Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

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G.O. No. 565, 14th June 1913.

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Grants.

arding to the Government of India, with remarks, the proposals of the Senate of the niversity regarding the utilization of the recurring grant of Rs. 65,000 and the ring grant of four lakhs given by the Government of India to the University.



பாதுகாப்பு பிரிவு-1

செப்பனிடுபவர் பெயர் பா. விஜயகுமார்

செப்பனிடுவதற்காக எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்பட்ட நாள் 4/06

செப்பனிட்டு முடித்த நாள் 5/06

சரிபார்த்தும் முதல் மு.நி.பா.எ. கையொப்பம்

உதவியாளர் கையொப்பம்

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

Read. } 1913. *Enclosures*

Regd. } *Spare copies*

G.O. No. 565, 14th June 1913.

Grants.

Forwarding to the Government of India, with remarks, the proposals of the Senate of the Madras University regarding the utilization of the recurring grant of Rs. 65,000 and the non-recurring grant of four lakhs given by the Government of India to the University.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following papers:—

I

G.O. No. 271, Educational, dated 25th March 1912.

Abstract.—Communicating to the Syndicate of the Madras University, letter from the Government of India sanctioning a recurring grant of Rs. 65,000 and non-recurring grant of four lakhs to the Madras University and requesting that body to submit proposals for the utilization of the grants.

II

Letter—from F. Dewsbury, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Registrar, University of Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—Senate House, the 3rd May 1912.
No.—1735.

With reference to G.O. No. 271, Educational, dated 25th March 1912, communicating to the Syndicate a copy of letter No. 653, dated 16th March 1912, from the Government of India, I have the honour, by direction, to state that the following provisional appropriation of the recurring grant of Rs. 65,000 from the Government of India has been adopted by the Syndicate:—

	Rs.
(1) For three University professorships in (*a*) Sanskrit, (*b*) Tamil, (*c*) Telugu each at Rs. 750 *per mensem*	27,000
For six pandits (two each for Sanskrit, Tamil and Telugu) at average maximum salary of Rs. 125 *per mensem*	9,000
For librarian (University and Oriental Library) to be supplemental to the present salary paid by Government to the Librarian of the Oriental Library	3,500
For additional library staff, travelling expenses of pandits, cost of printing and publication, incidentals, etc.	4,500
(2) For courses of lectures of an advanced character by specialists from Europe and in India—to be arranged, if possible, in conjunction with other Indian Universities	15,000
(3) For a University professorship in Indian History and Archæology	6,000
	65,000

2. It is the intention of the Syndicate that the proposed professorships in the Sanskrit, Tamil and Telugu languages should be held by scholars of reputation, who will bring to bear upon the study of these languages the most modern methods of criticism, inquiry and research. Their duties would include not only the delivery of courses of lectures but also the encouragement of the study of these languages by the collection, editing and occasional publication of existing manuscripts with the authority of the University. The pandits would be under the direction of the professors and would be engaged among other things in the collection of manuscripts in various parts of Southern India.

The Syndicate recognises that it is probable that the sum allocated for the salaries of these professors may prove insufficient and that it may be necessary to considerably increase the amount.

3. With a view to making "a definite step forward towards the realisation of the idea of a teaching University", the Syndicate not only proposes the establishment of these professorships in languages, but also contemplates supplementing the ordinary instruction in the affiliated colleges by arranging for courses of advanced lectures of a specialised character by the best men available in India and Europe, and also by the establishment of an additional professorship in Indian History and Archæology.

4. It was suggested to the Syndicate that, if full advantage were to be taken of the establishment of University professorships in Oriental and Dravidian languages, it would be imperative that the University should assume the control and management of the Oriental Library now maintained by the Government of Madras. The Syndicate suggests to Government that the University and the Oriental Libraries should be incorporated and housed in one building with the necessary accommodation therein for the professors and pandits contemplated in this scheme.

It is believed that the Government of Madras has been pleased to make provision in the budget for 1912–13 for the cost of the erection and fittings of the proposed new University Library, estimated at Rs. 1,25,000, in accordance with the request of the Syndicate communicated to Government in this office letter No. 236, dated 24th January 1912. It is hoped that, in consideration of the University taking over the Oriental Library, the Government of Madras would be prepared to make an annual contribution to the University at least equal to the amount now paid as salary to the Librarian, and also a further capital grant for the inclusion of the Oriental Library in a new University Library building. Such a building should provide not only for the housing of these two libraries, but also, as indicated above, for reading and lecture rooms and for adequate accommodation for the University professors and pandits.

5. The question arises as to the site for these proposed University buildings. Much the best, in the opinion of the Syndicate, is the compound of the Marine Villa adjoining the Senate House. It is understood that the Marine Villa is rarely occupied and is, indeed, quite unsuitable as a permanent residence for Europeans. It is hoped therefore that the Government will be pleased to place this site at the disposal of the University, so that all the University buildings may be centrally situated in close proximity to each other and within easy reach of the principal affiliated colleges in Madras.

6. The Syndicate finds itself unable at this stage to submit its proposals for the utilization of the non-recurring grant of Rs. 4,00,000. Before so doing the Syndicate is desirous of information as to the extent to which the Government of Madras will be prepared to make grants towards the cost of erection of the proposed new University building and towards the maintenance and upkeep of the combined University and Oriental Library. I am directed to state that the Syndicate is strongly of opinion that a considerable proportion of the non-recurring grant from the Government of India will be required for supplementing the recurring grant, so as to provide the funds necessary for giving effect to the proposals detailed above and also for the improvement and enlargement from time to time of the University Library, to which large additions should be made as soon as funds permit.

7. I am to state, for the information of the Government, that the income of the University from its accumulated fee fund has, with the consent of Government, already been appropriated: and that, though the Syndicate is considering the advisability of requesting sanction for a reduction of the expenditure contemplated in the Regulations upon University lectureships in the Honours Courses and University research studentships to allow of the establishment of University medical and arts scholarships, no considerable part of its present income will be available for the present proposals.

8. I am directed to request that the Government will be pleased to give very early consideration to this matter and favour the Syndicate with as full a statement as possible of its intentions, so that a complete scheme for the utilization of the recurring and non-recurring grants from the Government of India may be prepared and submitted for sanction with the least possible delay.

III

Memorandum No. 1314-3, Educational, dated 2nd September 1912.

The provisional proposals of the Syndicate of the University of Madras for the appropriation of the recurring grant of Rs. 65,000 sanctioned by the Government of India contemplate—

(i) the institution of three professorships in (*a*) Sanskrit, (*b*) Tamil and (*c*) Telugu, and the appointment of six pandits, two to work under each professor;

(ii) the transfer to the University of the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library and the appointment of a librarian with additional staff for the dual control of that institution and the University library;

(iii) the establishment of courses of advanced lectures by specialists from Europe and in India, to be arranged, if possible, in conjunction with other Indian Universities; and

(iv) the creation of a University professorship in Indian History and Archæology.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has given these proposals his most careful consideration and the following paragraphs set out the views which, as at present advised, he takes of the questions in issue.

2. With regard to the first proposal, while appreciating the desire of the Syndicate to subject the study of Tamil and Telugu to modern methods of criticism, enquiry and research, His Excellency in Council feels grave doubt as to the possibility of securing the services of experts possessing the requisite qualifications. Scholars of the class desired have, he thinks, yet to be created; and for the immediate present the proper function of the University as it seems to him should rather be to aim at creating them by the award of research studentships in the Dravidian languages. Further, the main object in view, namely, the encouragement of oriental learning, is already receiving consideration in other ways and from other resources. The Government of India have under contemplation the opening of a central research institute for the pursuit of advanced oriental studies on western lines and have in that connection expressed their readiness to grant liberal financial assistance to any practical schemes for the better cultivation of the ancient languages of India and the promotion of original linguistic work. This development has recently formed the subject of a special reference which is now engaging the consideration of the Governor in Council.

3. While on these grounds disposed to deprecate the establishment of professorships in oriental languages, His Excellency in Council is prepared to accept the proposal to appoint six pandits or "readers" of proved scholarship, two for each of the three languages specified. Such a staff could be appropriately utilized not only in connection with the Oriental Manuscripts Library, where the collection, editing and publishing of important manuscripts would furnish scope for its employment, but also for the provision of advanced instruction suitable for candidates appearing for the oriental titles examinations. Of the two appointments proposed for each language one should preferably be held by a graduate in the language capable of supplementing his colleague's deficiencies in western methods of study. It should not be difficult to procure men of the stamp required to fulfil functions limited to this scope.

4. The second proposal of the Syndicate commends itself to Government, and in the event of the Oriental Manuscripts Library being transferred to the Univers suggested a Provincial grant of approximately Rs. 5,000 *per annum* could probal made available for its upkeep. One condition of the transfer would be that the library should remain open to the general public.

5. The Government also view with favour the proposal to arrange for University lectures of an advanced character, provided always that the lecturers selected are specialists of real distinction. So large an allotment as Rs. 15,000 *per annum* appears unnecessary, however, especially if the scheme is worked in conjunction with other Universities. A sum of Rs. 12,000 should amply suffice for the engagement of two special lecturers.

6. On the other hand, while approving the fourth and last proposal to establish a University professorship in Indian History and Archæology, His Excellency in Council looks on the salary proposed as an inadequate remuneration. To attract a scholar of first-rate attainments the pay should, in his opinion, be at least Rs. 500—50—1,000.

7. With the modifications indicated in the preceding paragraphs there should be a balance left over sufficient to furnish a University professorship in a sphere of study where advanced instruction is particularly needed, namely, Indian Economics. The Governor in Council believes that the establishment of a local chair similar to the recently created Minto professorship in Calcutta would meet a genuine want. It is unnecessary to expatiate upon the relationship between the material development of the country and the dissemination of accurate and rational ideas regarding the economic problems which present themselves in India or to emphasize the importance of exposing the numerous fallacies by which industrial and commercial progress is now obstructed. No salary lower than £1,000 a year is likely to secure a really qualified expert and the term of engagement should certainly not be less than five years, a condition of the appointment being the obligation to train students in the methods of economic study and research.

8. In paragraph 7 of the Registrar's letter it is stated that the Syndicate contemplates a reduction in the expenditure on research studentships. The Governor in Council cannot refrain from expressing the opinion that this would be a retrograde step. He himself would rather advocate an increase in the number and amount of these special endowments sufficient to provide for twelve students on stipends of Rs. 100 a month each tenable for a period of five years to be extended in special cases. There is no measure, he believes, which is better calculated to supply the great desideratum of a body of scholars who have the leisure and the means to devote themselves to research and the furtherance of knowledge.

9. There remains the question of the utilization of the non-recurring grant of four lakhs promised by the Government of India. The Syndicate proposes to capitalize a considerable portion of the grant as a means of providing future revenues. This course does not commend itself to Government except as a temporary expedient, but they have no objection to a provisional investment of funds which cannot immediately be laid out and will be ready at once to further proposals to that end. As to the ultimate utilization of the money, they consider that the main objects should preferably be the construction of a spacious building for the University library (including accommodation for the Oriental Manuscripts Library) and the purchase of books and manuscripts. Surplus funds might with advantage be devoted to the provision in the immediate vicinity of the library of sets of chambers for research students and, perhaps, also for the University staff. The Government have already provided an allotment of 1·50 lakhs in the current year's budget, a portion of which is intended for the University library, but when detailed plans and estimates are drawn up the provision thus made will no doubt require a substantial supplement from the Imperial grant. The question of the site is separately under consideration and will form the subject of a further communication later on. In the meanwhile the Government would welcome proposals in some detail for the expenditure of the four lakhs in issue on the lines indicated in this paragraph. Until a definite scheme has been elaborated they cannot consider the propriety of granting any further subsidy from public funds.

10. The views expressed in these proceedings must not be taken as a final statement of the attitude of Government. Before making specific recommendations to the Government of India they desire, in view of the great importance of the questions in issue, to be placed in possession of the opinion of the Senate. The Syndicate will accordingly be requested to lay the matter before that body and in due course to submit a detailed scheme for the utilization of both the recurring and the non-recurring portions of the Imperial subsidy.

L. Davidson,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Registrar, University of Madras.
Copy to the Director of Public Instruction.

IV

Official Memorandum No. 1314-4, Educational, dated 7th September 1912.

In connection with the question of utilizing a recurring grant of Rs. 65,000 to the Madras University made by the Government of India, it has been suggested to the Governor-in-Council that in view of the wide field open for research and scientific study of the action of Indian drugs a university chair of experimental physiology and pharmacology on a salary of about Rs. 1,000 a month might, with advantage, be established at the Medical College. Surgeon-General Bannerman is requested to be so good as to favour Government with his opinion on this proposal at an early date.

L. Davidson,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Surgeon-General Bannerman (on leave),
c/o India Office, London.

V

Letter—from F. Dewsbury, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Registrar, University of Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—Senate House, the 12th December 1912.
No.—4804.

With reference to G.O. No. 271, Educational, dated 25th March 1912, and subsequent correspondence thereon ending with Memorandum No. 1314–3, Educational, dated 2nd September 1912, I have the honour to communicate the following proposals of the Senate for the utilization of the non-recurring grant of rupees four lakhs and the recurring grant of Rs. 65,000 made by the Government of India to the University of Madras :—

Non-recurring grant.

	Rs.
For erection of library building to accommodate the Oriental Manuscripts Library and the University Library, with lecture-rooms, etc., attached (to be supplemental to the grant of Rs. 1,50,000 from the Government of Madras)	2,00,000
For the institution of a temporary professorship in Indian Economics	50,000
For the purchase of books and manuscripts for the libraries (the amount to be temporarily funded)	1,50,000
Total ...	4,00,000

Recurring grant.

For Librarian (University and Oriental Library)	6,000
For additional library staff, travelling expenses of pandits, cost of printing, publication and purchase of manuscripts, incidentals, etc.	4,500
For courses of lectures of an advanced character by specialists from Europe and in India to be arranged, if possible, in conjunction with other Indian Universities	12,000
For a University Professorship in Indian History and Archæology at a salary of Rs. 500—50—1,000, initial expenditure	6,000
For the development of the study upon modern lines of the languages of India, and especially of South India	36,000
Total ...	64,500

The Senate also resolved "that the proposals be subject to the reservation that the sums specified under each heading be considered approximate only, and that the whole scheme be carried into effect gradually as circumstances may permit".

These proposals were finally adopted by the Senate by a majority of thirty-seven votes to six at a special meeting held on Friday the 29th November 1912.

2. I am directed to state that, under the provisions of Regulation 64, Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi, M.A., has lodged a protest against the resolution of the Senate adopting these proposals. In accordance with that regulation a memorandum in support of the resolution will be prepared and submitted to Government as soon as possible.

3. The question of the utilization of the grants from the Government of India was considered first by the Syndicate who referred the matter to a committee of its own body. The Syndicate subsequently submitted proposals based upon the recommendations of its committee to the Senate at its ordinary meeting held on 25th October 1912. The Senate considered these proposals in committee at that meeting and the adjourned meeting held on the day following. The resolutions passed by the Senate in committee were then presented to the special meeting of the Senate held on 29th November 1912, and were confirmed as stated above.

The attendance of members of the Senate at these meetings was as follows :—

On 25th October 1912 ... ... Seventy-three members.
On 26th October 1912 ... ... Fifty-five members.
On 29th November 1912 ... ... Fifty-one members.

4. The following papers are enclosed for the information of the Government :—

(i) Report of the Committee of the Syndicate on G.O. No. 271, Educational, dated 25th March 1912, adopted by the Syndicate at its meeting held on 30th April 1912, and letter No. 1735, dated 3rd May 1912, from the Registrar, University of Madras, sent to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, in accordance with the above report.

(ii) Report of the same committee upon Memorandum No. 1314-3, dated 2nd September 1912, from the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, in reply to letter No. 1735, dated 3rd May 1912, from the Registrar, which was adopted by the Syndicate at its meeting held on 1st October 1912.

(iii) Proceedings of the Senate at its meeting held on 25th October 1912, and the adjourned meeting held on 26th October 1912.

(iv) Proceedings of the Senate at its special meeting held on 29th November 1912.

(v) Protest lodged by Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi under Regulation 64 above referred to.

Enclosures.

(i)

Report of the committee of the Syndicate on G.O. No. 271, *Educational, dated* 25*th March* 1912, *adopted by the Syndicate at its meeting held on* 30*th April* 1912.

The Committee recommends—

I. That the following provisional appropriation of the recurring grant of Rs. 65,000 from the Government of India be adopted :—

	Rs.
(1) For three University Professorships in (*a*) Sanskrit, (*b*) Tamil, (*c*) Telugu, each at a salary of Rs. 750 *per mensem*	27,000
(The committee considers that these salaries are the minimum possible and that in all probability the amount will have to be considerably increased).	
For six Pandits (two each for Sanskrit, Tamil and Telugu) at average maximum salary of Rs. 125 *per mensem*	9,000
For Librarian—to be in charge of the University Library and the Oriental Library (which the committee recommends should be taken over from Government by the University)—the salary to be supplemental to the present salary now paid by Government to the Librarian of the Oriental Library	3,500
For additional library staff, travelling expenses of Pandits, cost of printing and publication, incidentals, etc.	4,500
(2) For courses of lectures of an advanced character by specialists from Europe and in India—to be arranged, if possible, in co-operation with other Indian Universities	15,000
(3) For a University Professorship in Indian History and Archæology	6,000
Total ...	65,000

II. That the following University scholarships be founded and the cost thereof paid from the University Fee Funds, the regulations relating to University studentships and lectureships being, if necessary, amended for the purpose :—

	Rs.
Three medical research scholarships each tenable for three years, of the value of Rs. 200 *per month* to be awarded to medical graduates.	7,200
Nine arts scholarships, each tenable for three years, of the value of Rs. 25 *per month* to be awarded on the results of the Intermediate Examination to students for the Honours Degree	2,700

III. That of the non-recurring grant of Rs. 4,00,000, the sum of Rs. 1,20,000 (if available) be invested in Government securities, so that, together with the accumulated Fee Fund of Rs. 6,80,000, the amount of University Fund invested in Government securities may be at least Rs. 8,00,000, the interest on which may be available for recurring expenditure on studentships, lectureships, scholarships, etc.

IV. That the allocation of the remainder of the non-recurring grant be deferred pending receipt of information from the Government of Madras regarding the extent to which it is prepared to make grants to the University for the provision of the necessary accomodation for the University and the Oriental Library and for the University Professors and their staff contemplated under the scheme ; and that the Government of Madras be addressed on the matter forthwith and that the draft letter to the Government of Madras appended to this report be approved.

Letter—from F. Dewsbury, Esq., b.a., ll.b., Registrar of the University of Madras.

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—Senate House, the 3rd May 1912.

No.—1735.

(ii)

Report of the Committee of the Syndicate upon Memorandum No. 1314-3, *dated 2nd September* 1912, *from the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, in reply to letter No.* 1735, *dated 3rd May* 1912, *from the Registrar, adopted by the Syndicate at its meeting held on 1st October* 1912.

Resolved to report to the Syndicate as follows :—

1. The Committee notes with satisfaction that Government is in favour of the propose transfer of the Oriental Manuscripts Library to the University and will be prepard to make an annual grant of Rs. 5,000 for its maintenance ; also that the budget allotment of Rs. 1·5 lakhs will be available for the University Library building.

