

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1916.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O. 467, 30th April 1916

University in Mysore

Communicating to the Government of India the views of this Government together with those of the Syndicate of the Madras University on the draft scheme for the establishment of a —.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers:—

I

Letter—from the Hon'ble Lieut.-Col. Sir HUGH DALY, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Resident in Mysore.

To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department.

Dated—Bangalore, the 25th February 1916.

No.—1375.

I have the honour to forward herewith, for the information of the Government of Madras, * copies of the papers regarding the establishment of a University in Mysore.

* Six copies of letter 807, 12th February 1916, from the Diwan of Mysore.

Three copies of Mr. Sharp's note.

Six copies of the draft scheme.

2. Two copies of each of the papers have been sent to the Hon'ble Sir John

Wallis, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras.

ENCLOSURES.

(1)

Letter—from Sir M. VISVESVARAYA, K.C.I.E., Diwan of Mysore.

To—the Hon'ble Col. Sir HUGH DALY, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Resident in Mysore, Bangalore.

Dated—Bangalore, the 12th February 1916.

No.—807.

I am directed by His Highness the Maharaja to address you on the subject of the establishment of a University in Mysore. The question has been under consideration and discussion for the past five years. Two professors, long connected with University education in this State, were deputed—one to Europe and America and the other to Australia—to study modern developments in University education in those countries, and their reports have been received and considered.

2. I may here recall the fact that copies of these reports, together with a rough scheme for a University for Mysore, were placed before the officers of the Government of India when we visited Simla together in the month of July last. On that occasion you were kind enough to arrange for our discussion of the question individually with the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp (then Secretary to the Government of India in the Education Department), and subsequently at a meeting at which the Hon'ble Mr. Porter and the Hon'ble Mr. Wood were also present. As a result of these discussions, Mr. Sharp has favoured the Darbar with an exhaustive note (copy attached) containing many valuable suggestions.

The entire scheme has now been revised and remodelled in the light of Mr. Sharp's criticism and suggestions and copies of the revised draft scheme are forwarded for favour of submission to the Government of India.

3. The Darbar have given much thought to the question as to the best type of University suited for Mysore. They agree with Mr. Sharp that the Unitary type is theoretically the best but they have had to take account of existing conditions and deviate to some extent from that type. For various important reasons, His Highness' Government have decided to locate the University in the city of Mysore. There are two first-grade colleges in the State, one in Bangalore and the other in Mysore, and the two cities are separated by a distance of 85 miles and connected by a railway. The Central College at Bangalore is the older institution of the two, having been established nearly forty years ago, and a large body of tradition and local sentiment have gathered round it as a centre of higher education in the State. The abolition of such a college, or its reduction to the status of a second-grade college, will be viewed with much disfavour by a large section of the people of Mysore; and it is considered desirable to improve both the existing institutions rather than do away with one of them for the sake of enlarging the other.

The Darbar have therefore come to the decision that the University should comprise the two existing colleges in the two cities but that, in other respects, it should approximate as closely as possible to the Unitary ideal. They understand that, for identical reasons, a somewhat similar type of University has been recommended for more than one province in British India.

4. Each of the two colleges will have distinctive features of its own; the Mysore College will give special attention to Languages, History and Philosophy, and the Bangalore College to Mathematics and Science.

Facilities will be provided to enable the Undergraduates of both sections of the University to come together as frequently as possible for common lectures, the annual Convocation, the University week, sports and other similar objects. As stated already, the new University will, as far as possible, combine the advantages of a unitary with those of a federal type.

5. Wherever Mr. Sharp's suggestions could not be adopted, the reasons will be clear from a perusal of the Draft Scheme. The Darbar are anxious to clear any possible misapprehension on one or two points. The project is not put forward in any spirit of rivalry or dissatisfaction with any of the existing Universities, least of all with the Madras University under whose fostering care our University education has hitherto progressed, and advanced to a stage when the initiation of a separate University has become possible. Also, it may be stated that there is no thought entertained of promoting University education at the expense of either primary or secondary education.

6. It is the intention of the Darbar not merely to maintain the existing standards set up by the Madras University but to introduce improvements where possible. It is their desire, at the commencement at least, to appoint a fair proportion of examiners from outside the State to conduct the degree examinations. It may also be possible to take advantage of the facilities which exist in the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore for training candidates for the M.Sc. degree and for post-graduate work.

Among the new features calculated to spread enlightenment among sections of the public, who have no opportunity of undergoing a regular University course, will be the establishment of—

(1) a Publication Bureau with a view to encourage the preparation of books of modern interest and the translation of scientific treatises into the vernacular; and

(2) a University Extension Bureau to carry on work similar to that undertaken by the newer Universities of England and America.

7. A regulation will be passed in the local Legislative Council defining the scope, the functions and the authority of the new University. A draft of the proposed Regulation is printed as an appendix to the scheme.

8. The curricula of studies printed as Appendix III to the scheme indicate approximately the standard of studies aimed at. They will undergo careful revision and amplification at the hands of the Boards which will be specially appointed for the purpose before work is started.

9. The Darbar propose to start the University from 1st July 1916, which is the commencement of the official year in Mysore. It is also the beginning of the academic year of the Madras University to which our colleges are already accustomed. The construction of the new buildings will be simultaneously taken in hand and the Darbar hope to complete both buildings and equipment before the end of the third year.

It is proposed to publish the scheme in the course of the next month, and, after the scheme has been before the public for a month or two, to pass final orders for commencing work from 1st July 1916.

10. The Darbar will be grateful if the Government of India are pleased to render them whatever help may be necessary in securing reciprocity in the matter of admission of graduates and undergraduates of the Mysore University into the Colleges of other Universities in British India and vice versa.

11. The scheme is in general accordance with the principles and policy enunciated by the Government of India and the Darbar undertake full responsibility for bringing a healthy and up-to-date University into existence and for maintaining it at the requisite standard of efficiency.

With these observations, I have the honour to submit the scheme for the approval of the Government of India. The academic year, as stated already, begins in July next and as preparations have to be put in hand from now, the Darbar will esteem it a great obligation if the approval of the Government of India is communicated at their very early convenience.

(2)

Note by the Hon'ble Mr. H. Sharp, Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, dated Simla, the 4th August 1915.

THE PROPOSED UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE.

Introductory.—At our discussion with Sir Hugh Daly and Sir M. Visvesvaraya on the 16th July 1915 it was suggested that I should examine the scheme of a University for Mysore in the first instance and make suggestions. The following note may, I hope, be of some use to the Darbar. It is based on an examination of the papers before me, namely, a *Draft Scheme for the*

University of Mysore and a *Conspectus of the latest phase of the Scheme*. Two subsidiary books, having bearing on the subject, have also been handed to me—*The Universities of Australia*, by T. Denham, and *Universities*, by C. Ramalinga Reddy.

2. I have, of course, not attempted to examine this proposal in all its aspects. I have assumed that the principle of having a University in Mysore is not unacceptable on general grounds. I have said nothing of the difficulty, raised by Sir M. Visvesvaraya, that it might serve as a precedent for claims to set up Universities in less promising centres. I have only briefly referred to the question of legislation, which, in a new departure like this, would presumably have to be examined. I have not alluded to the propriety or otherwise of consulting Local Governments or other Universities. I have taken it for granted that there is a real demand for a University in Mysore, that the means at the disposal of the Darbar are sufficient, that large expenditure on this scheme will not unduly hamper other branches of education or administration and will not prove disproportionate to the amount which will be allotted for primary and secondary instruction, and finally, that the personal element essential to the making of a successful University will not be lacking.

3. If I have gone somewhat beyond the suggestions I put forward at our discussion, it is because I had then had no opportunity of studying the documents and very little time to formulate ideas.

4. The note consists of an analysis of the reasons for founding this University, as put forward in the paper before me, a brief statement of the proposal and a number of suggestions. I have devoted a good deal of space to the first of these sections, because, without a very clear idea of what is aimed at, I do not feel in a position either to criticise or to advise.

5. *The reasons for founding a University in Mysore.*—The reasons for founding the University are given on pages 4 and 5 of the Draft Scheme and in paragraph 1 of the Conspectus. Of the reasons given in the conspectus, No. 4 (facilities for higher vernacular education) fits in with one of the proposed special features of the University; No. 6 the demand for a more efficient type of University is most pertinent; Nos. 8 and 9 bear testimony to a growing local sentiment which certainly deserves sympathy. The other reasons assigned are good reasons for increasing educational facilities in the State; but they are not in any special way reasons for creating a University.

6. There seems to be an under-current of complaint against the Madras University. Also, I notice that Dr. Miller remarked in connection with the scheme, "you are entirely wrong in saying that the Madras University does nothing in particular" (Draft Scheme, page 43). I would certainly deprecate any spirit of hostility to the Madras University. So does Dr. Miller, when he says, "above all, it is to be hoped that in all livings off from the parent University care will be taken to avoid friction and antagonism and that all arrangements will be of such a kind as to enable the mother and the daughter to work amicably together for the common good of their common country" (Draft Scheme, page 46). So far as I know, the Madras University has done no injury to Mysore. It is said that students from Mysore cannot attend the University lectures, that the Madras University cannot, on account of its unwieldy area, cope with the requirements of Mysore, that it is inconvenient and costly to send children to the more distant Universities, etc. Now it was not the duty of the Madras University to remedy these defects. The Madras University is an affiliating and examining University. Its teaching functions are of recent date and as yet only slightly developed.

7. While the want of educational facilities is here given as a reason for a University, "the claims of Mysore" to such an institution are also based (pages 7 and 8 of the Draft Scheme) on the wealth of material which it already possesses. Either claim may be a good one in certain circumstances; the two together can hardly be advanced in one and the same instance. A young country, rapidly filling with population and certain of a quick industrial development, whose educational system is not yet formed or is even non-existent, may decide to form a University with a view to getting the best advice and an agency capable of organisation on a large scale. In that case the University is probably a State department; and the State, in founding it, is creating not merely a University, but the machinery which is going to keep its educational development on right lines. This is not the case in Mysore, which already has a good and orderly system of instruction, a Director of Industries, schools of civil and mechanical engineering, a Director of Agriculture and an agricultural school, a normal school, colleges, high schools and a net-work of primary schools; and has gone beyond British India in the imparting of religious instruction and the introduction of a modified system of compulsion. The *raison d'être* of a University in Mysore is not the need of an efficient educational administration or the fact that "there are subjects of study for which due provision is not made in Mysore, such as engineering, medicine, law, agriculture, forestry and the training of graduate teachers;" for the establishment of a University will not provide these things. It lies rather in the existence of a group of institutions, which at present are alleged (on pages 3 and 4 of the Draft Scheme) to suffer from their inclusion (as mufassal colleges) in a system stated to be obsolete, and in the belief that they afford sufficient material to constitute an independent degree-giving institution.

