optional subject taken by women students.

Mysore.—This will be considered for inclusion in the Intermediate course, after experience is gained regarding their working in the Diploma courses in which it is proposed to include provision for them.

Nagpur.—Of the three optional subjects at the Intermediate (Arts) Examination, women students of this University may select Music and Home Science as two. The Council will consider the question of further specialization of courses for women after it has had sufficient experience of the present options, enabling it to judge their academic and practical results.

Osmania.—Special alternative courses of studies specially suited for women have been framed for the Matriculation, Intermediate, B.A., or B.Sc. Examinations and are being introduced.

The Panjab.—Noted.

INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD

APPENDIX XVI

Statement of Receipts and Payments for the year ended 31st December 1938

RECEIPTS	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	PAYMENTS	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
To Balance on 1st January 1938—									
Fixed Deposits :									
With Bank of Mysore, Ltd.,					By Honorarium to Secretary	..		3,000	0 0
Mysore	3,077	1 0			Salaries to Staff	..		2,518	8 0
With Imperial Bank of India,					Travelling Allowance to Staff	..		238	6 0
Lucknow	5,000	0 0			Contingencies including Postage	..			
Savings Bank Account :					and Stationery	..		487	13 3
With Imperial Bank of India,					Printing of Report, etc.	..		433	13 0
Lucknow	5,028	5 0			Handbook of Indian Universities	..		1,422	6 0
Current Account :					Books and Magazines	..		52	13 6
With Imperial Bank of India,					Auditors' Fee	..		100	0 0
Lucknow	995	2 3			Provident Fund	..		125	5 0
With Secretary ..	21	2 2			Miscellaneous	..		36	5 0
					Balance on 31st December 1938—				
Contribution from the Government			14,121	10 5	Fixed Deposit :				
of India for 1938-39 ..					With Imperial Bank of India,	2,000	0 0		
Contributions from the Constituent			1,000	0 0	Lucknow ..				
Universities for 1938-39 ..			13,312	8 0	Current Account :				
Sale of Publications ..			69	15 6	With Imperial Bank of India,	18,279	15 3		
Advertisements ..			40	0 0	Lucknow ..	24	3 11		
Interest on Deposits ..			175	7 0	With Secretary			20,304	3 2
TOTAL ..			28,719	8 11	TOTAL ..			28,719	8 11

We report that we have checked the above Statement of Receipts and Payments for the year ended 31st December 1938, with the books and vouchers of the Board and certify it to be in accordance therewith

CANNORE,
16th January 1939.

(Sd.) PRICE, WATERHOUSE, PEAT & CO.,
Chartered Accountants,
Registered Accountants.

Auditors.

**Annual Meeting of the Inter-University Board, India, held at
Bombay, on the 27th and 28th February 1939**

Programme

Monday, the 27th February, 1939

10 A.M.	Welcome by the Vice-Chancellor.
10-15 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Business Meeting.
1 to 2 P.M.	Lunch with Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law.
2 to 4 P.M.	Business Meeting.

Tuesday, the 28th February, 1939

10 A.M. to 12-45 P.M.	Business Meeting.
12-45 P.M.	Group Photo.
1 P.M. to 2 P.M.	Lunch with Lt.-Col. S. L. Bhatia, M.C., M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., I.M.S.
2 P.M. to 4 P.M.	Business Meeting.

N. K. SIDHANTA,
Secretary,
Inter-University Board, India,
Lucknow.

**Proceedings of the Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Inter-
University Board, India, held at Bombay in the
"University Buildings", on the 27th and
28th February 1939**

PRESENT :

1. Diwan Bahadur S. E. Runganadhan, M.A., L.T., M.L.C.,
(Madras) (*Chairman*).
2. The Rt. Hon'ble Dr. Sir Akbar Hydari, Nawab Hyder Nawaz
Jung Bahadur, B.A., P.C., D.C.L., LL.D. (Osmania).
3. Pandit Amaranatha Jha, M.A., F.R.S.L. (Allahabad).
4. Dr. C. R. Reddy, M.A. (Cantab.), Hon. D. Litt., M.L.C. (Andhra).
5. Rajakaryapravina Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, M.A. (Cantab.),
Bar-at-Law (Mysore).
6. Prof. A. C. Sen Gupta, M.A. (Edin.), I.E.S. (Nagpur).
7. Prof. A. B. A. Haleem, B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law (Aligarh).
8. Dr. P. Basu, M.A., Ph.D., B.L. (Agra).
9. V. N. Chandavarkar, Esq., B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law
(Bombay).
10. Dr. R. C. Majumdar, M.A., Ph.D. (Dacca).
11. C. V. Chandrasekharan, Esq., M.A. (Oxon.), F.R.H.S.
(Travancore).
12. S. M. Habibullah, Esq., B.A., O.B.E., M.L.A. (Lucknow).
13. Khan Bahadur Mian M. Afzal Husain, M.Sc., M.A. (Cantab.),
I.A.S. (The Panjab).

Substitute Members :

14. Rai Bahadur Ram Kishore, B.A., LL.B. (Delhi).
15. Prof. Gurumukh N. Singh, M.Sc., Bar-at-Law (Benares).
16. J. S. Armour, Esq., M.A., I.E.S. (Patna).
John Sargent, Esq., M.A. (Government of India).
Prof. N. K. Sidhanta, M.A. (Cantab.) (*Secretary*).

ABSENT :

1. Dr. Syamaprasad Mookerjee, M.A., B.L., Barrister-at-Law,
LL.D., M.L.A. (Calcutta).
2. The Rt. Hon'ble Dr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., C.H., LL.D.
(Annamalai).

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, in welcoming the members of the Board, spoke as follows :—
“ GENTLEMEN,

I deem it a great honour that it has fallen to me, as the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, to welcome you once more to this great city after an interval of fourteen years. You will recall that the first meeting of the Inter-University Board was held

in 1925 not far from this place. Like several other movements and institutions which began their life in this city, the Inter-University Board has flourished, and those who were responsible for bringing it into existence may well feel proud of its activities during the last fourteen years.

I am aware of the fact that the Board has sometimes been criticised as an institution that has no solid achievements to its credit, and that is ineffectual, like the League of Nations, because it has no legal sanction behind it to enforce its resolutions. While this criticism is partially true, I for one believe that the Board has great potentialities. It serves as a clearing house of ideas on University education, and its annual meetings provide an excellent opportunity to representatives of the different Universities to exchange views and come to an agreement on questions of common interest.

The need for a central organisation like the Inter-University Board is all the greater to-day, since the Universities of India are working out their destinies under their individual constitution, with special reference to the requirements of the provinces or areas which they serve. Although education is now a provincial question, there are yet several matters which need to be considered from the national point of view, such as scientific research and professional and technological education. Co-ordination of effort in scientific research and the maintenance of standards of education, particularly those of professional education, throughout the country can only be brought about by the different Universities meeting together on a common platform, and agreeing to adopt common policies.

Our country is making rapid strides in the direction of scientific advance. Each University is making its own contribution to pure or applied science, as the case may be, according to the resources at its disposal and the opportunities available to it. Scientific research cannot be carried on without financial help, and the Universities can ill afford to waste money on duplication of effort. The Inter-University Board can help to evolve a scheme whereby duplication can be avoided without unduly interfering with the liberty of individual Universities to develop on their own lines. I am glad to find this question figuring on the agenda of the business of the meeting this year.

Speaking for myself, I think that in the interests of the nation it is essential for the Universities to maintain a uniformly high standard of education in professional subjects like Medicine, Law and Engineering. The Medical Council of India, in its own way, is helping to bring about a uniform standard in the different Universities by insisting on certain minimum qualifications as a preliminary condition for admission to medical courses of study and by prescribing standards of examination. It is, however, for the Universities themselves to see that uniformity of standards is maintained in practice. There are two ways in which this can be done. One is by mutual interchange of examiners. Another is by inviting teachers from other Universities to conduct the inspection of medical colleges. I am glad to say that we in the Bombay University have already made a beginning in both these directions, and I have reason to

believe that we have done so with benefit not only to ourselves but also to those Universities whose teachers have been invited to participate in the conduct of our examinations and the periodical inspection of our affiliated institutions. In Law and in Engineering there is an even greater diversity in the courses of study and standards in the different Universities, and the need for bringing about uniformity is all the greater since there is no authoritative organisation like the Medical Council of India to impose a standard. Here, too, the same policy of interchange of examiners and inspectors can do much to achieve the desired end. In order to facilitate such interchange, I would suggest the preparation of an All-India panel of examiners and inspectors for the different Faculties which can be undertaken by the Inter-University Board with the co-operation of the Universities.

Somewhat allied to the question of interchange of examiners is the question of interchange of Professors between the different Universities, which, I am glad to observe, is one of the questions to be discussed at the Quinquennial Conference this week. While such an interchange would be very beneficial, it appears to me to be not feasible except in the case of Universities of the residential or unitary type where the Professors are the employees of the Universities and under their direct control. Even a University of the purely affiliating type, can, however, take advantage of the existence of the best talent or expert knowledge by inviting Professors of other Universities to give series of lectures on special topics. This is no doubt being done even now, but it needs to be done more frequently.

I am sure you will all agree with me that during the last few years, there has been a feeling of uneasiness in the minds of all connected with Universities regarding the future of higher education in this country. In view of certain pronouncements in influential quarters, last year there was a cry of 'University Education in danger'. When the Board met in Allahabad, the minds of its members were naturally obsessed by these fears. As a measure of emergency, the Chairman was then given power to call an urgent meeting of the Board, if necessary. Fortunately, no such necessity arose. On the other hand, the persons in authority in some of the Provinces not only withdrew from the position originally taken up by them, but even sponsored and financed schemes for the expansion of higher education. To quote the instance of our Province, the Government of Bombay have decided to start a Post-graduate Department of History and Linguistics in Poona, a Training College for Teachers at Belgaum, and also to encourage the study of local Indian languages in Gujarat and the Karnatak. We are, however, not yet out of the wood, because, owing to the commitments and the financial plight in which the Provincial Governments find themselves, it is possible that they may at any time think of axing University education. We must, therefore, be prepared to defend the cause of University education by taking concerted action.

In this connection I should like the Universities to impress upon the Provincial Governments that it is higher and University education that has made political advance in India possible. Whatever criticism may be levelled against the present systems of higher

and University education prevailing in India, no one will deny that if we are to-day on the eve of full Self-Government, it is largely due to the spread of higher education and the influence of the Universities. While we, on our part, as persons connected with University education, do not for one moment belittle the importance of Primary and Secondary education, we should not hesitate to ask the politicians of to-day to remember that they themselves are the products of University education, and that, if the political power that has been secured by the people of India is to be maintained, it is necessary for the State to support University education, which alone can provide the training that is necessary for the enlightened citizens, the leaders, and the administrators of the future. It is essential that all the Universities in India should stand together, and do everything in their power to avert the catastrophe of University education being sacrificed in order to provide the means for carrying out programmes to which the Provincial Governments are committed.

Before resuming my seat, I would like once more to extend a cordial welcome to all of you on behalf of my University. I consider it my great good fortune that I have been given this opportunity of welcoming you in our midst before I lay down the reins of office as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, which I represent on the Board."

The Chairman on behalf of the members of the Inter-University Board offered his grateful thanks to the Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University, for his kind welcome and hospitality.

RESOLUTIONS

I. (a) To consider the Draft Report of the Inter-University Board for 1938-39.

(b) To consider the accounts of the Inter-University Board for 1938 together with the Audit Report.

Resolved—

(a) that the Report be adopted.

(b) that the statement of accounts as audited be approved.

II. To consider the question whether it is desirable to form a National Committee for India to take part in the International Historical Congresses on the lines followed by forty other nations as indicated in the letter received from Prof. H. Temperley. (Resolution I of the last meeting : Page 8 of the *Proceedings of the Thirteenth Meeting of the Inter-University Board.*)

Resolved that while the Inter-University Board is in favour of setting up a National Committee on an Inter-University basis for electing delegates to the International Historical Congress, it defers consideration of the details till next year with a view to obtaining further information regarding the Indian Historical Association and other similar associations.

III. To consider the proposition that it is desirable that all Indian Universities should come to an agreement as to the syllabus to be prescribed for the pre-Medical Course in Chemistry, Physics and Biology, the standard of passing, etc., with a view to bringing about uniformity in the content of the course and the standard of the Intermediate Science Examination leading to the Medical Course. (Proposition deferred at the last meeting of the Board.)

Resolved that the opinion of the Universities be invited on the desirability of all Indian Universities coming to an agreement as to the syllabus to be prescribed for the pre-Medical Course in Chemistry, Physics and Biology, the standard of passing, etc., with a view to bringing about uniformity in the content of the course and the standard of the Intermediate Science Examination leading to the Medical Course.

IV. To consider the desirability of allowing the migration of medical students from one University to another after passing the University Examination in Anatomy and Physiology.

—UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Resolved that the Universities in India be requested to forward the opinion of their Medical Faculty on the desirability of allowing the migration of medical students from one University to another after passing the University Examination in Anatomy and Physiology.

V. Standard of preliminary qualification for admission in Medical Colleges and institutions and the desirability of a uniform 5 years, course of instruction for medical studies.

—UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA,

Referred to the Universities Conference,

VI. To consider the desirability of including Jurisprudence and Constitutional Law as subjects for the B.A. Degree. (Resolution XV of last year : Page 12 of the *Proceedings of the Thirteenth Meeting of the Inter-University Board.*)

Resolved that the opinion of the different Universities regarding the desirability of including Jurisprudence and Constitutional Law as subjects for the B.A. Degree be recorded and communicated to the University bringing up the proposal.

VII. To consider the information collected from the Universities in connection with the changes relating to the teaching of Law in the Universities in the light of the recommendations made by the Sapru Committee.

Resolved that the Universities be requested to express their opinion on the following points :

- (i) The admission of students who have passed the Intermediate Examination to LL.B. Courses.
- (ii) The total period of study for the LL.B. Degree.
- (iii) The inclusion of subjects like English, Indian Languages, Sociology, etc., for the LL.B. Course.

VIII. To consider the advisability of starting LL.B. Course of two or three years' duration, after the Intermediate standard, and whether any other subjects that is, English, Indian Languages Sociology, etc., could be included in the LL.B. Course.

—OSMANIA UNIVERSITY.

(Included in Resolution VII.)

IX. To consider the definition of the *bonafide* student of a University for purposes of Inter-University tournaments.

Resolved that a *bonafide* student is one (a) who is in attendance on lectures and examinations within an affiliated college or University, and (b) who is of not more than 4 years' standing from the date of his passing the Matriculation, if reading in I.A., I.Sc., or I.Com. classes, or (c) who is of not more than 6 years' standing from the date of his passing the Matriculation, if reading in B.A., B.Sc., or B.Com. classes or (d) who is of not more than 8 years' standing from the date of his passing the Matriculation, if studying for courses other than those mentioned above.

X. To consider the question of recognition of the French "Baccalaureat" degree by Indian Universities. (Appendix A.)

Resolved that the French "Baccalaureat" degree be regarded as equivalent to the Intermediate Examination of Indian Universities or of Boards of Education.

XI. To consider the suggestions made by Prof. A. G. Ogilvie, Prof. H. P. Fleure and other members of the British Delegation to the Indian Science Congress, that the increase of facilities for

borrowing books and maps through the adaptation of the idea of a Central Students' Library would give the greatest encouragement to the staff and advanced students of the Universities of India and that all Government publications that might be useful for research should be made available in all Universities. (Appendix B.)

The Inter-University Board recommends to the Government of India that the facilities offered to the Imperial Library and other Government Libraries for loan of books to staff and advanced students of the Universities be increased.

All Government publications (of the Central or Provincial Governments as also of the Indian States) that might be useful for research should be presented free of cost to all Universities.

XII. To consider the letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, New Delhi, enquiring whether the Inter-University Board desires to continue the work of compiling and publishing the *Bibliography of Doctorate Theses in Science and Arts* accepted by Indian Universities, as the Bureau of Education of the Government of India has now been revived and is prepared to relieve the Inter-University Board of this work. (Appendix C.)

The Inter-University Board desires to continue the compiling and publishing of the *Bibliography of Doctorate Theses in Science and Arts* as a biennial publication.

XIII. To consider the following propositions sent by the *Agra University* :

(i) whether post-graduates should be compelled to make better use of at least one vacation ;

(ii) whether all post-graduate scientific and economic studies should include a short course in a factory or in a farm or otherwise in contact with industry, commerce or land ;

(iii) whether all post-graduate students under their teachers should be given greatly increased facilities for visiting factories, research institutions, etc., as suggested in this University's Report on Research of Economic Value, 1938.

Resolved that the Agra University be requested to send a note explaining these propositions and the note be circulated to all the Universities for expression of opinion ; that the Allahabad University also be requested to send a note if possible.

XIV. To consider the question of approaching the authorities of the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, London, in connection with the allotment of funds at the disposal of the Commissioners, more equitably to India, in promoting the knowledge of Science and Arts and their applications in productive industry, in extension of their accepted policy applied to other parts of the Empire.

—UNIVERSITIES OF CALCUTTA, DACCA, LUCKNOW, MYSORE AND THE PANJAB. (Appendix D.)

Resolved that the Government of India be requested to represent to the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, London, the need for increasing the number of scholarships available for Indian graduates.

XV. Recognition by the Indian Universities of the post-graduate work done at the Forest Research Institute by the graduates of those Universities for the grant of higher degree.

—FORWARDED THROUGH THE EDUCATIONAL COMMISSIONER WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. (Appendix E.)

Resolved that the principle of the recognition of the post-graduate work done at the Forest Research Institute by the graduates of Indian Universities proceeding for a higher degree be approved; that the Universities be recommended to avail themselves of these facilities if permitted under their respective Acts of Incorporation.

XVI. With a view to give post-graduate students, the benefit of working with specialists in their subjects, they may be permitted to spend six months at any University or Universities and submit a report about the work done at such other Universities.

—OSMANIA UNIVERSITY.

Resolved that the Universities be recommended that with a view to give post-graduate students, the benefit of working with specialists in their subjects, the post-graduate students of one Indian University might be permitted to follow a part of their courses at another University.

XVII. Interloaning of books between the various University and Public Libraries.

—FORWARDED THROUGH THE EDUCATIONAL COMMISSIONER WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. (Appendix F.)

Resolved that the principles underlying the proposal of interloaning of books between the various University Libraries be approved.

XVIII. Laying down a standard regarding the instruction, examination, etc., for training in Librarianship.

—FORWARDED THROUGH THE EDUCATIONAL COMMISSIONER WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. (Appendix G.)

Resolved that the Dewey System be generally accepted and modifications suited to Indian conditions be suggested to University and Public Libraries.

XIX. Employment of trained Librarians and Assistants in University Libraries.

—FORWARDED THROUGH THE EDUCATIONAL COMMISSIONER WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. (Appendix H.)

The Board is strongly in favour of employment of trained Librarians and Assistants in University Libraries,

XX. Facilities for closer co-operation between workers in Indian Universities and in Agricultural Research Institutes.

—FORWARDED THROUGH THE EDUCATIONAL COMMISSIONER WITH
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. (Appendix I.)

Resolved that the principles of a closer co-operation between workers in Indian Universities and in Agricultural Research Institutes be approved ;

that the Imperial Agricultural Institute, New Delhi, and the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, be requested to circulate a list of suitable topics of research to the Universities.

XXI. Question of instituting diploma or degree courses in Pharmaceutics or Pharmaceutical Chemistry in Indian Universities.

—FORWARDED THROUGH THE EDUCATIONAL COMMISSIONER WITH
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. (Appendix J.)

Resolved that it is desirable to institute diploma or degree courses in Pharmaceutics or Pharmaceutical Chemistry in Indian Universities, and the Universities be requested to institute such courses.

XXII. Recognition of the Imperial Dairy Institute as a suitable centre for training in dairy research to qualify candidates to submit theses for getting M.Sc. and other degrees from the different Universities.

—FORWARDED THROUGH THE EDUCATIONAL COMMISSIONER WITH
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. (Appendix K.)

Resolved that the Government of India be requested for further information regarding the facilities available at the Imperial Dairy Institute and the information, when obtained, be circulated to Indian Universities.

XXIII. Giving the status of a University course to the I.D.D. Course.

—FORWARDED THROUGH THE EDUCATIONAL COMMISSIONER WITH
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. (Appendix L.)

Resolved that the Government of India be requested for further information regarding the I.D.D. course, and the information, when obtained, be circulated to Universities.

XXIV. Representation of the Imperial Dairy Institute on the All-India Inter-University Board so as to secure a field for mutual intercourse between the Imperial Dairy Institute and other Universities.

—FORWARDED THROUGH THE EDUCATIONAL COMMISSIONER WITH
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

Recorded.

XXV. Exploration of the flora in each province by the Botany Department of the Provincial University.

—FORWARDED THROUGH THE EDUCATIONAL COMMISSIONER WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. (Appendix M.)

Resolved that the Government of India be requested for grants for such exploration of the flora and fauna of different provinces as, in the opinion of the Board, such exploration is very necessary for the advance of knowledge in Botany and Zoology.

XXVI. List of University schemes approved by the Governing Body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

—FORWARDED THROUGH THE EDUCATIONAL COMMISSIONER WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. (Appendix N.)

Resolved that the list of University schemes be noted and a copy of the list be circulated to Universities.

XXVII. Agreement of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate of the award of the Cambridge School Certificate to students of the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College.

—FORWARDED THROUGH THE EDUCATIONAL COMMISSIONER WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. (Appendix O.)

Recorded.

XXVIII. To consider whether there is any possibility of arranging an exchange of students during the years of their study between India and the Union of South Africa.

—GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. (Appendix P.)

Resolved that the Government of India be requested to enquire of the Union Government if Indian students will be regarded on a plane of social equality with other students; if such a guarantee is given, the principle of exchange may be accepted and steps taken for such exchange.

XXIX. The place of English in the course of studies in Indian Universities

- (a) as the principal language ;
- (b) as a second language.

—UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE.

Referred to the Universities Conference.

XXX. To consider the question of medium of instruction and a common *lingua franca*.

—UNIVERSITY OF PATNA.

Referred to the Universities Conference.

XXXI. To consider the reform of the teaching of vernaculars.

—UNIVERSITY OF PATNA.

Referred to the Universities Conference.

XXXII. Study and importance of the study of the major provincial language in all Universities.

—UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA.

Referred to the Universities Conference.

XXXIII. That the Board consider the desirability of setting up a Central Organization under its control to regulate the conduct of Inter-University Competitions and Sports, including Cricket.

—UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Resolved that the following Universities be requested to frame rules for the conduct of Inter-University tournaments in the games noted against their names :

Patna	Football
Bombay	Cricket
Panjab	Athletics
Lucknow	Hockey
Allahabad	Tennis
Madras	Swimming

XXXIV. That the Board request the Universities in India to arrange for invitations being extended *inter se* by one University to another inviting Professors to deliver lectures on subjects in which they have specialised.

—UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Referred to the Universities Conference.

XXXV. To consider the following subject :

“ With a view to establishing more intimate cultural contact between the several Indian Universities, the Inter-Universities Board is requested to formulate concrete proposals to facilitate the loan and exchange of the services of Professors serving in the different Universities established by law in India. ”

—ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY.

Referred to the Universities Conference.

XXXVI. To consider the question of securing a greater co-operation between the Universities particularly in the matter of “ Exchange or Loan of Teachers ”.

—UNIVERSITY OF DELHI.

Referred to the Universities Conference.

XXXVII. A Committee may be appointed to work out details regarding the question of exchange of Professors which has been under the consideration of the Board for several years.

—OSMANIA UNIVERSITY.

Referred to the Universities Conference.

XXXVIII. To consider the question of moving the proper authorities to include Political Science in the syllabus of all competitive examinations and allot more marks to this subject in the

Provincial examinations by including papers like International Affairs, Sociology, Inter-National Law and Public Administration.

—UNIVERSITIES OF ALLAHABAD AND LUCKNOW.

Referred to the Universities Conference.

XXXIX. To consider the reform of classical education.

—UNIVERSITY OF PATNA. (Appendix Q.)

The Board is not in favour of combining the study of Sanskrit and Persian or of Sanskrit and Arabic.

XL. Regarding the proposed three-year Degree Course—whether in the opinion of the Conference the Universities that have a four-year post-Matriculation Course should reduce it to three years and pass on the existing Junior Intermediate class to the re-organised High School *or/and* Universities that have a two-year post-Intermediate course should increase it to three years (post-Matriculation Course), the existing Senior Intermediate class being taken over by the Universities and the Junior passed on to the High School ?

In case a three-year Degree Course is adopted what should be the length of the Matriculation Course and the standard of the Matriculation Examination.

—UNIVERSITY OF DELHI.

Referred to the Universities Conference.

XLI. To consider the need of a University preparatory examination one year after the Matriculation Examination.

—UNIVERSITY OF PATNA.

Referred to the Universities Conference.

XLII. To consider as to whether there is any need for the M.A. Examination being split up into two examinations, Previous and Final, and whether better results cannot be achieved by having a continuous two years' post-graduate course for the M.A. in the Indian Universities.

—OSMANIA UNIVERSITY.

Resolved that it is not possible to frame uniform courses so long as the duration of the Honours course varies in different Universities.

XLIII. To consider the question of the representation of the Universities on the Provincial and the Central Legislatures.

—UNIVERSITY OF DELHI.

Resolved that the Government of India be requested to give adequate representation to Universities on the Provincial and the Central Legislatures.