2. The Committee has considered the objection taken by Government to the appropriation proposed by the Syndicate of Rs. 27,000 out of the recurring grant for three professorships in Sanskrit, Tamil and Telugu, and the suggestion that research studentships should be instituted in the Dravidian languages, and that advanced instruction suitable for candidates appearing for the Oriental Titles Examination should be imparted in each of the three languages by two Pandits or 'readers', one of whom should be a graduate in the language capable of supplementing his colleague's deficiencies in western methods of study. As regards the latter suggestion there is reason to fear that suitable graduates are not likely to be available. While it is anxious that the University should avail itself as far as possible of the learning of the Pandits, the committee believes that expert opinion is with it in thinking that western trained scholars are wanted to train up a body of efficient teachers and to put the study of these languages in the Presidency on a satisfactory basis. The need, in its opinion, is specially urgent as regards Tamil and Telugu, though it may be found difficult to fill up at once the proposed professorships in these languages. As one way of meeting the difficulty should it arise, it has been suggested that Tamil and Telugu graduates of exceptional promise should be sent to Europe for training, if any, such can be found willing to go. It has also been suggested by a leading authority in the study of Indian languages that a Sanskrit scholar from one of the English Universities might be appointed subject his undergoing a course of study at the Ecole des' Etudes Orientales in Paris where Tamil is included in the course. The Committee considers that these difficulties are not insuperable, and that there is no room for all three professorships. It therefore recommeds that the appropriation be retained with the modification that at first it may be applied in part in enabling furture professors to complete their training so far as may be necessary.

3. With regard to the Oriental Manuscripts Library the provincial grant of Rs. 5,000 *per annum* which, it is stated, may be made available for its upkeep will scarcely do more than provide for the staff now attached to this library. This staff, it will be necessary to retain at first in its entirety, though it is hoped that the Pandits working under the direction of the language professors, will be able to render valuable assistance in the library, and so permit of some dimunition in the present number of the library staff. It will be necessary to provide for a Head Librarian to control the Oriental Library and take entire charge of the University Library at a salary which, in the opinion of the committee, should not be less than Rs. 500 *per mensem*. The Committee, therefore recommends that the original appropriation for the librarian, viz., Rs. 3,500, be increased to Rs. 6,000, and that the appropriation of Rs. 4,500 to meet the cost of additional library staff, travelling, printing, publication, purchase of manuscripts, incidentals, etc., be retained.

4. In view of the opinion expressed by Government, the committee recommends that the provision of Rs. 15,000 for University lectures be reduced to Rs. 12,000, in which case the committee recommends that the present regulations providing for University lectures should be revised so as to make it possible for some part of the funds which it was contemplated would be expended under those regulations to be diverted, if necessary to supplement this appropriation of Rs. 12,000.

5. The committee has no objection to the suggestion of the Government that the salary of the proposed University Lecturer on Indian History and Archæology should rise by annual increments of Rs. 50 from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000.

6. Government suggests the appointment of a University Professor of Indian Economics for a term of at least five years at a salary of £1,000 a year. The committee welcomes the suggestion that a professor should be appointed to investigate and lecture on the special problems of Indian Economics, but considers the proposed salary of £1,000 a year unnecessarily high, more especially as in its opinion it would fail to attract an Economist of established reputation. The committee considers a salary of Rs. 10,000 would be sufficient and further recommends that provision be made for this temporary professorship from the non-recurring grant made by the Government of India, and that the sum of Rs. 50,000 be appropriated for this purpose.

7. Provision is made in the regulations for the grant of research studentships and nearly Rs. 15,000 a year is available for the purpose, but no suitable candidates have hitherto presented themselves. The committee does not consider any further appropriation necessary but recommends that the regulations be revised so as to provide for the grant of studentships of higher value and for longer terms of years, such as the medical research and other scholarships or studentships recommended in its previous report.

8. The committee proposes that the non-recurring grant should be devoted partly to provide necessary buildings, partly in meeting the cost of the appointment of the University Professor of Indian Economics as indicated above, and the remainder for the purchase of books and manuscripts for the libraries. The committee has been unable to obtain an exact estimate of the cost of the library buildings, lecture-rooms, etc. But it is of opinion that a sum of at least Rs. 3,50,000 will be required. Of this sum, an allotment of Rs. 1,50,000 has been provided by Government in the current year's budget. The appropriation, therefore, required from the Government of India grants for this purpose would be Rs. 2,00,000. The committee does not approve the suggestion of Government that additional sums should be spent in the provision of accommodation for students or for the University staff. As stated above the committee recommends that Rs. 50,000 be devoted to meet the cost of the professorship in Indian Economics. The balance remaining Rs. 1,50,000 in the opinion of the committee may well be reserved for the purchase of books and manuscripts for the libraries, this sum for the time being temporarily funded until the library building has been completed and the necessary accommodation provided.

9. The committee, therefore, recommends that the Syndicate should adopt and submit to the Senate for confirmation the following provisional appropriation of the Government of India grants :—

Non-recurring grant.

	Rs.
For erection of library building to accommodate the Oriental Manuscripts Library and the University Library with lecture-rooms, etc., attached (to be supplemental to the grant of Rs. 1,50,000 from the Government of Madras)	2,00,000
For the institution of a temporary professorship in Indian Economics	50,000
For the purchase of books and manuscripts for the libraries (the amount to be temporarily funded)	1,50,000
Total ...	4,00,000

Recurring grant. Rs.

(1) For three University Professorships in (*a*) Sanskrit, (*b*) Tamil, (*c*) Telugu, each at Rs. 750 *per mensem* 27,000
(This amount to be utilized in part if found desirable, to provide the cost of necessary training before appointment to the professorships).
For six Pandits (two each for Sanskrit, Tamil and Telugu) at average maximum salary of Rs. 125 *per mensem* 9,000
For Librarian (University and Oriental Library) 6,000
For additional library staff, travelling expenses of Pandits, cost of printing, publication and purchase of manuscripts, incidentals, etc. 4,500
(2) For courses of lectures of an advanced character by specialists from Europe and in India—to be arranged, if possible, in conjunction with other Indian Universities 12,000
(3) For a University professorship in Indian History and Archæology, at a salary of Rs. 500—50—1,000—initial expenditure 6,000

Total ... 64,500

(iii)

Proceedings of the Senate at its meeting held on 25th October 1912.

The Honourable the Vice-Chancellor vacated the chair in order to move the motion standing in his name; on his nomination the Hon'ble Justice Sir Ralph Benson took the chair under Regulation 57.

The Honourable the Vice-Chancellor then proposed,

and

The Rev. E. M. Macphail seconded:

(*a*) That the following proposals for the appropriation of the grants be adopted by the Senate:—

Non-recurring grant. Rs.

For erection of library building to accommodate the Oriental Manuscripts Library and the University Library, with lecture-rooms, etc., attached (to be supplemental to the grant of Rs. 1,50,000 from the Government of Madras) 2,00,000
For the institution of a temporary professorship in Indian Economics 50,000
For the purchase of books and manuscripts for the libraries (the amount to be temporarily funded) 1,50,000

Total ... 4,00,000

Recurring grant. Rs.

(1) For three University Professorships in (*a*) Sanskrit, (*b*) Tamil, (*c*) Telugu, each at Rs. 750 *per mensem* 27,000
(This amount to be utilized in part if found desirable, to provide the cost of necessary training before appointment to the professorships).
For six Pandits (two each for Sanskrit, Tamil and Telugu) at average maximum salary of Rs. 125 *per mensem* 9,000
For Librarian (University and Oriental Library) 6,000
For additional library staff, travelling expenses of Pandits, cost of printing, publication and purchase of manuscripts, incidentals, etc. 4,500
(2) For courses of lectures of an advanced character by specialists from Europe and in India to be arranged, if possible, in conjunction with other Indian Universities 12,000
(3) For a University Professorship in Indian History and Archæology at a salary of Rs. 500—50—1,000—initial expenditure 6,000

Total ... 64,500

(*b*) That the proposals be subject to the reservation that the sums specified under each heading be considered approximate only, and that the whole scheme be carried into effect gradually as circumstances may permit.

The Vice-Chancellor resumed the chair.

The Hon'ble Justice Sir C. Sankaran Nair proposed:

That a committee consisting of
The Vice-Chancellor,
The Director of Public Instruction, Madras,
The Principal of the Presidency College or any Professor whom he might nominate,
The Principal of the Madras Christian College or any Professor whom he might nominate,
The Principal of the Pachaiyappa's College or any Professor whom he might nominate,
The Principal of the S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly, or any Professor whom he might nominate,
The Principal of St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, or any Professor whom he might nominate,
Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddy,
Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, and
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. R. Sundara Aiyar be appointed to consider and report upon the proposals for the appropriation of the grants.

Mr. Muhammad Aziz-ud-din Hussain seconded the proposition, and suggested the addition to the committee of the names of the Rev. Canon Sell and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim.

After a discussion in which the Hon'ble Dr. A. G. Bourne, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. R. Sundara Aiyar and Mr. G. A. Natesan took part, the proposition was put to the meeting and lost.

The Hon'ble Dr. A. G. Bourne moved,

and

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. R. Sundara Aiyar seconded:

That the Senate do go into committee to consider the proposals of the Syndicate.

After Messrs. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar and S. Srinivasa Aiyangar had spoken, the motion was put to the meeting and carried.

Proceedings of the Senate in Committee.

After the Hon'ble Dr. A. G. Bourne had spoken,

(i) Lieut.-Col. G. G. Giffard proposed:

That the proposed appropriations relating to libraries, viz.—

Non-recurring grant. Rs.

For erection of library building to accommodate the Oriental Manuscripts Library and the University Library, with lecture-rooms, etc., attached (to be supplemental to the grant of Rs. 1,50,000 from the Government of Madras) 2,00,000
For the purchase of books and manuscripts for the libraries (the amount to be temporarily funded) 1,50,000

Recurring grant.

For Librarian (University and Oriental Library) 6,000
For additional library staff, travelling expenses of Pandits, cost of printing, publication and purchase of manuscripts, incidentals, etc. 4,500

be adopted.

After the Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. R. Sundara Aiyar, the Rev. C. Pollard and the Rev. E. M. Macphail had spoken,

Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddy moved as an amendment:

That the proposed appropriations be adopted subject to the condition that they be so revised as to provide from the 'non-recurring grant' a sufficient sum for the erection and equipment of a University Psychological Laboratory.

The amendment was put to the meeting and lost.

After Mr. Mark Hunter, the Hon'ble Dr. A. G. Bourne, and the Rev. E. M. Macphail had spoken, the original proposition was put to the meeting and carried.

(ii) Lieut.-Col. G. G. Giffard proposed,

That the proposed appropriation amounting to Rs. 50,000 under 'non-recurring grant' relating to the institution of a temporary professorship in Indian Economics be adopted.

After Mr. G. A. Natesan, the Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar, Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Mr. S. Srinivasa Aiyangar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. R. Sundara Aiyar, the Hon'ble Dr. A. G. Bourne, Mr. J. A. Yates, the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Stone and Mr. Mark Hunter had spoken, the proposition was put to the meeting and carried.

(iii) Mr. G. A. Natesan proposed,

That the proposed appropriation under 'recurring grants', viz.—

	Rs.
For courses of lectures of an advanced character by specialists from Europe and in India to be arranged, if possible, in conjunction with other Indian Universities	12,000

be adopted.

After a discussion in which Mr. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar, the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Stone, the Hon'ble Dr. A. G. Bourne, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. R. Sundara Aiyar, Mr. S. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Mr. F. S. Davies, the Rev. G. Pittendrigh and Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar took part, the proposition was put to the meeting and carried.

(iv) Mr. G. A. Natesan proposed,

That the proposed appropriation under 'recurring grants', viz.—

	Rs.
For a University professorship in Indian History and Archæology at a salary of Rs. 500—50—1,000—initial expenditure ...	6,000

be adopted.

After Mr. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. R. Sundara Aiyar had spoken, the proposition was put to the meeting and carried.

(v) Mr. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar proposed that the appropriation under 'recurring grants' be adopted—

	Rs.
(1) For three University professorships in (*a*) Sanskrit, (*b*) Tamil, (*c*) Telugu, each at Rs. 750 *per mensem* ... ... (This amount to be utilized in part if found desirable, to provide the cost of necessary training before appointment to the professorships).	27,000
(2) For six Pandits (two each for Sanskrit, Tamil and Telugu) at average maximum salary of Rs. 125 *per mensem*	9,000

Rao Bahadur S. Mangesha Rao proposed as an amendment, that

(i) the word 'three' in line 1 *be left out* of the motion, and the word 'two' *be substituted.*

(ii) in line 2 the letters and words '(*b*) Tamil, (*c*) Telugu' *be left out*, and the letter and words '(*b*) The Dravidian Languages' *be substituted.*

(iii) in line 3 the figures '27,000' *be left out*, and '18,000' *be substituted.*

(iv) in line 8 the word 'six' *be left out*, and the word 'ten' *be substituted.*

(v) in line 9 the word 'and' *be left out*, and after the word 'Telugu' in brackets the words 'Kanarese and Malayalam' *be inserted.*

(vi) in line 10 the figures '125' and '9,000' *be left out*, and the figures '150' and '18,000' *be substituted* therefor respectively.

After a discussion in which the Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. R. Sundara Aiyar, Rao Sahib T. Ramakrishna Pillai, Mr. Mark Hunter, the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Stone, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim, the Rev. E. M. Macphail and Mr. Muhammad Aziz-ud-din took part.

The Rev. E. M. Macphail proposed,

and

Mr. J. P. Cotelingam seconded:

That the meeting be adjourned till 4 P.M. on Saturday, the 26th October 1912.

Carried.

Proceedings of the Senate at its adjourned meeting held on 26th October 1912.

Mr. Muhammad Aziz-ud-din Hussain resumed the discussion on the amendment of Rao Bahadur S. Mangesha Rao.

Rao Bahadur S. Mangesha Rao thereafter withdrew his amendment.

The Rev. E. M. Macphail proposed as an amendment,

That thefollowing appropriation be adopted:—

	Rs.
For the development of the study upon modern lines of the languages of India and especially of South India	36,000

After a discussion in which Mr. Aziz-ud-din Hussain, the Hon'ble Justice Sir Ralph Benson, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim, the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Stone, Mr. W. J. Prendergast, Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddy, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. R. Sundara Aiyar, the Hon'ble Dr. A. G. Bourne, Mr. S. Srinivasa Aiyangar, the Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar, Dr. T. M. Nair, the Rev. E. M. Macphail and Lieut.-Col. G. G. Giffard took part, the amendment was put to the meeting and carried, thirty-one members voting for and nineteen against the amendment.

The amendment was then put to the meeting as a substantive proposition and carried.

(vi) The Rev. E. M. Macphail proposed,

and

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. R. Sundara Aiyar seconded.

That the Senate remit to the Committee of the Senate appointed on 2nd March 1912, 'to consider and report upon the position occupied by languages other than English in the various courses of study', the consideration of the best methods of utilizing the sum of Rs. 36,000, which it is proposed to devote to the development of the study upon modern lines of the languages of India, and especially of South India, and that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim and Mr. Muhammad Aziz-ud-din Hussain be added to that committee.

Carried.

(vii) The Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. R. Sundara Aiyar proposed,

and

The Rev. E. M. Macphail seconded:

That the proposals be subject to the reservation that the sums specified under each heading be considered approximate only, and that the whole scheme be carried into effect gradually as circumstances may permit.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Aiyangar proposed:

That the proposals be adopted for a term of five years only.

After the Rev. E. M. Macphail had spoken, the proposition was withdrawn.

After the Rev. C. Pollard, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. R. Sundara Aiyar, and the Hon'ble Dr. A. G. Bourne had spoken, the original proposition was put to the meeting and carried.

(iv)

Proceedings of the Senate at its special meeting held on 29th November 1912.

The Registrar placed before the Senate the following report, prepared in accordance with Regulation 62, embodying the resolutions passed by the Senate in committee on 25th and 26th October 1912:—

Report.

At the meeting of the Senate held on 25th October 1912, the Syndicate placed before the Senate, for information, G.O. No. 271, Educational, dated 25th March 1912, communicating letter from the Government of India, making a recurring grant of Rs. 65,000 and a non-recurring grant of rupees four lakhs to the University of Madras, together with connected correspondence, and recommended:—

(*a*) That the following proposals for the appropriation of the grants be adopted by the Senate:

Non-recurring grant.

	Rs.
For erection of library building to accommodate the Oriental Manuscripts Library and the University Library, with lecture-rooms, etc., attached (to be supplemental to the grant of Rs. 1,50,000 from the Government of Madras)	2,00,000
For the institution of a temporary professorship in Indian Economics	50,000
For the purchase of books and manuscripts for the libraries (the amount to be temporarily funded)	1,50,000
Total ...	4,00,000

Recurring grant.

(1) For three University Professorships in (*a*) Sanskrit, (*b*) Tamil, (*c*) Telugu, each at Rs. 750 *per mensem* ... ... This amount to be utilized in part if found desirable, to provide the cost of necessary training before appointment to the professorships.)	27,000
For six Pandits (two each for Sanskrit, Tamil and Telugu) at average maximum salary of Rs. 125 *per mensem*	9,000
For Librarian (University and Oriental Library)	6,000
For additional library staff, travelling expenses of Pandits, cost of printing, publication and purchase of manuscripts, incidentals, etc.	4,500
(2) For courses of lectures of an advanced character by specialists from Europe and in India to be arranged, if possible, in conjunction with other Indian Universities	12,000
(3) For a University Professorship in Indian History and Archæology at a salary of Rs. 500—50—1,000—initial expenditure ...	6,000
Total ...	64,500

(*b*) That the proposals be subject to the reservation that the sums specified under each heading be considered approximate only, and that the whole scheme be carried into effect gradually as circumstances may permit.

The Senate resolved to go into Committee, and the Senate in Committee sat on 25th and 26th October 1912. At these meetings in Committee the following resolutions were passed :—

1. That the proposed appropriations relating to libraries, viz.—

Non-recurring grant.

	Rs.
For erection of library building to accommodate the Oriental Manuscripts Library and the University Library, with lecture-rooms, etc., attached (to be supplemental to the grant of Rs. 1,50,000 from the Government of Madras)	2,00,000
For the purchase of books and manuscripts for the libraries (the amount to be temporarily funded)	1,50,000

Recurring grant.

For Librarian (University and Oriental Library)	6,000
For additional library staff, travelling expenses of Pundits, cost of printing, publication and purchase of manuscripts, incidentals, etc.	4,500

be adopted.

2. That the proposed appropriation amounting to Rs. 50,000 under *non-recurring grant* relating to the institution of a temporary professorship in Indian Economics be adopted.

3. That the proposed appropriation under *recurring grants*, viz.—

	Rs.
For courses of lectures of an advanced character by specialists from Europe and in India to be arranged, if possible, in conjunction with other Indian Universities	12,000

be adopted.

4. That the proposed appropriation under *recurring grants*, viz.—

For a University professorship in Indian History and Archæology at a salary of Rs. 500—50—1,000—initial expenditure	6,000

be adopted.

