

Educational (1908) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 463

DATED 15-6-08

136

pp-12

Oriental Learning [Despatch Abstract.]

Parliamentary question raised
Recording papers relating to the
instruction of Courses of Study in Oriental
Learning in the Madras University

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

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

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

CURRENT FILE.

[P. T. O. FOR PUT UP PAPERS.]

PAPERS PUT UP WITH CURRENT No. _____

Papers of the department to which the current belongs.

Number.	Date.	Original (=O.) or spare copy (=S. C.).	Remarks. (In this column such of the papers as have been removed —for copying, printing, etc., should be marked with a cross.)	Initials of Referencer with date in token of return to Referencer department.

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Adl

Edl CN. 1272

3.6-08



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Circd. 26. 5. 1908

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40841/06 Cg
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18-1-07 Cg
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*11. Mr. Rees,—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India, whether the senate of Madras University has decided to institute courses of study in Oriental learning; and, if so, whether he will deposit in the Library the Papers relating to this departure.

Answer to Mr Rees' Question, No. 11, dated 7th May 1908.

.....

The hon. Member has no doubt seen the full reports of the discussion in the Senate, ending in a decision to the effect stated, which have appeared in the Indian newspapers. The Secretary of State regrets that he has no official papers which he could deposit in the Library as suggested.

Hon Mr. Hanumanth C.S.D. & Co.

per s.s. 5.08



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NOTES.

R

C

C.No. 1272 From the Parliamentary Question No. 11, dated 7-5-1908.

SUBJECT.

Institution of Courses of Study in Oriental Learning in the Madras University.

Put up papers.

H. D. J.
3-6-08.

A newspaper report of the meeting of the Senate of the Madras University held on the 6th March 1908 at which the question of instituting Courses of Study in Oriental Learning was discussed is submitted. Please see pages 3 to 7 of the extract from the Madras Mail dated 7th March 1908, placed below.

2. There are no ~~gos~~ on the subject.

T.H.
4-6-08

Rec.

Chl
10.6.8.

We have no official information to communicate at all as yet from the University until the revised regulations, as drafted by the Committee, are submitted for the approval of Govt. May be recorded

A.H.

13/11/08
13/11/08
13/11/08

CIRCULATED IN EDL.
AND LEG. DEPT.
No. 13

THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

MEETING OF THE SENATE.

A meeting of the Senate of the University of Madras was held yesterday evening, when the following Fellows were present:—The Hon'ble Sir Ralph Benson, Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Joseph Satya Nadar, Dr. H. Rungappa, Mr. P. S. Ganapathi Iyer, Mr. G. A. Natesan, Mr. T. Sankara Rao, Mr. K. B. Ramanatha Iyer, Mr. K. Ramanujachariar, Mr. S. Mangesa Rao, Mr. T. Ramakrishna Pillay, Mr. H. S. Duncan, Mr. J. G. Tait, The Rev. Fr. Pareni, the Rev. Fr. Sewell, Mr. C. Nagoji Rao, Mr. P. T. Srinivasa Iyengar, Mr. J. M. Velu Pillay, Mr. A. C. Pranatharthihara Iyer, Mr. S. Rungiah Chetty, the Rev. J. Cooling, the Rev. J. M. Russell, the Rev. G. Pittendrigh, the Rev. Mr. W. Skinner, Mr. R. Littlehales, Mr. J. P. Cotelingam, Mr. T. R. Scott, Mr. E. W. Middlemast, Mr. H. J. Babha, Mr. N. Subramaniam, the Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivasawmy Iyer, Mr. E. W. Winkler, Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair, Nawab Muhammad Raza Khan Bahadur, Mr. H. James, the Ven'ble Archdeacon Hyde, Mr. V. C. Seshachariar, Mr. Mark Hunter, Mr. A. Mayhew, Mr. M. Rungachariar, Mr. H. Malim, the Rev. Fr. Froger, Mr. J. Adam, Mr. P. F. Fyson, the Rev. Canon E. Sell, Lieut.-Colonel F. C. Reeves, I.M.S., the Rev. A. Moffat, Mr. L. D. Swamikannu Pillay, the Hon'ble Mr. V. Krishnasawmy Iyer, Mr. Mir Sultan Muhi-ud-din Sahib Bahadur, Mr. A. Chatterton, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Wallis.