8. Indeed the creation of a University in this sense is not in itself calculated to increase facilities. True, the statement on pages 32 and 33 of the Draft Scheme shows that it is proposed

to spend Rs. 2,48,730 a year on extension and publication bureaux, on a Commerce Department, on establishing new chairs (such as that of sociology), on adding chairs in subjects some of which can already be taught in the Central and the Maharaja's Colleges up to the highest standard of examination degrees offered by the Madras University, on research scholarships and on general improvements; also that nearly 10 lakhs are to be spent on new laboratories and lecture rooms, a hostel, a library, University buildings, a club and a union. And perhaps further expenditure is contemplated on raising the professional institutions or making new ones. But all this can be done without creating a University—only that the expenditure on the Vice-Chancellor, etc., and the University buildings would be saved. Furthermore, the proposed expenditure is not to be devoted to those forms of professional instruction in which Mysore is said to be lacking—save that one extra professor is included for the training of teachers. The University is here the form, not the substance. And the reason for this University, as I understand it, is to give a better form to the institutions which exist and to the improvements which are under contemplation.

9. Again, comparison is made with the claims of other parts of India and provinces and States in America and Australia. Comparisons of this kind always require careful analysis.

10. There are obviously many tracts in India which might, on all the showings put forward, claim several Universities. Take the Punjab. It has more than three times the area and population of Mysore. Its total expenditure on education is more than four times that of Mysore. Taking the number of students in the Mysore Colleges at 600 (see page 6 of the Draft Scheme, though the detailed figures would appear to show it as 570), the Punjab has five times that number in its English Arts Colleges. And, finally, the percentage of its college students to the population is half again as great as that in Mysore.

11. Again, it is said that, apart from population, "in other respects the claims of Mysore are even more striking than in the case of many colonial Universities." And, "from the point too of finance, the new University has nothing to fear when comparison is made with the very slender financial resources of the latter Universities when they were founded." As regards population, it is true, Mysore is far ahead of the colonies quoted. But then Mysore (taking the State at roughly 30,000 square miles and the population at six millions) has a population of 200 to the square mile. New South Wales has a population of 6 to the square mile, Victoria of less than 17, Queensland and South Australia of a little over 1, West Australia of about 0.3, Tasmania of less than 8, Quebec of 5.7, Ontario of a little over 9.7, Manitoba, British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan of less than 2. From which it follows, first that these colonies could look forward to an enormous and rapid growth of population, second, that in new and sparsely populated countries with slender railway communications (and, in the case of Australia, vast tracts of intervening waste) it was natural that the isolated and independent University should spring up rather than the affiliating form, which with all its faults has proved popular and hitherto fairly effective in India. Indeed, if we examine the figures of some of these Universities, they are smaller in point of number of professors and students than many an Indian college. But by force of circumstances, they are degree-giving institutions.

12. Again, literacy is practically universal in these colonies. New South Wales has 83 per cent of its population literate, and 17.7 per cent of the population at school; the answering figures for Victoria are 98 and 20.9, for Tasmania 82 and 20.8, etc. In Nova Scotia 88.6 per cent of the population are literate and 21.8 of the population are at school, in Quebec the answering figures are 86.6 and 20.4; in British Columbia 88.1 and 11.5. Mysore has 365,000 literates, and 3.29 of the population at school. In fact, these colonies present highly literate populations, with enormous room for expansion and boundless possibilities of revenue. Mysore presents an ancient civilisation, a settled condition of life, and a proportion of literacy and a degree of agricultural and industrial wealth which are growing indeed, but the rate of whose growth is determined by the nature of things.

13. I have dwelt at some length on this subject of the reasons for founding a University, not in a spirit of criticism, not with a view to showing that a University is not wanted, but in order to bring the proposal under the light of facts, analyse its scope and aim, and thus try to show precisely what is required. The Government of India have declared in favour of the formation of smaller Universities, and especially of new local teaching and residential Universities, within each of the provinces in harmony with the best modern opinion as to the right road to educational efficiency.

14. The intention which is clearly expressed in the documents before me is the realisation of a better type. If this is capable of being realised the attempt is one which should not be coldly received. But it follows from what has been said above that the justification for this University, as set forth in the Draft Scheme, etc., is the imposition upon existing institutions of an improved form. Nothing should be permitted to interfere with this end.

15. Furthermore, the Universities of Canada and Australia, on which the arguments advanced so largely rely, though really constituted to meet a very different condition of things, supply two useful lessons. The success of the Australian Universities, so vividly described by Mr. Denham, depends largely on the fact that they are of the unitary type—indeed, one may almost say of the unicolligate type, since the constituent colleges are residential but not teaching institutions, save that they supplement by tutorial aid the instruction imparted in the

University. Secondly, they are not cheap. In some of them the annual cost per student is comparatively high—£46 at Sydney, £55 at Melbourne, £68 at Brisbane, £43 at Hobart. The initial cost too has in some cases been very high. Before the fire of 1907, the University property in Montreal was valued at £1,200,000. Mr. Denham's figures show the large outlay on buildings in Australia. Mysore now spends £18 a year per student in its English Arts Colleges [according to Appendix B (10) of the report on Public Instruction for 1913-14, the cost is nearly £20; the difference is explained by the fact that I have taken the figure 600 given in the Draft Scheme as the number of students]. If we put the average annual cost proposed for this University at 3½ lakhs (and it will presently be shown that it is not likely to be more), and if we could assume that the number of students would remain 600, then the cost would be £39—a high figure for India. But can we make this assumption? The ultimate initial outlay will (if all existing colleges be included) amount to £153,000. Sydney spent £80,000 on its library building alone and desired to expand it at an additional cost of £67,000. Nor should the large annual expenditure of the colonies upon general education be overlooked. New South Wales in 1912-13 spent £1,392,830 from State revenues upon primary education alone. Victoria in 1911-12 spent £1,135,415 from State revenues on education and kindred subjects. Queensland in 1913 spent £653,499. Such figures are indicative of a very solid foundation on which to build. Mysore spends £116,617 from State revenues (including local funds).

16. *The scheme for a University at Mysore.*—The plan for the University is as follows. There exist at present the first-grade Central College at Bangalore, the Maharaja's College at Mysore, and the second-grade Maharani's College for Women at Mysore. These will form the institutions of the University, the head quarters of which are to be situated at Bangalore. There are also, at Bangalore, an Agricultural College and a school of mechanical engineering; and at Mysore a school of civil engineering and a normal school. These will form departments of the University and teach up to diploma standards in the first instance. It appears that there will also be a Commerce Department. There will be two faculties—Arts (including teaching) and Science. There will be two bureaux, one for extension lectures, the other for publishing works of modern interest in Canarese.

17. There will be an entrance qualification based on the model of the secondary school-leaving certificate. Two years will lead to the intermediate examination; a further two years to the B.A. or B.Sc. examination. There will be no honours. A special feature will be the possibility of reaching the B.A. stage with only a "non-detailed" study of English, a detailed and extensive study being necessary only for those who take up modern languages. This "altered position of English" will enable the University to prescribe a course in the optional branches in the B.A. classes which will result in standard much higher than that of the present Pass B.A. course of the Madras University. Also, a "non-detailed" study of the vernacular will be made compulsory throughout the four years of the college course. There will be an M.A. and an M.Sc. course (period not stated).

18. There are, in the two first-grade colleges, 15 professors (including the principals) and 25 assistants (the pay of some of whom is very low). There are subordinates also; but, to judge from their pay, they can hardly be regarded as college teachers. The present cost (including the Maharani's College) is given as Rs. 1,67,000 a year (page 7 of Draft Scheme). But excluding the Maharani's College, it appears from the details given on pages 28 and 29 of the Draft Scheme to be Rs. 1,78,416. It is said (page 7 of the Draft Scheme) that the State will spend another 2½ lakhs recurring or even more. The details are given on pages 32 and 33 of the draft scheme, and show an anticipated expenditure of Rs. 1,72,350 rising to Rs. 2,48,730. This new expenditure will provide (among other things) for 6 professors and 8 lecturers. (Lecturers in the Commerce Department can hardly be counted.) There will thus be, for University purposes—

	Existing.	Proposed.	Total.
Professors	15	6	21
Lecturers, demonstrators, etc.	25	8	33

The total cost will, at its maximum, be somewhere about Rs. 4,30,000 a year—though not all on strictly University purposes; since, out of the maximum proposed expenditure, Rs. 54,730 will go on extra University objects (viz., special allowances, the two bureaux and the Commerce Department), the expenditure being thus reduced to about Rs. 3,75,000, while the minimum will be just over 3 lakhs. The initial outlay will be 13 lakhs sunk in existing buildings, etc., and 10 lakhs to be added, or 23 lakhs altogether.

19. The University is to be an incorporated body. His Highness the Maharaja will be Chancellor, with wide powers to "order such measures as he deems proper." A Rector, nominated by him, will hold office for five years and act as his representative. A paid Vice-Chancellor, appointed by the Chancellor, will be the chief academic officer. There will be a council, both executive and academic, consisting of four ex-officio members, and five members (with three years' tenure) nominated by the Chancellor; out of the total of 9, at least 6 shall be persons following the profession of teaching. There will be a Senate, entrusted with the curriculum, ranging in number from 30 to 50, 10 being elected by the faculties, departments and bureaux,

and 10 by the registered graduates. These fellows will hold office for five years; and two-thirds of them must be persons following the profession of education. There will also be faculties and boards.

20. *Suggestions on the scheme.*—The main characteristic of this scheme is that the superiority of the unitary University having been set forth at length and being in reality the main justification for the proposal, the ideal is completely departed from and two centres are to be set up, 80 miles apart. It may be urged that the scheme produced by the Patna University Committee contains the same flaw. But the Government of India contemplate provincial Universities (though I take it they would prefer centralised institutions like Dacca); the claims of Bihar and Orissa to its own University are irresistible; and, with 98,170 square miles and nearly 37 millions of inhabitants to cater for, it is difficult to concentrate in a single University city. At our discussion I suggested two alternatives—either to leave one of the centres under the Madras University and concentrate on the other, or to keep the Bangalore College as a second-grade college with a view to turning it in future into a superior high school. At our meeting of the 16th July 1915, Sir M. Visvesvaraya accepted the second of these two alternatives.

21. I had not then had opportunity to study the papers. I see from them that it was proposed to make Bangalore the headquarters. I should say that, from many points of view, this is desirable. I might add to these the proximity of the Indian Institute of Science. I assume that a sufficient site could be found. But the question of location is one for the Darbar.