XLIV. To consider the question of giving a vocational bias to University education at various stages.

—UNIVERSITY OF DELHI.

Referred to the Universities Conference.

XLV. To consider the question of the desirability of introducing "Military Science" as a subject for a Degree Course.

—UNIVERSITY OF DELHI.

Resolved that it is desirable to introduce "Military Science and Training" as an optional subject for the Degree Course.

That the Government of India be requested to provide greater facilities for such Military Training by offering the services of Military officers for the U.T.C.

XLVI. To consider the question of Women's Education: Whether a special or a different course of study is desirable for women from what is prescribed for men? If so, the character and scope of the course of study for women at different stages of University Education.

—UNIVERSITY OF DELHI.

The Board re-affirmed the following resolution passed in 1937:

Resolved that in the opinion of the Board, a special course of study specially suited for women may be organised as optional groups.

XLVII. The mobilization of the youth of the country by the Universities with a view to utilize them in the spread of general and health education in rural areas.

—UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA.

Resolved that it is desirable for the Universities to organize social service in urban as well as rural areas for general and health education.

Resolved further to enquire of the Universities whether this work might be made compulsory as a condition for the award of degrees.

XLVIII. University studies in their correlation to industries and commerce.

—UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA.

Referred to the Universities Conference.

IXL. Co-ordination of the research work at different Universities.

—UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA.

Referred to the Universities Conference.

L. Desirability of instituting a diploma in public administration.

—UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA.

Resolved that it is desirable to institute a diploma in public administration provided local bodies and administrators co-operate with the Universities.

LI. Problem of discipline among students.

—UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA.

Not considered.

LII. The desirability of closer association between the Universities and the Government (local or central) in regard to all schemes for industrial regeneration and economic planning.

—UNIVERSITY OF DACCA.

Resolved that Universities should be associated with all schemes for industrial regeneration and economic planning.

The Board further approved of the establishment of an All-India Council of Scientific and Industrial Research on which the Universities should be adequately represented.

LIII. The desirability of establishing employment bureaux on a provincial basis in those provinces which contain more than one University.

—UNIVERSITY OF DACCA.

The Board re-affirmed the following resolution passed in 1937 :

Resolved that the Board is of opinion that a purely University Bureau will not serve adequately the purpose in view, but that a semi-official Appointments Board or organisation consisting of representatives of the Government, of the University and of the chief industrial and commercial firms will be more effective and accordingly the Board recommends each Provincial Government to form such a Board.

LIV. Gift of Publications.

—UNIVERSITY OF DACCA. (Appendix R.)

Resolved to request the Universities and Governments (Provincial, Central and Indian States) to give their publication free to all Universities.

LV. Inter-University Cold Weather Lectures.

—UNIVERSITY OF DACCA. (Appendix S.)

The Board approved of the scheme of Cold Weather Lectures on the lines suggested by the University of Dacca.

LVI. The question of admitting the students of other Universities as non-collegiate candidates for the M.A. Examination.

—UNIVERSITY OF DACCA. (Appendix T.)

Resolved that the admission of students of other Universities as non-collegiate candidates for the M.A. Examination is not desirable.

LVII. Recognition of lower research degrees of other Universities for purposes of admission to higher research degrees in other Universities.

—UNIVERSITY OF DACCA. (Appendix U.)

Resolved that the Universities be written to for information regarding the recognition of lower research degrees of other Universities for purposes of admission to higher research degrees in other Universities.

LVIII. The desirability of instituting separate degrees in the subject of Political Science.

—UNIVERSITY OF DACCA. (Appendix V.)

Resolved that the matter regarding the institution of separate degrees in the subject of Political Science be referred to the Universities.

LIX. To consider a copy of the letter from the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Sydney, Australia, regarding educational facilities for post-graduate work offered by the Sydney University to Indian students.

—UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS. (Appendix W.)

Resolved that the offer of the Sydney University, Australia, regarding educational facilities for post-graduate work to Indian students be accepted with thanks and that the Universities be written to for the suggestion of suitable candidates.

LX. Preparation of a catalogue of periodical literature and works of reference available in India by the different Universities.

—UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA.

Resolved that the Secretary, All-India Libraries Association, should be written for information regarding the progress of the catalogue planned by them.

LXI. To consider the request of the Registrar, Rangoon University, in connection with the renewal of membership of the Rangoon University on the Inter-University Board.

Resolved that the Government of India should be consulted as to whether there are any difficulties in the way of admitting the Rangoon University to membership of the Inter-University Board; if there are no difficulties and if Rangoon University joins the Board, the Government of Burma should be requested to make a suitable contribution in addition to the normal University contribution of Rs. 750 a year.

LXII. Election of two University representatives connected with Biological Science to the Animal Health and Animal Husbandry Wing of the Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.

The following representatives are elected to the Animal Health and Animal Husbandry Wing of the Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry:

- (1) Dr. M. Damodaran, M.A., D.Sc., D.I.C., F.C.S., Professor, Department of Biochemistry, University of Madras, Madras.
- (2) Dr. M. B. Mirza, D.Phil. Nat. (Frankfurt), B.Sc. (Bom.), F.R.M.S. (Lond.), F.I.A.S., Reader, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.

LXIII. (a) Election of a representative of the Inter-University Board to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in place of Prof. C. N. Vakil.

(b) Election of *three* representatives of the Inter-University Board on the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in place of Dr. J. C. Ghosh, Professor P. K. Parija and Dr. L. K. Hyder whose term expires on 1st April 1939.

The following representatives were elected to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research :

- (1) Khan Bahadur Mian M. Afzal Husain, M.A., M.Sc. (Cantab.), I.A.S., Vice-Chancellor, the Panjab University, Lahore.
- (2) Rajakaryapravina Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, Vice-Chancellor, University of Mysore, Mysore.
- (3) Dr. J. C. Ghosh, D.Sc., Professor and Head of the Department of Chemistry, Dacca University, Ramna, Dacca.
- (4) Prof. C. N. Vakil, M.A., M.Sc. (Lond.), F.S.S., Professor of Economics, University School of Economics and Sociology, Bombay University, Bombay.

LXIV. To consider the invitation of the Andhra University for holding the next meeting of the Inter-University Board at Waltair.

The invitation of the Andhra University for holding the next meeting of the Inter-University Board at Waltair was accepted with thanks.

LXV. To consider the budget for 1939. (Appendix X.)

Resolved that the budget estimates be approved.

LXVI. Election of Chairman for 1939-40.

Rajakaryapravina Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, Vice-Chancellor, University of Mysore, Mysore, was elected as Chairman for 1939-40.

LXVII. Appointment of Auditors.

Resolved that Messrs. Price, Waterhouse, Peat and Co., Chartered Accountants, Cawnpore, be appointed to audit the accounts of the Board for the year 1939 on a remuneration of Rs. 100.

LXVIII. To consider the amendment of the rules relating to the Provident Fund of the permanent staff of the Inter-University Board.

Resolved that the present rules relating to the Provident Fund of the permanent staff of the Inter-University Board should continue with the addition of the following clauses :

“The Post Office will open individual accounts for the subscribers to the Provident Fund. The Secretary of the Inter-University Board will arrange that all sums credited to these accounts shall be sent to the Post Office accompanied by the Post Office Savings Bank Pass-Book and also a statement containing particulars relating to the number of the account of the subscriber, his name and his amount of contribution, contribution by the Board and the amount of advance refunded.

“Investment in Government securities, through the Post Office, may be made at the discretion of the Secretary and the securities are to be kept in the custody of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, and the custody receipt will be with the Secretary of the Inter-University Board.”

LXIX. Consideration of a letter of the Chancellor, Osmania University, regarding the admission to another Indian University of students expelled by the Osmania University.

—OSMANIA UNIVERSITY. (Appendix Y.)

A letter from the Osmania University and a note from the Nagpur University (on the matter of admission of some students into the latter University) were read.

After a discussion the following resolution was accepted :

That the Board is of opinion that the Nagpur University should enter into communication with the Osmania University before coming to any final decision on the applications of admission made by the students expelled by the latter University.

LXXI. Resolved that Diwan Bahadur S. E. Runganadhan be thanked for his services as Chairman of the Inter-University Board for 1938-39.

LXXII. Resolved that Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor, and other authorities of the University of Bombay be thanked for their hospitality and arrangements made for reception of the members of the Inter-University Board.

LXXIII. Resolved that Lt.-Col. Bhatia be thanked for his generous hospitality to the members of the Inter-University Board.

N. K. SIDHANTA,
Secretary,
Inter-University Board, India.

S. E. RUNGANADHAN,
Chairman,
Inter-University Board, India.

APPENDIX A

**Recognition of the French "Baccalaureat" Degree
by Indian Universities**

Resolution No. XXI of 1937 :

Resolved that the Consul-General for France at Calcutta be requested to supply the following information in connection with the French "Baccalaureat" degree :—

- (1) Preliminary examination for the "Baccalaureat" degree ;
- (2) The course of study and regulations ;
- (3) The duration of the course ;
- (4) The average age at which students take this degree ;
- (5) And the syllabus and a few question papers of the previous years.

Copy of letter No. 465 dated 4th April 1938, from the Consul-General for France, 18 B, Park Street, Calcutta, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Lucknow.

"In continuation of the correspondence ending with my letter No. 148 of 24th January last, I have the honour to inform you that the following supplementary information regarding the French 'Baccalaureat' degree has been received, together with the programmes of the secondary schools and of the 'Baccalaureat' examinations, which are forwarded to you under separate cover.

The course of studies in the secondary schools is of 7 years, preparatory to the admission to the 'Baccalaureat' Examinations. The latter consist of two parts. Students, who have passed the first, are admitted to appear in the second part examinations *after one year*.

Although the preparatory work for these examinations is done in the above-mentioned secondary schools, the examinations take place in a University before a Board presided by a member of the University Teaching Staff.

To conclude, I may point out that the syllabus for philosophy and for mathematics in the programmes will give a clear idea of the standards required for the French 'Baccalaureat' degree."

Opinion of Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, M.A., B.Sc., D.Sc., Vice-Chancellor, University of Lucknow, Lucknow :

"So far as I can see by looking into the mathematical courses, the 'Baccalaureat' cannot be regarded as equivalent to our B.A. or B.Sc., at the utmost it may be considered equivalent to the Intermediate."

Opinion of Patna University :

The French "Baccalaureat" degree has been recognised as equivalent to the Intermediate examination of the Patna University.

APPENDIX B**Facilities for Borrowing Books and Maps**

Suggestions made by Prof. A. G. Ogilvie, Prof. H. P. Fleure and other Members of the British Delegation to the Indian Science Congress Association

The progress of research in India might be greatly helped at relatively small cost through the adaptation of the idea of a Central Students' Library lending books and maps to local libraries by post. It is felt that the advice of Colonel Newcome, the organiser and Director of the National Students' Library in Britain, would soon lead to the make up of a practical scheme. We have learned that access even to the publications of the Government is by no means easy in many centres of study. We feel that the increase of facilities for borrowing of books and maps, would give the greatest encouragement to the staff and advanced students of the Universities of India and that all Government publications that might be useful for research should be made available in all Universities.

The undersigned beg leave to lay this suggestion before the authorities of the Indian Science Congress Association.

(Sd.) A. G. OGILVIE, O.B.E., Professor of Geography in the University of Edinburgh.

(Sd.) H. J. FLEURE, D.Sc., F.R.S., Professor of Geography in the University of Manchester.

(Sd.) P. G. H. BOSWELL, O.B.E., D.S., Professor of Geology, Imperial College of Science and Technology.

(Sd.) JOHN MCFARLANE, Reader in Geography in the University of Aberdeen, Marischal College, Aberdeen.

(Sd.) R. H. KINVIG, Reader in Geography in the University of Birmingham.

(Sd.) V. H. BLACKMAN, Sc.D., F.R.S., Professor of Plant Physiology and Director of the Biological Laboratories, Imperial College of Science and Technology, London.

APPENDIX C**Publication of the Bibliography of Doctorate Theses
in Science and Arts**

Copy of letter No. D. 1487-38 C. A. B., dated the 12th September 1938, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, Simla, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Lucknow.

**Bibliography—Theses in Arts and Science
—PUBLICATION.**

“ I am directed to refer to the correspondence ending with this Department endorsement No. D. 4979 E, dated the 14th August 1934, on the subject mentioned above.

2. In 1933, when the Inter-University Board was requested to undertake the work of compiling and publishing a bibliography of theses written in India in Arts and Science, it was explained that it might be possible in due course to relieve the Board of this work if and when the Bureau of Education of the Government of India was revived—*vide* para 3 of this Department letter No. F. 2-12/23/E, dated the 30th November 1933. This Bureau has now been revived and is prepared to relieve the Inter-University Board of this work. The Government of India will be glad to know whether the Inter-University Board desires to continue to do this work itself or whether it wishes the Bureau of Education now to undertake it.”