HONOURING SIR S. SUBRAMANIA IYER.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR said that the first business before the Meeting was a proposal which he had been asked by the Syndicate to move as Vice-Chancellor, and it was therefore necessary for him to vacate the Chair while he moved the proposition. He would ask the Rev. J. Cooling, who was the senior Fellow, to take the Chair while he addressed the meeting.

The Rev. J. Cooling having taken the Chair, the VICE-CHANCELLOR spoke as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,—I think I may say without exaggeration that I have never risen to move a proposition which has given me more pleasure than that which I have now the honour to commend for your acceptance. It is that the degree of Doctor of Laws be conferred on Sir S. Subramania Iyer. It will be in your recollection that Section 17 of the Universities Act provides that "Where the Vice-Chancellor and not less than two-thirds of the other members of the Syndicate recommend that an honorary degree be conferred on any person on the ground that he is, in their opinion, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive such a degree, and where their recommendation is supported by not less than two-thirds of the Fellows present at a meeting of the Senate and is confirmed by the Chancellor, the Senate may confer on such persons the honorary degree so recommended without requiring him to undergo any examination." Standing in this hall and addressing you, gentlemen, who are the Senators of this University, I feel that there is but little need for me to expatiate upon the eminent attainments and position of Sir S. Subramania Iyer. They are well known not only to you, the older members of the University, but also to every graduate and even to the youngest undergraduates throughout the length and breadth of this Presidency, and to a wide circle of educated men far beyond its borders. For some thirty years Sir S. Subramania Iyer has adorned the Bench of the highest judicial tribunal in this Presidency, and on no less than three occasions he has held the position of Chief Justice with conspicuous credit to himself and with satisfaction to the public and to his colleagues on the Bench. His knowledge not only of the letter of the law, but his constant and firm grasp of the great principles on which it is founded, his study of other systems of law, his keenness of intellect and his strong common-sense in applying the law to the ever-varying problems of an advancing civilisation have won for his judgments a great reputation wherever the law of India is administered or is studied.

This is beside
the question
Abd
10/6

He is not only a profound jurist and a great Judge, but he is most deserving of honour at the hands of our University. He is, I venture to think, not less so entitled by reason of the high and honourable position which he has for so many years taken in the work of our University, and in the public life of this town and in the whole Presidency. No public movement of any importance has ever been denied his sympathy and his generous support. He has always taken a special interest in educational questions, whether they related to men or to women. He was, as you know, for some time Vice-Chancellor of this University. He was long a prominent member of your Syndicate, and he was a member of this Senate for no less than twenty years. It is still fresh in the memory of you all how earnestly and how well in recent years he laboured to establish the system of University education under the new Act on sound principles, and what care and skill he bestowed on the framing of the new regulations. His Sovereign long ago recognised his position and attainments by conferring on him the Knight Commandership of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. The sister University of Calcutta is about to bestow on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Your Syndicate is unanimously of opinion that he is, by reason of his eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. It is an honour which this University has bestowed only once before, and then most worthily on that grand old man, the Rev. Dr. Miller, (Cheers.) In bestowing a similar honour on Sir S. Subramania Iyer, this University will do honour to itself no less than to him. I beg, gentlemen, most heartily to commend the proposal of the Syndicate to your unanimous and enthusiastic acceptance.

Mr. P. S. GANAPATHI IYER, seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously amidst loud cheers.

THE RAMA ROW GOLD MEDAL.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASAWMY IYER moved that the following recommendation of the Syndicate be adopted :-

That in the second paragraph of the description of the "T. Rama Rau Gold Medal" endowment, contained in the Calendar for 1907-08, the words "on his taking the B.A. degree" be omitted, and that the words "and in the same year in which he so passes first" be added at the end of the same paragraph.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. KRISHNASAWMY IYER seconded the motion, and said that, so far as he was concerned, he was prepared to accept the amendments in regard to that proposition of which Mr. Allen had given notice.

In the absence of Mr. Allen, Mr. Littlehales moved the amendments of which Mr. Allen had given notice as follows :-

That in the words of the Hon'ble Mr. V. Krishnasawmy Iyer's motion, subsequent to "Calendar for 1907-08" be omitted and that the following be substituted therefor :- All the words after "The medal is awarded" be omitted and that the following be added : "to the candidate who stands first in the English Language Division of the B. A. examination from among those appearing from the following institutions : Scott Christian College, Nagercoil ; Maharajah's College, Trevandrum ; C. M. S. College, Kottayam ; Ernakulam College ; Calicut College ; and Kumbakonam College, and qualifying for the degree in the same year in which they pass in the English Language Division and in a period not exceeding three years from the date of passing the F. A. examination."