22. I also see that Mr. Denham has made some remarks on this matter. "If it is argued (page 48 of *the Universities of Australia*) that the University proper may be located at Bangalore and that the Maharaja's College at Mysore may be retained as an integral part of the University, the reply is that the opportunity of developing an almost ideal University will be lost. The University will become a mutilated, divided institution, and most of the advantages of a unitary University will be lost." Mr. Denham declares unhesitatingly for the concentration of University work at Bangalore, which means that there would be no colleges outside that place—or indeed outside the University site. Instead of outside colleges, he proposes high schools, preparing pupils for entrance to this University at the minimum age of 17, the abolition of the Intermediate examination, the curtailment of the University course by one year and a system of annual examinations, spread over a three years' course (page 50). In these suggestions (save perhaps that of annual examinations) I heartily concur. This will be a far more perfect scheme than having any outside second-grade college. The difficulties inherent in a scheme which seeks to achieve two incompatible ends will be avoided. The colleges will be purged of the school-boy element, the presence of which is so much complained of by professors whether of Government or privately managed institutions. The relative cost, both initial and recurring, of the University will be reduced, though I do not say beyond that estimated.

The idea which has been simmering in British India and which has found expression in the Imperial Legislative Council (see the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's speech on the 14th March 1914), and elsewhere (see Dr. Sapru's presidential address at the eighth Provincial Conference of the United Provinces), will find realisation in Mysore. Thus Mysore, just as she has taken an independent line in the matters of religious and compulsory instruction, will take a line of meritorious reform in the matter of University education. I would most strongly commend this course not merely as a solution of the radical difficulty which seems to me at present to obscure the proposal, but also as a great advance in the delimitation of school and collegiate life.

23. If such a scheme is adopted, it will be possible to found a University of ideal type—preferably a single University college, strongly staffed, with surrounding hostels, residences, etc., in close proximity to one another. There will be economy and concentration of effort. I doubt if the institution would be very expensive. The number of students would be reduced by the exclusion of intermediate classes. Possibly the initial expenditure would be no greater than that now contemplated. The recurring expenditure might perhaps be reduced. Thus funds would be available for the improvement of high schools up to the desired standard.

24. This seems to me the most important point regarding the proposal. Other matters are the following:—

(i) *Departments.*—The inclusion of departments, teaching up to diplomas, is questionable. It is true that some of the colonial Universities have such departments and the encouragement of professional education in India, aiming at industrial and commercial development, is laudable. But this kind of work, unless it can rise to a respectable standard, is apt to dissipate activity and degrade the idea of the University, of which, as Dr. Rashdall says, "the name has got to be associated with education of the highest type; to degrade the name of a University is, therefore, to degrade our highest educational ideal."

I cannot see how a Commerce Department staffed with four teachers on Rs. 50 each and two lecturers in Hindi and Gujrati is going to achieve results at all worthy of a University. From the statements on pages 29-31 of the Draft Scheme, it is clear that the schools of engineering and agriculture are very cheaply run. I see no proposals to improve them. It would be well to examine very carefully the existing facilities for instruction in these departments as well as the

resources which the State will be able in future to expend on them, before deciding immediately to make them an integral part of the University. No harm will be done, but rather good, if they are allowed to develop under the care of the State and are handed over to the University when and only when they are fully equipped for taking a worthy place in it.

(ii) *Bureaus.*—Of the two bureaus, the publication bureau will fit in with the insistence upon vernacular, which will form a feature of the University. I hope the pay of the translators will be adequate to attract men of the intellectual capacity to carry out such work; but I have doubts. I am more doubtful about the extension bureau. Is education, outside the large centres, in a condition to render extension lectures useful? Should a new University at once burden itself with an expensive and uncertain experiment of this kind? Will the pay offered attract men of the energy and capacity to bring the work to a successful issue? What will the general section do which is not already being done in a more organised and effective manner by the schools? Will not the industrial, agricultural and sericultural sections be more adequately and naturally run by the existing machinery—especially if the agricultural school is at present left outside the scope of the University? It seems to me that as regards the departments and the bureaus, there is a tendency to saddle the University with too much at first. Gradual and natural development should be aimed at. This will not prejudice the interests of commerce, industry or agriculture and will probably benefit the University in its earlier stages.

(iii) *Other colleges in Bangalore.*—No mention is made of St. Joseph's College or the College of the Sacred Heart at Bangalore. Both of these are affiliated to the Madras University as second-grade colleges. I presume it is intended to leave them under that University. Probably they are situated in the Assigned Tracts.

(iv) *Relation to high schools.*—It is to be hoped that the teaching of the Consultative Committee on secondary school examinations and the Royal Commission on University teaching in London will be borne in mind, that a clear division will be made between school and University organisation and that the school-leaving certificate will be a reasonably devised test, largely conducted by inspectors, and depending only partially on an external test. The advice of the University (perhaps through regular representatives on a board) will be useful, and members of the University might with advantage act as examiners occasionally. But the University should certainly not be burdened with the organization, recognition or examination of secondary schools. This clear division of school and college work should, of course, continue to hold if the full high schools in future teach up to the Intermediate standard.

(v) *Staff.*—The staff (21 professors and 33 lecturers) will suffice for 600 students. It will be almost exactly equal to the staff of the Presidency College, Calcutta. Increase in the number of students will demand increase of staff. But, if there are no intermediate classes, the numbers will at first be considerably less than 600, the number of high school pupils being *pro tanto* increased.

(vi) *Cost.*—The recurring cost, though considerably below the rate per student proposed at some of the new Universities (Patna and Nagpur) should be fairly adequate, with the exceptions presently to be noted. But it will be well at first to concentrate on the essential parts of the University. If the suggestions made above are adopted, considerable economy of effort will be possible. A concentrated University combines cheapness with efficiency more thoroughly than does a federal University. (Dacca will be relatively less expensive than the other new proposals.) A restriction of the course to three years and to really University teaching will permit of economy in buildings and staff. (I must deprecate the statement, read with the estimates of cost which are given, made on page 11 of the Draft Scheme, to the effect that recurring expenditure will be met for in excess of that prescribed by the Government of India in the case of other teaching Universities. In the first place, the Government of India have prescribed nothing of the kind. In the second the new schemes, as worked out by Committees, do not warrant the statement. Perhaps the allusion is to the requirement of 50 lakhs in the case of the Benares Hindu University, mentioned on page 8. The 50 lakhs is merely an endowment insisted on as a nucleus. It in no sense represents the sole contemplated source of revenue in that University.)

(vii) *Libraries and laboratories.*—Where the proposed expenditure appears to be somewhat insufficient is in the matter of library and laboratory grants. (I take it the figures given on pages 28 and 29 of the Draft Scheme represent annual expenditure.) They are—

	Existing.	Additional.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Library grant	3,000	...	3,000
Laboratory grant	3,500	2,000	5,500

These sums are too small for the requirements of a University teaching up to the highest standards. Some colleges, which teach only to the pass degrees, spend as much or more. In 1911-12 the Presidency College, Calcutta, spent Rs. 9,668 on its library and Rs. 21,794 on its laboratory. The Bombay University, apart from its colleges, spends Rs. 10,000 a year on its library. Last year the University of the Punjab spent Rs. 12,000 on the same object. The total provision for supply, services and contingencies will be Rs. 37,600 a year. This may prove sufficient.

(viii) *Constitution.*—The appointment of a paid Vice-Chancellor will be a move in the right direction and will provide the University with a head who will be able to devote his whole time to its interests. The Council and Senate appear suitably composed, and the machinery will be simple. Presumably the Senate will be an advisory body and not competent to interfere with the executive functions of the Council. There is one rather striking peculiarity in the proposal. The Senate, a comparatively large body, of which one-third may consist of lay members, is to be entrusted with the curriculum. The tendency at present is to entrust the larger bodies of Universities with advisory and legislative functions regarding the finances, appointments and general administration of the institution, and to leave the curriculum to experts. There is also a very wholesome movement growing against the prescription of detailed curricula and in favour of leaving much more to the teacher (the promoters of the Benares Hindu University have declared this to be their intention). Such an arrangement is both safe and suitable in a centralised teaching University. If, however, the Senate (as a body) concerns itself merely with advice as to what subjects (in the broadest sense of the terms) it is desirable to teach in the University, then no harm will be done. The work of correlating the different courses of study and defining their scope should rest with experts formed into faculties and boards. The details should be settled by the teachers themselves each for himself.

(ix) *Method of incorporation.*—I had at first understood that the University was to be established by executive order. I was afterwards told it would be by an Act of the Legislature. This is a local matter. The control of the Darbar is fairly secured by the composition of the council. There seems to me, however, to be some grounds for setting up the University as a purely State department, especially if it is to have under it the various subsidiary departments of agriculture, engineering, etc. (Since otherwise there will be a certain duality of control.) In British India there are special reasons for endowing Universities with the powers of an incorporated body and for the existence in them of a body which can advise in the light of many interests.

(x) *Residence.*—It appears that there is already accommodation in the college hostels at Bangalore and Mysore for 186 students (they contained 158 students in 1913-14). It is proposed to add a hostel for 150 or 200 students. This will give a total of about 350 or 400 resident students. There should probably be accommodation for three out of every four students admitted—assuming, of course, that the rules regarding residence with relatives will be properly framed and worked. If the scheme suggested above is adopted, the hostel accommodation proposed will probably be very adequate for some years to come. But I do not see what is proposed for the residence of professors. It is very desirable that professors should live on the spot.

(xi) *Standard.*—If the degrees of the University are to be recognised in British provinces, there should be some method of ensuring at least equality of standard. I assume, of course, that the object of the Darbar in founding this University will be to raise rather than depress the level of attainment. But the temptations towards an almost unconscious lowering of standards is strong; and it is admitted in the report on Public Instruction for 1913-14 that there is need for improvement in examination results. Sir M. Visvesvaraya suggested periodical inspection by a Commission sent by the Government of India. Outside criticism is always stimulating; and such a Commission would probably be useful, especially if it comprised, as it should, some representatives of other Universities, notably Madras. There should also be some outside examiners. But, as I suggested at the discussion, the *personnel* available for chairs and governing bodies, the amount of money which the Darbar are prepared to spend and the permission of increase of numbers only on provision of due facilities, are important points. Connected with this question, there is also that of admission and fees.

(xii) *Admission and fees.*—I recollect that, when this proposal was first privately mooted, there was some inconsistency of view regarding the extent to which this University was intended for others than residents of Mysore. How far the State feels itself justified in spending money for the benefit of residents in British provinces is not for me to consider. But I should like to put forward the following considerations. A University of this kind can be most efficiently managed when it is of reasonable size. Growth of college classes means largely enhanced expenditure (presuming, of course, that a proper *quota* of teachers is provided), since fees, even if high, will meet only a small fraction of the additional expenditure. The admission of large numbers of students who are not of Mysore State will mean the erection of more hostels, and will also arouse an impression that examinations are being made easier. The phenomenon might also, of course, be explained by the instruction being better than elsewhere; but this, combined with largely increased numbers, can only be brought about at very heavy cost.

The average annual fee per student in Mysore English Arts Colleges is nearly Rs. 32. This is extraordinarily low. Presumably it is to be explained by the existence of many free students. This is a matter for the State so far as it concerns Mysorean students. Where outside students are concerned, it touches the neighbouring Universities and colleges, especially those that depend largely upon fees for their income.