APPENDIX D

Scholarship to Indian Students from the Funds of 1851 Exhibition

Copy of letter No. Misc. 7508-107, dated the 20th May 1938, from the Registrar, Calcutta University, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Education Department.

“ I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 193 Edn., dated 22nd April 1938, forwarding therewith copy of a letter No. F. 85-15 (1)-37-E, dated 2nd April 1938, from the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, together with copy of a letter dated 9th March 1938, from the Secretary to the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, London, announcing the increase of the basic value of the oversea's scholarships from £250 to £275, per annum.

The Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate are thankful to the Commissioners for increasing the basic value of the scholarships and for the sympathetic attitude shown by them towards the Indian students in allotting a Science scholarship to them with effect from 1937.

The Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate understand that the Commissioners have been released by His Majesty's Government of their liability to contribute £65,000 towards the construction of a Museum, thus enabling them to utilise the annual interests of about £2,000 accruing therefrom for maintenance and promotion of their educational scheme. The Commissioners have already recognised the merits of the Indian students for scientific research and their claims to the scholarships and this is evident from their Secretary's letter, dated the 27th November 1934, a copy of which was forwarded to this office under cover of your letter No. 793/Edn., dated the 25th February 1935.

In view of the improved financial conditions of the Commissioners the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate feel encouraged to approach the authorities for allotting one more scholarship to the students belonging to Indian Universities and they feel that a representation at this stage for an additional scholarship will be quite reasonable and is likely to commend itself to the sympathetic consideration of the Commissioners.

I am, accordingly, directed by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate to request you to be so good as to represent the case properly and sympathetically as in 1934 to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, for favour of necessary action.”

Copy of letter No. 9453, dated the 8th June 1938, from the Registrar, University of Lucknow, Lucknow, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, Simla.

**SUBJECT: SCHOLARSHIPS TO INDIAN STUDENTS FROM THE FUNDS
OF 1851 EXHIBITION**

“ Will you be so good as to represent to the Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, on behalf of the Indian Universities, that the

funds at the disposal of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, be in future allotted more equitably to India, in promoting the knowledge of science and art and their applications in productive industry, in extension of their accepted policy applied to other parts of the Empire ?

2. It is understood that after winding up the affairs of the Great Exhibition of 1851, the Commissioners were left with surplus funds from which a great educational centre has been built up at South Kensington. The Commissioners still possess an estate of the value of £500,000 and an available income of over £20,000 per annum.

3. On an average they have awarded about 17 scholarships annually, each scholarship being of the value of £150 per annum. The Universities of Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa were invited to recommend candidates for these scholarships, but Indian Universities were left out of consideration.

4. Since 1922 the Commissioners have awarded 5 senior studentships of the value of £450-500 per annum for which the British Universities and educational institutions are invited to make recommendations. There are 8 Dominion scholarships of the value of £280-300 per annum for which the Universities in the Dominions are invited to make recommendations. Further, three scholarships are allotted to Australia, two to Canada, one to South Africa and one to the Irish Free State (since 1923). From all these privileges India was excluded.

5. Will you be so good as to urge upon the Commissioners the desirability and necessity of fair treatment to Indian Universities, on the ground that the contribution of India towards the funds of the Exhibition was very substantial indeed, as the accounts of the Exhibition will disclose. The Commissioners in their 9th report in 1935 state that 'it is probable that any additional funds placed at our disposal could more advantageously be applied in extending the scope of the overseas scheme to include the more recently developed countries of the empire, and in particular India, where the growth of University education, within recent years, has been most rapid'. Even the Commissioners admit that India has been neglected. It is for us to press for equitable treatment being extended to capable research workers from India.

6. His Majesty's Government have recently released the Commissioners from an obligation of £65,000 towards the cost of the Science Museum, the interest on this sum alone amounts to £2,000 per annum. This amount will cover the cost of two scholarships of the value of £250-300 per annum, tenable for two to three years. Recently one such scholarship has been offered to India since 1937. This is entirely inadequate from the point of view of our contributions to the funds of the Exhibition, as also from the point of view of innumerable research workers, for whom additional facilities abroad will be greatly beneficial and whose contribution to the national wealth of India is expected to be of great value,

7. I am to request you to move the authorities concerned without delay. A copy of this letter is being sent to the Inter-University Board."

Copy of Resolution No. 26 of the Meeting of the Executive Council held on the 14th January 1938.

26. The following resolution of the Lucknow Research Workers' Association was submitted :—

"The Lucknow University Research Workers' Association invites the attention of the Government to the injustice done to India during the last 40 years or so, in the award of research scholarships offered by the Commissioners for the London Exhibition of 1851. Though India is fully entitled to one-third of the total scholarships on account of the contribution which she originally made to the funds, not a single scholarship was given to any Indian before 1935, whereas the total number of scholarships awarded from this fund up to 1935 was 560; and now that due to the persistent efforts of the Indian Science Congress the undoubted claims of India have been recognised since last year, India is offered only one out of a large number of scholarships given to the various parts of the British Empire every year from this fund. The Association, therefore, requests the Provincial Governments, the various Universities and other Research Bodies all over India, the Inter-University Board and the Student Federation to urge the Government of India to make adequate representation to the Commissioners so that a larger number of scholarships be offered to India every year."

"It was resolved that representations be made to all authorities concerned."

Copy of letter No. 2350, dated 27th July 1938, from the Registrar, University of Mysore, Mysore, to the General Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Bangalore.

"Adverting to your letter No. E 1493/Uni-18-37-37, dated the 18th November 1937, forwarding a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, inviting applications for the Exhibition of 1851, London, Science Research Scholarship for 1938, I am directed to forward herewith for information a copy of letter No. 9453, dated the 8th June 1938, from the Registrar, University of Lucknow, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, representing the utter inadequacy of the scholarship out of the fund allotted to the Indian Universities. The Lucknow University's representation was considered by the Council of this University at the meeting held on the 9th July 1938, and it was resolved that this University join in the representation.

I am to request that the Government of India may be moved to suggest to the Commission that India should be allotted a larger number of the scholarships for award among qualified graduates of Indian Universities."

APPENDIX E**Recognition of the Post-Graduate Work done at the Forest Research Institute by Indian Universities**

Rules regarding the provision of facilities at the Forest Research Institute for higher research work in Botany, Mycology, Entomology, Wood Technology and Paper Making.

Facilities are available at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, for a limited number of graduates of Indian Universities for the study of *Entomology, Mycology, Botany* and *Wood Technology*. Employees in Government departments or in private employment will also be admitted for such study and also for courses in paper making, seasoning and wood preservation.

Details of the facilities available are as follows :—

1. *Entomology* :
 - (a) Insect biology and ecology.
 - (b) Insect physiology.
 - (c) Insect anatomy and morphology.
 - (d) Systematic entomology.
2. *Mycology* :
 - (a) Study of the life-history of various fungal organisms.
 - (b) Morphological and systematic mycology (Eu- and Hemi-basidiomycetes).
 - (c) Physiology of Fungi : Study of pathogenecity of rusts, root-parasites and canker-parasites, etc., causing diseases of living trees : saprophytic organisms causing rots on wood and timber in use and under storage conditions and their behaviour in artificial culture media.
3. *Systematic Botany* : One of the largest herbariums is available for study.
4. *Wood Technology* :
 - (a) Anatomical study of the woods of various families.
 - (b) Study of growth activities in Indian trees.
 - (c) Study of relation between anatomical structure and technical properties of wood.
 - (d) Variation in structure and its significance for classification. Paper making, seasoning and wood preservation.

Facilities both for laboratory work and practical experience in the operation of semi-commercial plants are available. Much research work is being carried on on the chemistry of chosen pulps and the physics of wood.

Qualifications for admission :

Admission will only be by permission of the President. Normally students will be required to have obtained a high degree in Science, short of a Doctor's degree, awarded by the University from which they come or an Honours degree in science of a high standard or its equivalent. Selected officers of other departments or employees of private firms are eligible for admission to the Institute,

Conditions of admission :

Intending students should apply to the President, Forest Research Institute and College, New Forest, Dehra Dun, through the Director of Industries of the province in which they reside or the head of the institution or firm (as the case may be) so as to reach the former (The President, Forest Research Institute and College) not later than 1st of April.

Fees and accommodation :

A fee of Rs. 10 per month will be charged for ordinary laboratory supplies which will be payable in advance (*i.e.*, before the date of admission into the Institute).

Each student will be required to make, on the date of admission, a deposit of Rs. 50 as caution money against the proper use of laboratory apparatus and the return in good condition of books, etc., to be loaned to him for use.

Unfurnished quarters are sometimes available at the Forest Research Institute Estate, New Forest, and applications for allotment of residences should be made to the Executive Engineer, Central Public Works Department, Dehra Dun, direct. The Institute does not undertake to provide quarters free or otherwise.

The Officers at the Institute will direct the work of the post-graduate students, provided that they carry on research work which may be under investigation in the laboratory during their stay at the Institute. However, accommodation, laboratory and library facilities can be provided for post-graduate students who wish to work independently on subjects covered by the special facilities at the Forest Research Institute. The Officers will not undertake the instruction or tuition of such students; they will only supervise the conduct of an approved programme. Students proposing to do research work independently should state beforehand the line of work they propose to follow. A programme will then be drawn up and the student will have to abide by it.

The cost of extraordinary equipment or materials required for independent research will be defrayed by the student.

Stipends.—No stipends will be given to the students.

Prospects.—Government does not guarantee any post to any person taking advantage of these rules, but the President, at his discretion and if satisfied that useful work has been done, will issue a certificate to that effect.

Extracts of letter No. 1279 dated the November 1938, from the Inspector-General of Forests, Dehra Dun, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, New Delhi.

“ I may add that the Board might be informed of the opening of the Indian Forest College at Dehra Dun and of the proposal to issue Honours and Pass Diplomas in Forestry to students who qualify at the end of the two years' training at the College.”

Copy of D.O. letter No. 211-C, dated the 29th June 1938, from the Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India, Dehra Dun, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Lucknow.

"You may remember a reference made to you regarding the institution of facilities for research at the Forest Research Institute and your reply thereto—your No. 1742 dated the 19th March 1938.

I have recently discussed the matter with the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India and it seems that the position has not been quite clearly understood. I was, therefore, advised to seek your advice D.O. so that I could decide on the best course to follow.

I am, therefore, taking the liberty of addressing you D.O. and would be very much obliged, if you would give me your advice as to how best to proceed.

2. The position is that we are not undertaking to deliver any course of lectures or teaching work. We are offering facilities for research in subjects, which are not usually specialised in Universities in India.

Provided the student carries on research work which may be under investigation in the laboratory during his stay at the Institute, the Research Officers at the Institute will direct and guide the student's work. But, if a student wishes to take up independent work, he would be required to work to an approved programme and the Research Officers of the Institute would only be able to supervise the conduct of that programme.

3. Hence, what I desire is that (1) your Board should give publicity to the facilities we offer and then to leave it to the Universities to inform their graduates of these facilities, and (2) that the Universities should render those of their graduates who avail themselves of these facilities, eligible to submit their theses for a higher degree of their respective Universities.

4. It appears that there is some doubt as to whether Universities are so empowered to grant higher degree for the work done at the Forest Research Institute by their students.

It is questioned as to whether it would not be necessary for the Forest Research Institute to be affiliated to the University in whose territorial jurisdiction it lies and for those taking up research work at the Institute to enrol themselves as members of that University. This latter procedure would appear to be unnecessarily cumbersome and restrictive. Is it not permissible for an M.Sc. graduate of any University to take up research at the Forest Research Institute and to submit a thesis to his own University for a higher degree? The students would remain as students of their own University and would not be students of the Forest Research Institute.

I would be very much obliged if you would advise me on the above points, so that I may place the matter before the Government of India with a view to their again addressing you officially."

Extracts of letter No. 441 dated 6th July 1938, from the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Lucknow, to the Inspector-General of Forests and President, Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun.

"Most Indian Universities insist on residence and research work at the University centre for candidates going out for a research degree in any scientific subject. They generally give permission to the research student to be away for about six months in the course of two sessions for work elsewhere. These six months may be profitably spent by some of these students at the Forest Research Institute. I feel, however, that at the request of the Inter-University Board, the Universities might modify their regulations and recognise work done at the Institute for two sessions to count towards residence. This will however have to be placed on the Agenda for the next meeting of the Inter-University Board which will be held after another six months. I shall let you know the decision of the Inter-University Board as soon as our meeting is over."

APPENDIX F

Interloaning of Books between the various University and Public Libraries

A NOTE BY THE SECRETARY, INDIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
CALCUTTA

The question of *inter-borrowing* of books was first discussed in 1918, by the Librarians' Conference convened in Lahore, by the Government of India. A scheme was framed and circulated, but somehow or other nothing tangible came out of it. The question has not since been altogether ignored, for the Inter-University Board have also been devoting their attention to this question. Lastly, the All-India Library Conference held in Calcutta about the middle of September 1933, took up the question by adopting the resolution given below :

Resolution No. 12.—“*Resolved* that this Conference recommends that the Council should investigate means by which the inter-borrowing of books between important libraries can be facilitated.”