The Hon'ble Mr. SIVASAWMY IYER agreeing to adopt the amendment, it was moved with some verbal alterations as the original proposition and carried by a majority.

So is all this
C.M. Iyer
10/6

THE UNIVERSITY AND ORIENTAL LEARNING.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. KRISHNASAWMY IYER said that the Syndicate placed before the Senate the Report of the Committee appointed by the Senate on the 30th November, 1906, on the question of instituting a Degree in Oriental learning. He moved that that Report of the Committee be adopted. The Committee, he said, had been charged with several other matters, but with reference to this matter of the question of degrees in Oriental learning he had been asked to send in a supplementary Report, the Committee having expressed that at that time they were not prepared to recommend the institution of a doctorate. The original proposal that had emanated from him was in favour of a doctorate in Oriental learning. The Committee of the Senate had not been prepared to institute that degree for the reason that they were against the doctorate in any other branch of learning. Then there was a larger question involved in the present suggestion, and that was whether anything was required to be done by the University for the purpose of encouraging Oriental learning. They would remember that at that time one point which had been strongly urged on the attention of the Senate was the inefficiency of the teaching staff with reference to the Oriental languages, the inefficiency of the teaching staff to impart the knowledge that they had to impart in Oriental languages in accordance with the modern ideas of scholarships. Having regard to that it had been considered that some endeavour should be made to provide such persons with facilities for acquiring this scholarship. It had been thought that the class of pundits was fast dying out and that it was the duty of the University to do as far as it lay in its power something for the upkeep of that class, if not to permanently improve it. And a plan was hit upon like the one embodied in the present recommendations to achieve this end. After the investigation of several rival schemes and questions, Mr. Mark Hunter recommended a scheme, which was placed before the Senate in the agenda. The object of that scheme was to give some encouragement to those professors of Oriental learning known as pundits, munshis and mulvis, by giving them some title as the hall-mark of the University, in order that in the eyes of the public these men might be considered to be of better intellectual and social status. It was also thought desirable by the impetus given to the class, to provide a better class of men to teach the candidates preparing for the honours course in the vernaculars under the new Act. Under the new Regulations specialisation in the vernaculars re-

quired a teaching staff capable of imparting adequate instruction and as that staff could not be found entirely amongst the graduates of the University, but amongst the class of pundits and munshis who were repositories of learning not ordinarily found among graduates, it was thought desirable that the pundit class should be maintained. Having regard to these matters, the Committee recommended that it was desirable to institute courses of study and examinations for titles in Oriental learning to be conferred by the University.

They would observe that among the Sections of the Universities Act they had now the power of conferring titles apart from degrees. The next question was whether these titles should be conferred upon graduates, or whether they should be distinct. It was thought desirable that the examination should be for testing candidates having regard to modern methods of scholarship, which were to be applied to the study of Oriental languages. Therefore, the Committee prescribed that before entering upon a course for the title examination, a candidate should have passed the English Division of the Matriculation examination and obtained not less than 50 per cent. of the marks assigned. Since the munshi had behind him so many years of training, it was thought enough that he should be examined only in English and not in all the subjects of the Matriculation examination and that the latter course would practically shut the door of the University against the pandits if it should be insisted upon. The Committee of the Senate had felt its obligation to see that some step forward was taken in order that the great want of teachers for the honours course in the Oriental languages should be attempted to be supplied. But whether it would be adequately supplied by the proposed scheme or whether some other scheme would require to be adumbrated was a problem which he would not ask the Senate to trouble themselves with at that stage. He was bound to clear up however one misconception by comparisons being instituted with reference to this course with what had been done in the Punjab University in connection with the Oriental languages. He remembered that in some newspaper articles the local University was warned to profit by what those newspapers considered to be failure of the Punjab University in a similar direction. If the local University were going to do anything which had been found to be a failure in the Punjab University, that warning of the newspapers would be formidable.