If the Darbar desire to open the doors of their University to the students of neighbouring British districts, this would only be in consonance with the traditions of Universities and would indicate a liberal-minded spirit. But in the interests of the University itself and of the

population of Mysore, I would suggest that the proportion of outside students admitted should be limited and that they should be charged a proper college fee.

(xiii) *Site*.—It is very important that a large compact site should be made available. The buildings and institutions composing the University should all be in close proximity to one another. Ample ground for playing fields, hostel accommodation, residences for professors should be provided. If new departments are to be added and if expansion is to be allowed for, their needs in the way of ground space should be foreseen. The University should be fairly isolated from surrounding *basti* lands with the danger of epidemics and other disadvantages which they bring. The provision of a sufficient site is a matter of prime importance in establishing an institution of this kind; otherwise there will be great difficulty and expense in the future. I should say 500 acres is a minimum.

(xiv) *Additional faculties*.—I trust that new faculties will be instituted only when full facilities exist. I see that instruction in law and medicine is mentioned as a matter in which Mysore is unprovided. But I see no provision made. It is now recognised that law colleges cannot pay for themselves. Medical colleges are particularly expensive.

(xv) It is very important to have a good librarian with some special training, in a University. It might be well if one of the Mysore State scholars in England were to undergo a course in the practical management and organisation of a library at one of the large English libraries, e.g., the Rylands Library at Manchester.

I do not, of course, pretend that these suggestions are exhaustive. I have tried to regard the scheme only in its broader aspects.

25. *Conclusion*.—I must conclude with the statement I made at the beginning—that, in venturing these remarks, I am assuming certain premises. I must add that, in giving an opinion on this scheme at the present stage at which it has arrived, I am at a disadvantage. I have had to write in haste under the pressure of other work. I could more confidently express myself if I had the views of persons and bodies possessed of greater local knowledge than the very little I can claim. My opinions are, therefore, tentative. Of one thing, however, I am convinced that this University if it comes into being should be of the unitary type. Once that is settled, I do not see (as at present advised) why a very respectable University should not be produced on a small scale. Such an institution, opening its doors only to really University students (by which I mean those capable of undergoing education of the collegiate standard), would be of a pioneer character. Many of the features put forward in the scheme as it stands are attractive, and would be made doubly so if this type of institution were adopted. But let the University commence modestly and grow gradually working in concert with that of Madras. To attempt too much at the beginning would only prejudice the scheme for ever. Also, it should always be remembered that a University is essentially different from a college or a collection of colleges, and that its establishment is a solemn undertaking.

II

Letter—from the Hon'ble Sir E. D. MACLAGAN, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education (Education).

To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department.

Dated—Delhi, the 28th February 1916.

No.—180.

I am desired to forward a copy of letter 1082, dated 13th February 1916, from the Resident in Mysore, giving cover to a letter, dated the 12th February 1916, from the Diwan of Mysore regarding the establishment of a University in that State. I am also to forward a copy of the Draft Scheme for the University referred to in the papers.

2. The question was discussed informally with the Resident and Diwan in Simla in July last and again in Delhi on the 23rd of this month. The establishment of a University in Mysore is a matter on which the Government of India would *primâ facie* be unwilling to stand in the way of the wishes of His Highness the Maharaja, who is understood to be most anxious to carry it out and the matter has been discussed on the supposition that, if the University scheme presented no outstanding features likely to lead to inefficiency, the project should receive the approval of the Government of India. Although there are details in the project which are open to criticism and which have accordingly been discussed between the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India and the Diwan of Mysore, the proposed postponement of the entrance of students upon University courses until a riper age is, in the opinion of the Government of India, a valuable feature and the scheme as a whole presents many favourable points.

3. The only prominent feature regarding which the Government of India were inclined to hesitate was in respect of the proposal to have a federated university with a centre at Bangalore as well as that at Mysore, which is opposed to the present

educational theory and to the recent pronouncements of the Government of India. The Government of India see the difficulties in the way of the Mysore authorities in reducing at present either Mysore or Bangalore to a subsidiary position and they understand that the possibility of attaining the ideal of a teaching university concentrated in one locality will not be lost sight of but will be brought under careful consideration after a lapse of few years. On this understanding they are prepared to accept the proposed arrangement as the best that can be obtained for the present, and to place no obstacles on this account in the way of the foundation of the University.

4. As regards the request made in paragraph 10 of the Diwan's letter that the Government would help in securing reciprocity in the matter of admission to graduates and under-graduates of the Mysore University into colleges of Universities in British India and vice versa, the Government of India prefer that the Mysore University should, when the time comes, address the Universities in British India direct with a view to reaching some mutual arrangement and the Diwan has been informed accordingly.

5. Before finally addressing the Resident of Mysore on the subject of this University, the Government of India would be glad to learn if the Madras Government, after consulting the Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University, see any reason to dissent from the general attitude which the Government of India propose to adopt in the matter. It will be understood that in dealing with proposals, such as these, which are made by an authority outside the limits of British India, it would be out of place to express disapproval of the scheme on grounds of detail and all that the Government of India desire is to ascertain whether the Madras Government see any ground for disapproving of the scheme as a whole on matter of principle.

6. It will be observed that the Darbar are anxious to commence proceedings in July next as any delay beyond that date will entail loss of an academic year. The Government of India would be obliged if the Madras Government could forward a reply to this letter with the least possible delay and if this is found possible, send reply by telegram.

ENCLOSURE.

Letter—from the Hon'ble Lieut.-Col. Sir HUGH DALY, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Resident in Mysore.

To—the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.

Dated—Bangalore, the 13th February 1916.

No.—1082.

I have the honour to submit, for the favourable consideration of the Government of India, a draft scheme for the establishment of a University in Mysore, together with a covering letter from the Diwan, 807, dated the 12th February 1916.

2. His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore expects to arrive at Delhi, on the 21st instant on a short visit to His Excellency the Viceroy. The Diwan and I will accompany His Highness, and I trust that, if time permits, you will kindly give us an opportunity of consulting you personally regarding the scheme, for the initiation of which, as will be seen from the Diwan's letter, the Darbar are very anxious to receive the early approval of the Government of India.

III

Telegram—from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.

To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department.

Dated—Delhi, the 22nd March 1916.

No.—242-Education.

With permission of Governor in Council kindly expedite reply to this department letter 180, dated 28th February 1916, regarding Mysore University scheme.

IV

Telegram—from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.

To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department.

Dated—Delhi, the 23rd March 1916.

No.—254-Education.

Reference this department letter 180, dated 28th February and subsequent telegram 242, dated 21st March, Mysore University. With permission of Governor in Council please treat as immediate and send reply as soon as possible by telegram as Viceroy desires question to be settled before he leaves India.

V

Telegram—from the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department.

To—the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.

Dated—the 27th March 1916.

No.—1142-1 Edl.

Your telegram 254-Education. While Madras Government subject to observations below raise no general objection to principle of establishment of University in Mysore State provided that it is efficient they consider that probable effect of establishment of such University upon higher education in South India deserves careful and detailed examination. Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of Madras University have considered scheme and communication expressing their views is awaited. They consider that scheme requires substantial modification and additions. Accordingly this Government would earnestly deprecate acceptance of principle now as indicating any final conclusions as to constitution of University or as to most desirable provisions for period of transition.

VI

Telegram—from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.

To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department.

Dated—Delhi, the 28th March 1916.

No.—285-Education.

Your telegram 28th, Mysore University. Following telegram has issued today to Resident: *Begins*—Your letter 1082, dated 13th February 1916, Mysore University. Government of India approve of introduction of University but as regards its constitution and certain other points further communication will be sent shortly on receipt of views of Madras Government and Madras University which are expected at an early date—*Ends*. Kindly submit views of local Government and University with as little delay as possible.

VII

Letter—from F. DEWSBURY, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Registrar, University of Madras.

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—Senate House, the 30th March 1916.

No.—2430.

[Printed as annexure to the letter to the Government of India, 468, dated the 30th April 1916.]

Order—467, Educational, dated the 30th April 1916.

The Government of India will be addressed.

(True Extract.)

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 468.

From

THE HON'BLE DIWAN BAHADUR

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR AVARGAL, C.I.E.,

Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Educational Department,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Dated Ootacamund, the 30th April 1916.

SIR,

With reference to your letter, dated 28th February, and the subsequent telegraphic correspondence, I am to forward a copy of a letter, dated the 30th March, from the Registrar of the Madras University communicating the views of its Syndicate on the draft scheme for a University in Mysore to which your letter under reply referred.

2. In the first place I am to say that His Excellency the Governor in Council feels constrained to endorse the representations of the Syndicate regarding the inadequacy of the time which has been given for the consideration of a scheme which must intimately affect the Madras University. Moreover, the interests of education in general in this Presidency cannot be divorced from those of the University, and however natural and even commendable may be the desire of the Mysore Darbar to inaugurate without delay their scheme, it was hardly open to this Government to express a precipitate and uncritical approval in a matter vitally affecting those interests.

3. The Governor in Council is in entire agreement with the Syndicate that the establishment of an efficient University in Mysore would be a benefit to education in this Presidency and he can only regret that neither he nor the Syndicate were consulted regarding a project which for its successful initiation and future welfare will require their active co-operation and a cordial understanding between the governing bodies of the two Universities. Had the Darbar at the inception of the scheme seen fit to adopt that attitude of frank and friendly consultation which His Excellency in Council hopes will characterise future relations, considerable delay would have been

avoided and also the risk of possible misunderstanding. The Darbar may be in a position to meet the criticisms contained in the Syndicate's letter or to allay its apprehensions, but at this stage His Excellency in Council can merely recommend them to the careful consideration of the Government of India. Time has not permitted of an exhaustive examination of the whole scheme, but there are certain points on which it is essential in his opinion that the views of the Syndicate should be met and he would venture to suggest that the Darbar be advised to take immediate steps to consult it with regard to them. The arrangements for the transition period, the rules regarding the admission of students from the Madras Presidency and the guarantees for the maintenance of a standard of efficiency in the new University which would justify reciprocity, are subjects upon which it seems that the Madras University may properly claim to be consulted. Accordingly the Governor in Council trusts that this course will be adopted and that full consideration will also be given to the other representations of the Syndicate. He is confident that these have been made solely in the interests of education in this part of India and in a spirit of goodwill towards an undertaking which if conducted on sound and enlightened principles should undoubtedly justify the expectations of its promoters.

4. In conclusion, therefore, I am to say that the Governor in Council is of opinion that, even should postponement be involved, full consultation between the Darbar and the Madras University on the important matters of principle mentioned by the Syndicate should precede the establishment of the University.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

[Annexure.]

ANNEXURE.

Letter—from the Registrar of the University of Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—the 30th March 1916.
No.—2430.