5. (*a*) That the following appropriation under *recurring grants* be adopted :—

	Rs.
For the development of the study upon modern lines of the languages of India, and especially of South India	36,000

(*b*) That the Senate remit to the Committee of the Senate appointed on 2nd March 1912, to consider and report upon the position occupied by languages other than English in the various courses of study, the consideration of the best methods of utilizing the sum of Rs. 36,000, which it is proposed to devote to the development of the study upon modern lines of the languages of India, and especially of South India, and that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim and Mr. Muhammad Aziz-ud-din Hussain be added to that committee.

6. That the proposals be subject to the reservation that the sums specified under each heading be considered approximate only, and that the whole scheme be carried into effect gradually as circumstances may permit.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. R. Sundara Aiyar moved that the resolutions passed by the Senate in Committee be confirmed.

The Rev. J. D. W. Sewell seconded the motion.

After the Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar and the Rev. E. M. Macphail had spoken Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddy enquired whether he could move an amendment to the motion. The Vice-Chancellor ruled that the accepted and long standing practice was that resolutions repo under Regulation 62 must be either accepted or rejected as a whole and cannot be amen After Mr. Ramalinga Reddy had spoken against the motion and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sundara Aiyar had replied, the motion was put to the meeting and carried, thirty-seven members voting for the motion and six members against it.

Letter—from Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddy, Esq., M.A.
To—the Registrar, University of Madras, Madras.
Dated—Mysore, the 30th November 1912.

As provided for under Regulation 64, I have the honour to protest against the resolution recently adopted by the Senate in regard to the new grants proposed to be sanctioned by Government on production of a definite scheme of appropriation on the following grounds :—

I. The decision to proceed by committee of the whole house is open to objection for the following reasons ; (*a*) It naturally gives an undue advantage to the executive as every one, who knows anything of the practice of deliberative assemblies like the parliament, knows. (*b*) The

opponents of the proposals, not having all the data requisite to the formulation of definite schemes could not, of course, suggest alternative courses, which they were challenged to do. (*c*) In a case of this importance involving the expenditure of a lump sum of four lakhs of rupees and an annual income of Rs. 65,000, which at the bank rate represents a capital value of over sixteen lakhs, the proper thing to have done is to have appointed a Select Committee as suggested by Sir Sankaran Nair. (*d*) The ground on which Sir Sankaran Nair's motion was opposed, viz., that each member is sure to have an idea of his own, seems to me to be inadequate, as broadly speaking the house on this question was divided into two parties, viz., those who wanted to favour the vernacular languages and those who wished to secure equal treatment for languages and sciences. Where a deliberative assembly is thus divided into two camps the right course is to appoint a committee fairly representative of both sides so that the opponents of the Syndicate's proposals may have an opportunity of studying the details and coming forward with counter proposals. In the present instance we were not given any chance of testing the appropriateness of the different items of expenditure. (*e*) It was also said that the procedure adopted would expedite matters—but where was the hurry ? Expedition is doubtless a strong consideration with executive bodies. Moreover, since a special meeting was, in any case, necessary, procedure by Select Committee would not have seriously interfered with our pace, while it would have given us the benefit of maturer consideration and the production of a more useful and workable scheme. A representative committee by consolidating the views of the different sides into one or two schemes would have obviated the need for a further committe of the whole house, and thus the proceedings would not have been spread over a longer time than what happened.

It is to be remarked that the proposal to go into committee of the whole house emanated from a member of the Syndicate and was seconded by another Syndic.

II. Even on the merits of the proposals, I am not sure the scheme adopted is fair and workable. I hope I shall be excused if I argue out my case at some length.

As regards the institution of a couple of professorships—one temporary and the other permanent—the following points need elucidation and definition :—

(i) Are we already a teaching University ? If this is answered in the affirmative the couple of professorships would have to be regarded as superfluous.

(ii) Granting that University professors are a desirable addition, the question still arises as to what type of professor is contemplated.

On this there has been a bewildering variety of views, which, however, could be broadly divided into two classes, viz., (*a*) that those professors should undertake the teaching of subjects not well provided for in the colleges and even tour about so as to let the mufassal colleges have a share of the instruction provided by them ; and (*b*) that they should be specialists of distinction—men of the type of professors at Oxford or Cambridge. Whichever view is adopted finally, the scheme, as it stands, would be found to be rather defective.

If view (*a*) is allowed to be the sounder one on the ground advanced by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sundara Aiyar, viz., that the colleges had already done their best and could not increase their staffs or provide a more efficient organization, then, it is clear, a professor lecturing on residuary subjects is not likely to be a high class specialist. For specialists, as is the case in Western Universities, lecture on subjects of their own choosing, no matter whether they have any direct bearing on the examinations or not If they are tied down by the curricula of the University, then they cannot be very different from the present type of professors and there seems to be no need to confer on them the title of University professor which implies a higher intellectual status. Advocates of view (*a*) are really thinking of a few 'readerships', though the language employed connotes a higher species altogether. I am not in favour of this course either because it would make the colleges look too much to the University to fill up the gaps in their organization and thus have a bad effect on their growth.

If, on the other hand, view (*b*) is regarded as the sounder one, then it seems to me that the pay proposed is thoroughly inadequate. The Syndicate itself admits that even £1,000 a year is no sufficient inducement for a first-rate man to undertake these duties. Such being the case the provision of a smaller sum than that suggested by Government is not likely to fulfil the aspirations of those who desire to have here people capable of giving splendid training in methods of research and original work generally. As salaried status counts for so much in this country it won't do to place the University professor on a lower footing than the members of the Indian Educational service —on whose behalf, by the way, there is an agitation for better salaries and prospects—especially as he has no chance of promotion, say, into a Director of Public Instruction or some such dignitary exercising a tremendous influence in University matters.

I have no manner of hesitation in saying that these proposals were voted upon without full realization of the complexities involved.

It may even be held that it is too soon to institute professorships—especially of this ill-defined kind—in view of the fact, that these sums could be devoted to inviting specialists of distinction to give occasional courses of lectures of an advanced character on different subjects including the vernaculars on the lines laid down in clause 3. This would benefit both teachers and students to a greater extent than professorships which people may not have much cause to look up to as agencies of a superior order.

III. Regarding the provision of Rs. 36,000 a year for a possible scheme for the encouragement of vernaculars to be elaborated by the Vernaculars Committee, I beg to point out the following difficulties:—

(*a*) Government has asked for a definite scheme, which, I fear, this certainly is not. For nobody knows what the scheme of the Select Committee would be and whether it would be approved by the Senate.

(*b*) This resolution seems to me to be a very gross blunder in procedure. The Select Committee was appointed to *consider* the position of languages other than English, viz., oriental classical languages and vernaculars and now the Senate has practically resolved to make up their minds for them by asking them to utilize some funds for the *encouragement* of South Indian languages. I doubt if this is the best method of obtaining an impartial judgment regarding the place which vernaculars ought to occupy in the scheme of University studies. The present action is in reality a contradiction of the one then adopted.

(*c*) Even as regards the expenditure of Rs. 36,000 there has been a difference of opinion. A member of the Select Committee seems to consider that that committee need not appropriate the whole of this amount, while another member feels that the entire sum should be disposed of by them somehow or other. It is not clear if this item is liable to modification as the other items of appropriation are.

(*d*) The wording of the resolution is curious. To steer clear of the opposition of Muhammadan members who pleaded for the inclusion of Urdu, Persian and Arabic, it was at first suggested that the expression 'Indian languages' should be substituted for the term 'vernaculars' of the original proposal; but as this again meant an encroachment on a field from which the University was expressly requested to keep off in view of the Oriental Institute contemplated by Government, the further modification 'and especially South Indian languages' was introduced. How the committee is going to escape offending either the Muhammadans or the Government or both remains to be seen.

(*e*) During the discussion on the Syndicate's proposals, when representatives of Malayalam and Kanarese pressed the claims of these languages, a hope was held out that, when more funds were forthcoming, their applications would be favourably entertained. Even apart from this hope if once Tamil and Telugu are favoured—and I gather from a remark of the Vice-Chancellor that there is not enough money for distribution amongst all the competing languages now—then Malayalam and Kanarese would sooner or later have to be given an equal treatment. Thus the present appropriation logically commits the Senate to similar appropriations in the future; and sciences have no chance of getting anything until the languages have had their fill of patronage.

(*f*) If as is implied in clause 3 special lectures are adequate for the improvement of sciences, it does not seem to be clear why an identical provision would not suffice for the vernaculars.

(*g*) If the present provision is sanctioned vernaculars would have to figure more prominently in school and college courses. More scope for vernaculars would necessitate less scope for scientific studies and intensive culture, and this again may lead us to throw overboard the new ideal of specialization—about the best feature, I submit, of Lord Curzon's Educational reforms—and we shall, I fear, gradually drift to the older type of education which encouraged only general smattering.

IV. The opposition has been challenged to bring forward alternative proposals. I have already said that this demand is unfair as representatives of this section have had no opportunity of investigating all the factors of the situation. Still, in point of fact, alternative schemes were proposed, which I beg to review briefly here.

(i) Lieut.-Colonel Giffard pleaded for the establishment of a pharmacological laboratory for conducting researches into the properties of Indian drugs so largely employed by Hakims and Kavirajas. The Honourable the Surgeon-General too has in a recent speech drawn attention to the supreme importance of this work.

(ii) On behalf of the Board of Studies in Mental and Moral Science I had the honour to propose the establishment of a laboratory for experimental psychology and anthropometry. Experimental psychology is included among the subjects for the Honours Course though no provision is made in any of the colleges to teach it. The importance of a knowledge of anthropometry need not be insisted upon in a country of such diversified racial composition as ours.

(iii) Mr. S. Srinivasa Aiyangar moved that the sums set apart for vernaculars be utilized for providing research fellowships in all subjects including vernaculars of the annual value of about £200 or £250 tenable for six or eight years. I must beg to represent that this proposal embodies constructive elements of great importance.

(*a*) As the Honours Courses are developed more and more candidates would take up research work especially as they would have adequate remuneration.

(*b*) As is the case in Western Universities these research men would provide a fair field for the recruiting of Honours—lectures, 'readers' and finally even University professors. A good system of fellowships is the only true basis for the teaching side of a University. Importation of professors and specialists can at best be only a temporary remedy, and it may not produce the atmosphere required for a vigorous local growth of culture.

(*c*) As such trained men are sure to find employment in colleges, even if they do not rise to the position of University officers, they would whole-heartedly do their work unhampered by the disquiet incidental to uncertainties of livelihood.

V. It will be noted that mufassal institutions do not benefit much or directly under the present scheme though Government has specially mentioned their improvement as one of the objects of these grants.

It seems to me that if the scheme is not quite satisfactory it would be better not to spend these sums at all rather than spend them in ways which are not altogether reasonable.

I most sincerely apologize for this protest but in view of the large sums involved—the appropriation for vernaculars or 'especially South Indian languages' alone representing a capital value of about nine lakhs of rupees—I feel it my bounden duty to appeal to Government for a drastic revision of the Senate's scheme.

The voting list is hardly a fair indication of the strength of feeling on the subject. At the ordinary meeting on the crucial resolution the voting was thirty-one for and nineteen against. From the special meeting, which was very sparsely attended, gentlemen known to be opposed to these proposals happened to be absent. This explains the apparent weakness of the opposition.

Letter—from C. Ramalinga Reddy, Esq., M.A.
To—the Registrar, University of Madras, Madras.
Dated—Mysore, the 4th December 1912.

In continuation of my protest handed in on 2nd December 1912, I have the honour to state further that the proposal to start the University professor of Indian History on Rs. 500 a month does not seem to me to be reasonable inasmuch as that sum represents the initial pay in the Indian Educational Service which is to some extent recruited from raw graduates of English Universities whose attainments in many cases, though of course above the average, are not of an extraordinary character. To place a University professor who, I presume, would be a ripe scholar and a person of acknowledged distinction, on the same level as an ordinary college professor—while giving the latter chances of promotion to high administrative offices seems to me to be a measure calculated to render University professorships a failure. If the Senate's proposal comes into force one result would be that in all probability the University professor would be a man of the same class as his colleague of the colleges, and this won't develop the teaching side of the University to a greater degree than the present system. The Government seems to contemplate the introduction of a higher standard of teaching, evidently because the present standard is not sufficiently high. If a better type of professor is wanted, then the question of his salary and status relatively to those enjoyed by the members of the existing organizations has to be fairly faced and settled.

VI

Letter—from the Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. Bannerman, C.S.I., M.D., I.M.S., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department.
Dated—Madras, the 16th December 1912.
No.—45 M/872.

With reference to Memorandum No. 1314–4, Educational, dated 7th September 1912, I have the honour to report that the paper came to hand on the 7th December 1912, having been detained for six weeks in the India Office.

2. The study of ayurvedic medicines is one that would be very popular with educated Indians in this presidency, for they have a firm belief in their value. That this belief should have survived so long in apposition to the use of carefully standardised European drugs, seems to indicate that there must be some virtue in the drugs used. It must be remembered also that some of our most potent drugs have been discovered when investigating the properties of preparations used by primitive peoples.

For example, strophanthus which is so largely used in certain affections of the heart was discovered in the poison used by certain African tribes to render their arrows poisonous.

It is quite possible therefore that valuable active principles might be discovered in some of the materials used by ayurvedic and Muhammadan physicians, and I accordingly recommend that a chair of Experimental Pharmacology be established at the Medical College, Madras.

3. I think, however, that if the endowment is to be made permanent, the chair should be given a wider basis than pharmacology alone, and would suggest that Biological Chemistry be likewise placed within the province of the proposed chair.

This would enable the professor to conduct researches into the question of diabetes and its relation to the food and habits of the people.

This matter I propose to deal with in reply to Public Department Memorandums No. 4170–1 of 17th August 1912 and No. 5029–2 of 9th November 1912.

VII

Letter—from F. Dewsbury, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Registrar, University of Madras, Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—Senate House, the 30th January 1913.
No.—459.

In continuation of this office letter Nos. 4804 and 288, dated 13th December 1912 and 22nd January 1913 respectively, I have the honour, by direction of the Syndicate, to forward herewith the memorandum prepared by the Committee of the Senate elected under regulation 64 in reply to the protest lodged by Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddy against the resolutions of the Senate passed at its special meeting held on 29th November 1912, relating to the appropriation of the grants made to the Madras University by the Government of India.

Enclosure.

Memorandum prepared by the Committee of the Senate elected under regulation 64, *in reply to the protest lodged by Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddy against the resolution of the Senate passed at its special meeting held on* 29*th November* 1912, *confirming resolutions passed by the Senate in committee on* 25*th and* 26*th October* 1912, *relating to the appropriation of the grants made to the University by the Government of India.*

The procedure followed in the Senate was not adopted for tactical reasons as is suggested by Mr. Ramalinga Reddy but with a view to giving all the members of the Senate the fullest opportunity of discussing the proposals which the Syndicate had formulated. There is no reason to believe that if a Select Committee had been appointed the result would have been different, or that a discussion in a committee of the whole house would have been obtained.

2. It is unnecessary to go into the details of Mr. Ramalinga Reddy's criticism. It is clear from his protest that there are two 'camps', one in favour of utilizing most of the present recurring grant for 'science', and the other in favour of using it for the objects included in the Syndicate's scheme, viz., Indian History, Indian Economics and Indian Languages. The considerations which have led the supporters of the scheme which has been preferred by the Senate to adopt it are the following:—

(1) The Government of India has given a grant to encourage the development of teaching in the University apart from the teaching given in the affiliated colleges. It is desirable, therefore, that the grant should be used for subjects which are at present for various reasons not taught adequately in the colleges.

(2) Large sums have been and are being spent in connection with the affiliated colleges on the equipment of science laboratories. Also there is the Tata Institute at Bangalore available for those students who are far enough advanced to engage in research work. The sum at present at the disposal of the University is wholly inadequate for the establishment, equipment and upkeep of anything worthy of the name of University science laboratories.

(3) There is need for the provision of the means of encouraging the study of Indian History and the discussion of economic problems from an Indian point of view. The colleges cannot with their limited staffs set apart men specially for this work, but such men may fit appointed in connection with the development of the University.

(4) There is need for the study of Indian languages on modern lines, and the study of the Dravidian languages can be carried on in no other part of the world so fittingly and usefully as in Madras.

In view of these considerations the supporters of the scheme that has been adopted considered that the best use that could in present circumstances be made of the funds available was to do something to stimulate the investigation of Indian History and Indian Economics, and to encourage the study of the languages of the great majority of the inhabitants of the Madras Presidency. They felt that in these directions the University could best do something for the improvement of education and for the extension of the bounds of human knowledge.

3. Mr. Ramalinga Reddy in suggesting that the grant should be utilized for instituting 'occasional courses of lectures of an advanced character' to be delivered by specialists of distinction, forgets that a sum of Rs. 12,000 a year has been appropriated for this purpose and that the University has already made provision for this in Regulation No. 400 and that part of the income

arising from its funded capital could be, and already is, being utilized for the purpose. Having regard to the difficulty in procuring specialists to deliver special lectures of value, it was considered unnecessary to make any larger allotment for them out of the present grant in addition to the income already available for the purpose.

4. It is difficult to draw up any scheme that is above criticism, and in the Senate it was felt that the details of the scheme with regard to the Indian languages might be improved. It was therefore sent to a representative Select Committee already appointed to consider questions connected with the position of the Indian languages in the University. It is difficult to understand why Mr. Ramalinga Reddy should object to this procedure being adopted for part of the scheme when he is such a strong advocate of its being adopted for the whole scheme.

5. Mr. Ramalinga Reddy is hypercritical in dealing with the History and Economics professorships. The supporters of the scheme are not concerned about the nomenclature to be adopted nor yet about the relative position of University and College 'professors'. They hold that there is room for men to work at Indian History and Economics in connection with the University, and that it will be possible to obtain suitable men at the salaries suggested, for men may be specialists without being of the type of professors at Oxford and Cambridge. Differences of opinion were expressed with regard to details, but it may be doubted if any one but Mr. Ramalinga Reddy found the variety of view 'bewildering'.

6. Some of the alternative schemes mentioned by Mr. Ramalinga Reddy are in themselves excellent and it may be hoped that with larger grants they too may be undertaken. Their excellence, however, does not detract from the usefulness of the scheme adopted by the majority of the Senate.

VIII

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. H. Sharp, C.I.E., Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education (Education).
To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department.
Dated—Delhi, the 29th January 1913.
No.—164-C.D.

With reference to my letter No. 653, Educational, dated the 16th March 1912, relating to the grants for the Madras University, I am directed to state that the regulations of the Calcutta University contain provisions to the effect that University professors, readers, and lecturers are appointed after the approval has been obtained of the Governor-General in Council. These provisions are contained in chapters IX, X and XI of the regulations of the Calcutta University. In the case of one of the Universities, the Government of India have observed that there is no similar provision; and they have issued orders to the effect that the approval of the Governor in Council of the province in which the head-quarters of that University are situated to such appointment shall be a necessary condition of the handing over of the grant to the University. I am to say that the Government of India desire that it should similarly be made a condition of the grant to the University of Madras that appointment to posts of University professorships, etc., should be made only with the approval of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

Order—No. 565, Educational, dated 14th June 1913.