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But the facts were otherwise. In the Punjab they had an Oriental side to the University. They sought to impart knowledge of the sciences, mathematics and philosophies of the West in the vernacular languages, English being an optional language. They had instituted a regular system of degrees and a regular Oriental course, beginning from the Matriculation and extending up to the Doctorate. The Universities Commission had not been prepared to pronounce the experiment of the Punjab University in that direction a success, but they expressed the opinion that the experiment ought not to be considered a failure, and recommended that it should be given a further trial. The main difficulty in the Punjab seemed to be in connection with providing suitable text books in Oriental languages to impart a knowledge of Western science and philosophy. What was proposed to be done in this University was on a limited scale. The proposed course interfered with none of the existing courses. It had two particular aims, which did not clash with any other course or degrees which the University instituted or might propose to institute hereafter. It seemed to him therefore that the propositions which were raised by the Committee of the Senate were reasonable and deserved full consideration on the part of the Senate, in order that regulations might be framed to carry them out on suitable lines. The recommendations of the Committee were as follow:—

(1) "That it is desirable to institute courses of study and examinations for titles in Oriental learning to be conferred by the University. (2) That no person shall be allowed to enter upon the courses unless he has passed the English Division of the Matriculation examination, and obtained not less than fifty per cent. of the marks assigned. (3) That before entering upon a course for the title examination he shall also have passed a preliminary examination in the Oriental language or languages selected. (4) That the course of study for the title examination be not less than four years. (5) That except in the case of Sanskrit the candidate for the title examination shall bring up two languages, one principal and the other subsidiary. (6) That in the case of Sanskrit and of the principal language where two languages are brought up, the examination shall be similar in subjects to, and not less difficult than, the honours examination in Branch 6 or 8. (7) That the institution of titles examinations as above will render the institution of a Doctorate in Oriental learning unnecessary at present."

The Committee was of opinion that in case the Senate accepts the foregoing propositions, a Committee of the Senate in concert with the Boards of Studies in Oriental languages should be asked to suggest the appropriate names for the titles, the courses of study, the dates for the holding of the examinations, the fees to be charged and other details.

He was aware that Mr. Bhaba had given notice of an amendment. He gathered from the notice of amendment that Mr. Bhaba was entirely in sympathy with reference to the particular departure which the Senate proposed to make. He welcomed the spirit of Mr. Bhaba's amendment, viz. that he accepted the desirability of propositions of that description in order that the University might be in a better position to recognise the importance of Oriental learning. Mr. Hunter had spoken on a former occasion about the unsatisfactory manner in which the vernacular languages were at present taught and maintained that it could never receive the approbation of the University. It was with a view to supply more efficient teaching that the present proposal was made and he hoped that the Senate would accept it with such modifications in details.

Mr. MARK HUNTER seconded the motion.

Mr. H. J. BABHA, in moving the amendments of which he had given notice, said that he was in perfect sympathy with the suggestions of the Committee of the Senate to improve the scholarship and the position of the pundits, but he was afraid there were certain misconceptions in the Committee's proposals, which he wished to clear up. In the first place the Committee recommended that the titles examination should be instituted by the University. He had three objections to that. A University like Madras in his opinion ought not to confer distinctions, whether they be titles or degrees, upon people who could not be said to have received a liberal education. Nobody could say that the pundits would have acquired liberal culture under the proposed scheme. As to the necessity of keeping up the class of pundits they were all agreed. They were just now in a transitional stage, and the pundits were in possession of stores of traditional though uncritical learning, without making the least attempt at philological study. Admitting that the pundits were necessary and would be necessary for some years to come, the first recommendation of the Committee of the Senate raised the question whether it was the University that should give them the titles or the department. It seemed to him much the best course that the Government department should be asked to institute a titles examination which would test the attainments of the pundits in particular languages only, and would not be a test of liberal culture.

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Allusion had been made to the Oriental Faculty of the Punjab University. The Oriental Faculty was said to have proved a failure. Well it might; when an attempt was made to teach European philosophies and sciences by means of Oriental languages. The Punjab University also conferred titles on moulvis and pundits and shastries. He had not seen it suggested anywhere that the titles examination of the Punjab University had proved a failure. On the contrary, the usefulness of those who had passed the titles examination had been recognised by the demand for their services all over Northern India. The pundits were essential inasmuch as they were mainly store-houses of the traditional lore which they had read in a crude way. In many of the schools in Mysore he had come across pundits who could not give the import of a verse and gave no proof of any critical examination of the texts they had learned. It was all memory work. But even taking it at the lowest estimate the pundit's learning was valuable, inasmuch as it kept up the traditional lore. He had a store of knowledge which he could render available to the scientific teacher of languages. He hoped that in Madras the time would come when there would be eminent graduates who could be really called Professors of Sanskrit and Oriental languages. They had not such men now and they had to rely upon European scholars as their mainstay. By sending out eminent Indians to Germany they might also create a body of Indian scholars. He would further urge that if that method was adopted a time would come when the pundits would be no longer necessary, their places being filled by eminent graduates who had taken honours in the Honours course. That was one special reason why the University should not embark upon titles examinations, which 25 or 50 years hence would prove to be utterly out of date. Under the circumstances he thought that it was a legitimate course to adopt for the Senate with its authority to send up a recommendation to Government or the Department to institute a class for the special instruction of the pundits. He understood from Mr. Krishnasawmy Iyer's remarks that there would be difficulty in getting pundits to teach for the B.A. Honours course. If so, matters had come to a critical pass, and every attempt should be made to keep up for some time at least the class of pundits.