With reference to your D.O. 785-1, Educational, dated 7th March 1916, I am directed by the Vice-Chancellor to communicate the following observations on the draft scheme for a University in Mysore.

2. The Syndicate feel bound in the first place to state that the time allowed them to study the Mysore scheme is too short to admit of all its implications being fully grasped and its potentialities for good or evil realised. The reason given for starting the new University next July—to save another academic year—is they submit wholly inadequate. It is moreover practically impossible that the Darbar will be able to secure satisfactory new Professors during the war or for some time after it, and highly improbable that the selected high schools will be properly staffed and equipped by July next for the pre-University courses, on the due carrying out of which the University's success so much depends.

3. The Syndicate further venture to remark upon the manner in which the Madras University has been kept in the dark as to the inception and development of this scheme. Mr. Sharp notes that in the original draft there was "an under current of complaint against the Madras University". The Syndicate is quite unaware of any reason for such a tone. Much of the present efficiency of the Mysore Colleges is the result of pressure brought to bear from Madras. Since the University reorganization the Syndicate has used its powers to secure the representation on it of Mysore. These matters are not now alluded to because Mysore's desire for a separate University has created any soreness, but because it is a fact that the Mysore authorities would have done better to take the Syndicate into their confidence in framing their scheme. The Syndicate by no means resents the idea of a Mysore University differing in important respects from their own: but they think that they could have given very useful help in Mysore, particularly in devising means by which the separation of the new University from the old could have been effected with the minimum of disturbance and inconvenience to both. The transition arrangements detailed in the Mysore scheme, for instance, take a good deal for granted on the part of Madras. In particular it is assumed that we shall be willing to admit to our examinations students who have completed their courses in colleges no longer under our control, or we shall have to admit the anomaly of a college being at the same time part of one University and affiliated to another.

4. The Syndicate further submit that at least as elaborate precautions ought to be taken in founding a University as are prescribed in the University Act for the affiliation of a college. Under that Act this can only be done after a local enquiry and a thorough sifting of the statements of the management. This new University is to be constituted without any such enquiry—Mr. Sharp disclaims knowledge of local conditions—and on the bare statements of the Darbar on such vital matters as their ability to supply adequate funds or that the funds they can supply will be adequate and their intention to secure a suitable staff. It is not of course suggested that the affiliation procedure can be followed in detail but a local enquiry by a small impartial committee seems possible and the representation of this University on such a committee would probably be convenient.

5. The precise question addressed by the Government of India to the Government of Madras is whether that Government "see any reason to dissent from the general attitude which the Government of India propose to adopt in the matter"; and that attitude would appear to be that the scheme may be approved "if it presents no outstanding features likely to lead to inefficiency". The Syndicate have carefully considered the scheme from this point of view, since they are of opinion that the establishment of an efficient University in Mysore would promote the best interests of the University of Madras.

6. In forming an estimate of the degree of efficiency that the proposed University may be expected to attain they have been greatly helped by Mr. Sharp's note with the recommendations of which they find themselves in almost complete agreement and in the second paragraph of which they see indications of the misgiving that they themselves cannot but feel. It will be observed that the Darbar states that "the entire scheme has now been revised and remodelled in the light of Mr. Sharp's criticism and suggestions." The Syndicate cannot be sure in the absence of a copy of the original draft, how far the revision has gone. But they observe that in some important particulars Mr. Sharp's suggestions have not been accepted.

7. The University is to be of the federal type while Mr. Sharp strongly advised that its work should be concentrated at Bangalore. The Syndicate notes that the Government of India have accepted as inevitable the retention of the two colleges separated by a distance of some 80 miles, but they consider that the proposal to confine one to Science and the other to Arts is unfortunate as being opposed to the very idea of a University which implies the gathering together in one place of students and teachers interested in a diversity of subjects.

8. Mr. Sharp's paragraph 24 (iv) on the relation to high schools contains a very important statement of principles. The Darbar apparently accept these principles. They intend to preserve their secondary school-leaving certificate system and to use it indirectly as a test of fitness for University studies. They mean, however, to attach to some half dozen high schools additional classes which will be preparatory to the University. This is approved by the Government of India as "a postponement of the entrance of students upon University courses", but it appears to the Syndicate that so far as the selected schools are concerned it tends to obliterate that clear division between University and school organization to which they believe the Government of India attach great importance. It is further to be noted that these are six schools out of only fourteen English high schools for boys in Mysore and it is not very probable that the pre-University classes will be permanently limited to six and that in consequence the proposed arrangement is likely to lead to the entire subordination of English secondary education in the State to University requirements.

9. It would appear that in the original draft the functions of the Senate were not defined and Mr. Sharp assumed that it would be an advisory body. It now appears that it is to legislate and is to deal with University curricula a function which in the Syndicate's view ought to be discharged by experts. He further remarks that one-third of it may consist of lay members. The draft scheme confirms this, but it contains no sort of guarantee that the proportion of lay members will be limited to one-third. It is true that Faculties and Boards, presumably Boards of Studies, are to be instituted, but this very important part of University organization is discussed, in two short paragraphs (page 14) and no indication is given as to how the faculties and boards are to be constituted nor by what authority they are to be appointed.

10. The Syndicate concurs with Mr. Sharp in commending the appointment of a salaried Vice-Chancellor. They would have particularly welcomed a declaration by the Darbar that it was intended to select for this important post a gentleman of high academic distinction and wide experience of the work of European and Indian Universities. It is clear that the University may be very much what the Vice-Chancellor makes it and that qualification short of these will not ensure an adequate discharge of his duties.

11. All these matters do not directly concern the University of Madras although they are very important from the point of view of the efficiency of the new University. There are however certain other points which touch directly and immediately the interests of this University and a right decision as to which is essential for the future progress of higher education in South India.

12. There is in the first place the question of equality of standard of degrees with that of other Universities and particularly of Madras. The Darbar has declared its intention to maintain a high standard; and the Syndicate does not wish to throw doubt on the excellence of the Darbar's intentions. They feel, however, that such precautions as are possible should be taken against the possibility of the University's gradually declining from the high ideal of its original promoters. To this it may be

answered that a University that gives an inferior degree must inevitably suffer for it, and that degrees find their own level of value. This may be so in the long run but at very great cost to the holders of them who in most cases have pursued the only courses of study open to them. It is surely worth while to take all precautions possible to ensure Mysore against a lowering of standards. So far no provision is to be found in the draft scheme making in this direction except the statement that some examiners will be appointed from outside and as a set-off to this it will be observed that no candidate will be considered to have failed in any subject except with the concurrence of at least two examiners. Apparently therefore a single examiner will be allowed to pass candidates in any subject.

13. Mr. Sharp suggested occasional inspection by a Commission appointed by the Government of India and this was apparently accepted by Sir M. Visvesvaraya. There is no allusion to any such outside supervision over the University's affairs in the draft scheme. The Syndicate would suggest the further investigation of this important suggestion with a view perhaps to the constitution of a small board of visitors authorized to report periodically to the Darbar and the Government of India on the state and progress of the University. Such a Board might be expected to be of great assistance to the Darbar, not only in aiding it in maintaining its examination standard but in generally promoting the efficiency of the University.

14. It is presumed that the territorial limits of the University will be the State of Mysore, but there is little in the draft scheme indicative of the Darbar's attitude towards the question of the admission of students from outside the State. Mr. Sharp has discussed this question, and it is clear that it is one that nearly concerns this University and the Government of Madras. It would be disastrous alike for Mysore and Madras if students were attracted in any large numbers by low fees and easy examinations to join Mysore Colleges only to leave them with degrees which they found were little esteemed in other provinces. As already mentioned it is hoped that the lure of easy examinations will not be held out, but that of low fees certainly will be. College fees are in Mysore hardly more than half the minimum in Madras Colleges. The draft says nothing about examination fees, it is probable that it is not intended to charge any as the examiners will be largely the University staff.

15. No doubt so long as instruction in the vernaculars is confined to Canarese it will be difficult if not impossible for many Madras students with other vernaculars to resort to Mysore, but Madras has a considerable Canarese population in tracts within easy reach of Mysore. What, however, is more important is that the draft scheme expressly states that other languages will be introduced later on if found necessary and it may be safely assumed that this will be very soon found necessary.

The Syndicate considers that the admission of outside students should be made subject to definite rules. The draft lays down that students who have taken secondary school-leaving certificates in Mysore and after studying for an additional year in a selected high school have passed an admission examination should ordinarily be admitted to the University, but they have made provision also for the admission of such as have not gone through this course and it must be admitted that if the rules are strictly observed Madras students will gain no advantage in point of time by going to Mysore after completing a school course in this Presidency. This negative check the Syndicate considers hardly sufficient and they commend for adoption Mr. Sharp's suggestion that the proportion of outside students should be limited and that there should be a differential rate of fees for such students.

16. The Syndicate note that the Government of India place on the new University the onus of obtaining acceptance from other Universities and Governments of its degrees. They cannot of course at this stage say what the Madras University may be able to do in this direction, but they would point out certain practical difficulties that will arise at the outset. Candidates for Madras degrees in Medicine and Engineering must have passed the intermediate examination of this University or some examination considered equivalent. The Mysore scheme contains no examination in any way comparable to our intermediate although it appears to be thought that the first year's examination which in English will be "practically public" will serve our turn. If we are unable to take this view Mysore students who aspire to Madras degrees in these faculties will be at a considerable disadvantage and Mysore

is likely to be early confronted with the inconvenience of having a University with so restricted a number of faculties.

We shall also no doubt be asked to accept the Arts degree as a qualification for entering on our courses in law. It would be premature to express any opinion as to our ability to do so but these considerations again suggest the advisability of some co-operation between the Mysore authorities and the University in framing the University Regulation.

17. In conclusion it is the deliberate opinion of the Syndicate based on no inconsiderable knowledge of educational conditions in Mysore that the probable result of Mysore establishing a University in the State free from all outside control or even effective criticism will be detrimental to educational progress and efficiency in the State itself and may react very unfavourably on those of neighbouring provinces.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. Nos. 467-68, EDUCATIONAL, DATED THE 30TH APRIL 1916.

[SUBJECT.—*University in Mysore.*]

Demi-official—from the Hon'ble Mr. H. SHARP, M.A., C.I.E., Educational Commissioner with the Government of India.

To—the Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER, I.C.S., Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department.

Dated—Simla, the 18th September 1915.

No.—230-Education.

I am desired to forward for the information of the Governor in Council a copy of a note*

* Dated 4th August 1915.

written by me in the capacity of Educational Commissioner with the Government of India on the proposed University of Mysore and to explain that a copy of this note, which is in no way committal so far as Government is concerned, has also been sent demi-officially to the Resident in Mysore for the consideration of the Darbar. The Resident will of course address the Government of India officially in the event of the Darbar formulating a definite scheme on the subject.

Submitted that the papers may be circulated to His Excellency the Governor for perusal in the first instance.

C.R.—28-9-15.