The proposals of the Senate regarding the utilization of the grants from the Government of India to the University, referred to in the Registrar's letter No. 4804, dated 12th December 1912, will be forwarded to the Government of India with an expression of the general concurrence therewith of this Government.

2. In a letter lately received the Government of India have made it a condition of these grants to the University that appointment to the posts of University professorships, readerships and lectureships shall be made only with the approval of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

(True Extract.)

W. Francis,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Registrar, Madras University.
,, Director of Public Instruction.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 566.

From

THE HON'BLE MR. W. FRANCIS, I.C.S.,

Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Educational Department,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (EDUCATION).

Dated Ootacamund, the 14th June 1913.

SIR,

I am directed to reply to the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp's letter of 16th March 1912, No. 653, announcing a recurring grant of Rs. 65,000 and a non-recurring grant of Rs. 4 lakhs to the University of Madras and asking that the University's proposals for the expenditure of these amounts may be forwarded to the Government of India with the views thereon of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

2. The question of the methods by which these grants could best be utilized was referred by this Government to the University; the Syndicate's proposals in reply were in part accepted by this Government and in part referred for further consideration by that body and the Senate; the Syndicate then remitted the matter to a committee of its members and eventually submitted to the Senate its recommendations on the proposals formulated by that committee; the Senate considered these proposals in committee at two well-attended meetings and this committee presented its resolutions to a special meeting of the Senate at which, by thirty-seven votes to six, the following proposals for the utilization of the grants were adopted :—

Non-recurring grant.

	Rs.
Erection of a building to accommodate the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library and the University Library, with lecture rooms attached, the money to be added to the grant of Rs. 1,50,000 for a University Library already made by this Government ...	2,00,000
Institution of a temporary Professorship in Indian Economics ...	50,000
Purchase of books and manuscripts for the libraries (the amount to be temporarily funded)	1,50,000
Total ...	4,00,000

Recurring grant.

For Librarian (University and Oriental Library)	6,000
For additional library staff, travelling expenses of pandits, cost of printing, publication and purchase of manuscripts, incidentals, etc.	4,500
For courses of lectures of an advanced character by specialists from Europe and in India to be arranged, if possible, in conjunction with other Indian Universities	12,000
For a University Professorship in Indian History and Archæology at a salary of Rs. 500—50—1,000, initial expenditure	6,000
For the development of the study upon modern lines of the languages of India, and especially of South India	36,000
Total ...	64,500

The Senate also resolved "that the proposals be subject to the reservation that "the sums specified under each heading be considered approximate only, and that the "whole scheme be carried into effect gradually as circumstances may permit."

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council approves generally of these proposals. The Government Oriental Manuscripts Library is at present housed in an inadequate manner in a portion of the building occupied by the Government Museum and the Connemara Library. The space it there occupies would be valuable to either of the latter institutions, while the library itself is of a richness and interest which warrant better housing in a situation where its contents would be more readily available for research. The Government are prepared to hand it over to the University on the condition that it continues to be open to the public and to make over with it an annual grant of Rs. 5,000—the sum which its upkeep at present costs. A suitable building for the University Library proper has long been required and this Government have already made the University a grant of Rs. 1·50 lakhs for the purpose. It is proposed to erect the building in the neighbourhood of the present Senate House, where it would be conveniently placed for both the University and the chief colleges of the city.

4. The second of the objects to which it is proposed to devote a portion of the non-recurring grant—the professorship in Indian Economics—has the warm sympathy of this Government. It is hoped that it may be possible to attract from Europe an economist of position who would not only lecture upon the special problems of Indian Economics, aid in the dissemination of rational ideas upon the numerous subjects regarding which fallacies are now so common, and thus facilitate industrial and commercial progress, but who would also devote time to original investigation and research into Indian facts and data connected with this subject and encourage and supervise post-graduate research by his pupils. The Minto professorship at the Calcutta University affords a precedent for the course proposed. The professorship is proposed to be temporary—for five years—at the outset, but at the end of that period the question of rendering it permanent can, if funds permit, be considered.

5. The third of the Senate's proposals for the utilization of the non-recurring grant—the temporary funding of Rs. 1·50 lakhs for the eventual purchase of books and manuscripts for the University and Oriental Manuscripts Library—calls for little discussion. The University Library has long needed replenishment on a liberal scale and the purchase of scarce oriental manuscripts now in private hands has for some time past been effected on a small scale by this Government and needs to be more systematically undertaken lest such documents should be irretrievably lost.

6. Turning to the proposals of the Senate for the utilization of the recurring grant of Rs. 65,000, it will be seen that, first, Rs. 10,500 are set down for the libra of the new library, his staff and the expenses incidental to their work.

7. Next, Rs. 12,000 is set aside for courses of advanced lectures during the cold weather by specialists to be arranged, if possible, in conjunction with other Indian Universities. It is understood that the Calcutta and Bombay Universities have similar proposals in view. The courses for these lectures would be settled by the Syndicate in consultation with the Boards of Studies, and in doing this the importance of natural science will not be overlooked, though, as far as this Presidency is concerned, post-graduate and research work in science is provided for by the Tata Institute at Bangalore.

8. The Senate next desires to allot Rs. 6,000 for a professorship in Indian History and Archæology. These are subjects in which a growing interest is taken and in connection with which not a little original work is already being done. The professor would need to possess a knowledge of the local vernaculars and his work would frequently co-ordinate with that of the branch of learning to which the Senate desires to devote the remainder of the recurring grant, namely, the study upon modern lines of the languages of India, and especially of South India.

9. Upon the methods by which this last object may be best attained opinions are diverse and the Senate proposes to appoint a special committee to work out details. The importance of the study of the vernaculars is being pressed by a considerable body of public opinion. The appointment of professors of Sanskrit, Tamil and Telugu, with pandits working under them, has been suggested, but the Government are more than doubtful whether there exist at present Indian scholars who are qualified to bring to bear upon the study of Tamil and Telugu literature modern methods of criticism and enquiry and they would prefer first to endeavour to create such a class by the institution of research studentships in the Dravidian languages and perhaps by sending to Europe, for instruction in western methods, graduates of exceptional promise. Pandits could no doubt be appropriately utilized in connection with the Oriental Manuscripts Library, the collection, editing and publication of important manuscripts and also in giving advanced instruction suited to candidates for the examinations for oriental titles, but something more than this is required and the Senate, as has been said, will formulate proposals after further consideration.

10. Mr. Sharp's letter of 16th March 1912 announcing these grants states that the object of them is "to enable the universities to make a definite step forward "towards the realization of the idea of a teaching university, for higher work and to "improve the inspection of colleges." The inspection of colleges is effected here by a committee of the University which has already done very valuable work and may be called upon at any time to continue it. This Government, I am to say, do not consider that any further steps are necessary to secure adequate inspection. As regards the realization of the idea of a teaching university, His Excellency the Governor in Council, while reserving his opinion as to the lengths to which that idea may be pressed with safety to the interests of teaching in colleges, has in the present instance been influenced in his concurrence with the proposals of the Senate to increase University teaching by the important consideration, which doubtless weighed also with the Senate when it made its proposals, that the University of Madras consists of a number of colleges of which all but the five in Madras city are scattered throughout the Presidency at great distances from one another and the Presidency town. This fact renders it impossible to improve under-graduate teaching by the institution of University professorships in under-graduate subjects, since such teaching would be within the reach of only a fraction of the University's students. This Government have therefore agreed with the Senate that the opportunity should be taken to encourage post-graduate and research work in the subjects in which professorships and lectureships are now above proposed to be established and believe that these appointments will avoid conflict with the best interests of collegiate teaching.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. FRANCIS,

Ag. Secretary to Government.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. Nos. 565, 566, EDUCATIONAL, DATED 14TH JUNE 1913.

[SUBJECT.—*Proposals for the utilization of the Imperial grant of Rs.* 65,000 *to the Madras University.*]

From the University of Madras, No. 1735, *dated 3rd May* 1912.

The proposals of the Syndicate may be referred u.o. to the Director of Public Instruction for early remarks.

T.K.—7–5–12.

C. RAMANUJACHARI—7–5–12.

T. E. MOIR—8–5–12.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

My suggestion to the Syndicate Committee was that the bulk of the money should be devoted to a school of Dravidian languages with Sanskrit taking a necessary but secondary place.

I thought it possible that Government would be willing to make over the Oriental Manuscripts Library to the University.

The non-recurring grant to be devoted to the necessary buildings including the housing of the University Library and the purchase of books and manuscripts.

It is possible that the Government of India would approve a regular Dravidian school as Southern India (Madras) seems to be the proper home for such a school, but it is doubtful whether they would agree to the proposals as they stand at present, viz., Professorships of three languages, one of them being Sanskrit.

It is also doubtful whether they would approve of the capitalization of the bulk of the non-recurring grant.

It is unlikely that Government will be prepared to give up the Marine Villa, but a site to the west of the Senate House between it and the canal is available and would be suitable.

Little or no attention need be paid at present to the demands for more funds; they are rather amusing when the University has just come in for such a large windfall.

It would perhaps be desirable at this stage to indicate to the Government of India the nature of the proposals mentioning the possibility of a Dravidian school with a view of ascertaining whether they would meet with approval.

A. G. BOURNE—13–5–12.

To the Educational Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The first question for consideration is whether a Dravidian school as proposed by the Director of Public Instruction should be substituted for the professorships in Sanskrit, Tamil and Telugu as suggested by the Syndicate. The Director of Public

Instruction states that his proposal as regards the Dravidian school was suggested to the Syndicate Committee, but it is not known whether it was before the Syndicate submitted its present preliminary proposals to Government. The Registrar's letter makes no mention of it. The institution of the scheme of professorships with Sanskrit occupying an important part will be in keeping with the object of the Government of India in the matter of cultivation and improvement of oriental studies as expressed in their letter No. 800, dated 3rd April 1912; and it cannot therefore be said that the Syndicate's scheme will be unacceptable to the Government of India.

No doubt *before*. Dr. Bourne formulated his ideas in the end of March or the first week of April, I *know*; and I believe wrote to the Syndicate at that time.

L. Davidson—22-5-12.

G.O. No. 375, Educational, dated 1st May 1912.

As regards the proposed Dravidian school it is not clear whether the Director intends to take in all the Dravidian languages. Sanskrit will be a necessary language to be taught in that school though occupying a secondary place. Before any communication is addressed to the Government of India on the subject, it may perhaps be desirable to formulate even at least roughly a scheme for the establishment of the school. There seems, however, to be no objection to the scheme proposed by the Director. This will be a more definite step towards the realization of the idea of a teaching University than the scheme of mere professorships.

2. The next question is the proposal to transfer the Oriental Manuscripts Library to the University. There appears to be no objection to this course. But if the scheme is approved, it should be on the condition that the library will as at present be open to the public even after its transfer to the University. The library will be a necessary adjunct either to a Dravidian school or the institution of professorships in oriental languages. In case of transfer, the Government may agree to make an annual contribution to the University equal to the amount now paid as salary to the library staff, which at present amounts to Rs. 405 *per mensem* or Rs. 4,860 *per annum*.

L. Davidson—22-5-12.

Page 5 of G.O. No. 372, Educational, dated 1st July 1910.

3. The proposal of the Syndicate to arrange for the courses of advanced lectures by specialists from England and India to supplement the ordinary instruction in the affiliated colleges is a question on which the Director of Public Instruction offers no opinion. It is for consideration whether his opinion should be called for. A total sum of Rs. 21,000 is proposed for these lectureships.

4. It is submitted that the Government may agree with the Director * that it will be undesirable to capitalise any portion of the non-recurring grant. It may be devoted to the construction of the new library building and its improvement and enlargement. If there is any balance, it may be required for the proposed school of Dravidian languages if such a scheme is approved. It may be noted that a provision of 1·5 lakhs is also made in the current year's budget towards the construction of the new library and the publication of the Tamil Lexicon. The bulk of this amount will also be available to the University for buildings.

* *Vide* Z at page 1 *ante*.

L. Davidson—22-5-12.

5. The question of site for the University Library is at present under consideration in the Revenue Department. If the school of Dravidian languages is to be located in or near the proposed library, a larger site than that already applied for may be necessary.

L. Davidson—22-5-12.

T.K.—21-5-12.

C. Ramanujachari—21-5-12.

Dr. Bourne's main idea was to concentrate on Dravidian languages as the feature peculiar to Southern India. The specialized study of Sanskrit can more appropriately be carried on at Benares or Calcutta where the prevailing vernaculars are much more closely allied to Sanskrit than Tamil and Telugu. This position is surely sound and it is to be regretted that the Syndicate has not fully appreciated the point of the recommendation that Sanskrit should be subordinated to Dravidian languages.

I don't agree: our South Indian pandits are remarkably good and Tiruvadi (or Tanjore) would be quite as good a centre for a Sanskrit College as Benares or Calcutta.

H. A. S[tuart]—11-6-12.

2. The transfer of the Oriental Manuscripts Library to University control is, I submit, a move in the right direction. The Librarian might perhaps combine with his duties as such the functions of Sanskrit professor. There must be numerous Sanskrit manuscripts. A higher scale of pay would no doubt be necessary.

3. Some idea of the design and cost of the building required to house the University Library, the Oriental Manuscripts Library and provide for a Dravidian school seems essential before "India" can be addressed. There is probably sufficient space to the west of the Senate House. There are other more pressing demands on the College of Engineering, or that alternative might be considered. The non-recurring grant should suffice together with the Provincial subsidy of 1·50 allotted for the University Library [and the Tamil Lexicon].

4. If the recurring charges cannot be met otherwise, I would cut out the provision for specialists' lectures (Rs. 15,000) and a professorship in Indian History and Archæology (Rs. 6,000).

5. It is premature at this stage formally to refer the case to Financial, but Chief Secretary may like to see.

L. Davidson—22-5-12.

To the Financial Department.

Financial Department.

It was marked for "Chief Secretary" as against the usual "Financial n.o."

C. Reilly—7-6-12.

Will Financial please briefly examine the proposals before I note? I don't quite know why the file came to me before this was done.

A. G. Cardew—3-6-12.

The proposals of the Madras University for the utilization of the *recurring grant* of ·65 lakh which India have decided to make from Imperial revenues are contained in the current file. They are briefly—

	Lakh.
(1) Institution of professorships and appointment of pandits for the delivery of courses of lectures and the encouragement of the study of Sanskrit, Tamil and Telugu	·36
(2) Taking over by the University of the Oriental Manuscripts Library at present maintained at Government cost, and other incidental expenses	·08
(3) Specialist lectureships	·21
Total ...	·65

As regards the *non-recurring* grant of four lakhs from Imperial, the University are not at present in a position to suggest any schemes, but they point out that a considerable portion of this grant will have to be *funded* so that the annual income therefrom may be spent on the improvement of the University library and also in supplementing the recurring expenditure of ·65 lakh referred to above.

2. Both the Director of Public Instruction and the Educational Department are *not* in favour of *proposal* (*1*) above, viz., the institution of professorships, but they propose

to substitute a school of Dravidian languages, apparently to be stationed at Madras. It may be observed that the grants promised by India are intended to enable the University "to make a definite step "forward towards the realization of the "idea of a teaching University for higher work and to improve the inspection of "colleges." It is not clear, it is submitted, how far the adoption of a Dravidian school at Madras will satisfy this condition. If such a school is permanently located at Madras, it is only the students resident in Madras that will be benefited by the existence of this school, while the *mufassal* students will derive no benefit.

Government of India letter No. 653 (Education), dated 16th March 1912, in G.O. No. 271, Educational, dated 25th March 1912.

But a University must have a local habitat somewhere and non-resident students cannot benefit by its teaching.

A. G. Cardew—7-6-12.

It is, therefore, for consideration whether the proposal relating to Dravidian school may be accepted in Financial.

3. *Proposal* (2), relating to the transfer to the University of Madras of the Oriental Manuscripts Library, is supported both by the Director of Public Instruction and the Educational Department, and may be accepted in Financial. Educational agree to the University's request, viz., to make an annual contribution to the University from Provincial funds of the amount now paid to the staff employed at the Oriental Manuscripts Library, viz., Rs. 4,860. The expenditure incurred by Government on account of the library since 1906–07 has been as follows:—

Paragraph 2 on page 3 *ante*.

Year.	Amount
	Rs.
1906–07	3,897
1907–08	3,961
1908–09	4,157
1909–10	3,749
1910–11	5,065
1911–12 (Revised Estimate)	5,730
1912–13 (Budget Estimate)	6,370

The increased expenditure incurred since 1910–11 is due to the fact that the establishment was re-organized in that year. The annual contribution of Rs. 4,860 referred to at M above seems reasonable and may, it is submitted, be agreed to in Financial in case the transfer of the library is decided upon.

G.O. No. 372, Educational, dated 1st July 1910.

4. *Proposal* (3), *Specialist lectureships* (*cost* ·21 *lakh*).—Educational propose to cut off this item in case the recurring expenditure involved by the institution of a Dravidian school is not fully met from the annual grant of ·65 lakh from India. The acceptance of this part of the University's proposal will, therefore, depend upon whether the Dravidian school should be started and what annual cost is involved by the opening of such a school.

Paragraph 4 on page 3 *ante*.

5. *Non-recurring grant of four lakhs.*—The Director of Public Instruction and Educational are against *funding* any portion of this grant, but propose to utilize it on the buildings required for the suggested Dravidian school, the University Library and the Oriental Manuscripts Library.

Paragraph 4 on page 2 *ante*.

Paragraph 3 on page 3 *ante*.

If Government do not agree to the starting of a Dravidian school, it is very likely that a good portion of the four lakhs grant will be set free and that portion might perhaps be *funded* as suggested by the University. It may be noted that Government sanctioned the proposal of the University in 1907 to *fund* towards the University a sum of *one lakh* out of the special Imperial grant of 3·40 lakhs then made for University education.

G.O. No. 570, Educational, dated 31st August 1907.

A.H.—6–6–12.

We may agree to every thing Educational propose.

C. Reilly—7–6–12.

Honourable Member—

H.E. the Governor—

The object in view being to provide a teaching University with as little overlapping as possible of existing collegiate teaching, the scheme for developing a school of Dravidian studies by creating a professorship in Tamil and Telugu, each with two pandits attached, seems sound. Such a school of Dravidian studies may be extended later by the creation of further professorships, such as one of comparative Dravidian Philology. The objection taken by the Director of Public Instruction to the proposed professorship of Sanskrit seems also to be well founded, and the views of Educational may be concurred in.

2. The second scheme for the transfer of the Government's Oriental Manuscripts Library to the University seems to me to require further examination. If the professorships of Dravidian languages are created, it will probably be found expedient to make over the library to the University, though of course the library contains great stores of non-Dravidian (*i.e.*, Sanskrit) manuscripts. It is not, however, a proposal that should be accepted unless the professorships are created. It may also be desirable to separate the non-Dravidian manuscripts, and if the Tanjore Library is acquired by Government a separate Sanskrit library may be desirable. I rather think that the decision about the Oriental Manuscripts Library should be deferred and further opinion about it obtained meantime. Professor Ranga Chari, for example, might be consulted.