It was in consequence of the said resolution that this note is being placed before the members of the Council of the Association for consideration. Those who are unable to attend the council may communicate their views to the Honorary Secretary.

Inter-borrowing can be made practicable by dividing the area to be served by this scheme into zones or circles. Opinion has not been unanimous as to the number of circles into which India should be divided to facilitate inter-borrowing. The 1918 Conference suggested four circles, whereas another prominent librarian has suggested as many as 27 circles. It would be more convenient for more than one reason to have fewer circles, say four or five, as shown below :

1. Northern Circle, with centre at Lahore and to include : Punjab, N.W.F.P., and Baluchistan and Delhi.
2. North-Eastern Circle, with centre at Lucknow, and to include : U.P., Rajputana and C.P.
3. Eastern Circle, with centre at Calcutta and to include : Bengal, B. & O., Assam and Burma (if it desires to come in).
4. Southern Circle, with centre at Madras, and to include : Madras, Hyderabad, Mysore and Coorg.
5. Western Circle, with centre at Bombay, and to include : Bombay, C.I. and Baroda.

The question of including Indian States should not create such difficulty. The fact that two important Indian States have their own Universities and another has an efficient system of libraries is sufficient inducement to include these and leave it to the option of others to come in, if so desired.

Out of the proposed five circles, one shall have also to serve as the main centre, and that should be Calcutta, having the biggest library of the country situated there.

The local headquarters of these circles shall have to be located in some important University or Public Library, and on that basis, the following centres are suggested :—

- | | | |
|-------------------------|----|--|
| 1. Northern Circle | .. | .. Panjab University Library,
Lahore. |
| 2. North-Eastern Circle | .. | .. Lucknow University Library,
Lucknow. |
| 3. Eastern Circle | .. | .. Imperial Library, Calcutta. |
| 4. Southern Circle | .. | .. Madras University Library,
Madras. |
| 5. Western Circle | .. | .. Bombay University Library,
Bombay. |

A Board consisting of a representative from each of the five circles, the Inter-University Board, the Indian Library Association, and the Government of India should control the system, when established. The framing of rules and regulations governing the inter-borrowing should preferably be left to the proposed Board. A code of practice for inter-library loans as suggested at the 1918 Conference (appended to this Note) could very well form the basis for discussion.

The system in outline shall be somewhat as follows :

A Library wanting a book which is not available with it, shall write to the centre to which it belongs, and the centre shall in the first instance try other libraries included in the centre, if thought fit. But if it is known to the centre that the required book is to be had in a certain library in another circle, it can write direct to the circle ; otherwise it shall always write to the main centre to find out where that book could be had. The main centre shall, in that case, try its own resources, as well as other circles, simultaneously and having found out the book shall arrange for its loan to the requiring centre.

The period for which the loan shall be allowed, or the terms and conditions that are to be imposed for such loans are matters of detail, and should be left to the proposed Board. Normally, the period of loan should not be less than a month. Books shall always be lent from centre to centre or through the centre, and not direct from library to library unless they are situated in the same circle and the central library has allowed such loans.

The duty of the centres shall not only be to arrange for the loan of books, but as far as practicable also to supply such information as may be wanted by other circles.

This will impose some extra work on certain libraries but if that could be arranged, it will go a long way to help the research workers. To accomplish this work more efficiently, it would be admissible to organise small Advisory Committees in each circle.

The question of exchange of superfluous or duplicate books of libraries in the same circle or between those various circles could also be entrusted either to the proposed Board or centres.

There will in the beginning be felt some difficulty, especially loss of time, in borrowing books, in the absence of information as to whether any library does possess the required book. But if the

scheme works out smoothly for some time, and is found helpful, means could be devised to have such information ready at the centres about the libraries included in the circle, by compiling catalogues or indexes. The printed catalogues of such libraries as possess them should be available at various centres and as information about the location of books is available from time to time, it should be recorded at the centre to which the library belongs, and at the main centre.

The question of avoiding duplication of purchased books has also been raised in this connection; but for a country as vast as India, certain amount of duplication has to be allowed, or is even necessary. All the same this is a question for the future, and should not be mixed up with the inter-borrowing just at this stage. The proposed Board could take this up, when it finds that time is ripe for that purpose.

To set the ball rolling, it is suggested that the Indian Library Association should take the initiative, and appoint a small committee of 4 or 5 persons to compile a list of libraries to be included in the scheme by circles, and enter into correspondence with them to find out how far they are willing to co-operate in the matter of inter-borrowing. When this is done, the proposed board could be formed, to work out the details and lay down rules and regulations. The libraries to be written to should be the University libraries, first grade college libraries, important public libraries, Secretariat libraries, libraries of learned societies and those of institutions of standing.

If practicable, small conferences in each circle should be arranged between the representatives of the libraries willing to join the scheme, and later a conference of representatives of various centres and others could be called to give final shape to the scheme.

PROPOSED CODE OF PRACTICE FOR INTER-LIBRARY LOANS

Preliminary Remarks.—This Code may be taken to embody the more essential points in the actual practice of those libraries in North America which are now the chief lenders to other libraries.

1. *Purpose.*—The purpose of inter-library loans is (a) to aid research calculated to advance the boundaries of knowledge, by the loan of unusual books not readily accessible elsewhere; (b) to augment the supply of the average book to the average reader; subject, in both cases, to making due provision for the rights and convenience of the immediate constituents of the lending library, and for safeguarding the material which is desired as a loan.

2. *Scope or extent.*—Almost any material possessed by a library, unless it has been acquired on terms which entirely preclude its loan, may be lent upon occasion to another library; and it may be assumed that all libraries are prepared to go as far as they reasonably can, or as their regulations permit, in lending to others. Still the lender alone must decide, in each case, whether a particular loan should, or should not be made.

When applying for a loan, libraries should state whether a photographic reproduction would be a satisfactory substitute.

Reproduction can frequently be obtained at small cost, and have an advantage over an actual loan, in that they become the property of the borrower.

The graduate student who has a thesis to prepare stands midway between these two extremes, it is often taken for granted that the needs of the graduate student should be met as a matter of course. But it would seem at least equally reasonable that the graduate student should choose his subject of study largely according to the means he has at hand. Not that he should be prevented from making use of an occasional inter-library loan, but that his choice of a subject ought not to be such as to involve securing a large part of his material from a distant library.

3. *Material which should not be applied for.*—(Practice will vary according to the nature of both applicant and lender.)

Current function.—Any book requested for a trivial purpose, or which is available in other libraries more readily accessible to the applicant; also if applying to a public library, current publications that can be readily be purchased and for which there is a natural demand in a public library.

4. *Material which should be lent only under exceptional circumstances.*—(Practice will vary according to the nature of both applicant and lender.) Material in constant use or request in the library applied to; books of reference; books that are not to be taken from the library applied to except under special permission; material which by reason of its size or character requires expensive packing, or high insurance; material which by reason of age, delicate texture, or fragile condition is likely to suffer from being sent by mail.

5. *How effected.*—By libraries of standing which will apply to others expected to possess the desired material, in order of their relative distance from, or relative duty to, the community in which any particular requests originate; the nearest library, whether in respect of distance, or of duty to be approached first.

Applications for loans should give the author's full name, or at least surnames correctly spelt, with initials; title accurately stated; date; publisher, or place of publication; edition, if a particular edition is needed. Applications should be typed or written legibly preferably on a card of standard library size.

6. *Limit of number of volumes.*—Each library must fix a limit for itself.

7. *Duration of loan.*—This will vary with the nature and purpose of the loan. The time allowed will be stated in each case by the lender when the loan is made. Four weeks is, perhaps, a fair average period. The period is counted from the day the book leaves the lender to the day it is returned by the borrower. An extension of time may usually be obtained for good reasons. Application for such extension must be made early enough to permit an answer from the lending library to be received before the book's return is due. The lender always reserves the right of summary recall.

8. *Notice of Receipt and Return.*—Receipt of books borrowed must be acknowledged at once; and when books are returned, notice must be sent by mail at the same time. Promptness in this respect is necessary to permit books to be traced if they go astray.

Notice of return should state: titles of books sent (with call numbers); date of return; conveyance, *e.g.*, insure, parcel post, prepaid express, etc., in the latter case, naming the express company.

9. *Expenses in connection with loans.*—All expenses of carriage (both ways) and insurance, when effected, must be borne by the borrowing library.

10. *Safeguards.*—The borrowing library is bound by the conditions imposed by the lender. These it may not vary, although a good deal will usually be left to the discretion of the borrowing library. In such a case, the borrowing library will safeguard borrowed material as carefully as it would its own; and its librarian will require to be used within its own building whatever material would be so treated, in the interest of safety, were the borrowing library its possessor.

11. *Responsibility of borrower.*—The borrowing library must assume complete responsibility for the safe-keeping and due return of all material borrowed.

In cases of actual loss in transit, the borrowing library should not merely meet the cost of replacement, but should charge itself with the trouble of making the replacement, unless the owner prefers to attend to the matter.

12. *General provisions and suggestions.*—Disregard of any of the foregoing rules, injury to books from use, careless packing or detention of books beyond the time specified for the loan, will be considered good ground for declining to lend in future.

The borrowing library should inform individuals of the conditions attached to each particular loan.

APPENDIX G**Laying down a Standard regarding the Instruction, and Examination, etc., for Training in Librarianship**

At present there are three centres for imparting training, *viz.*, the Panjab University, the Madras University and the Imperial Library, Calcutta. The Andhra University also held a Training class in 1935 but most probably, it is closed now. The training imparted at the Panjab University Library and the Imperial Library is practically identical, *viz.*, instruction in Dewey System of classification, and in cataloguing according to the Dictionary System, with the Anglo-American Code as the basis. But the training given at Madras is altogether different. It may be considered whether some sort of uniformity could not be evolved in so far as the syllabus ; the duration of training and the qualifications required for admission to the class ; and the standard for qualifying at the examination are concerned.

APPENDIX H**Employment of Trained Librarians and Assistants in
University Libraries**

This subject is of great importance so far as the future of the Library Movement in this country is concerned; and the Universities should show the way, by employing only trained persons in the University and other libraries under their control. Untrained persons who are working in these libraries at present, should be given facilities to receive training. The Universities in their turn may impress upon the Colleges affiliated with them to employ trained men only, or to get their present employees trained, provided they are academically and otherwise qualified.

APPENDIX I

Facilities for Closer Co-operation between Workers in Indian Universities and in Agricultural Research Institutes

(A Note by the Director, Imperial Agricultural Research Institute)

A fair number of post-graduate students in Indian Universities are on the look out for suitable problems to tackle, while the Agricultural Research Institutes often develop in the course of their work theories and ideas which are best suited for the academic atmosphere of the Universities. A closer touch between the two organizations will therefore be of advantage to both.

The aim of research work carried on in the Universities has, in the past, largely and rightly been on the academic side. Although there is, and will always be, a need for purely academic investigations unhampered by considerations of utility of the work, yet it will advance the progress of research if Universities could take up more from agricultural research. For example, there is no reason why crops and other economic plants should not be included in the academic studies on plants at the Universities. Nor are these profitless material for such studies. The Mendelian Laws, which have now become famous, were originally discovered from a progeny of a useful garden plant.

The need for closer co-operation between the two organisations is therefore put forward for consideration at the meeting of the Inter-University Board, and if the Board agrees with the view, the following suggestions are offered to secure the object:—

1. Grant of scholarships and studentships by Universities to promising graduates working in agricultural institutions whether such institutions are affiliated to the Universities or not. It will be necessary for the agricultural organisations concerned to offer freely material and facilities to workers from the Universities even if it involves sundry expenditure.
2. Exchange of workers for periods of not more than six months. It will be helpful to research workers in Universities if they spend a little time at a centre for agricultural research and come in contact with research workers there, as that will enable them to appreciate the scope and limitations in a field of applied research. On the other hand, an agricultural research worker will sharpen his weapons of attack and enlarge his knowledge of the cognate subjects by a short period of stay in a University research centre.

APPENDIX J**The Question of Instituting Diploma or Degree Courses in
Pharmaceutics or Pharmaceutical Chemistry in
Indian Universities**

*(Note by the Director, Biochemical Standardisation Laboratory,
Calcutta)*

In India, there is no organised and self-contained profession of Pharmacy in the sense in which it exists in other parts of the world. The profession here is represented by a set of people known as 'Compounders' who carry on the compounding, dispensing and selling of drugs only. The standard of education and the professional training of this group of workers are very much lower than those possessed by 'pharmacists' in the Western countries. The Drugs Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government of India in 1930-31, of which I was the Chairman, went fully into the question of pharmaceutical profession, trade and industry in different provinces of India and put forward various recommendations for the organisation and improvement of Pharmacy in this country. One of the chief recommendations made was an improvement of the educational standard and training of the future pharmacists of India. The Committee pointed out that the practice of pharmacy is intimately related to medicine, public health and drug manufacturing industry and that Pharmacy must be raised from its present low position in the broader interests of national health and fitness, as well as the growing pharmaceutical industry in India.