There appears to be no previous correspondence relating to this proposed University of Mysore.

C. G. TODHUNTER—30-9-15.

This may go now to the Director of Public Instruction for the favour of his observations.

2. Is the draft scheme obtainable?

P[ENTLAND]—1-10-15.

Submitted that the Resident in Mysore may be requested demi-officially to furnish this Government with a copy of the scheme of the proposed University. The following demi-official is for approval:—

Demi-official—from the Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER, I.C.S., Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department.

To—the Hon'ble Lieut-Col. Sir HUGH DALY, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Resident in Mysore.

Dated—the 6th October 1915.

No.—3301-1 Edl.

In connection with Sharp's note, dated 4th August 1915, on the proposed University for Mysore, a copy of which has been forwarded to this Government for information, His Excellency desires to see the draft scheme, if possible. If there is no objection, I should be much obliged if you could kindly arrange to have a copy sent to me for his perusal.

After the issue of the demi-official, the file may be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for remarks.

C.R.—5-10-15.

C.G.T.—11-10-15.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

I think I agree with Mr. Sharp on every point he has raised.

A University in Mysore would afford some relief to Madras but not much. It would diminish the number appearing for our Intermediate and Pass B.A. examinations and this would be a gain. But we should probably lose some good Honour students.

The great danger is that lightly touched on by Mr. Sharp on his last page that low fees would be levied and many free admissions allowed, that the Mysore Darbar would not be able to find adequate funds and that consequently a real University teaching standard would not be maintained. Short of giving large powers to the Resident, I don't see, moreover, how we can have confidence in the examinations being maintained at a standard equal to ours. If they are not, our students will flock into Mysore whatever fees are imposed upon them. We could of course refuse to recognise their degrees but this would be an invidious course to take if the University were once established and incorporated.

I suppose the Government and the Madras University will be consulted before the Government of India comes to any decision.

J. H. STONE—18-10-15.

To the Educational Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Submitted that the draft scheme of the University asked for from Sir Hugh Daly may be awaited.

P.R.—19-10-15.

C.R.—19-10-15.

C. G. TODHUNTER—20-10-15.

Demi-official—from the Hon'ble Lieut.-Col. Sir HUGH DALY, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Resident in Mysore.

To—the Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER, I.C.S., Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department.

Dated—Mysore, the 23rd October 1915.

No.—276-C.

Please refer to your demi-official letter 3301-Edl. of the 6th instant, about the Mysore University scheme.

The draft scheme on which Sharp noted was a very rough one; it had not received the Darbar's full consideration and was put forward simply to give a general idea of the proposals. Moreover, the Darbar now propose to locate the University at Mysore, whereas in the original draft scheme it was to be at Bangalore.

A new scheme, in which Sharp's helpful suggestions will receive full consideration, is now under preparation and should be ready in about six weeks. I will send you copies of the revised scheme as soon as available.

Submitted that the revised scheme of the University promised by Sir Hugh Daly may be awaited.

E.A.V.—27-10-15.

T.K.—27-10-15.

C.G.T.—28-10-15.

From the Honourable the Resident in Mysore, No. 1375, dated 25th February 1916.

From the Government of India, No. 180, dated 28th February 1916.

The Government of India are prone to approve the proposed establishment of a University in Mysore. They however desire to ascertain whether this Government, after consulting the Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University, see any ground for disapproving of the scheme as a whole on matter of principle. The Government of India wants a reply with the least possible delay and if possible by telegram.

Submitted that the Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University may be consulted demi-officially whether the Syndicate see any ground for disapproving the scheme as a whole. It seems desirable to send him also a copy of India's letter for a clearer understanding of the attitude of that Government in the matter. A draft demi-official is submitted below for approval.

From the Director of Public Instruction's n.o. note supra, it will be seen that the Director does not appear to have any objection to the scheme as a whole, although he may have criticisms to offer in regard to details, which is now precluded by the Government of India. As the Director has not seen the draft scheme, it is submitted that the file may be forwarded to him n.o. after the issue of the draft demi-official.

T.K.—4-3-16.

Draft demi-official to Sir John Wallis, the Vice-Chancellor, is for approval. As soon as the demi-official reference issues, the papers will be sent to the Director of Public Instruction n.o. for perusal and return.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—5-3-16.

P[ENTLAND]—6-3-16.

Issue sharp.

P.R.—7-3-16.

Demi-official—from the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR, Avargal, C.I.E.; Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

To—the Hon'ble Sir J. E. P. WALLIS, Kt., M.A.; Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras.

Dated—the 7th March 1916.

No.—785-1 Edl.

The Government understand from Sir Hugh Daly that he has already sent you copies of the papers relating to the scheme for the establishment of a University in Mysore. I am now to enclose a copy of the letter from the Government of India on the subject and to request that the views of the Syndicate may be ascertained and furnished with as little delay as possible.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

I note that this file is only sent to me for perusal, but I must ask attention to the note above on my views. In that note I expressed agreement in the main with Mr. Sharp and did not dwell on details. When I wrote it I apprehended that the new University might prejudicially affect Madras. Nothing appears in the new scheme to alter my view as to this. In particular Mr. Sharp's suggestions as to fees have not been accepted—see page 9 of the draft. The new University will undersell us. It may be said that we can protect ourselves by refusing to recognise its degrees, but it does not require much imagination to forecast the ultimate result of the pressure that will be brought to bear on this Government and University to do so.

I strongly deprecate the haste with which this very important matter is being rushed through. The reason given—to save an academic year—is wholly inadequate. In reality Mysore needs that year to put its six selected high schools in order for the admission of students to the pre-University years' course.

I do not in the least oppose the idea of a University for Mysore and there are many excellent features in their scheme. I think however that the Madras University ought to have been consulted from the first and not asked at the last moment for an opinion by telegram. So far from Mysore having suffered under the Madras University the degree of efficiency that its colleges have attained has been entirely due to pressure brought to bear on them by this University. At least as much trouble ought to be taken in forming this new University as is bestowed on the question of the affiliation of a new college. Before this is done a local enquiry is always held and the statements of the management are never accepted without thorough sifting. Nothing of the kind has been done here. The University is to be established on the strength of a presentation of only one side of the question.

I think that the proper course would have been for the Mysore Darbar to have arranged with this University for a gradual severance of this offshoot from the parent tree.

In their transition arrangements they are assuming a good deal. Why for instance should this University go on examining men from colleges over which it will have no control?

J. H. STONE—9-3-16.

To the Educational Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Submitted that the reply from the Hon'ble Sir John Wallis to demi-official No. 785-1 Edl., dated the 7th March 1916, be awaited.

E.A.V.—11-3-16.

T.K.—11-3-16.

The Vice-Chancellor's reply containing the views of the Syndicate is awaited. In the meantime His Excellency would probably wish to know what Mr. Stone thinks. Perusal is solicited to the notes on the previous page.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—14-3-16.

I have discussed with Mr. Stone: and await the further information. The Syndicate, I understand, meets on the 21st.

P[ENTLAND]—17-3-16.

Demi-official—from F. DEWSBURY, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Registrar, University of Madras.

To—the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR Avargal, C.I.W., Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—Senate House, the 11th March 1916.

No.—1847.

With reference to your demi-official 785-1 Edl., dated 7th March 1916, addressed to the Vice-Chancellor, I am directed to inform you that the papers relating to the scheme for the establishment of a University in Mysore are now under the consideration of the Syndicate. A special meeting of that body will be held on Tuesday, the 21st instant, at which its reply to the reference made will be formulated. I have to express the regret of the Syndicate that it has been found impossible to arrange for an earlier meeting.

Telegram—from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.

To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department.

Dated—Delhi, the 22nd March 1916.

No.—242-Education.

With permission of Governor in Council kindly expedite reply to this department letter No. 180, dated 28th February 1916, regarding Mysore University scheme.

India must be told at once how matter stands. Let this go into the main file.

P.R.—22-3-16.

It appears from the telephonic reply of the Registrar of the University that it will take some time for the receipt of the reply from the Syndicate.

The following telegram to the Government of India, Department of Education, is submitted for approval:—

“1093-1. Your telegram 242 regarding Mysore University scheme. Reply will be sent on receipt of the Vice-Chancellor's reply containing the views of the Syndicate on the scheme, which is expected shortly.”

T.K.—22-3-16.

P.R.—23-3-16.

Telegram—from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.

To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department.

Dated—Delhi, the 23rd March 1916.

No.—254-Education.

Reference this department letter 180, dated 28th February and subsequent telegram 242, dated 21st March, Mysore University. With permission of Governor in Council please treat as immediate and send reply as soon as possible by telegram as Viceroy desires question to be settled before he leaves India.

The following draft telegram to the Government of India is submitted for approval. Its wording has been settled in consultation with Mr. Stone:—

No. . Your telegram 254, Education. This Government feel that probable effect of new University on higher education in South India requires very careful and detailed examination. Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of Madras University have considered Mysore scheme and a letter expressing their views is expected very soon. They think that Mysore scheme requires substantial modification of existing provisions and addition of several new ones. This Government would earnestly deprecate acceptance of scheme as embodying any final conclusions as to constitution and working of new University or of manner in which transition from existing to new state of things can best be brought about. Subject to such modifications as may be proposed in light of Madras Syndicate's remarks, this Government would raise no objection to general principle of establishment of efficient University in Mysore.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—24-3-16.

The telegram as amended and somewhat altered in its arrangement by His Excellency may be despatched. Copy of the amended telegram is attached to the file.

(By Order.)

T. E. MOIR—25-3-16.

Issue at once.

P.R.—27-3-16.

Telegram—from the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department.

To—the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.

Dated—the 27th March 1916.

No.—1142-1 Edl.

Your telegram 254-Education. While Madras Government subject to observations below raise no general objection to principle of establishment of University in Mysore State provided that it is efficient they consider that probable effect of establishment of such University upon higher education in South India deserves careful and detailed examination. Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of Madras University have considered scheme and communication expressing their views is awaited. They consider that scheme requires substantial modification and additions. Accordingly this Government would earnestly deprecate acceptance of principle now as indicating any final conclusions as to constitution of University or as to most desirable provisions for period of transition.

Telegram—from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.

To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department.

Dated—Delhi, the 27th March 1916.

No.—274-Education.

Your telegram 22nd, Mysore University. Can a reply be expected today?

Under instructions from the Secretary, a “clear the line” telegram signed by the Chief Secretary was despatched to the Government of India.

T.K.—27-3-16.

Telegram—from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.

To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department.

Dated—Delhi, the 28th March 1916.

No.—285-Education.

Your telegram 28th, Mysore University. Following telegram has issued today to Resident: Begins—Your letter 1082, dated 13th February 1916, Mysore University. Government of India approve of introduction of University but as regards its constitution and certain other points further communication will be sent shortly on receipt of views of Madras Government and Madras University which are expected at an early date—Ends. Kindly submit views of local Government and University with as little delay as possible.