3. The third proposal, viz., to provide lectures of an advanced character by specialists from Europe or in India sounds a little vague and rather suggests a sort of University extension scheme. The Director of Public Instruction does not deal with it, and I do not think it should be endorsed without his having given a definite finding. It would probably end in British scholars paying for a cold weather holiday in India by the delivery of a course of more or less superficial lectures.

There would be no difficulty in getting men of eminence and there is no reason to think that such men would give superficial lectures.

H. A. S[tuart]—11–6–12.

4. The fourth proposal, viz., for a professorship in Indian History and Archæology would fit in well with the scheme for the development of a special school of Dravidian studies, but the chair should, I think, be definitely termed one of *South* Indian History and Archæology.

A. G. Cardew—7–6–12.

It is a constant complaint against the system of education in India that it has proceeded far too much on purely literary lines; yet here we have proposals for devoting quite two-thirds of the Government of India grant to the promotion of purely literary education. But it is not on that ground alone that I object to the Syndicate's scheme. The objects on which they propose to spend about 45 thousand rupees of the Government of India grant can be adequately provided for from other sources. In the letter from the Government of India read in G.O. No. 375, Educational, dated 1st May 1912, that Government have indicated repeatedly their willingness to give financial assistance for the encouragement of the ancient learning of the country. Again, in the Tanjore Chattrams Fund with its income from the land of about 3½ lakhs and invested funds amounting to eight lakhs, we have another source from which the cost of making better provision for the teaching of Sanskrit and other vernaculars can be met.

Yes, but not through the University?

M. H[ammick]—15–7–12.

These arrangements apply equally to the alternative proposal to devote this grant to the foundation and maintenance of a school of Dravidian languages which has been put forward by Dr. Bourne and endorsed by the Educational Department. Moreover, I do not think that such a school should be run by the University. When we talk of a teaching University we do not mean that the University is to give the instruction which is now given in colleges, but that it

Who should run it?

M. H[ammick]—15–7–12.

should give the *higher form of instruction* which will be of advantage to advanced students, including post-graduate students, and will also foster and maintain a high standard of collegiate instruction. If I understand Dr. Bourne's scheme aright, his school of Dravidian languages will resemble a language college with perhaps a few posts at the top approaching, in range and dignity, to a University professorship.

2. For the above reasons I would suggest to the Syndicate (un-officially through the Director of Public Instruction, if possible) that it should omit the three professorships of Sanskrit, Tamil and Telugu and the six pandits and apply for a professor of Economics (with special reference to Indian conditions). We shall not get a good man for a penny less than £1,000 a year and I am not sure that that will be sufficient. Calcutta has a professorship of this kind—the Minto professorship—which is held by an Indian who had an exceptionally brilliant career under Professor Marshall at Cambridge. I doubt if we shall find another Indian with like qualifications, and I should think it will be necessary to import a European, unless we can induce Mr. Shirras (of, I think, the Dacca College) to accept the post. He is now employed on the Prices Inquiry with Mr. Dutta and has already acquired a considerable equipment for research work in Indian economics. I do not know him personally and further inquiries may show that he is not altogether a suitable candidate; but it is premature to discuss the *personnel* of a post not yet created.

R

3. Another subject in which I think the University might usefully afford teaching of an advanced character is Mathematics. For that professorship we can perhaps find a competent Indian. If so, a salary of from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000 *per annum* would be enough. I am in favour of a University professorship in Indian History and Archæology; but here again I think the Syndicate have pitched the salary much too low. A University professor must be a man of quite first-rate eminence, and for such a scholar a salary of Rs. 500 a month does not seem to me to be sufficient.

4. I am also in favour of the Syndicate's proposal to arrange for courses of lectures of an advanced character by European and Indian specialists. A course of lectures on pedagogics, by Mr. M. E. Sadler, for example, would be most valuable and stimulating. I take it that what the Syndicate has in mind is something much more advanced than the University extension lectures of England, and I believe that we might induce European scholars—English, German and French—to give courses of lectures in their special subjects during the cold weather.

5. I am in favour of making over the Library of Oriental Manuscripts to the University to form part of the University Library, and I would give the University a grant of, say, Rs. 5,000 a year towards the maintenance of the library. This will enable the University to appoint a competent Librarian and to devote funds to the purchase of manuscripts from time to time. The Oriental Manuscripts Library will not be required for the Tiruvadi Oriental Institute or College, as it is proposed, I understand, to transfer that institution to Tanjore, where there is, in the palace, a Sanskrit Library which is much better than the Oriental Manuscripts Library. I assume that the Palace Library will not be dispersed but will be acquired either by the Chattram Fund or by the Government and placed at the service of the Tiruvadi institution. I do not know whether the Palace Library contains many Dravidian manuscripts. If not, we might stipulate that the Dravidian manuscripts in the Oriental Manuscripts Library shall remain at the disposal of the Government in case they elect to transfer them to an oriental institute hereafter. The space set free by the transfer of the Oriental Manuscripts Library from the Museum can be most usefully employed.

6. The Government of India stated that one of the objects of the grant is to "improve the inspection of colleges." The Syndicate makes no proposal to this end, nor has anything been suggested by the Director or the Educational Department. The Calcutta University have a whole-time Inspector of Colleges, and it should, I think, be at least considered whether our machinery for such inspection is adequate.

7. Another possible object of expenditure is the assistance of graduates who wish to engage in original research. I gather from the Calendar that the University now gives eight scholarships of Rs. 75 a month tenable for two years, but I do not know whether these are given every year or whether there are eight altogether. In any case it might be considered whether their number should not be increased. Oxford and Cambridge endow successful graduates very handsomely, and I have always felt that something of the same kind is badly wanted in India in order to create a body of scholars who have time to devote themselves to research and the furtherance of knowledge. There are very few men of leisure in the Indian academic world and it is perhaps not a little owing to this circumstance that Indians have done so little original work. In my opinion two years is too short a period for the tenure of a studentship, and I would gladly see it extended to five or seven years without insisting too much on a definite outturn of work.

I notice that the Syndicate proposes to reduce the number of studentships. That is, in my opinion, a most retrograde step.

H. A. S[tuart]—11-6-12.

8. Turning now to the non-recurring grant of four lakhs, the first call upon it will be the sum required for the University Library. My recollection is that the Allahabad University Library cost 2½ lakhs, and I do not think that we could get a suitable building in Madras for less than this. The Syndicate should obtain an estimate as soon as possible of the cost of the building they desire and they will then be able to say how much of the grant is required for that purpose. Probably at least one lakh of the 1·50 lakhs which we are giving to the University this year will also be available for the library. In addition to the building there are the fittings and the books. The library must be a first-rate reference library, and if there is money available from the recurring grant a substantial sum should be set apart for annual additions to the books of the library. I do not think that any case has been made out at present for a further grant from Provincial funds towards the cost of the library; but I shall be prepared to consider the question of making over to the University a recurring grant if this is proved to be required. I think it is much better that the Government should give assistance in this way rather than allow the University to fund any portion of the non-recurring grant which has been offered by the Government of India. Any portion of that sum which is not required for other purposes could be very usefully employed in building, near the library, sets of chambers for occupation by research students and, perhaps, the University professors. This association of students with one another and with their professors would do much to encourage that academic atmosphere which is so sadly lacking in our Indian Universities.

9. Before deciding on the site of the library I should like to have a complete site-plan of the land in the neighbourhood of the Senate House. A good site for the library would be that now occupied by the motor garage and the clerks' tiffin-rooms of the Board of Revenue. These somewhat unsightly buildings might well be removed to a less prominent position. If anything comes of the suggestion I have thrown out for building quarters for professors and research students, we might perhaps hand over the Marine Villa and its grounds to the University.

10. I would suggest for His Excellency's consideration whether, in an important matter of this kind, it is not desirable to acquaint the Director of Public Instruction with the general views of the Government before the matter comes up for discussion in the Syndicate. The Director is our representative in the Syndicate and it is important that he should represent our views rather than those of himself alone.

H. A. S[tuart]—11-6-12.

I am afraid I have kept these papers for a considerable time, but the subject is a very difficult one to deal with. A great deal has been said both by the Government of India and other authorities about converting our Universities into teaching Universities, but I doubt whether any one has realised the extreme difficulty of the position. Most of those men who speak of the teaching University in India derive their knowledge from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge or Dublin. Those Universities stand on an absolutely different position from such a University as that of Madras. At Oxford and, I believe, at Cambridge the University teaching is done by men who are Fellows of colleges attached to the University and who reside in those colleges. There is to the undergraduate at Oxford very little distinction between the college lectures and the University lectures. On the other hand in Madras, if we have a teaching University,

I am told that there is no distinction at Cambridge.

J. N. A[thinson]—16-8-12.

the professors will be entirely separated from the colleges teaching up to the examinations for ordinary degrees, both pass and honorary degrees. The position of the Madras University is of course extremely like that of the London University, and I believe that the attempt to convert the London University into a teaching University has been almost entirely given up. We run a grave risk of lowering the standard of our colleges if we gather our best teachers round the University. I would be willing to make large grants to improve both apparatus and teaching in all our colleges, whether Government or aided. It is the colleges which should be improved. We have done much for them during the past few years, but we can do much more.

I was not aware of this.
J. N. A[TKINSON]—16-8-12.

My Honourable Colleague speaks of the academic atmosphere which is so lacking in the Indian University, and he hopes to see this academic atmosphere improved by the institution of University lectureships. I would suggest that an academic atmosphere around the University will be promoted much better by improving and raising the standard of teaching in our colleges, so that they may produce a body of scholars, the best of whom should be appointed to the Senate of the University who would then regard the affairs of the University from an academic standpoint.

I am, however, quite ready to agree to the experiment being tried of appointing one or two professors, if necessary, to give the University lectures, but I must say I do not look upon the experiment as a very hopeful one. On the other hand I do think that there is a possibility of some success if we combine the Oriental Manuscripts Library with the University and if we house it in a proper way and attach to it a certain number of professorships and studentships for the purpose of teaching and research. We may, by encouraging the University to devote a considerable part of its energy to a subject of extreme local interest, do much to promote that academic atmosphere, the absence of which my Honourable Colleague so much regrets. His objection to this scheme is that the Government of India has promised us already large grants for the purpose, which he thinks will make it unnecessary that we should contribute anything from the present grant of 65, the disposal of which we are considering at present. But in the letter from the Government of India, dated the 3rd April, read in G.O. No. 375, dated 1st May, the Government of India outline a scheme in which the Central Research Institute for languages is to be instituted at Delhi. I cannot imagine that such an institute will do anything considerable for the purpose of research into our Dravidian languages. It seems to me absurd that the Madras pandits and professors should work at Delhi, while all the material for their research lies in the Madras Presidency. I think we can perfectly well represent to India that we require a Dravidian school in Madras rather than that we should share an institute such as they propose at Delhi. They are not likely to contribute towards an institute at Madras, and it seems to me perfectly reasonable that we should spend some part of the grant of this year in founding such a school as the Director of Public Instruction has in his mind. I should like to suggest to the Syndicate that they take over the Oriental Manuscripts Library, on which point apparently my Honourable Colleague thinks with me, that they should build on a site close to the Senate House a building which will contain both the University Library itself and the Oriental Manuscripts Library with lecture halls attached and perhaps students' quarters such as my Honourable Colleague suggests, and that in connection with that building there should be 'esta professorships in Tamil, Telugu and Comparative Philology, History and Archæ Such a school would issue annotated editions of old Tamil and Telugu works and would give lectures on special subjects connected with South Indian philology, history and archæology.

As to Sanskrit, I doubt whether a Sanskrit professorship is necessary at present, but experience may show later on that it will be advisable to add a Sanskrit professorship to the school.

My Honourable Colleague objects that we have been always complaining that education in India proceeds on too purely literary lines, but I do not think that is really the complaint. The complaint is that the literary education, which is the only one almost that used to be given in our colleges, is of such a poor and uncritical character as to be almost useless as a means of education. A good school of the nature that I have alluded to above should produce a body of scholars which none of our colleges can at present show.

I would send back the proposal made in the Registrar's letter to the Syndicate and ask them to work out in more detail their proposals for a Dravidian school which would of course include professorships of Tamil and Telugu but not at present of Sanskrit. I would suggest to them that they should submit details for a building to house the University Library, the Oriental Manuscripts Library and to include chambers for students. The suggestion to house the Oriental Manuscripts Library in the Engineering College does not appeal to me. We want the library close to the Senate House in the same building as the General University Library. The Government of India will, no doubt, help us further with grants for definite schemes for collecting and cataloguing ancient manuscripts, but I see no objection to spending the present grant in the way I have suggested, and it seems to me that we should be doing much more service in instituting a school of ancient Dravidian learning than in appointing Professors of Economics or Mathematics.

Sir Harold Stuart seems to suggest that the University should appoint an Inspector of Colleges. For myself I consider that the present system under which the colleges are inspected by a Committee of the Fellows of the University is likely to be much more efficient in its results than any inspection by a single professor. One professor could not know how to deal with all the various departments of the colleges, while the committees that are sent round consist of men who are interested each of them in some one particular department, and thus each department of the college under inspection receives ample attention. The result of the inspection by the Universities has been most beneficent to our colleges, and I don't think we can invent any better system than that which at present exists. The colleges have all been inspected and almost all the suggestions made by the committees have been taken into consideration, and much money has been spent in the last two or three years in improving the buildings and apparatus and the teaching staff of almost all the colleges in the Presidency. I doubt whether any further inspection at present is necessary or indeed advisable. Probably after the lapse of two or three years a thorough efficient inspection had better be undertaken again, when it will be seen how far the colleges have taken advantage of the inspections already held and what further advance is advisable.

I quite agree with Sir Harold Stuart that we may suggest to the Syndicate the inadvisability of reducing the amounts which are now paid for University research studentships. I think that, if the University can select real scholars for their studentships, it will be quite worthwhile increasing both the amount of the students' stipends and the length of time during which it will be held. Students in history and in languages would attach themselves naturally to the school which I propose the University should institute.

Sir Harold Stuart desires to see the University appoint a Professor of Economics and one of Mathematics and thirdly one of Indian History and Archæology. The last of these I would attach to the school of languages where, I think, he would find a suitable place. The study of history and archæology, I imagine, cannot be efficiently carried out without a close study of ancient Dravidian languages. I doubt whether at present even a salary of £1,000 a year would enable the University to obtain a Professor of Economics of such distinction as to be equal to the work which he should do. I doubt also whether at the present time such a professor would attract to himself the proper kind of students. Such students do not exist at present in this country, and in any case I would far sooner see such a professor entertained by the Presidency College to give post-graduate courses there. I doubt very much also whether the appointment of a Professor of Mathematics at the University would be of any practical use. We should only be taking away a professor from one of the colleges where he is now probably doing much more valuable work. I do feel strongly that the institution of a school of languages and South Indian history in connection with the University would enable work to be done which is not now being done at any of our colleges. Such a school would have a definite character of its own and would attract considerable attention to the University. I should very much like to see one instituted. On the other hand I do not think that the Senate of the University, as at present constituted,

is a body properly qualified to superintend and manage the teaching of the higher branches of science. I would far sooner devote any money that is available to improving the advanced teaching in our own colleges.

As regards special lectures for the cold weather season, I have no objection to suggesting to the University that they might try and obtain the services of any distinguished savant for such a purpose, though I doubt very much whether such lectures are really worth the great cost involved in obtaining a suitable lecturer. The student in this country is only too ready to listen to lectures and thinks that everything a lecturer tells him is of supreme value. What we wish our students in this country to do is, not to listen to more lectures, but to think more for themselves. However, I am quite ready to admit that a set of lectures by a really distinguished professor must do a considerable amount of good and I would not object to the University instituting such courses.

Sir Harold Stuart at the end of his note suggests that the Director of Public Instruction should take up a more representative attitude in the Syndicate and that we should acquaint him with our views before he speaks on any important subject either in the Syndicate or in the Senate so that he might speak the views of Government. This matter has been, I think, discussed more than once in the past few years. I am inclined to think that the present position is better than would be the position if we gave previous instructions to our Director. I was not edified by the late discussions in the Senate in Bombay when the Director was evidently speaking for the Government. We expect our Director to advise the Syndicate or the Senate as our expert adviser without giving him a special brief on each occasion. He, from close communication with the Government, almost always knows the general line which the Government would like him to take. But as we do not give him special instructions on each occasion, we are able to differ from him, if necessary, in any criticism he may make on the Syndicate's proposals and he is listened to in the Senate as the Fellows there know that he is speaking not as the representative of the Government but merely as the most experienced expert in education that the Presidency possesses. If he spoke on every occasion as our representative, we may be quite sure that there are several Fellows in the Senate who would be led to oppose any proposals that he brought forward, merely because they were the proposals of Government. I think it is far better that he should retain his present position.

To sum up, then, I am in agreement with my Honourable Colleague Sir Harold Stuart in thinking that—

Firstly.—We should hand over the Oriental Manuscripts Library to the University with a grant of, say, Rs. 5,000 a year to enable them to maintain it in a proper way.

Secondly.—I agree that the Syndicate should be asked not to restrict the expenditure on scholarships and studentships, but, if possible, to increase the salaries and extend the period for which the studentships are given.

Thirdly.—I agree that there should be a Professor of Indian History and Archæology on a sufficiently high salary to secure the services of a really distinguished man, but I would associate him with the South Indian Dravidian school which, I think, should be attached to the University.

Fourthly.—I would reply to the Registrar that, instead of three professorships and pandits as proposed in his letter, we would suggest the establishment of a real Dravidian language school with a professorship of History attached to it and that to that school should be attached quarters for students who would hold studentships or scholarships for a period of years while they were studying in the school. I would ask him to work out details for such an institution.

Fifthly.—I would agree that part of the grant might be devoted to paying one or more lecturers for a course of lectures during the cold season and I would ask them to make specific recommendations on that subject, insisting that such lecturers should be really distinguished men.

Sixthly.—I agree that a considerable part of the non-recurring grant should be devoted to building a suitable library, class-rooms and quarters for students, and I would ask the Syndicate for rough plans. The site of such a building should be, I think, opposite the Revenue Board's office where, I think, the tiffin-rooms and office of the Agricultural Director now stand.

Seventhly.—I do not think we need spend any more money at present on improving the inspection of colleges.

Eighthly.—I am against the appointment at present of any Professor of Economics or Mathematics as permanent institutions.

The papers had better circulate to the other Honourable Members.

M. H[ammick]—15-7-12.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar—
The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson—

A. G. Cardew—16-7-12.

I think it would be convenient to deal with those proposals of the Syndicate with which I am disposed to agree.

2. I approve of the proposal that the University may be allowed to take charge of the Oriental Library and that a sum of about Rs. 5,000 should be annually granted to them for the purpose of enabling them to maintain it in a suitable manner.

I agree.
J. N. A[tkinson]—16-8-12.

3. I approve also of the proposal to establish a University professorship in Indian History and Archæology. I am not sure, however, that it will be possible to get a man equally expert in both. Archæology may well be allowed to occupy the position of a hand-maid to history. I agree with the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart in thinking that the salary of Rs. 500 a month is altogether inadequate to attract a man of first-class ability. I think the salary may well be fixed at Rs. 500—50—1,000. A man like Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar, the brilliant Professor of History in the Maharaja's College at Trivandrum, might be attracted by the scale of salary I suggest and would be an acquisition to the University.