The best way to achieve the above object, the Committee thought, is to start a course in pharmaceutical chemistry leading to a University Degree. In 1934, the University of Calcutta discussed the question in one of their Syndicate meetings and decided that the time was not ripe for such a step. Since then the Benares Hindu University has started courses of training in Pharmacy leading to a Bachelor's and a Master's degree. The Technological Department of the Andhra University has recently started a degree course in Pharmacy. I believe if pharmaceutical chemistry degrees are instituted in the Universities of some of the major provinces of India, an increasing number of youngmen will take up the courses and this will indirectly stimulate the drug manufacturing industry in the country.

APPENDIX K**Recognition of the Imperial Dairy Institute as a suitable Centre for Training in Dairy Research to qualify Candidates to submit Theses for getting M.Sc. and other Degrees from Different Universities**

(Note by the Imperial Dairy Expert)

The Imperial Dairy Institute is the only institution in India which gives advanced training in dairy research work. Many graduates in Pure Science, Applied Science, Agriculture and Veterinary Science undergo post-graduate training or special short courses training of a post-graduate nature. Such candidates are desirous of getting higher degrees by submitting theses on their research work. Investigations of the various problems confronting the dairy industry are of paramount importance to this country and a proper incentive should be given to draw more and more University graduates and other research workers to this field of research. This can be secured only by recognising dairy research problems as fit subjects for submission of theses and the Imperial Dairy Institute as fit centre to initiate and guide such research work.

APPENDIX L**Giving the Status of a University Course to the I.D.D. Course**

(Note by the Imperial Dairy Expert)

Dairying is an applied science and the tuition given for this course at the Imperial Dairy Institute is of an advanced standard. Adequate scientific training is given. The Course is pre-eminently practical and the capacity to do independent research work and to handle dairy problems is developed in the candidates.

A good amount of theoretical, in addition to the practical training, is given in the subjects of Chemistry, Physics, Bacteriology and Veterinary Science of the standard required for the advanced dairy training imparted. Thus the usual standard of instruction prevailing in applied science degree courses, is maintained in the I.D.D. Course. Moreover, it is the highest qualification obtainable in India in dairying and should be given the same national status as is shown for the N.D.D. Course in Great Britain.

Such a step will enhance the prestige of the I.D.D. Course and consequently the course will become more popular and sought after by graduates and other highly qualified candidates.

APPENDIX M

**Exploration of the Flora in each Province by the Botany
Department of the Provincial University**

Copy of letter No. 529 dated the 14th November 1938, from the Curator, Industrial Section, Indian Museum, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, New Delhi.

“ With reference to your letter No. F. 54/38-E., dated the 25th October 1938, I have the honour to state that the question of a thorough botanical exploration of the different provinces and states of India may be discussed in the next meeting of the Inter-University Board. There are still many regions in India which need intensive exploration. Some regions are not explored at all. The necessity for such a survey especially of the economic plants may be impressed upon the University representatives. The flora in each province may be intensively explored by the Botany Department of the Provincial University and each would frame its own plan of action either independently or in collaboration with others. Each University would publish annually the results of the Survey within its regional jurisdiction and all these annual reports may be forwarded to this Department for collation. If any work is found suitable it may be incorporated in our publication.—*The Records of the Botanical Survey of India.*”

APPENDIX N**List of University Schemes approved by the Governing Body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research**

1. Application from Rai Bahadur Dr. K. C. Mehta (Agra University) for a grant of Rs. 1,01,800 spread over three years for the continuance of the investigation on cereal rusts in India. (Estimated cost Rs. 64,244 for two years.)

2. Application from the Government of Bengal for the extension of the Dacca University scheme of research on Lateritic Soils of India and the Nutrition of the Rice Plant, for a period of five years from July 1938 at a cost of Rs. 76,369. (Estimated cost Rs. 20,783 for two years.)

3. Application from the Government of Bengal for the extension of the scheme of research into the properties of colloid soil constituents by Professor J. N. Mukherjee, Calcutta University, at a cost of Rs. 46,720 spread over a period of five years. (Estimated cost Rs. 46,720 for 5 years.)

4. Application from Professor P. C. Mahalanobis for a grant for the continuance of the scheme for Statistical Studies in the Statistical Laboratory, University of Calcutta. (Estimated cost Rs. 43,224 for three years.)

5. Application from the Government of the U.P. for a grant of Rs. 56,950 spread over five years for research experiments on reclamation of alkaline and usar lands by treatment with molasses and press cakes by N. R. Dhar of the Allahabad University. (Estimated cost Rs. 10,000 for two years.)

6. Application from the Government of Bengal for a grant of Rs. 16,543 spread over three years for a scheme by Professor J. N. Mukherjee of the Calcutta University for work relating to Coastal Soils. (Estimated cost Rs. 15,543 for three years.)

7. Application from the University of Bombay for a grant of Rs. 15,300 spread over a period of three years for a scheme for the analysis of wool. (Estimated cost Rs. 15,300 for three years.)

APPENDIX O

**Agreement of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations
Syndicate to the award of the Cambridge School Certificate
to Students of the Prince of Wales's Royal
Military College**

*Copy of Office Memorandum No. 12188 D-1, dated the 15th
November 1938, from the Government of India, Defence Department.*

**RECOGNITION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES'S ROYAL INDIAN MILITARY
COLLEGE, DEHRA DUN, FOR THE AWARD OF THE INDIAN
CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL CERTIFICATE "A" TO ITS STUDENTS**

"The undersigned is directed to refer to the Department of Education, Health and Lands Office Memorandum No. F. 54-4 38-E., dated the 25th October 1938, and to say that the only matter that might be placed before the Inter-University Board for their information is that the Cambridge Syndicate have agreed to the award of the Cambridge Certificate 'A' to students of the Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, with effect from the examination of 1938.

This information has already been published in a Press communique."

APPENDIX P**Exchange of Students between India and the Union of South Africa**

Copy of letter No. F. 3-2/38-C. A. B. dated the 10th December, 1938, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands (Central Advisory Board of Education), New Delhi, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Lucknow.

EXCHANGE OF STUDENTS—INDIA AND THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

“I am directed to say that the President of the National Union of South African Students has enquired whether there is any possibility of arranging an exchange of students during the years of their study between India and the Union of South Africa. In this connection he has stated that the mining engineering students in India can be exchanged with similar students in the Union of South Africa where facilities exist for the practical study of this subject. I am to request that the views of the Inter-University Board may kindly be obtained on this point and communicated to this Department in due course.”

APPENDIX Q

The Reform of Classical Education

(Note sent by the Patna University)

At present the study of classical education in the Universities consists purely of a study of one communal language, such as Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, etc. This method, while taking away the humanising influence of classical studies, makes our students communal and narrow minded. It makes them mistake a part of the Indian culture for the whole and ranges them into hostile and warring camps and has the added disadvantage of splitting the Hindustani language into two—Hindi and Urdu—or at least postponing their fusion. If all the *pandits* and *maulvis* and the classical scholars of the Universities of India could be made to study Sanskrit and Persian at the same time, the evolution of a common Hindustani language would be greatly facilitated and national unity promoted. In this connection it may be further considered if some study of the English language and literature should not be made obligatory for classical students, so that they may view their own studies from a detached perspective in the light of a world standard of literary judgment.

APPENDIX R**Gift of Publications**

(Note by the University of Dacca)

At present there is no systematic method for the inter-change of publications among the different Universities with the effect that complete sets of publications of other Universities are not always available. The Universities might agree to make a gift of all their publications on an exchange basis with sister Universities. This should apply to all subjects in which other Universities are interested.

APPENDIX S**Inter-University Cold Weather Lectures**

(Note by the University of Dacca)

It has been found difficult to institute a system of regular exchange of professors between Universities for a long time. But this should not stand in the way of an interchange of lectures on specific subjects for a period not exceeding a week between one University and another. As far as possible these should be fixed for cold weather and the lecturers should receive no honorarium for their work unless it entails considerable research work. All-out-of-pocket expenses and halting charges should be paid by the Universities concerned.

APPENDIX T**Admission of Non-Collegiate Candidates for the
M.A. Examination**

(Note by the University of Dacca)

At present all Universities are not empowered by their Acts to admit all categories as non-collegiate students. The residential Universities are especially handicapped in this direction. So either they should be authorised by necessary legislation to admit their own graduates to M.A. Examination without instruction, or affiliating Universities should extend to those graduates the facility of appearing as non-collegiate students.

APPENDIX U

**Recognition of Lower Research Degrees for Purposes of Admission
to Higher Research Degrees in Other Universities**

(Note by the University of Dacca)

At present many of the Universities have instituted two research degrees and it is not unlikely that a student who has obtained the lower research degree in one University should like to have the higher research degree of another University. Some provisions should be made for students of this type.

APPENDIX V**Institution of Separate Degrees in Political Science**

(Note by the University of Dacca)

Several Universities in India have instituted separate Pass, Honours and M.A. Degrees in Political Science with a view to encouraging an intensive study of, and researches into, this growing subject. But there are still some other Universities, which have stuck to their old arrangements so far as the subject of Political Science is concerned. In view of the growing importance of the subject and also of the introduction of new system of government into this country, it is desirable that separate degrees in the subject of Political Science should be instituted.

APPENDIX W

Facilities for Post-Graduate Work offered by the Sydney University to Indian Students

Copy of letter dated 15th December 1938, from the Vice-Chancellor, University of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales, to the Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras, Madras.

“Some time ago an announcement appeared in the Indian Press that this University was prepared to accept students from India and remit the payment of fees. The announcement, which was probably given to the Press by the Rev. C. F. Andrews, was in very general terms and, since it appeared, I have received a great many applications for admission from students of all grades—non-matriculated, undergraduate and graduate. You will readily understand that it is impossible for us to deal adequately with these personal applications, and I am now writing to you and to the Vice-Chancellors of other Universities to set out the position and to ask for your assistance and co-operation.

The University of Sydney, thinking that it can contribute in a small way towards promoting cordial relations between India and Australia, is prepared to grant exemption from fees to three students in any one year from Indian Universities, who wish to pursue post-graduate study. It is not considered advisable to accept undergraduate students. The departments which, in our opinion, offer the best opportunities for Indian students are those of Agriculture, Economics, Veterinary Science, Tropical Medicine, Zoology and Physics. We should be glad if the students were selected by the Universities of India acting either singly or together—preferably together; or perhaps it could be advantageous if the Universities sent forward the names of six candidates from whom we could select three, having in view, when we make the final selection here, the subjects which they wish to study and the facilities available.

The academic year begins here in March and ends in December. The normal period of study for a post-graduate degree or diploma is two years, and, generally speaking, no one from our own students is allowed to proceed to it who has not taken high honours in the course for his first degree. While the University is prepared to remit all fees and to do everything it can to make their stay here pleasant and profitable, the selected students would have to find the cost of their passage to and from Australia and their living expenses say £2-10 to £3 a week during their period of residence. There is one student from India here at the moment to whom the University has awarded a bursary in addition to remitting fees, but the award of a bursary cannot be guaranteed in every case. In the matter of passage money, the Universities of India might be able to arrange with the shipping companies either for free transport or transport at reduced rates.

I have discussed all these matters with Dr. Kunzru of the Friends of India Society and a member of the Council of the University of Allahabad, who was visiting Australia recently. He

returns to India in February, I think, when he would be prepared to assist in any way that is considered necessary. I am hopeful that there may be some Central Committee in connection with the Universities of India which might be able to take the matter in hand. It might be possible so to arrange matters that the first three students arrive here towards the end of February, 1940.

I should be glad if some announcement were made in the Indian Press by way of explanation of the previous statement."

APPENDIX Y

Copy of letter dated 9th February 1939 from the Rt. Hon'ble Dr. Sir Akbar Hydari, Nawab Hyder Nawaz Jung Bahadur, B.A., P.C., D.C.L., LL.D., Chancellor, Osmania University, to Diwan Bahadur S. E. Runganadhan, M.A., L.T., M.L.C., Chairman, Inter-University Board, India.

"It is with great reluctance that I bring to the notice of the Inter-University Board the unprecedented and entirely uncalled for action taken by the Nagpur University in ordering the admission to its colleges of a number of students who had to be expelled by the Osmania University for a gross breach of discipline, and this too without any intimation or reference to the authorities of the Osmania University, which might have been expected as a matter of courtesy if not in deference to the Nagpur University's own regulations and the decisions of the Inter-University Board regarding the migration of students from one University to another.