His Excellency should see this at once.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—28-3-16.

The Registrar should, His Excellency considers, be informed that we have heard again from India and the Syndicate be asked to expedite their report. Will the Secretary kindly take action accordingly?

(By Order.)

T. E. MOIR—29-3-16.

A demi-official should issue to the Registrar at once. Let me have draft sharp.

P.R.—30-3-16.

A draft demi-official is submitted for approval.

E.A.V.—30-3-16.

T.K.—30-3-16.

P.R.—30-3-16.

Demi-official—from the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR
Avargal, C.I.E., Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

To—F. DEWSEBURY, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Registrar, University of Madras.

Dated—the 30th March 1916.

No.—1233-1 Edl.

With reference to your demi-official 1847, dated the 11th March 1916, regarding the Mysore University scheme, I am to inform you that this Government have heard again from the Government of India and to request that the Syndicate's report on the subject may be expedited.

From the Registrar, University of Madras, dated the 30th March 1916, 2450.

At the outset the Syndicate point out that the time allowed to that body to study the draft scheme is far too short to admit of all its implications being fully grasped and its potentialities for good or evil realized. The Syndicate have considered the scheme under two aspects: firstly, as to how far the draft scheme conduces to the efficiency of the new University, and secondly, as to how the interests of the Madras University and the future progress of higher education in South India in general may be affected by the proposed Mysore University. These are dealt with below.

2. How far the draft scheme conduces to the efficiency of the new University.—

(i) The Syndicate consider it unfortunate that the new University should be of the federal type and they urge that the proposal to confine one of the two existing colleges to arts and the other to science is opposed to the very idea of a University. It may be observed that the Government of India themselves have accepted the arrangement on the understanding that the ideal of a teaching University concentrated in one locality will not be lost sight of by the Mysore Darbar but will be brought under careful consideration after the lapse of a few years. It is submitted that no remarks seem therefore called for.

(ii) The Syndicate apprehend that the pre-University classes in six selected high schools would tend to obliterate that clear distinction between University and school organisation in so far as these schools are concerned and that the system (which is likely to be extended to other high schools) might lead to the entire subordination of English secondary education in the State to University requirements.

It is submitted that, although the Government of India are of opinion that this is a valuable feature of the scheme, yet there is considerable force in the arguments of the Syndicate with which this Government may concur.

(iii) The Syndicate consider that the function of the Senate in the new University which is also to legislate and which is to deal with curricula should be discharged by experts. The Syndicate are also of opinion that there should be an express provision limiting the proportion of lay members on the Senate to one-third of the total number and that it should be clearly indicated as to how the Faculties and Boards of Studies are to be constituted and by what authority they are to be appointed. Submitted that this Government may agree with the Syndicate's views.

(iv) In regard to the appointment of a salaried Vice-Chancellor, the Syndicate would prefer to have a declaration made by the Darbar that the post is intended for a gentleman of high academic distinction and wide experience of the work of European and Indian Universities. While of course much of the efficiency of the new University would depend upon the personnel of the Vice-Chancellor, it is submitted that this point does not appear to have much force as the Darbar may be expected to select the best man available for the post.

3. How far the scheme may affect the interests of the Madras University and the future progress of higher education in South India.—(i) The Syndicate desire that all possible precautions should be taken to ensure Mysore against a lowering of standards. It is observed that no provision in this direction is found in the draft scheme except that some examiners will be appointed from outside. Mr. Sharp suggested the occasional inspection of the new University by a Commission appointed by the Government of India and this was apparently concurred in by the Darbar. The draft however makes no mention of this. The Syndicate suggest the further investigation of this question with a view to the constitution of a small board of visitors authorised to report periodically to the Darbar and the Government of India on the state and progress of the new University. This is an important point and the Syndicate's views may be agreed to.

(ii) As there is little in the draft scheme in regard to the admission of students from outside the State, the Syndicate apprehend that it would be disastrous alike for Mysore and Madras if students were attracted in large numbers by the lure of low fees and easy examinations to join the Mysore colleges. Although the evil of easy examinations may be guarded against by the periodical inspection of visitors referred to in the preceding paragraph, it is certain that low fees are sure to attract students from Madras in large numbers. The Syndicate are therefore of opinion that the proportion of outside students should be limited and that there should be a differential rate of fees for such students. This is a matter affecting the vital interests of the Madras University and the Syndicate's views may therefore be endorsed.

(iii) The Government of India place on the new University the onus of obtaining acceptance from other Universities and Governments of its degrees. The Syndicate, while refraining from expressing any opinion on the question at present, point out in paragraph 16 certain practical difficulties and consequently suggest the advisability of some co-operation between the Mysore authorities and the Madras University in framing the regulations of the new University. It is submitted that the Syndicate's suggestions may be concurred in.

4. It is submitted that the Syndicate's report may be forwarded to the Government of India with an expression of concurrence in the views expressed in paragraphs 8, 9 and 12 to 17 of the report and the attention of that Government may be specially invited to paragraphs 12 to 15 thereof. The Government of India may at the same time be requested to ask the Mysore authorities to consult the Madras University

before framing the regulations and finally adopting the scheme for the establishment of the new University. Before addressing India the remarks of the Director of Public Instruction may perhaps be invited.

T.K.—4-4-16.

Does the Director of Public Instruction wish to offer any further remarks?

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—4-4-16.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

I should be glad if Government can see their way to calling special attention to paragraphs 2, 3 and 4. I don't know whether newspaper statements that the new University is to begin on July 1st can be relied on. If not it is certainly very desirable that it should be delayed for a year till better arrangements have been made with Madras.

J. H. STONE—5-4-16.

To the Educational Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Please see the reference from the Government of India. The point of view of that Government—as stated in paragraph 5 of their letter—is that “in dealing with proposals such as these made by an authority outside the limits of British India, it would be out of place to express disapproval of the scheme on grounds of detail and all that the Government of India desire is to ascertain whether the Madras Government see any ground for disapproving the scheme as a whole on matter of principle”. Subsequently the Government of India pressed for an immediate reply and they were informed that we raised no general objection to the principle of the establishment of a University in Mysore, provided that it would be efficient, also that we considered that the probable effect of the establishment of such a University upon higher education in South India deserved careful and detailed examination and that the Mysore scheme required substantial modifications and additions, and accordingly our acceptance of the principle of the new University should not be taken to indicate any final conclusions in regard to it—pages 4 and 5 ante. Acting on the above telegram the Government of India have intimated to the Mysore Darbar their approval to the introduction of the new University reserving question of constitution and other points for further communication—page 5 ante.

The report of the Syndicate on the whole question has now been received and is for orders. That report may be submitted to the Government of India. The report may be divided into three parts. The first part—paragraphs 2 to 5—deals with the procedure which Mysore has adopted in bringing the new University into existence. The Syndicate complain that the time allowed them to study the Mysore scheme is quite insufficient; they contend that the reason given by Mysore for rushing the scheme is inadequate as the Darbar is not likely to be in a position to start work next July; they also complain that the Madras University has been kept in the dark as to the inception and development of the scheme; they urge that there can be no justification for the under-current of animosity towards the Madras University. In the opinion of the Syndicate a local enquiry by a small impartial committee is possible, the Madras University being represented on that committee. The Syndicate however wind up in paragraph 5 with the expression of their opinion that the establishment of an efficient University in Mysore would promote the best interests of the Madras University. So far as this part of the Syndicate's reply is concerned, I do not see what useful purpose would be served by going into the question of the procedure adopted by Mysore at any great length. In forwarding the Syndicate's report to the Government of India we may express our general concurrence in the view that in the best interests of Mysore as well as of Madras it would have been better if the Madras University had been taken fully into confidence from the very outset in regard to the Mysore scheme.

In the second part of the Syndicate's report—paragraphs 6 to 10—we have criticisms of the Mysore scheme. It is pointed out by the Syndicate that in certain important particulars Mr. Sharp's suggestions have not been accepted, for example, in regard to the adoption of the federal type for the new University. The Syndicate also point out the danger of an entire subordination of secondary education to University requirements likely to result from the proposal to attach to selected high schools additional classes for preparing for the University. The Syndicate further make useful suggestions in regard to the constitution and functions of the Senate, the Faculties and the Boards, while in regard to the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor the view is pressed that the person selected for this important post should be a gentleman of high academic distinction with wide experience of the work of European and Indian Universities. In regard to this portion of the Syndicate's report—paragraphs 6 to 10—it seems to me that, while the criticisms are undoubtedly valuable and may be commended to the Government of India for consideration, the latter would probably say that they relate more or less to matters of detail in regard to which the last word will necessarily have to rest with Mysore. As pointed out by the Syndicate in paragraph 11 of the report “these matters do not directly concern the University of Madras although they are very important from the point of view of the efficiency of the new [Mysore] University”.

The Syndicate rightly say that we are most concerned with those aspects of the Mysore scheme “which touch directly and immediately the interests of this [Madras] University and a right decision as to which is essential for the future progress of higher education in South India”. These points are dealt with in paragraphs 12 to 16 of the report. Paragraph 12 mentions what after all is the greatest danger to be apprehended, namely, a gradual decline on the part of the new University from the high ideal of its original promoters. This decline, while it will of course in the first instance affect only Mysore, is bound to react injuriously on Madras, and I am at one with the Syndicate in considering that all possible precautions should be taken to ensure Mysore against a lowering of standards. Please see in this connection what the Syndicate say in paragraph 3 of their report that “much of the present efficiency of the Mysore colleges is the result of pressure brought to bear from Madras”. When Mysore gets released from the pressure there is the danger that the release may act injuriously on the maintenance of efficiency, and Mr. Sharp's suggestion for an occasional inspection by a Commission appointed by the Government of India is amplified by the Syndicate into the constitution of a small board of visitors authorised to report periodically to the Darbar and the Government of India on the state and progress of the new University. I very much fear that the permanent creation of a board of visitors charged with the duty of periodically reporting on the new University is not likely to find acceptance. I would rather press for action being taken on the lines of Mr. Sharp's original suggestion for an occasional inspection by a Commission appointed by the Government of India. Paragraph 14 of the Syndicate's report deals with the important question of the admission of outside students. The Syndicate point out that this question nearly concerns Madras and that it would be disastrous alike for Mysore and Madras if students were attracted in any large numbers by low fees and easy examinations to join the Mysore colleges—to leave them with degrees little esteemed outside the State. The provision for confining vernacular instruction to Canarese is some safeguard, but the Syndicate mention that Madras has a considerable Canarese population within easy reach of Mysore and there is also the circumstance that Mysore may introduce other languages later on. The Syndicate therefore ask that the admission of outside students should be regulated by definite rules. The matter is, I think, of considerable importance and it would be well to provide for it in advance so as to obviate all risk of unhealthy competition and friction between the two Universities. The suggestion in paragraph 15 of the Syndicate's report may therefore be pressed on the Government of India and we may ask that the rules for regulating the admission of Madras students into the Mysore colleges be framed in consultation with us. [There is of course the contingency that Mysore will retort and ask that Mysore students should not be admitted into the Madras colleges except under rules to be framed by us in consultation with the Mysore Darbar. We must be prepared to accept that position.]