J. N. A[tkinson]—16-8-12.

J. N. A[tkinson]—16-8-12.

4. I support also the proposal to arrange for courses of lectures of an advanced character by distinguished specialists from Europe and in India to be arranged, if possible, in conjunction with other Indian Universities. Since the receipt of the communication from our University, a similar proposal has been put forward by His Excellency Sir George Clarke in his letter to the Bombay University. It is no doubt possible to over-estimate the value of such lectures. But I cannot help thinking that the living voice of a man who has distinguished himself in original work is bound to provoke thought and kindle enthusiasm. As to the cost, however, of such lectures, I doubt whether it is necessary to set apart as much as Rs. 15,000 *per annum*, more especially if the scheme is worked in conjunction with the sister Universities. Professor Schuster of Manchester was invited by the Calcutta University about three years ago to deliver a special course of lectures in Physics. I had a very informing talk with him at Madras and I remember his telling me that travelling expenses *plus* a sum of £100 would be sufficient to induce a specialist to pay a visit to this country during the cold weather and deliver a course of half-a-dozen or ten lectures.

J. N. A[tkinson]—16-8-12.

5. I agree to the proposal that a considerable proportion of the non-recurring grant of four lakhs may be utilized towards the cost of erecting a building for the University Library, and I accept the suggestion of the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart that quarters may be provided for research students, and, if there is any balance available, for the University professors also.

6. I now come to what I may call the contentious proposals of the University. The Syndicate desires to establish three University professorships in Sanskrit, Tamil and Telugu at Rs. 750 each *per mensem* and appoint six pandits, two each, for Sanskrit, Tamil and Telugu at the average maximum salary of Rs. 125 *per mensem*. Dr. Bourne does not apparently approve of this proposal, but suggests instead a school of Dravidian languages with Sanskrit taking a necessary but secondary place. Dr. Bourne does not supply any details of his proposed school of Dravidian languages or explain in what respects and to what extent he would modify the proposals of the Syndicate. I must confess I have no clear idea of what exactly Dr. Bourne wishes to do under his scheme of a school of Dravidian languages. We do not know how many of the Dravidian languages he wishes to provide for, the standard of attainments he would expect on the part of the teachers or the professors, the sort of work or instruction that he expects them to undertake and the cost of his scheme. While I agree with His Excellency in considering that Tamil and Telugu literatures are subjects deserving of encouragement, I cannot bring myself to approve of the proposals of the University or of the nebulous suggestions made by Dr. Bourne. I take it that what is desired is the employment of scholars of reputation who will bring to bear upon the study of these languages the most modern methods of criticism, inquiry and research (*vide* paragraph 2 of the Syndicate's letter). Pious as these wishes are, I do not think that we have now got any experts possessing these qualifications in the Dravidian languages. It is possible to get a polyglot German with a smattering knowledge of these languages, but I do not think the experiment will be viewed with satisfaction by the public or by anybody else except the incumbents of the posts. What is really wanted is a combination of the thoroughness and the proficiency of the pandit with the critical and enquiring spirit of the western scholar. Men of this class have to be created and it would be an extravagant waste of money to pay Rs. 750 a month for these posts. The object in view will, in my opinion, be best attained by the award of research studentships in these subjects tenable for periods of not less than three and not more than five years. I approve of the employment of six pandits as proposed by the University. The editing and publication of manuscript works may well be entrusted to the pandits themselves A distinguished scholar like Mahamohopadhya V. Swaminadier, the Tamil Pandit of the Presidency College, can safely be entrused with work of this kind without any superior guidance, and I dare say there will be no difficulty in finding similar pandits in Telugu. My proposal, therefore, is that the University need only establish the six pandits' posts (of the two pandits for each language, one may be a graduate who has taken up that language as his optional subject for the B.A. The collaboration of the pandit and the graduate would be useful both for teaching and for publication of works), and set apart a sum of money, say, Rs. 4,500 *per annum*, for the publication of unpublished works. I say six pandits, because I think it is absolutely necessary to employ two Sanskrit pandits also to collaborate with the Tamil and Telugu pandits whenever necessary. Sanskrit must have a necessary place in any scheme for the encouragement of vernacular literature. It is possible that some of these research students in the Dravidian languages may turn out good work and may become accomplished scholars of the type desired. But as things now stand, the men wanted are not to be found and I would unhesitatingly veto as premature the proposals for the employment of Professors of Tamil and Telugu on the salaries suggested. As to the class of students who may be expected to benefit by the employment of these pandits or professors, they will probably be students who take up two languages for the B.A. degree (pass or honours) or students who wish to go up for the Oriental Titles examinations. As regards the former set of students, I accept Dr. Bourne's principle that the University teaching and the college teaching should not overlap each other, and I think it is best that instruction for these students should be provided in the colleges themselves. The objection that applies to the diversion of the best men in other subjects from the colleges to the University would equally apply to this subject also.

I agree.
J. N. A[TKINSON]—16-8-12.

I agree.
J. N. A[TKINSON]—16-8-12.

J. N. A[TKINSON]—16-8-12.

The students, then, for whose teaching provision may appropriately be made by the University would be those intending to go up for the Oriental Titles examinations. A professorship of Comparative Philology would be useful and necessary for such students and might be instituted, if there were a sufficient number of students to justify the expenditure. The question of this professorship may, I think, be postponed for the present.

7. In passing I wish to express my concurrence with His Excellency and the Honourable Sir Harold Stuart in the view that it would be a great mistake on the part of the University to reduce the number of research studentships in the University. On the other hand the number of such studentships should be increased at least to twelve, the stipend should be raised to Rs. 100 a month and the term of the studentship extended to five years. I do not think it would be desirable to extend the term of the studentship to more than five years. If a research student turns out good work and desires to continue his researches, there would be no objection to giving him studentship for a fresh term. I think the Syndicate should be distinctly told that the Government view this proposal of theirs with disfavour. If my proposals for a more modest scale of expenditure for the encouragement of Dravidian scholarship be accepted, it would set free a sum of Rupees 27,000 out of the recurring grant. I would also cut out a sum of Rs. 3,000 from the allotment for lectures by distinguished men as I think that Rs. 12,000 would be sufficient for the engagement of two specialists every year. Thus, there would be available a sum of Rs. 30,000. As to the utilization of this amount I agree with the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart in thinking that the institution of a professorship of Indian Economics would be very valuable and highly appreciated. I should be quite willing to pay a salary of £1,000 a year for a really capable, if not brilliant, economist. A specialist of this kind might be engaged for a term of five years, and it should be one of the conditions of the appointment that he should train up students in methods of economic study and research. There is no subject upon which wild and inaccurate notions are so largely circulated as in economics, and a professor of the kind suggested by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart should supply a corrective to pseudo-swadeshism while endeavouring to study questions from the Indian standpoint. This would leave a sum of Rs. 1,000 a month to be disposed of. I would suggest the institution of a chair of experimental physiology and pharmacology to be attached to the Medical College on a salary of Rs. 1,000 a month. The action of Indian drugs should be scientifically studied, and offers a wide field for most useful and beneficent research work. I see no reason why it should be supposed that the money should be utilized only for the arts faculty, and not for the medical faculty. The encouragement of medical research should be a legitimate object of solicitude to the University, and I think that this professorship would be far more useful than the professorship of mathematics or the professorships in languages. Some of the research studentships granted by the University should be attached to this chair.

J. N. A[TKINSON]—16-8-12.

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8. As regards the proposal of my Honourable Colleague Sir Harold Stuart that the University may appoint an Inspector of Colleges, I disapprove of it for the reasons given by His Excellency.

J. N. A[TKINSON]—16-8-12.

9. I agree also with His Excellency on the question of the attitude of the Director of Public Instruction in the Syndicate and the Senate.

J. N. A[TKINSON]—16-8-12.

10. In conclusion, I would suggest that the Syndicate be requested to ascertain the views of the Senate as to the utilization of this grant. It is a subject of great importance and the Senate is certainly interested in the matter; and if the Senate is not competent to make any suggestions or proposals on such subjects, I do not know what it would be fit for or what the object of the Curzonian reforms was. There will be a meeting of the Senate in October next and the Syndicate should, I think, be asked to take immediate steps to place the matter before the members of the Senate. I think also the views of the Syndicate and our own views may be indicated to the Senate, our views, however, being expressed in such a manner that it would be

possible for us to modify them, should we see fit to do so, after hearing the representations of the Senate. I think that it will not be unreasonably regarded as a grievance if the grant is to be disposed of without consulting the Senate.

P. S. S[ivaswami Aiyar]—13-8-12.

I am in general agreement with the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar, except on one or two points which I will mention.

2. The most contentious point is in regard to the proposal of the Syndicate to found professorships of three languages, and the Director's proposal to institute a school of Dravidian languages, as compared with the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart's proposal to found a chair of economics. The latter, it seems to me, is the more useful proposal, more likely to aid the material development of the country. There is more money in it than in the rival suggestion of a language school, and at the same time, as the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar points out, it is likely to prove a wholesome corrective to modern sophistical ideas. I would therefore support Sir Harold Stuart's proposal rather than the Syndicate's or the Director's. I agree, however, to the employment of six pandits as proposed by the Syndicate.

3. As to the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar's proposed chair of experimental physiology and pharmacology I would consult the Surgeon-General. One object of the proposal is stated to be to study the action of Indian drugs scientifically. I believe that a good many I.M.S. men, including successive Chemical Examiners, have from time to time devoted attention to this subject. Further, I have always heard that Indian therapeutics sanction the habitual use of poisons in doses of a size which the British pharmacopœia would absolutely veto. I doubt whether any real good would come of the establishment of a chair as proposed, but am willing to consult the Surgeon-General.

4. I agree that it would be desirable to consult the Senate.

J. N. A[tkinson]—16-8-12.

To the Educational Department.

A. G. Cardew—16-8-12.

Educational Department.

His Excellency the Governor for perusal *at once*. The notes will be printed and a draft reference to the Senate prepared on return of the file. Attention is invited to the Vice-Chancellor's demi-official reminder in the linked file.

L. Davidson—16-8-12.

I had a long conversation when in Madras with Sir John Wallis. He is anxious to have our reply to the Syndicate's proposals soon, and the matter will, he considers, go to the Senate before the final suggestions are submitted.

2. He is anxious to get some knowledge from Government as to what financial aid, if any, they will get from us besides that given by the Government of India. We are proposing to give Rs. 5,000 for the maintenance of the Oriental Library and that should satisfy him. He also thought we might give the money we proposed to allot for the building of the library for the Oriental Manuscripts, but that we can decide upon later.

3. As to a site for the library I told him that there was little chance of the University getting the Marine Villa site, and in any case if the Senate asked for that it would have to wait for Lord Pentland to decide. I could not do it.

4. I consider myself that it would be far better to build on the site behind the Senate House opposite the Board of Revenue. It would be much less dusty than the Marine Villa site. Sir John Wallis thought the canal was an objection, but it is not objectionable at the Board's office or Engineering College, and I don't see why it should be objectionable at the Senate House.

5. As to the proposals I am ready to fall in with Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar's views, except as to the medical professorship. I doubt very much whether such a professorship would do good.

6. Sir John Wallis told me that he learnt at home that it would be easy to get out at reasonable cost professors who would lecture during the cold weather months, and I have no objection to such lectures, although I do not think they will do much good.

7. I am ready to support a lecturer on Indian History and Archæology and quite think that, if we can get a good Indian professor for the post, such as the man named in Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar's note, it would be the best course.

8. If we could get a really good lecturer on economics on a term for five years, I would not object. The Senate can try.

9. As to studentships I agree with Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar, but Sir John Wallis told me that the existing studentships were never filled as nobody suitable would come forward to hold them.

10. I understand from Dr. Bourne that the Government of India would probably consent and wish that the University should draw the amount placed at their disposal on the understanding that the money is not to be spent until Government sanctions the scheme. I should say that this had better be done.

11. Dr. Bourne tells me that he thinks any proposals of the Senate for the use of the grant will have to go to the Secretary of State before sanction. He understood this from the people at Simla.

12. If the University desire to get cold weather lectures on science subjects, physics or light, I would not object, but we need not recommend it.

13. Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar suggested to me that we might have cold weather lectures on law, given by some really good men, something like the Tagore lectures. I should say we might fall in with that if the Senate proposed it, but I do not think we need suggest that.

14. A draft can now be drawn up and sent to the Syndicate asking them to draw up a definite scheme and making the suggestions on which we are agreed in these notes.

M. H[ammick]—17-8-12.

I attach two papers which should be brought to notice at the proper time. The first is a memorandum by the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar on the disposition of the Imperial grant to the University, given to me by His Excellency to-day, which should be printed and added to that file. . . .

L. Davidson—20-8-12.

Memorandum from the Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar, dated 11th August 1912, on the best means of utilizing the Government of India grant to the Madras University.

The best ways that can be thought of for the disposition of the money grant to the University are—

(1) Setting apart a certain portion of the money for the improvement of the University Library, especially in the Departments of Indian History, Economics, Archæology, etc.

(2) The establishment and efficient working of a school of Indian Economics in connection with the University. This will train a number of our best young men in methods of economic research on subjects connected with India.

(3) The establishment and efficient working of a school of Indian History, as above.

(4) The institution of a number of research scholarships in connection with (2) and (3), extending the term to three or four years in cases where such extension may promise good results.

N.B.—The research student may be asked to work at a particular subject—like *The Decline and Fall of the Hindu or the Muhammadan civilization*—under guidance.

(5) *Travelling scholarships*—making it possible for students to go out and examine for themselves some special institutions—of the kind that the Maharaja of Baroda has granted to Messrs. Pandit and Pradhan.

(6) Lectures to be delivered by scholars of European reputation on subjects that may be fixed upon from time to time: as Professor Deussen on Hindu Philosophy; Vincent Smith on Indian History; Professor Rhys Davids on Buddhism, etc.

(7) Establishment of a chair of Hindu law, as in the case of Tagore Law Lectureships.

A draft memorandum to the University is submitted for approval.

T.K.—23-8-12.

2. No reference is made in the draft to the suggestion of the Honourable Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar in paragraph 7 of his note regarding the establishment of a chair in experimental physiology and pharmacology, with reference to His Excellency's note (paragraph 5) on page 15 *supra*. The Honourable Sir John Atkinson suggested a reference to the Surgeon-General on the subject.

3. The orders of His Excellency in paragraph 10 of his note, dated 17th August 1912 on page 15 *supra* will be noted. No action can, at present, be taken in the matter, as the Government of India have not yet sanctioned the assignment.

G.O. No. 271, Educational, dated 25th March 1912.

C. Ramanujachari—26-8-12.

I have revised the draft which should be printed very urgently in time for circulation prior to discussion in Council on Friday next.

L. Davidson—27-8-12.

The draft memorandum has been printed. A proof copy is submitted below.

C. Ramanujachari—28-8-12.

His Excellency the Governor—

The accompanying draft is submitted with the suggestion that it should be considered at the next meeting of the Executive Council in view of the possibility of minor differences in opinion.

L. Davidson—28-8-12.

Considered in Council. To be issued.

2. The *permanent* Surgeon-General to be consulted as to Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar's proposal for a professorship of pharmacology.

L. Davidson—30-8-12.

[*Memorandum No.* 1314-3, *Educational, dated 2nd September* 1912].

* 4th September 1912.

The memorandum to University has issued.* A memorandum to Surgeon-General Bannerman is submitted for approval.

T.K.—7-9-12.

C. Ramanujachari—7-9-12.

L. Davidson—7-9-12.

[*Memorandum No.* 1314-4, *Educational, dated 7th September* 1912.]

From the Registrar of the University of Madras No. 4804, *Educational, dated 12th December* 1912.

From the Surgeon-General No. 45/872, *dated 16th December* 1912.

From the Registrar of the University of Madras No. 459, *dated 31st January* 1913.

From the Government of India No. 164-*C.D., dated 29th January* 1913.

The University has submitted its reply to Memorandum No. 3413-3, Educational, dated 2nd September 1912. For convenience of reference the original proposals of the Syndicate, the suggestions of Government and the modified proposals as accepted by the Senate are shown in the tabular statement below:—

Syndicate's original proposals.	Rs.	Suggestions of Government.	Modified proposals approved by the Senate.	Rs.
I. Recurring grant.				
1. Three professorships in Sanskrit, Tamil and Telugu on Rs. 750 each	27,000	Disapproved. A professorship in Economics on £1,000 a year suggested instead.	Development of the study on modern lines of the languages of India especially South India	36,000
2. Six pandits with a remuneration of Rs. 125 each	9,000	Approved with modifications as to their recruitment and functions.	Details to be determined by a committee.	
3. Professorship in Indian History and Archæology on Rs. 500	6,000	Approved with a salary of Rs. 500—50—1,000.	Scale suggested by Government approved ...	6,000
4. Advanced course of lectures by specialists	15,000	Approved but amount reduced to Rs. 12,000.	Reduced allotment accepted	12,000
5. Librarian for the Oriental and University libraries.	3,500	Approved.	Allotment for Librarian increased to Rs. 6,000	10,500
6. Additional library staff and other expenses	4,500			
Total ...	65,000		Total ...	64,500
II. Non-recurring grant.				
Indefinite.				
Portion to be utilized for library buildings and portion to be utilized for supplementing recurring grants to carry out the above objects.		Proposal to utilise the fund for current revenues disallowed. Suggestions made to appropriate the amount in constructing library, purchasing books and chambers for students and University staff.	Library building Books and manuscripts ... ... Professorship in Indian Economics	2,00,000 1,50,000 50,000
			Total ...	4,00,000
III. Other proposals.				
(i) Transfer of Oriental Manuscripts Library to the University with an annual contribution towards maintenance.		Approved with an annual grant of Rs. 5,000 subject to the condition that it should be open to the public.	Accepted.	
(ii) Contemplated reduction in the number of research studentships.		Disapproved. An increase in the number and amount sufficient to provide for twelve on stipends of 100 *per mensem* each for five years advocated.	The committee of the Syndicate did not consider any additional sum should be spent on the provision of studentships as the already existing provision is not being availed of. The committee however recommended the revision of the regulations so as to provide grant of studentship of higher value and for longer terms.	

2. Under regulation 64 of the University regulations, Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi, a member of the Senate, has entered a protest against the revised proposals of the Senate. Please see pages 14 to 17 of current file. A memorandum in reply to the protest prepared by a committee of the Senate, elected under the same regulation has also been submitted. This will be found at pages 18 and 19.

3. In Memorandum No. 1314–4, dated 7th September 1912, Surgeon-General Bannerman was requested to furnish Government with his opinion on the question of instituting a University chair of Experimental Physiology and Pharmacology at the Medical College. He approves of the proposal and recommends the establishment of a chair at the Medical College.