I need not state here in detail the reasons which led the Osmania University to expel these students as it is a matter relating to its internal administration and a sister University has not, it may be assumed, the right to sit in judgment over its actions.

The Vice-Chancellor of the Nagpur University has issued a Press Note on the 22nd December 1938, of which I am enclosing a copy for your information. A perusal of this note will show that he is prepared to brush aside all technical difficulties in the way of the admission to a University of students expelled by another for breach of discipline and that he is prepared even to condone deficiencies in their attendances and to amend all rules and regulations in order to facilitate the admission of these students. We at first thought that the Press Note might have been issued on a sudden impulse and that the controlling authorities of the Nagpur University would not subscribe to these views, but it was learnt subsequently that the Executive Council of the Nagpur University, as reported in the *Daily News*, Nagpur, in its issue of the 17th January, had unanimously decided at its meeting held on the 15th January 'to admit provisionally all of these students'. A copy of the report in the paper is also enclosed herewith for your information.

The '*Hindu*' in its issue dated the 13th January states, 'that all students that have migrated to Nagpur have been admitted into their respective classes, 150 students of the Arts Faculty have been accommodated in the Jubbulpore College and the rest have been admitted into the Nagpur College'.

Whatever amendments the Nagpur University may make in its rules and regulations to facilitate the admission of these expelled students to its Colleges, the position as it stands at present is as follows :—

Under Section (7) of its Ordinance No. (1) :

"No person who is under sentence of expulsion or rustication from another University, or from a College connected with another University shall be admitted to any course of study."

Again in Section (1) of its Ordinance No. (3) it is provided : 'that a student who studied last at an institution connected with another University shall produce a Migration Certificate from the Registrar of that University, in addition to the Leaving Certificate from the head of such institution and pay an immigration fee of rupees ten.'

If the Nagpur University had any regard for its own rules these students would never have been admitted, but obviously the Vice-Chancellor of that University seeks to get over the existing regulations by giving the discussion a sentimental tinge. 'Whatever circumstances under which they had to leave the University' he says, 'there can be no two opinions about the misfortune of these young men and the need for protecting their future career from ruin.' It is on this plea that he is prepared to brush aside all existing regulations but his plea is not very convincing as 'the misfortune of these youngmen' would not come to an end merely by their admission to the Central Provinces Colleges. Most of the boys are very poor and would not be able to prosecute their studies unless liberal aid were forthcoming unceasingly from their sympathisers in the Central Provinces and elsewhere. Many of them were either free students or were in receipt of scholarships and bursaries or were assisted out of the Poor Fund of the Osmania University. One shudders to think of the dire straits to which the poor boys will be reduced, as there are obvious limits to the financial resources of their parents—and even of the agencies which are helping them at present. It would not be out of place to observe here that but for the interference of the Nagpur University these boys would have come back to the University after the Winter Vacation just as truant children return to their homes after straying for a while. They would have been warmly welcomed back if they had expressed regret for their past conduct and things made easy for them in such matters as condoning or making other suitable provision for the shortage in their attendance which would otherwise have resulted as the University and His Exalted Highness' Government are ever solicitous for their welfare however misguided they may have been. This is plain from the speech of the Education Member delivered recently before the Teachers' Conference, an extract from the relevant part of which is attached, while the rejoinder to this offer by the Council of Action of the expelled students will show their attitude now as a result of the encouragement given by the Nagpur University.

The Inter-University Board has been assiduous from the very beginning of its activities in enjoining upon the Universities the prime necessity of not admitting students from other Universities without proper Migration Certificates ; thus the action taken by the Nagpur University in the present case is against the repeated decisions of the Board as will be shown below :

The Board has passed the following resolution at its meeting held at Patna in 1929 :—

'No student or private candidate should be allowed to join another University without a Migration Certificate from the University he leaves.'

This resolution was reiterated in the meeting held at Hyderabad in March 1933 and communicated to all the Universities and the following opinion of the Nagpur University is quoted on page 50 of the *Annual Report* of the Inter-University Board for 1933-34 with regard to it :—

‘ The system of insisting on production of Migration Certificates by students migrating from another University is already in force in this University.’

The Board in its meeting held at Calcutta in February 1935 again resolved :

‘ That no University should sanction the migration of a student from another University unless a Migration Certificate from the University concerned is submitted.’

This resolution was also communicated to all the Universities and the Nagpur University ‘ noted ’ it.

The following resolutions were also passed at the same meeting at the instance of the Public Service Commission :

- (1) that in every case in which a student leaves one University and joins another, a Migration Certificate should be insisted upon ;
- (2) that if a student for any reason has been debarred from appearing at any examination of his University for a certain period, no Migration Certificate can be granted to him during this period ;
- (3) that the Migration Certificate be given not by the College authorities, but by authorities of the University concerned ;
- (4) that in the case of a student who was at any time in his career debarred from appearing at an examination, the fact of his having been so debarred should be explicitly mentioned in the Migration Certificate.

As the usual action taken by the Nagpur University has been in flagrant contravention of these decisions, I shall be obliged if you will kindly place this letter on the Agenda of the forthcoming meeting of the Inter-University Board for such action as the Board may deem necessary after considering all the aspects of the case especially as the attitude taken up by the Nagpur University in this matter is likely to have repercussions elsewhere unless the Board gives the proper lead at this moment. I know that the Board has no plenary authority but if this protest is shelved or not properly considered, the very purpose of the Board’s existence will be frustrated.”

(“ *Daily News*,” Nagpur, 23-12-1938)

NAGPUR UNIVERSITY

(*Press-Note dated 22-12-1938*)

The Vice-Chancellor has received representations for admission to the University from a number of students enrolled until recently in the University of a neighbouring State. Whatever the circumstances under which they had to leave the University there can be no two opinions about the misfortune of these young

men and the need for protecting their future career from ruin. It is possible that the inherent difficulties of the situation may prevent consideration of their re-admission to their old University. But this is all the more reason why a sister University at whose doors they knock for learning should give them what and it can particularly if it believes, that it is possible for it to educate these young men into useful and worthy citizens of India—such relief of the situation, the Vice-Chancellor is confident will be welcome in all quarters.

The Vice-Chancellor has accordingly considered the applications of the above students sympathetically and has sent to the Principals of Arts and Science Colleges in the University a letter stating that :

- (a) subject to the accommodation available, the above students may on application, be provisionally admitted to the first and third year classes in Arts and if possible in Science.
- (b) if such admission raises the number of students in any class above the maximum prescribed by the University Ordinances the University will be prepared to consider the grant of special permission for the increased number.
- (c) the Vice-Chancellor will consider the delay in joining their course in the academic year 1938-39 a sufficient ground for condonation of any deficiency in prescribed attendance resulting therefrom ; and
- (e) the Academic and Executive Councils will be moved at their next meetings to consider the amendment of the University Ordinances with a view to remove the technical difficulties, if any in the admission of the above students.

If there is sufficient demand, it is also proposed to rent a bungalow in Dhantoll or another suitable quarter for use as a lodge for these students. Other requests for assistance will also receive the best attention of the Vice-Chancellor.

While, however willing to give the students all help it is practicable to give, the University has no intention of making any change in the existing arrangements for students that may affect the standard of its examinations and degrees.

(" *Daily News*," 17th January 1939)

The Executive Council of the Nagpur University at its meeting held on 15-1-39 has unanimously decided to admit provisionally all first and third year students of the Arts Faculty of the Osmania University, Hyderabad-Deccan, in the classes pending the making of the necessary changes in the University Ordinances in February next. The Executive Council has invited the Academic Council to propose the drafts suggested above. The University is further requesting the Government to appoint the necessary additional staff and sanction the additional funds required to provide for the admission of the science students (an amount of Rs. 15,000 is recommended).

As regards the II and IV year students, it is proposed that special morning and evening classes be run, so that the students who were until recently reading in the Osmania University may be

able to appear at the examination of the Nagpur University, which it is proposed to hold in or about September 1939.

The Government has also been requested to allow the Principals of Government Colleges to admit these students to their respective colleges subject to the conditions prescribed by the University.

The students concerned have further been asked to apply to the Osmania University for their Migration Certificates and to produce either the certificates or the replies thereon before the University authorities. The final admission in each case will be made after its scrutiny by a Committee appointed by the Executive Council under the Chairmanship of the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Kedar. The same Committee will also recommend the number of students that can be suitable in each college having regard to the accommodation and the staff available.

Extract from the Hon'ble Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur's Presidential Address at the Second Annual Conference of the All-Hyderabad Teachers' Association, held on Saturday, the 4th February 1939.

DISCIPLINE

Before concluding, I would like to say a word on the subject of Discipline. The absence of discipline in educational institutions all over India is a grave symptom of a disease which threatens to paralyse our people. I advisedly call it a 'disease' because in no healthful and vigorous nation does the absence of discipline find any place. Nor can any lofty goal be attained or high ambitions realised without it. History tells us that no undisciplined nation has ever achieved anything great. In modern times both Germany and Russia, who stand at the opposite ends of the political scale, have attained their present greatness and power through the imposition of a stern discipline on their people. Remember that if young men possess the ambition to serve their country, they can only qualify for this high destiny by hard work coupled with stern, self-imposed discipline. For no people would accept as its leaders young men who are without discipline, mature experience and ripe knowledge. Idleness and indiscipline are for young men, the most fatal of all weaknesses.

We are very anxious for the future of the youths who have left us. I may, however, tell these misguided young men that our doors are always open to them and they will be received with open arms. They are being misled and misguided by interested persons and are anxious for their future career. The past will be forgotten and I say once again they will be received with open arms. It is however left for them to decide.

*(The Associated Press of India—Inland News Telegrams)
Hyderabad, Deccan
5th February 1939*

Addressing the All-Hyderabad Teachers' Conference during the week-end Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur, the Education Member, referred in passing to the recent contretemps in the Osmania University over the singing of the *Vande Mataram* and took the opportunity to make the offer to those who had left the

University on that account that the past would be forgotten and that these students would be welcomed back with open arms if they chose to return.

In a rejoinder to the above contained in a Press statement, the Hindu Students Council of Action states: "We are unable to understand what is meant by 'reception with open arms' when all the unjustified orders and institutions are still there with the full backing of the Government. We are convinced that the students have already done all that they could to improve the situation and that they have nothing now to decide upon. It is for the Government, which has had recourse to these drastic measures, to take the initiative."

The statement accuses the University of "following an extremely communal policy" and alleges in support of this that while thousands of rupees are being spent on the Faculty of Religion for the benefit of those "whose numbers can be counted on the fingertips", there is no proper provision for the teaching of Hindu Philosophy and Religion. It makes similar allegations of communalism against the Students Union.

The statement, after referring to the Education Member's assurances that the past will be forgotten and recapitulating the 'grievances' of the Hindu students which, it declares, have hitherto ignored, concludes, "It is not the authorities who have anything to forget. The question is whether the aggrieved students after being put to so much hardship, will be willing to forget the past."

NAGPUR UNIVERSITY

(Note on Admission of Ex-students of Osmania University)

An analysis of the letter of the Rt. Hon'ble Chancellor of Osmania University shows that his protest against the action of Nagpur University in permitting admission of the students recently expelled by Osmania University is based on the following grounds, viz.,

- (1) It is 'unprecedented' and 'entirely uncalled for'.
- (2) No previous intimation or reference to the authorities of Osmania University was made.
- (3) A sister University has no right 'to sit in judgment' over the actions of another University.
- (4) Such admission is against the existing rules of Nagpur University.
- (5) Nagpur University is seeking to get over its existing regulations by giving the matter 'a sentimental tinge'.
- (6) It is against the resolutions of the Inter-University Board, India.
- (7) The admission of these students in Nagpur University prevented their return to Osmania University as 'truant children'.
- (8) The attitude of Nagpur University is likely to have repercussions 'elsewhere'.

2. So far, however, as Nagpur University is concerned, its position with regard to the points raised in the letter is indicated below. As the question is being raised before the Board, the University owes it to the Board that it should state its position, frankly and without reservation. Nothing is, however, further from its thought than to show any discourtesy towards a sister University which has the honour of being presided over by such a distinguished son of India as Dr. Sir Akbar Hydari. Its courtesy, hospitality and lead in educational experiments are famous throughout India and no University, much less the neighbouring University of Nagpur, will be able to forget or forego them, even if it ever wished to do so.

3. (1) Such admission as is accorded by Nagpur University is by no means 'unprecedented'. History records that groups of students aggrieved in one University have left it to join or found others—Oxford, Cambridge, Padua and Angers among them. No certificates of migration are required in British Universities. Nor until recently, was the practice universal among Indian Universities. For Nagpur University, which has been scrupulously observing the practice since the day of its foundation—long before the Inter-University Board passed any resolutions on the subject—the action taken is undoubtedly unprecedented; but unprecedented circumstances do require an unprecedented response.