Mr. J. P. COTLINGAM seconded the amendment. The Rev. J. M. RUSSELL said that this question had been considered about ten years ago and had been dropped. He was willing that the question should be re-opened, but he was not at all sanguine with regard to the general result being successful. He did not think that any system of examination would afford stimulus to the improvement of Oriental learning. He did not approve of the proposal to make a pass in the Matriculation English branch a condition precedent for entering on a course of Oriental learning. If that were allowed it would lead to the undesirable consequence of the Matriculation being broken up into compartments and would also require modification of the regulations of the Matriculation examination, and in turn to very serious disturbance in the system of teaching in the High Schools. He felt that a higher stand-

ard than Matriculation English should be insisted upon. It seemed to him somewhat strange that when the University had prescribed regulations for the Intermediate course which gave opportunities to those who had a taste for languages to take them up as one of the subjects of a group, there should be any need for any further provision in this matter so far as the University was concerned. He would be very glad if the Government saw their way to frame such a scheme as was proposed by Mr. Bhaba, but he found very great difficulty in accepting the recommendations of Mr. Krishnasawmy Iyer, notwithstanding that he was in perfect sympathy with the honest desire for the preservation and promotion of Oriental learning.

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Professor M. RANGACHARIAR pointed out that the proposal to institute an Oriental Faculty, which had been made some years back, had been dropped, not as being unworthy of being taken up by the University but as not being expedient at the time. He took exception strongly to Mr. Bhaba's characterising the learning of the pundit as crude. He was glad however that Mr. Bhaba thought that something should be done for the maintenance of the pundits' learning. The proposed examination for the pundits was intended to make their learning a little bit better than it was, while the lore of the honours man would be like the ore after it had been refined by the metallurgist. The object of prescribing the English of the Matriculation standard was to enable those who took up the pundits' course to acquaint themselves with what European scholars had done in the field of Oriental languages. From his own experience of the pundit he was able to say that their knowledge and their intense curiosity in regard to the work that was being carried on in the field of Oriental learning was very remarkable indeed. With the help of that curiosity and their trained intellect they could grasp new ideas and the new methods of looking at things very rapidly indeed. One had only to read the critical introductions in Sanskrit which the late Panditharatnam Kasthuriranga Iyengar, of Mysore, had written to various works to know what capable pundits could become, provided they were taught how to work. He also instanced the case of Paravastu Rangachariar as another example of a man of Oriental learning possessed of remarkable powers, which were the admiration of his class and also of English educated graduates. When there were such illustrious and splendid types of men he could not agree that the pundits had no liberal culture. In conclusion, he strongly opposed Mr. Bhaba's amendment.

Mr. G. A. NATESAN said that the proposal of the Committee would be productive of very great good. There was a large number of indigenous institutions, numbering as many as 200, in the Presidency, where Oriental languages were being taught. They had Sanskrit Colleges in Travancore, Pudukottai, Mysore, Trivadi, Chidambaram and Conjeevaram. The University existed to encourage all learning, and if an examination of the kind proposed was instituted these indigenous institutions would be brought into the pale of the University and they would try to introduce English methods of teaching. Such a course would lead to very useful results. He took exception to the statement of Mr. Bhaba that pundits had not shown critical powers and referred to the publication of over 200 volumes of Sanskrit works relating to various branches of knowledge, which had been admirably edited by pundits of the Ananda Ashrama in Poona. The *Pandit* series of Sanskrit works were another proof of the critical capacity of pundits of repute. He concluded by saying that if the University would give some sort of attention to the products of these indigenous institutions and give them the hall-mark of the University, it would be a step in the right direction.