4. The points for consideration are—

(i) whether the proposal of the Senate to allot Rs. 36,000 of the recurring grant for the development of the study of the South Indian languages should be accepted;

(ii) whether the professorship in Economics should be created as a temporary measure for five years as suggested by the Senate;

(iii) whether the amount of remuneration allotted, namely, Rs. 10,000 a year is adequate;

(iv) whether the amount required for the purpose should be met from the non-recurring imperial grant of four lakhs;

(v) whether the increased allotment of Rs. 6,000 as against Rs. 3,500 *per annum* proposed for the librarian of the combined oriental manuscripts and University library may be approved;

(vi) whether the proposal as regards research studentships should be dropped; and

(vii) whether the proposed University chair of Experimental Pharmacology should be approved.

Paragraph 4 (i) above.

5. *Study of vernaculars.*—The proposal of the Syndicate in this matter has proved to be the most contentious one. The original proposal to allot Rs. 36,000 for this subject was divisible into two—Rs. 27,000 for three professorships in Sanskrit, Tamil and Telugu and Rs. 9,000 for six panditships.

Paragraphs 2 and 3.

The Government accepted the portion of the proposal relating to the appointment of pandits, but disallowed that relating to the professorships on the grounds,

(*a*) that it was not possible to secure suitable scholars for the post of professorships in Tamil and Telugu, scholars of the class being yet to be created; and

(*b*) that there was no necessity for the establishment of a professorship in Sanskrit in view of the contemplated opening of a research institute at Delhi for advanced oriental studies.

The Senate's modified proposals would devote the whole of the allotment of Rs. 36,000 for South Indian languages. The portion relating to the panditships, which found favour with Government, has not been kept distinct in the revised proposals. The whole question of the utilization of the Rs. 36,000 is to be left to the committee of the Senate, that is now considering the position occupied by languages other than English in the various courses of study.

Vide paragraph 5 of the report of the proceedings of the meeting dated 29th November 1912.

6. Mr. Ramalinga Reddi's protest raises the following points against the Senate's proposals in this regard:—

Paragraph III (*a*).

(*a*) that the scheme proposed is not a definite one as called for by Government;

Paragraph III (*e*).

(*b*) that the acceptance of the scheme would logically commit the University to further expenditure in future on the development of the study of *other* languages, and

Paragraph III (*g*).

(*c*) that this larger expenditure upon vernaculars would "necessitate less "scope for scientific studies and intensive culture".

7. The arguments of the Senate against the objections raised to the provision for Indian languages, as gathered from the proceedings of the meetings and from the memorandum submitted, are—

Paragraph 2 (1).

(1) that the grants should be utilized on the subjects which are not adequately taught in the colleges;

Paragraph 2 (4).

(2) that there is need for the study of Indian languages on modern lines;

Paragraph 2 (2).

(3) that with the grant available it would not be possible to provide and equip proper laboratories if the encouragement of the study of sciences is chosen as the object for expenditure.

Paragraph 2 (2).

Vide pages 1 and 2 of the cuttings.

(4) that the Tata Institute already provides for advanced study and research work; and

(5) That the encouragement of the study of science is provided by the allotment proposed for advanced course of lectures by specialists.

8. It is submitted that the Senate appears to have met adequately the objections raised to the appropriation of the imperial grant for the study of Indian languages.

Paragraph 3, page 4 of current file.

The Government have also accepted this position. The only point for consideration in this connection is thus whether the professorships should be created at all. Though the Senate in its final resolution does not make any definite proposal in this regard, yet the trend of the discussions and the report of the Committee of the Syndicate appears to indicate an inclination in its favour. It seems to be desirable to settle the question definitely so that the decision may be made a condition of any sanction that may be accorded to the scheme.

Pages 1 and 4 of cuttings and paragraph 2, page 8 of current file.

Attention is invited to paragraph 6 of the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar's note, dated 13th August 1912 on pages 12 and 13 *supra*. The argument * now advanced by the Syndicate that the object of the employment of professors was to infuse in the study of these languages modern methods of critiicism, enquiry and research, was met by the Honourable Member by the statement that we have not got any experts possessing these qualifications in the Dravidian languages. The Committee of the Syndicate admits that it would be difficult to fill up at once the proposed professorships, but puts forward two remedial measures.

* Paragraph 2, page 8 of current file.

Paragraph 2, page 8 of current file.

(1) that local graduates in the languages of exceptional promise might be sent to Europe for training, or

(2) that Sanskrit scholars from the English Universities might be appointed subject to their undergoing a course of study in Paris in the Indian languages.

The first of the alternatives would seem to be nearer the suggestion of Government in regard to the award of research studentships in Dravidian languages made in paragraph 2 of Memorandum No. 1314–3, dated 2nd September 1912. The other alternative appears to be exactly that which the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar wanted to avoid. If the Senate ultimately decides upon more research studentships in preference to the costlier professorship, it may be possible for it to provide for a larger number of languages with the allotment reserved for the purpose. It is therefore for consideration whether professorships should be disallowed.

Paragraph 6, page 12 *supra*.

Please see paragraph 14 *infra*.

Though the proposal to make a lump provision for the purpose is of an indefinite character, in the circumstances in which the resolution was passed it may perhaps be better to accept it in its present form.

The resolution though indefinite represents a compromise which should, I submit, be accepted.

L. Davidson—16-2-13.

9. *Professorship in Economics.*—The idea of instituting a professorship in Economics was put to the Senate by Government in paragraph 7 of Memorandum No. 1314–3, Educational, dated 2nd September 1912. For the notes on which this was based please see portion **R** in the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart's note on page 6 *supra* and **B** in the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar's note on page 13 above. The limitation in respect of time is referred to only in the latter note. Neither of the Honourable Members seems to have considered the professorship as of a tentative character. It was only suggested that the *engagement* of the specialist might be for a term of five years, and it had probably no application to the appointment of professorship itself. At the meeting of the Senate the Hon'ble Justice Sir Sankaran Nair and the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar suggested that the professorship should be a *permanent* one. But it was explained by Mr. Justice Sundara Aiyar that though the Syndicate desired to gather experience before making permanent arrangements in the direction, there would eventually be a *permanent* professorship and that it had been described as "temporary" since the money was being found for it from the non-recurring grant. As will be pointed out below, there seems no reason why the money required for this professorship should come out of the non-recurring grant and consequently why it should be treated as "temporary". If eventually the Senate finds that the experiment is not a success, it is open to it to suggest alternative proposals to utilize the amount. For the present it appears to be better to treat the professorship as a permanent one.

Point (ii), paragraph 4 *supra*.

Here again I would accept the Senates "Olive branch" and let the professorship be temporary in the first instance.

L.D.

10. *Remuneration of the Economic Professor.*—The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart in proposing this professorship in the first instance mentioned £1,000 a year only as a *minimum*. That this amount would not be adequate for a professor of distinction was pointed out by His Excellency Sir Murray Hammick in his note dated 15th July 1912. The Committee of the Syndicate considered the salary of £1,000 would fail to attract an economist of established reputation and accordingly suggested a salary of Rs. 10,000 a year as being sufficient for a second-rate professor who might develop into one of distinction. Please compare the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sundara Aiyar's speech at the meeting of the Senate. The Government, while proposing the establishment of the professorship, only intended to appoint for the post a "*really capable if not a brilliant economist*"; and as it was contemplated that he should be required to train up students in methods of economic study and research, it may not be desirable to appoint in the first instance a professor from among the lower ranks and to depend upon his future development to carry out the functions required of him. The proposal to appoint the professor temporarily for a limited period furnishes an additional ground for going in for a professor of real eminence in the first instance to be of *immediate* use. If the minimum remuneration of £1,000 was not adequate enough to attract a professor of the first rank the amount allotted may even be raised to Rs. 20,000 *per annum* or so.

Paragraph 4 (iii) *supra*.

Paragraph 2, page 6, *supra*.

Page 10 above.

Paragraph 6, page 9 of current file.

Paragraph 7 of the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar's note on page 13 above.

Paragraph 7, page 5 of current file.

11. *Appropriation of non-recurring grant for economic professorship.*—No adequate reasons have been adduced by the Senate in support of this proposal. Apparently it is only a repetition of the original request to divert the recurring grant to supplement the amount allotted for professorship. In paragraph 9 of Memorandum No. 1314–3, dated 2nd September 1912, the Syndicate was definitely informed that such a course would not commend itself to Government; and other items of expenditure of a non-recurring nature were suggested—mainly buildings. A professorship is an item of recurring character. It is therefore for consideration whether this portion of

Paragraph 4 (iv) *supra*.

the proposal may be disapproved. The purpose for which the amount of Rs. 50,000 thus set free should be utilized may be determined later on, on receipt of definite information as to the estimated cost of the library buildings.

12. *Librarian and Research studentships.*—In the circumstances stated, the proposals of the Senate in these regards may be approved.

Paragraph 4 (v) and (vi) *supra*.

13. *University Chair and Experimental Pharmacology.*—As stated in paragraph 3 *supra*, Surgeon-General Bannerman recommends the institution of this chair. Similar proposals were also made at the Senate meeting by Dr. Nair and Col. Giffard. The question, however, is whether the grant available can provide for this chair also.

Paragraph 4 (vii) *supra*.

14. The allocation of the recurring grant involved in the foregoing paragraphs is as follows:—

	Rs.
Panditships in languages	9,000
Professorship in Economics	20,000
Professorship in Indian History	6,000
Advanced lectures	12,000
Library	10,500
Total ...	57,500

This leaves a balance of Rs. 7,500 which can be allotted for research studentships for training in Europe in the study of Indian languages.

From the Government of India's letter at page 19 it will be observed that that Government desire that it should be made a condition of the University grant that appointments to posts of University professorships, etc., should be made only with the approval of the Governor in Council.

C. Ramanujachari—14–2–13.

H. E. the Governor & Circ.—

The Senate has gone a good way to meet the views of Government; it is a responsible body with many experts; the final proposals are not irrational; the subjects in issue are highly controversial and there is no absolute right or wrong; it is of importance to arrive at a decision as soon as possible. It is for consideration whether on these grounds Government should not accept the Senate's proposals *in toto*.

L. Davidson—16–2–13.

Print notes emergently before circulation; also manuscript portions of currents.

L. Davidson.

The papers have been printed and are submitted. They may now be circulated as originally marked.

T. Kanakasundram Pillai—1–3–13.

C. Ramanujachari—1–3–13.

Please.

L. Davidson—3–3–13.

H. E. the Governor & circ.

After reading this discussion, so far as my personal views are concerned, I am in entire agreement with Sir Murray Hammick's criticism of the proposal to convert this University into a teaching University by the establishment of University professorships. It would seem far wiser and fairer to all concerned, that is to say, to the affiliated colleges, through the agency of which all University teaching is now done, to help them to raise their standard of teaching and, where necessary, the

status of their professors. The establishment of a new class of University professorships, as Sir Murray Hammick observes, will run a grave risk of lowering the standard of the colleges.

The desire to afford first-class facilities for the study of economics, particularly in their application to India, has my warm sympathy. But there seems to be some vagueness about the present proposal. Economics, as a subject of study, is much the same all the world over. Knowledge of the social and economic conditions of India, or a part of it, is another matter. Will the Senate be able to find any man of first-class academic standing who combines both and is likely to be free and willing to interrupt his present work in order to undertake a five years' appointment here? I greatly doubt it. Again, I would prefer at present to try and improve the teaching of economics in the existing colleges.

I am not clear as to what is really intended by the proposals in regard to the vernaculars and the Dravidian school.

The above considerations prompt the suggestion which I make now that intimation of the approval of Government be given now to the following proposals as tabulated on page 17 :—

	Rs.
I. Recurring grant—	
5. Librarian for the Oriental and University Libraries and 6. Additional library staff, etc.	10,500
II. Non-recurring grant—	
Library building	2,00,000
Books and manuscripts	1,50,000

III. (i) Transfer of Oriental Manuscripts Library with annual contribution for maintenance and that the Senate be asked to work out in greater detail their remaining proposals in regard to the various professorships and pandits, the studentships, and the school of Dravidian languages.

P[entland]—28-3-13.

I wish to see the report of the Universities Commission and the orders of the Government of India thereon. Also any papers we have on the subject of teaching Universities. I believe the Government of India has pronounced in favour of such Universities. Finally, I want information about the Minto Professorship of Economics at the Calcutta University and other University professorships of that and other Universities.

H. A. S[tuart]—7-4-13.

I am in favour of accepting the proposals of the University so far as they go and asking them to submit detailed proposals with regard to the utilization of the Rs. 36,000, in respect of which the Senate has resolved to refer the matter to a committee. As suggested by the Government of India in their letter of the 29th of January 1913, we must inform the University that it is a condition of the grant that appointments to the posts of University professorships, etc., should be made only with the approval of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

2. The proposals, in regard to which His Excellency is not prepared to express approval, are—

(i) The allotment of Rs. 50,000 out of the non-recurring grant for the institution of a temporary Professorship in Indian Economics.

(ii) The allotment of Rs. 6,000 for a University Professorship in Indian History and Archæology on a salary of Rs. 500—50—1,000.

(iii) The allotment of Rs. 12,000 for lectures by specialists.

(iv) The allotment of Rs. 36,000 for developing the study upon modern lines of Indian languages and especially South Indian.

As regards the last item, the Senate propose to work out their proposals in detail, which is what His Excellency wishes to be done. The items then with regard to which there is a difference of opinion are those relating to the Professorships in Indian Economics, Indian History and Archæology, and the special courses of lectures.

3. His Excellency observes that the attempt "to convert the University into a "teaching University by the establishment of University professorships" is fraught with risk to the efficiency of the existing colleges and that the proper course is to raise the standard of teaching and the status of the professors in the colleges. With regard to the importance of these latter objects, there can possibly be no difference of opinion. But I think that the utilization of the recurring grant towards these objects is precluded by the terms of the order granting the subvention. In their letter of the 16th March 1912, the Government of India observe that the object of the grant is to enable the University to make a definite step forward towards the realization of the idea of a teaching University, for higher work and to improve the inspection of colleges. So far as the inspection of colleges is concerned, the University of Madras has been carrying it out in the past by the appointment of committees of inspection with satisfactory results, and this is the reason why the Senate has made no proposals under this head. As to the exact character and functions of our University, there has been a remarkable change in the opinions expressed from time to time. For a long time it used to be asserted by all and sundry that the University was only an examining body and was not a teaching body at all. This view was, I believe, put forward by Lord Curzon and others at the time of the University Commission. Nothing has happened since except that the University exercises more control over the affiliated colleges by arrangements for their inspection. The University has not assumed any direct teaching functions. Since the grant of subventions by the Government of India to the University, it has been suddenly discovered that the University is a teaching body and that the affiliated colleges are the University. Without implying any disparagement to the Educational authorities, it may be said that this change of front is rather remarkable. The question then is, is the University at present a teaching body? I am quite prepared to admit that the old criticism that the University was only an examining body was not altogether just. The colleges were the constituent elements of the University and were always teaching bodies. The efficiency of the colleges has no doubt considerably improved by the inspection of University committees, but the conception of an affiliating University cannot be said to have undergone a radical change. I cannot help thinking that in the criticisms which used to be made against the University the ideal present to the minds of the critics was that of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, in which the main features were the residence of the students in the colleges, the close clustering of the colleges around a central body, that is the University, and the provision of advanced instruction by the central body, in various subjects over and above the courses of instruction provided in the various colleges. The local conditions in this Presidency where the affiliated colleges are scattered at enormous distances from each other prevent the complete attainment of this ideal. The conditions of what the Government of India have called a "Federal University" in paragraph 45 of their recent resolution of the 21st February 1913 do not at present exist here. But at the same time it is clear that the Government of India do not regard our Universities, as now constituted, as teaching Universities and that they wish that the University should, as a central body, provide independent teaching. In the letter of the 16th of March 1912, they say that the object of the grant is to make a definite step forward towards the "realisation of the idea of a teaching University." This undoubtedly implies the opinion that the University, as it exists now, has not realised that idea. I think that we are therefore bound to apply the recurring grants towards the development of this idea. Grants for the improvement of the equipment and efficiency of the colleges are being made by this Government from time to time, and I doubt whether it is permissible or desirable to divert the special recurring grant to the improvement of the colleges for which provision has been and is otherwise made.

See paragraph 24 of the Report of the Indian Universities Commission.

P. S. S[ivaswami Aiyar]—5-5-13.

4. I agree that it is a sound principle that the teaching in the colleges and in the University should not mutually overlap. It is the anxiety to avoid such overlapping that has led to the selection of subjects like Indian History and Archæology and Indian Economics which, according to the existing curriculum, do not very much engage the attention of the colleges. It must be remembered that, if the creation of

these special professorships were objected to as likely to affect the colleges prejudicially, the institution of professorships in scientific or other subjects, as the dissentients in the Senate wanted, would be still more likely to interfere with the colleges. The logical outcome of this criticism is necessarily a complete negation of the very idea of any University professorship at all. But would this be a compliance with the wishes of the Government of India?

5. With regard to the Professorship of Economics, His Excellency observes, "economics as a subject of study is much the same all the world over." But is it not likely that the study of the social and economic conditions of India can be prosecuted to the best advantage by a study on the spot? It is quite possible that the necessary data for the correct application of economic principles to Indian problems or for an examination of the validity of assumed general principles may be ordered to be collected from at a distance. But there will be a much greater stimulus to the collection of the necessary data and to the study of Indian problems, if a professor is specially engaged to devote his attention to these questions. What is even more required is that the professor appointed should be a person who is interested in carrying on economic research and is capable of training post-graduate students in critical methods of research. This, I think, is a function which may with advantage be assumed by the University Professor of Economics. One important, if not the most important, object in the creation of this professorship, in my opinion, is the stimulation of research. I can hardly conceive of a man, not himself engaged in research, successfully stimulating others to research work. So far as the college professors are concerned, research work and professorships are, whatever may be the cause, as wide apart as the poles.

6. His Excellency doubts whether any man of first-class academic standing, who combines a knowledge of economics and of Indian conditions, can be found for a temporary job. I do not think that it is absolutely necessary that the economist chosen should have an antecedent knowledge of Indian economic conditions. It will be enough if he comes to the country with an open mind and a keenness to attack Indian problems by a thorough and impartial investigation on the spot. Is it likely that among economists in England there are not to be found men with sufficient enthusiasm to exploit a new field of study by local investigation? Of course His Excellency must be a better judge on this point. If we do not get an English economist, we may get a brilliant economic graduate in India and send him, if necessary, to England for a couple of years. I may add that I welcome His Excellency's suggestion that the teaching of economics in the existing colleges should be improved, but means have been and should be found for this purpose apart from the University grant.

7. As regards the Professorship of Indian History and Archæology, the special study of this subject may, I think, very legitimately engage the attention of the University. It is not a subject to which any great prominence is given in the existing curriculum. I may state at once that I regard this professorship as well as the Professorship in Economics, not merely as a means for providing teaching to post-graduate students but also and largely, if not mainly, as means for carrying on research work of a higher order than is possible by students just fresh from the college and holding the research studentships. The two professors now proposed may be able, while themselves carrying on research work, to help and guide the research students in those branches.

8. As regards the advanced courses of lectures by imported specialists, I observe that Lord Sydenham made exactly the same proposals for carrying them out in conjunction with other Universities in India. As this question has been already discussed in the previous notes, I do not wish to add anything on the subject. But I think it is an experiment well worth trying.