As regards the question whether the action of Nagpur University was 'called for' or not, this can be judged only by a thorough inquiry into the origin and development of the whole situation. But the University has no hesitation in explaining its attitude to its sister Universities. The Academic Council and the Court as well as the executive head and Executive Council of Nagpur University consider that if a neighbouring State University, under instructions of its Government, expels nearly half of its student population for singing a song, which, whether national or religious, is bound up with the deepest sentiments of millions in the territories that surround it, that University has a perfect legal right to do so; but, if such students knock at the doors of an autonomous University in territories where the song is regarded as something very different from an offence, legal or moral, and beg it to help them in completing their interrupted educational career; and if that University is in a position to comply with their request, then a sympathetic exercise of its undisputed legal authority in their behalf becomes its moral duty. To shelter itself behind the technicalities of rules and resolutions intended for altogether different purposes, would have, in their view, been an act of moral cowardice, unworthy of the place it claims to occupy in the life of those it seeks to serve.

The University has taken this particular line of action, not because it is dabbling in politics, but because it knows no politics; not because its outlook is too narrow but because, in consonance with the best University traditions, it is sufficiently wide to embrace within its fold all seekers of knowledge, irrespective of their political or religious beliefs and sentiments.

(2) Previous reference to the original University is required neither by University rules nor resolutions of the Board nor Inter-University custom. What is required by them is the demand of Migration Certificates and the students have been asked to produce them. The University has undoubtedly amended its Ordinances to make it clear that, in exceptional circumstances, it is open to it, in the last resort, to exercise the power, inherent in every University, to determine who is or is not fit to be admitted to its portals. Though legal in form, this is merely a statement of fact and should command the ready assent of every University jealous of its autonomy.

It may be added that, in accordance with the usual inter-University practice it was expected that a list of the expelled students, together with the reasons for their expulsion, would be circulated among the Indian Universities. Unfortunately, in this case it has not yet been received.

(3) That a sister University has no right 'to sit in judgment' over the actions of another University is undisputable. But the right of expulsion and admission are only different aspects of the basic right of a University to determine its membership and, what is true of the one, is equally true of the other. Nagpur University has no desire to question the right of any other University to remove any person it deems fit from its membership; only, it wishes that its own right of deciding as to who is or is not fit to be admitted to its membership should be equally respected. It is possible that factors beyond the control of a sister University may prevent continuation of certain groups of students within its precincts and the inherent difficulties of the situation may prevent their return. If it is not a case of moral turpitude and such students wish to complete their educational career in another institution where those factors are absent, what moral justification can such institution have for refusing them admission? It would be sophistry to treat the case as if it were the usual one of individual students expelled on the usual grounds.

(4) It is hardly necessary to comment on the statement that the admission is against the existing rules of Nagpur University; for, in any case, it is not against its existing constitution which enables it like a living organism to adapt them, when necessary, to new and unprecedented circumstances.

(5) As stated above, Nagpur University has been insisting rigidly on production of Migration Certificates, even long before the matter was considered by the Inter-University Board, and hopes that no occasion necessitating a departure from this healthy practice will arise in future. But it would be a strange interpretation of the resolutions of the Board, if they are held to constitute a perpetual injunction to all Universities against the admission of conscientious objectors, consisting of nearly half the student population of a University. Such cases could have no more been contemplated by the resolutions of the Board than by the rules of Nagpur University—which, when it informed the Board that the practice of insisting on production of Migration Certificates was already being followed by it or noted its resolutions on the subject, had nothing

further from its thoughts than a case like the one now present before us.

What again shall we say of a University objecting to its expelled students being admitted by institutions affiliated to another University when the former itself is willing to take the students back ? Would it be willing to take back such students, if it really believed they had been guilty of 'gross indiscipline' ?

(6) The whole situation has admittedly originated in a sentimental cause and it should not be surprising if, in its effect, it continues to have a 'sentimental' tinge. But surely, it cannot be wrong for any University to express sympathy with the unfortunate lot of any students seeking knowledge at its portals, even if it is not in a position to give them more relief than its functions and resources allow or to pursue the natural question why they prefer such misery to study at home.

(7) 'Expulsion,' as the term is understood among Universities, severs all bonds between the students and the University expelling them. After one University has expelled them in hundreds, they can hardly be criticized for seeking, if possible, admission in another, where they may prosecute their studies, without surrendering what they consider their right and freedom of conscience. Nor can such University be charged with interfering in the internal administration of a University of which they are no longer members. It is not possible to treat the students as expelled and as not expelled at the same time. On the other hand, it is clear from the speech of the Education Minister and the letter of the Chancellor that, after all, these students as a class are not, despite all their faults, altogether unworthy of being on the rolls of a University ; they expressly state that these students are welcome back to Osmania University. The moral stigma usually associated with expulsion does not, therefore, attach to them. It follows, that the resolutions of the Board, however, narrowly interpreted, cannot apply in such cases.

(8) The question of possible repercussions in other Universities has received the most anxious consideration of Nagpur University ; but it has come to the conclusion that the united judgment of the Indian Universities should not find it difficult to discriminate case of conscientious objectors from those of moral delinquents, issues in which other Indian Universities may have a legitimate interest from those relating purely to the internal administration of a University.

It may also be expedient that repercussions under the control of academic institutions, though unfortunate, should be regarded as preferable to repercussions beyond.

4. The position may then be summed up as follows : If the right of deciding as to who should or should not be a member of a University is unqualified and absolute, then the matter must be left to the judgment of the respective authorities of the two Universities. On the other hand, if it is considered that it is one in which the influence of Inter-University opinion should be brought

into play, it is necessary that the real issues involved, whatever their magnitude, should be frankly faced. These issues are :

(i) Whether it is open to any individual member University to ignore in its decisions their natural effect on the feelings of the other member Universities, their students and the people who maintain them ?

(ii) Can the special circumstances of any individual University, such as its being part of a Government differently constituted from most of those in British India or its situation in an area technically foreign, absolve it from the inter-University obligation mentioned above.

(iii) How does the ignoring of this obligation affect the rights and duties of other Universities ?

It is obvious that a real settlement of these issues involves an independent inquiry into all facts as well as all aspects of the situation. It is difficult to believe, as suggested in the letter, that the existence of the Inter-University Board is so vitally bound up with its consideration ; but perhaps the time is coming when the Board will have to tackle seriously the question of bridging the gulf in the mental outlook and administrative methods of some of its member Universities and those of the rest.

ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY JOURNAL

Published **THRICE** a Year

(Record of Research Work done in the University)

Annual Subscription Rs. 7 (Internal), 10 Sh. (Foreign)

Postage and V. P. Charges Extra

Contributions, remittances, books for review, exchanges and correspondence regarding all matters may be addressed to :

Dr. B. V. Narayanaswami Nayudu

M.A., Ph.D., B.Com., Bar-at-Law

Professor of Economics, and Editor, The University Journal

Annamalai University

ANNAMALAINAGAR

Other Publications

				Rs.	A.	P.
Factory Labour in India	..	..	..	3	0	0
Bhoja Raja	..	..	..	1	8	0
Swaramelakalanidhi	..	..	..	2	0	0
Naveenatarkam	..	..	..	2	0	0
Text and Commentary of Tattvavibhavana by Parameswara, a commentary on Vacaspati Misra's						
Tattvabindu	..	..	..	3	0	0
Sri Mukundamala	..	..	..	3	0	0
Svarasiddhanta Candrika	..	..	..	5	0	0
Acoustics	..	..	..	1	8	0
Pari Pattu	..	..	..	2	0	0
Trimsacchloki	..	..	..	0	8	0
The Madras Agriculturists' Relief Act—A Study ..						
The Working of Prohibition in the Salem District ..						

For Copies Apply to:

THE REGISTRAR

Annamalai University, ANNAMALAINAGAR

Publications of the Hindi Publication Board Benares Hindu University

	Rs. A.
1. British Rule in India (Hindi), by Pandit Ganga Shankar Mishra, M.A., Librarian, B.H.U. (566 pages, illustrated) ..	4 8
2. Elementary Physics (Hindi), by Dr. N. K. Sethi, D.Sc., Professor of Physics, B.H.U. (550 pages, illustrated) ..	5 8
3. Elementary Chemistry , Vols. I & II (Hindi), by Mr. P. S. Varma, M.Sc., A.I.L.Sc., Professor of Chemistry, B.H.U. (450 pages, illustrated) Per Vol. ..	4 2
4. Indian Citizenship and Civilization (Hindi), Vols. I and II, by Mr. S. V. Puntambekar, M.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, Professor of History, B.H.U. Per Vol. ..	3 0
5. Trigonometry (Hindi), by Mr. S. D. Pande, M.Sc., Professor of Mathematics (450 pages) ..	4 0
6. Hygiene (Hindi), by Dr. M. S. Varma, B.Sc., M.B.B.S., Chief Medical Officer, B.H.U. (750 pages) ..	6 0
7. History of India—HINDU PERIOD (Hindi), by Mr. Ganga Prasad Mehta, M.A., Professor of History, B.H.U. (350 pages)	3 0

Manindra Chandra Nandy Lectures

1. Some Aspects of Ancient Hindu Polity , by D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A., Ph.D.	3 0
2. The Age of the Imperial Guptas , by R. D. Banerjee, M.A. ..	3 0
3. Ancient Indian Economic Thought , by Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar, M.A.	3 0
Postage Extra	
Benares Hindu University Calendar for 1937-38	5 0
Benares Hindu University (1905-1935) , Edited by V. A. Sundaram ..	10 0

“JOURNAL OF THE BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY”

Editor:

DR. U. C. NAG, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.)

Annual Subscription Rs. 3 only

To be had from:

The Manager, B.H.U. Book Depot

Benares Hindu University, BENARES

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

RECENTLY PUBLISHED—

Supplement to the University Calendar II.

A useful and handy book containing lists of Graduates and details of University Endowments from 1927 to 1937 for easy reference .. Price **Rs. 3**
(Postage extra)

Also available

Copies of the University Calendar Volume II :
containing lists of Graduates and Endowments
from 1862 to 1927 Price **Rs. 4**
(Postage extra)

Thakkar Vassonji Madhavji Gujarati Lectures

	Rs.	A.	P.
Professor N. B. Divatia : Gujarati Literature ..	1	0	0
Divan Bahadur K. H. Dhruva : Evolution of Verse in Gujarati Literature.. .. .	1	0	0
Divan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri : The Present State of Gujarati Literature.. .. .	0	12	0
Mr. R. V. Pathak : Tendencies in Modern Gujarati Literature	1	4	0
Professor M. S. Commissariat : History of Gujarat ..	2	8	0

Obtainable from

Messrs. TRIPATHI & CO.

Princess Street - - BOMBAY, 2
or all leading Booksellers

JOURNAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY— Seventh Volume

Published five times a year with original articles and abstracts of theses of Research work done by the students and teachers of this University.

*Copies of back volumes complete with index
are available*

For complete list of publications and particulars

Apply to:

THE REGISTRAR
UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

INDIAN JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS

ISSUED QUARTERLY

SPECIAL OFFER FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Bound Volumes I to XVIII and Subscription
towards Volume XIX (the Current Volume)

ALL FOR Rs. 210

Postage and Railway Freight free for INLAND

Per Bound Vol. I to VII	Rs. 15 each	Single Copy	Rs. 4 each
Do. do. VIII to XVIII	Rs. 13 each	Single Copy	Rs. 3-4 each
Conference Numbers		„	3-8 each
Annual Subscription		„	12

Apply to :

The Managing Editor
“INDIAN JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS”
University of Allahabad, ALLAHABAD

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT IN THE INDIAN JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS

	Per issue	For four issues
Back cover	.. Rs. 25	.. Rs. 80
Inside back cover	.. „ 20	.. „ 60
Inside pages	.. „ 15	.. „ 50
Half-page	.. „ 10	.. „ 30

PUBLICATIONS

OF

THE INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD, INDIA

Price
Rs. A. P.

1. Handbook of Indian Universities 2 0 0 *or* 3s. 6d.
2. Facilities for Oriental Studies and
Research at Indian Universities 0 8 0
3. Facilities for Scientific Research
at Indian Universities . . 0 8 0
4. Bulletin of the Inter-University
Board, India, Nos. 1 to 13 . . 1 0 0 *each*
5. Biological Outlook on Life and
its Problems. By J. Arthur Thom-
son, M.A., LL.D., Regius Professor
of Natural History, University of
Aberdeen 0 2 0
6. Third Conference of Indian Uni-
versities 1 0 0
7. Training of Teachers in Indian
Universities 0 8 0
8. Bibliography of Doctorate Theses
in Science and Arts accepted
by Indian Universities from
January, 1930 0 8 0
9. Annual Report of the Inter-Uni-
versity Board for 1938-39 . . 1 0 0

POSTAGE AND V. P. CHARGES EXTRA.

Available from:

THE BANGALORE PRESS

"LAKE VIEW" - MYSORE ROAD - BANGALORE CITY