Mr. Justice WALLIS supported the recommendation of the Committee and opposed the amendment. He took it that it was universally admitted that it was the duty of this University to do what it could for the promotion of Oriental studies. Though it was too premature to prophesy what the full prosecution of the studies might lead to, it was certain that for the inhabitants of this Presidency and for their own betterment Oriental studies were primarily essential. It was desirable that they should learn all they could about their past, about their literature and that the treasures of their literature should be made available to them to the fullest extent. That being so, the question was whether the recommendation of the Committee would foster and promote Oriental learning. After what they have heard from Mr. Krishnaswamy Iyer and Professor Rangachariar, there was not the least doubt that it would.

Mr. K. RAMANUJACHARIAR, Principal of Vizi-nagaram College, also spoke strongly in favour of the proposals of the Committee and took exception to the pundits' learning being described as crude. He said he had experience of a large number of pundits in the north for over 30 years and was able to say that in the particular branches of the learning in which pundits had specialised, they possessed knowledge and critical skill which it would be difficult to surpass elsewhere.

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Mr. CHATTERTON said that the crude ore of the learning of the pundits would not pay to dig into and refine. Nor was he a believer in a system of examinations as a means of improving any studies. He was opposed to both the recommendations of the Committee and the amendment.

Mr. MARK HUNTER said that they all felt that something should be done to advance Oriental studies in this University. And that there was no chance of this being done unless they made full use of the knowledge that lay at their doors. The knowledge of the pundit should be brought within the pale of the University and the pundit should be familiarised with Western methods; that was the object of the proposals of the Committee. They could not however expect that the pundits would go through the regular courses of the University. It was therefore proposed to introduce certain modifications in the regular course, but the recommendations of the Committee were that the examinations for the pundits should not be less critical than that for the honours course in Oriental subjects. It was a fatal mistake to leave the Oriental studies alone; the same methods must be employed to cultivate them as were employed in other branches. A course of studies was proposed in the report and it would be for the Committee which might be appointed to provide the best course. The recommendation was made by the Committee to confer titles and not degrees of the University. He was informed by Mr. Mayhew that the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford gave certificates as distinguished from degrees to certain kinds of people.

The Hon'ble Mr. SIVASAWMY IYER said that both Mr. Bhaba and Mr. Russell were in sympathy with the object of Mr. Krishnaswamy Iyer's motion. The main point of difference between Mr. Bhaba and Mr. Krishnaswamy Iyer was as to the lines to be adopted to achieve the result—namely, the preservation of the class of pundits and moulvis. The question the Senate had to consider was whether it was or was not within its province to take steps for the encouragement of Oriental learning of the type which was cultivated by pundits and moulvis, and if it was within its province whether the step now recommended was the most suitable step. To confer titles as a result of examination would certainly be one means of encouragement. Whether these titles should be conferred by the University or by the Government was, therefore, the crucial question before them for consideration. For his part he had had intimate acquaintance with many pundits and he must say that to depict the pundit as a person who had studied his subject uncritically, or as one who had merely cultivated his powers of memory was a libel upon the class. Mr. Bhaba had stated that pundits were not able to explain the import of a sloka to him. He did not believe, it, for he had known many distinguished pundits in Mysore. On the other hand, if that remark had been applied with regard to European scholars, Mr. Bhaba would have had more force, for he had known European scholars who had failed to interpret slokas given to them. With regard to many pundits he had known, in point of dialectical skill or intellectual subtlety many of them were far superior to the products of their University. He was willing, however, to admit that a certain amount of light, and scientific knowledge would do the pundits great good and the spirit of historical enquiry and study would improve them very considerably. The University was, in his opinion, more fitted to confer distinctions on pundits than the Government, and the pundits themselves would receive such distinctions with greater readiness at the hands of a learned body like the University rather than from the Government.

Mr. MALIM suggested the omission from the recommendation of the Committee of the clause relating to a pass in Matriculation English.

This amendment was lost and the Committee's proposals were adopted.

On the motion of Mr. Sivasawmy Iyer, the following Committee was appointed to devise measures to carry out the recommendations of the Committee:—Mr. H. J. Allen, Mr. Mark Hunter, Dr. J. R. Henderson, Mr. M. Rangachariar, Mr. P. T. Srinivasa Iyengar, Mr. V. Krishnaswamy Iyer. The Committee was asked to frame the necessary regulations in consultation with the Boards of Studies concerned.

On the motion of Mr. Hanumantha Rao, the Hon'ble Mr. Sivasawmy Iyer was also put on the Committee.

The Meeting then terminated.

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C. No. 1272, From the _____, No. _____, dated _____ 190

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No. 463, dated 15th June 1908

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