9. I would therefore accept the proposals referred to above, communicate them to the Government of India and take the necessary steps to carry them out as expeditiously as possible.

10. As regards the languages, we can await the report of the Senate.

P. S. S[ivaswami Aiyar]—5-5-13.

In consequence of the receipt of a telegraphic reminder from the Government of India, I stopped the circulation of this case in order to judge what *answer* * to send to that reminder. The file had not previously been in the Secretariat and the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart's note has therefore not been acted upon. The Educational Superintendent will now take a copy of that note and gather what information is available, as quickly as he can. Meanwhile circulation may proceed. The case should go to the *Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson.*

* I will take His Excellency's orders about this separately.

L. Davidson.

Extract taken.

C. Ramanujachari—6-5-13.

L. Davidson.

L. Davidson—6-5-13.

We have no option, I think, but to accept the grant made by the Government of India on the condition laid down by them that the object is to make a definite advance towards the realization of the idea of a teaching University. That this continues to be the object of the Government of India is apparent from the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp's letter of 29th January last on the subject of University professorships.

2. The proposals of the Senate conform to the wishes of the Government of India. I do not understand His Excellency as objecting to the entertainment of those proposals; but only as wishing for further information to enable us to judge of their practicability, and possibly their utility. It may be that further examination will show that the Senate's proposals cannot be carried out, or are not likely materially to benefit the cause of higher education or research. But at present there is no ground, so far as I see, on which we could reject the Senate's proposals.

3. I therefore accept the suggestions made by His Excellency on page 23 above.

J. N. A[tkinson]—17-5-13.

With reference to the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart's note of the 7th April on page 23 *supra*, the report of the Universities Commission is placed below. Paragraphs 21 to 26 on pages 6 and 7 and paragraph 192 on page 54 deal with this question. No definite orders appear to have been passed on this report by the Government of India.

G.O. Nos. 216, 217, Educational, dated 15th May 1903.

A circular letter was issued to all Local Governments inviting the opinions of these Governments on certain points raised in the report. On receipt of the replies to this reference the new Universities Bill appears to have been introduced. The intention of that Government to make suitable provisions for University teaching was, however, made known in paragraph 28 of the Resolution of 11th March 1904 on their educational policy.

Pages 12 and 13 of G.O. Nos. 215, 216, Educational, dated 6th April 1904.

2. Incidental references to the subject are found in the following papers:—

Page 2 of G.O. No. 56, Educational, dated 4th February 1902.

Resolution of the Senate, page 23 of G.O. No. 216, Educational, dated 15th May 1903.

Paragraph 5 of Government of India's letter on page 4 of G.O. No. 545, Educational, dated 9th November 1903.

Paragraphs 8, 13 and 14 of the Director's letter on page 4 of G.O. Nos. 88, 89, Educational, dated 16th February 1905.

Paragraph 4 of letter to India on page 7 of G.O. Nos. 88, 89, Educational, dated 16th February 1905.

Paragraph 4 of Director's letter on page 2 of G.O. No. 400, Educational, dated 16th June 1905, and the order.

Paragraph 5 of Director's letter on page 3 of G.O. No. 645, Educational, dated 29th September 1905.

Paragraphs 3 and 4 of letter to India on page 5 of G.O. No. 645, Educational, dated 29th September 1905.

Paragraph 5 of India's letter on page 3 of G.O. No. 29, Educational, dated 18th January 1906.

Government of India's letter in G.O. No. 89, Educational, dated 13th February 1906.

Hon'ble Mr. G. Stokes' note on page 3 of Notes to G.O. No. 79, Educational, dated 15th February 1907.

Paragraph 45 of the Resolution on Education Policy, 1913.

3. For professorships and lectureships the following references may be perused :—

Calcutta University.

Minto Professorship of Economics—page 901 of Calcutta University Calendar, 1912, Part II.

The Tagore Law Professorship—page 841 of Calcutta University Calendar, 1912, Part II.

Bombay University.

The Wilson Philological lectureship—page 573 of Bombay University Calendar, 1912–13, Volume I.

The Pandit Bhagvanlal Indraji lectureship (in failure of medal or prize)—clause 11, page 653 of Bombay University Calendar, 1912–13, Volume I.

There are no professorships in the Allahabad University.

C. Ramanujachari—22–5–13.

W. Francis—23–5–13.

It may help our arrival at an agreement if I recite the history of this case. In their letter of March 1912, the Government of India informed us that thay had decided to make a recurring grant of Rs. 65,000 and a non-recurring grant of Rs. 4 lakhs to the Madras University and that the object of the grants was "to enable the "Universities to make a definite step forward towards the realization of the idea of a teaching University, for higher work and to improve the inspection of colleges." They requested that the Madras University might be invited to submit its proposals for the expenditure of these sums "with the least possible delay." We communicated this letter to the Syndicate and asked it to submit "at its earliest convenience" proposals for the utilization of the grants.

G.O. No. 271, Educational, dated 25th March 1912.

2. In its letter, dated 3rd of May 1912, the Syndicate submitted proposals for the utilization of the recurring grant and asked for certain information to enable it to frame proposals for the expenditure of the non-recurring grant. The former set of proposals comprise the following items :—

		Rs.
(1)	Three University Professorships in Sanskrit, Tamil and Telugu and six pandits.	36,000
(2)	University librarian	3,500
(3)	Additional library staff, etc.	4,500
(4)	Courses of lectures of an advanced character by specialists from Europe and in India.	15,000
(5)	A University Professorship in Indian History and Archæology.	6,000
	Total ...	65,000

In our reply we deprecated the establishment of Professorships in Oriental Languages, but said that we were prepared to accept the proposal to appoint six pandits or readers; that the proposals regarding the library commended themselves to the Government; that the Government viewed with favour the proposal to arrange for University lectures of an advanced character but thought that Rs. 12,000 would be enough; and that, while approving the proposal to establish a University Professorship in Indian History and Archæology, we considered the salary proposed inadequate. Finally, we suggested that a University Professorship of Indian Economics should be established with a salary of £1,000 a year.

Memorandum No. 1314–3, Educational, dated 2nd September 1912.

3. The Syndicate have laid the matter before the Senate as requested by us in the concluding paragraph of the Memorandum and now submit the proposals adopted by that body by a majority of 37 votes to 6.

4. These include proposals for lectures by specialists, a University Professorship in Indian History and Archæology, and a University Professorship of Indian Economics. We have already expressed our approval of the first and second of these proposals and we ourselves suggested the third. But it is now contemplated that we should ask the Senate to work out in greater detail these very proposals. Surely we should stultify ourselves if we took that course, or at least lay ourselves open to a charge of vacillation. Nor, on the merits, do I see any necessity for it. The Calcutta University Calendar gives regulations for the Minto Professorship of Economics and this contemplated professorship in Madras would be on the same lines. Both the Professor of Economics and the Professor of History and Archæology would devote themselves to research, for which there is a wide field open, and to instructing advanced students, men who have already graduated, in modern methods of research. His Excellency deprecates any appointment of University professors on the ground that we shall thereby run a grave risk of lowering the standard of colleges. I regret that I am unable to agree. I cannot imagine the authorities of any college at Oxford or Cambridge objecting to the appointment of University professors there on the ground that they would lower the status of the college lecturers. The two occupy different fields, and here in India it is proposed to make the separation of activities even more definite, for the University professors will lecture to men who have already completed their college course. I submit, too, that the matter is already *chose jugée*. The Government of India are determined to adopt the recommendations of the Universities Commission and to make the Universities teaching Universities so far as it is possible. Calcutta has, I believe, several other University professors in addition to the Minto Professor of Economics, and I think Bombay has also done something in the same direction. Both these Universities have decided to have special lectures by experts from Europe.

5. There remains the proposal of the Senate relating to the development of the study upon modern lines of the languages of India, and especially of South India, to which they propose to devote Rs. 36,000 *per annum*. I think the Senate is making a mistake, but we have stated our objections to that body and after consideration and much discussion it has decided to adhere to their proposals. I do not think that we should press our objections further and I agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar that we should give our general approval and await the detailed scheme which is about to be prepared.

6. The reference from the Government of India is more than a year old and we have had the proposals of the University before us for five months. It seems desirable therefore that we should come to a decision quickly. I suggest that the matter might be discussed in Council at an early date if His Excellency thinks that would expedite disposal.

7. In conclusion, I desire to invite attention to the conduct of Sir Alfred Bourne at the Senate meeting in describing as "most objectionable" a proposal which the Government had announced they viewed with favour. It is in my opinion most improper for the head of the Education Department to take publicly a line of opposition to the decision of the Government he serves. We certainly should not allow it in any other department and I would invite Sir Alfred Bourne's attention to this breach of discipline.

H. A. S[tuart]—26–5–13.

H.E. the Governor—

With special reference to the concluding sentence of paragraph 6 of Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart's note.

W. Francis—28–5–13.

I do not follow Sir Harold Stuart now into a discussion of the report of the Universities Commission, nor of his statement that the Government of India are determined to adopt the recommendations of the Universities Commission and to make the Universities teaching Universities so far as it is possible, and that consequently the

matter is already *chose jugée*, except to say that I must demur altogether to the possible implication that it is useless for this Government, or on the other hand that this Government is not now free, to place whatever opinions it may hold upon this subject before the Government of India. If that is understood, I am willing to accept the view that these proposals do not necessarily involve us now in the controversy in regard to "teaching Universities," and to agree that they may be forwarded to India as the matured views of the Senate, with which the Government are in general agreement. The draft should, I think, point out that one important consideration which had to be borne in mind by the Senate of the University in formulating its proposals, and equally by the Government in recommending them, was that the University of Madras consists of affiliated colleges, only three of which are located in Madras, the others being separated by large distances from that city.

It has not therefore been thought possible to improve undergraduate teaching by the institution of University professorships in undergraduate subjects, since this teaching could benefit only a small body of the University students; but the opportunity has been taken rather to encourage post-graduate and research work in Sanskrit and the vernaculars as well as in Indian Economics, Indian History and Archæology, and other special subjects.

These proposals accordingly have been so framed by the Senate as to avoid conflict with the best interests of the colleges, and are not likely, in the opinion of the Government, to affect adversely their status and sphere of usefulness.

Circulate please at once: if possible in time for Council on Friday.

P[entland]—4–6–13.

Re-circulated to—

Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart—
" *Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar—*
" *Sir John Atkinson—*

W. Francis—5–6–13.

I think a letter on the lines indicated by His Excellency would meet my views, but I should like to see the draft. I note that there are altogether five affiliated colleges in the City of Madras, though two of them are second-grade institutions.

H. A. S[tuart]—5–6–13.

I accept the lines of the draft reply suggested by His Excellency.

P. S. S[ivaswami Aiyar]—6–6–13.

I agree.

J. N. A[tkinson]—6–6–13.

Drafts submitted for approval to—

H.E. the Governor—
Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart—
" *Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar—*

W. Francis—8–6–13.
P[entland]—11–6–13.
H. A. S[tuart]—13–6–13.
P. S. S[ivaswami Aiyar]—14–6–13.

I have since seen a file about the site for the library and this contains a plan: no more is necessary.

Issue.

W. Francis—14–6–13.

[G.O. Nos. 565, 566, Educational, dated 14th June 1913.]

Educational Department.

Read again
Lr. No 271-33, dy 25-2-12
from the Registrar of the Madras University.
do No 1735 dy 2-5-12
do " 4804 dy 12-12-12
from the Govt. of India do " 459 dy 30-1-13.
" 164 dy 29-1-13

ORDER No. 565-566 dated 14-6-13
Pr.

The proposals of the Senate -- regarding the utilization of the grants from the Government of India to the University referred to in the Registrar's letter No.4804 dated 12th December 1912 will be forwarded to the Government of India with an expression of the general concurrence therewith of this Government.

2. In a letter lately received the Government of India have made it a condition of these grants to the University that appointment to the posts of University professorships, readerships and lectureships shall be made only with the approval of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

To the Registrar, Madras University. (6 Cs)
" the D.P.I. (5 Cs)

Copies sent.

Ootacamund,

Dated June 1913.

No. No 5-66 Sol. dated 14.6.13

From

The Hon'ble Mr. W. Francis, I.C.S.,
Ag. Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Educational Department.

To

The Secretary to the Government of India,
Department of Education (Education).

Sir,

I am directed to reply to the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp's letter of 16th March 1912, No.653, announcing a recurring grant of Rs.65,000 and a non-recurring grant of Rs.4 lakhs to the University of Madras and asking that the University's proposals for the expenditure of these amounts may be forwarded to the Government of India with the views thereon of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

2. The question of the methods by which these grants could be best be utilized was referred by this Government to the University; the Syndicate's proposals in reply were in part accepted by this Government and in part referred for further consideration by that body and the Senate; the Syndicate then remitted the matter to a committee of its members and eventually submitted to the Senate its recommendations on the proposals formulated by that committee; the Senate considered these proposals in committee at two well-

well-attended meetings and this committee presented its resolutions to a special meeting of the Senate at which, by 37 votes to six, the following proposals for the utilization of the grants were adopted:-

Non-recurring grant.

	Rs.
Erection of a building to accommodate the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library and the University Library, with lecture-rooms attached, the money to be added to the grant of Rs.1,50,000 for a University Library already made by this Government.	2,00,000
For the institution of a temporary professorship in Indian Economics.	50,000
For the purchase of books and manuscripts for the libraries (the amount to be temporarily funded)	1,50,000
Total	4,00,000

Recurring grant.

For Librarian (University and Oriental Library).	6,000
For additional library staff, travelling expenses of Pandits, cost of printing, publication and purchase of manuscripts, incidentals, etc. ..	4,500
For courses of lectures of an advanced character by specialists from Europe and in India to be arranged, if possible, in conjunction with other Indian Universities.	12,000
For a University Professorship in Indian History and Archaeology at a salary of Rs.500-50-1,000, initial expenditure.	6,000
For the development of the study upon modern lines of the languages of India, and especially of South India.	36,000
	64,500

The Senate also resolved "that the proposals be subject to the reservation that the sums specified under each heading be considered approximate only, and that the whole scheme be carried into effect gradually as circumstances may permit".

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council approves generally of these proposals. The Government Oriental Manuscripts Library is at present housed

housedin an inadequate manner in a portion of the building occupied by the Government Museum and the Connemara Library. The space it there occupies would be valuable to either of the latter institutions while the library itself is of a richness and interest which warrant better housing in a -- situation where its contents would be more readily available for research. The Government are prepared to hand it over to the University on the -- condition that it continues to be open to the -- public and to make over with it an annual grant of Rs.5,000 - the sum which its upkeep at present -- costs. A suitable building for the University Library proper has long been required and this -- Government have already made the University a grant of Rs.1.50 for the purpose. It is proposed to erect the building in the neighbourhood of the -- present Senate House, where it would be conveniently placed for both the University and the chief colleges of the city.

4. The second of the objects to which it is proposed to devote a portion of the non-recurring grant - the professorship in Indian Economics - has the warm sympathy of this Government. It is hoped that it may be possible to attract from Europe an economist of position who would not only lecture upon the special problems of Indian Economics, aid in the dissemination of rational ideas upon the numerous subjects regarding which fallacies are now so common, and thus facilitate industrial and commercial progress, but who would also devote time to original investigation and research into Indian facts

4760/32 4P

facts and data connected with this subject and -- encourage and supervise post-graduate research by his pupils. The Minto professorship at the Calcutta University affords a precedent for the course ~~adopted~~ proposed. The professorship is proposed to be temporary - for five years - at the outset, but at the end of that period the question of -- rendering it permanent can, if funds permit, be considered.

5. The third of the Senate's proposals for the utilization of the non-recurring grant, the temporary funding of Rs.1.50 lakhs for the eventual purchase of books and manuscripts for the University and Oriental Manuscripts Library, calls for little discussion. The University Library has long -- needed replenishment on a liberal scale and the purchase of scarce oriental manuscripts now in private hands has for some time past been effected on a small scale by this Government and needs to be more systematically undertaken lest such documents should be irretrievably lost.

6. Turning to the proposals of the Senate for the utilization of the recurring grant of Rs.65,000 it will be seen that first Rs.10,500 are set down for the Librarian of the new library, his staff and the expenses incidental to their work.

7. Next, Rs.13,000 is set aside for courses of advanced lectures during the cold weather by specialists to be arranged, if possible, in conjunction with other Indian Universities. It is understood that the Calcutta and Bombay Universities have similar proposals in view. The courses for these

these lectures would be settled by the Syndicate in consultation with the Boards of Studies and in doing this the importance of natural science will not be overlooked, though, as far as this -- Presidency is concerned, post-graduate and research work in science is ~~amply~~ provided for by the Tata Institute at Bangalore.

8. The Senate next desires to allot Rs.6,000/- for a professorship in Indian History and -- Archaeology. These are subjects in which a growing interest is taken and in connection with which not a little original work is already being done. The professor would need to possess a knowledge of the local vernaculars and his work would frequently co-ordinate with that of the branch of learning to which the Senate desires to devote the remainder of the recurring grant, namely, the study upon modern lines of the -- languages of India, and especially of South India.

9. Upon the methods by which this last -- object may be best attained opinions are diverse and the Senate proposes to appoint a special -- committee to work out details. The importance of the study of the vernaculars is being pressed by a considerable body of public opinion. The appointment of professorships in Sanskrit, Tamil and Telugu, with pandits working under them, has been suggested, but the Government are more than doubtful whether there exist at present Indian scholars who are qualified to bring to bear upon the study of Tamil and Telugu literature modern methods of criticism and enquiry and would prefer they first

first to endeavour to create such a class by the institution of research studentships in the Dravidian languages and perhaps by sending to Europe, for instruction in western methods, graduates of exceptional promise. Pandits could no doubt be appropriately utilized in connection with the Oriental Manuscripts Library, and the collection, editing and publication of important manuscripts and also in giving advanced instruction suited to candidates for the examinations for oriental titles, but something more than this is required and the Senate, as has been said, will formulate proposals after further consideration.

10. Mr. Sharp's letter of 16th March 1912 announcing these grants states that the object of them is "to enable the universities to make a "definite step forward towards the realization "of the idea of a teaching university, for higher "work and to improve the inspection of colleges". The inspection of colleges is effected here by a committee of the University which has already done very valuable work and may be called upon at any time to continue it. This Government, I am to say, does not consider that any further steps are necessary to secure adequate inspection. As regards the realization of the idea of a teaching University, His Excellency the Governor in Council, while reserving his opinion as to the lengths to which that idea may be pressed with safety to the interests of teaching in colleges, has in the present instance been influenced in his concurrence with the proposals of the Senate to increase

University

University teaching by the important consideration, which doubtless weighed also with the Senate when it made its proposals, that the University of Madras consists of a number of colleges of which all but the five in Madras city are scattered throughout the Presidency at great distances from one another and the Presidency town. This fact renders it impossible to improve under-graduate teaching by the institution of University professorships in under-graduate subjects, since such teaching would be within the reach of only a fraction of the University students. This Government have therefore agreed with the Senate that the opportunity should be taken to encourage post-graduate and research work in the subjects in which professorships and lectureships are now about proposed to be established and believe that these appointments will avoid conflict with the best interests of collegiate teaching.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Ag.Secretary to Government.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT

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