In regard to the question of accepting Mysore degrees, etc., referred to by the Syndicate in paragraph 16 of their report, the Government of India place on the new University the onus of obtaining acceptance from other Universities and Governments of its degrees. This is of course the correct thing. Madras has a free hand in the matter and cannot therefore complain. The attention of the Government of India may be drawn to the practical difficulties likely to arise at the outset and mentioned by the Syndicate in paragraph 16.

In conclusion, the Syndicate express in paragraph 17 their deliberate opinion that the probable result of establishing a University in Mysore free from all outside control or effective criticism will not only be detrimental to educational progress and efficiency in the State itself but may react unfavourably on the progress and efficiency of Mysore's neighbours. That opinion may be endorsed in our letter to the Government of India.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—10-4-16.

Telegram—from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.

To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department.

Dated—Simla, the 10th April 1916.

No.—324-Educational.

This department telegram 285, dated 28th March. Government of India will be glad to receive at very early date views of Local Government and Madras University on Mysore University scheme.

Submitted to the Secretary for perusal.

2. The file regarding the Mysore University scheme which was marked "His Excellency and circulate" was sent to His Excellency the Governor's camp yesterday.

P.R.—11-4-16.

T.K.—11-4-16.

Will the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor please add this to the main file which has been submitted to His Excellency?

P.R.—14-4-16.

His Excellency agrees generally and desires the accompanying draft which he has attached to the file to be circulated to the Honourable Members. It contains all that in His Excellency's opinion can at present profitably be said.

T. E. MOIR—21-4-16.

P.R.—22-4-16.

Demi-official—from T. E. MOIR, Esq., I.C.S., Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

To—the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR Avargal, C.I.E., Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—Ootacamund, the 23rd April 1916.

I find I omitted to add the enclosed to the file relating to the Mysore University. That file has been returned to you with a draft for circulation. Perhaps you will kindly add this on return.

The Government of India's telegram of the 10th April which has now been added to the file under the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor's demi-official, dated 23rd April, shows pretty clearly that the Government of India are still bent on allowing this scheme to be rushed through. Probably the Darbar is pressing the Government of India to permit the University to be brought into existence on the 1st July next. If this is so, there is uncommonly little likelihood of the Darbar consenting to consult the Syndicate of the Madras University before the Mysore University is launched, and if the present is really the only opportunity this Government will have of effective criticism, the question arises whether we should not make the comments in the draft letter more definite and detailed.

2. It does not seem to me that we are concerned with such matters as those dealt with in paragraphs 7, 8, 9, 10 of the Madras Syndicate's letter. They are domestic matters and Mysore can do as it likes about them. But we are vitally concerned to see that our educational system is not upset by the Mysore practice of low fees coupled with a debased university standard. As for the Darbar's declaration of intention to maintain the existing standard and even to "introduce improvements where possible," any one may believe it who likes. We know the eye-wash and make-believe which is characteristic of Native States, the pretence of compulsory education and so on. Sir Alfred Bourne told me he had been invited to join an examining board for this proposed University the two other members of which were entirely unfit. I think we should expressly demand that the Darbar should give a definite undertaking now and not later that no student will be admitted from any Madras district except on payment of the same scale of fees as he would have to pay if he were to enter a recognized Madras College. That seems an essential precaution against under-cutting. It is difficult to see what guarantees can be enforced for the fulfilment of the Darbar's high-falutin announcement that "the Mysore degree of B.A. shall be the hallmark of a high standard of general culture." Our only safeguard against a lowering of the standard is the right to refuse recognition of this Mysore "hallmark," and it has to be remembered that we are always liable to pressure from Residents such as Sir Hugh Daly, the Maharaja, the Government of India and the Viceroy. I think we should press for definite acceptance by the Darbar of Mr. Sharp's proposal of periodical inspection by a Government of India Commission.

A. G. C[ARDEW]—26-4-16.

I agree generally and I would add the following to His Excellency's draft:—

In conclusion therefore I am to say that the Governor in Council is of opinion that even should postponement be involved full consultation between the Darbar and the Madras University on the important matters of principle mentioned by the Syndicate should precede the establishment of the University.

P[ENTLAND].

"I am, therefore, in conclusion to say that the Governor in Council is of opinion that the establishment of the University should be postponed to allow of full consultation between the Darbar and the Madras University on the important matters of principle mentioned by the Syndicate."

H. A. S[TUART]—27-4-16.

I agree generally with my Honourable Colleagues. I accept His Excellency's draft.

P. S. S[IVASWAMI AYYAR]—28-4-16.

Telegram—from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.

To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department.

Dated—Simla, the 27th April 1916.

No.—376-Educational.

Reference this department's telegram 324 of 10th April. Kindly say when opinion on Mysore University scheme may be expected.

Please see His Excellency's note above. Perusal is solicited of the notes of the Honourable Members supra. Another telegram has come from India. Orders solicited.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—29-4-16.

I agree to the proposed addition: but as there is some probability of a refusal from India, I would suggest some slightly different words in one passage—which may make our request even more reasonable than it is, and thus more difficult to negative.

I would therefore substitute the alterations I have suggested in the margin of Sir Harold Stuart's note of 27th April 1916.

P[ENTLAND]—29-4-16.

Issue and print up sharp.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—30-4-16.

* Telegram despatched—1st May 1916. After issue of the letter to India, wire * as follows:—

“Reply about Mysore University scheme despatched.”

P.R.—30-4-16.

[G.O. Nos. 467-68, Educational, dated the 30th April 1916.]

THE PROPOSED UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE.

Introductory.—At our discussion with Sir Hugh Daly and Sir M. Visvesvaraya on the 16th July 1915 it was suggested that I should examine the scheme of a University for Mysore in the first instance and make suggestions. The following note may, I hope, be of some use to the Durbar. It is based on an examination of the papers before me, namely, a *Draft Scheme for the University of Mysore* and a *Conspectus of the latest phase of the Scheme*. Two subsidiary books, having bearing on the subject, have also been handed to me—*The Universities of Australia*, by T. Denham, and *Universities*, by C. Ramalinga Reddy.

2. I have, of course, not attempted to examine this proposal in all its aspects. I have assumed that the principle of having a University in Mysore is not unacceptable on general grounds. I have said nothing of the difficulty, raised by Sir M. Visvesvaraya, that it might serve as a precedent for claims to set up Universities in less promising centres. I have only briefly referred to the question of legislation, which, in a new departure like this, would presumably have to be examined. I have not alluded to the propriety or otherwise of consulting Local Governments or other Universities. I have taken it for granted that there is a real demand for a University in Mysore, that the means at the disposal of the Durbar are sufficient, that large expenditure on this scheme will not unduly hamper other branches of education or administration and will not prove disproportionate to the amount which will be allotted for primary and secondary instruction, and finally, that the personal element essential to the making of a successful University will not be lacking.

3. If I have gone somewhat beyond the suggestions I put forward at our discussion, it is because I had then had no opportunity of studying the documents and very little time to formulate ideas.

4. The note consists of an analysis of the reasons for founding this University, as put forward in the paper before me, a brief statement of the proposal and a number of suggestions. I have devoted a good deal of space to the first of these sections, because, without a very clear idea of what is aimed at, I do not feel in a position either to criticise or to advise.

5. *The reasons for founding a University in Mysore.*—The reasons for founding the University are given on pages 4 and 5 of the Draft Scheme and in paragraph 1 of the Conspectus. Of the reasons given in the Conspectus, No. 4 (facilities for higher vernacular education) fits in with one of the proposed special features of the University; No. 6 the demand for a more efficient type of University is most pertinent; Nos. 8 and 9 bear testimony to a growing local sentiment which certainly deserves sympathy. The other reasons assigned are good reasons for increasing educational facilities in the State; but they are not in any special way reasons for creating a University.

6. There seems to be an under-current of complaint against the Madras University. Also, I notice that Dr. Miller remarked in connection with the scheme, “you are entirely wrong in saying that the Madras University does nothing in particular” (Draft Scheme, page 43). I would certainly deprecate any spirit of hostility to the Madras University. So does Dr. Miller, when he says, “above all, it is to be hoped that in all hivings off from the parent University care will be taken to avoid friction and antagonism and that all arrangements will be of such a kind as to enable the mother and the daughter to work amicably together for the common good of their common country” (Draft Scheme, page 46). So far as I know, the Madras University has done no injury to Mysore. It is said that students from Mysore cannot attend the University lectures, that the Madras University cannot, on account of its unwieldy area, cope with the requirements of Mysore, that it is inconvenient and costly to send children to the more distant Universities, &c. Now it was not the duty of the Madras University to remedy these defects. The Madras University is an affiliating and examining University. Its teaching functions are of recent date and as yet only slightly developed.

7. While the want of educational facilities is here given as a reason for a University, “the claims of Mysore” to such an institution are also based (pages 7 and 8 of the Draft Scheme) on the wealth of material which it already possesses. Either claim may be a good one in certain circumstances; the two together can hardly be advanced in one and the same instance. A young country, rapidly filling with population and certain of a quick industrial

development, whose educational system is not yet formed or is even non-existent, may decide to form a University with a view to getting the best advice and an agency capable of organisation on a large scale. In that case the University is probably a State Department; and the State, in founding it, is creating not merely a University, but the machinery which is going to keep its educational development on right lines. This is not the case in Mysore, which already has a good and orderly system of instruction, a Director of Industries, schools of civil and mechanical engineering, a Director of Agriculture and an agricultural school, a normal school, colleges, high schools and a net work of primary schools; and has gone beyond British India in the imparting of religious instruction and the introduction of a modified system of compulsion. The *raison d'être* of a University in Mysore is not the need of an efficient educational administration or the fact that "there are subjects of study for which due provision is not made in Mysore, such as engineering, medicine, law, agriculture, forestry and the training of graduate teachers"; for the establishment of a University will not provide these things. It lies rather in the existence of a group of institutions, which at present are alleged (on pages 3 and 4 of the Draft Scheme) to suffer from their inclusion (as mofussil colleges) in a system stated to be obsolete, and in the belief that they afford sufficient material to constitute an independent degree-giving institution.

8. Indeed, the creation of a University in this sense is not in itself calculated to increase facilities. True, the statement on pages 32 and 33 of the Draft Scheme shows that it is proposed to spend Rs. 2,48,730 a year on extension and publication bureaus, on a Commerce Department, on establishing new chairs (such as that of sociology), on adding chairs in subjects some of which can already be taught in the Central and the Maharaja's Colleges up to the highest standard of examination degrees offered by the Madras University, on research scholarships and on general improvements; also that nearly 10 lakhs are to be spent on new laboratories and lecture rooms, a hostel, a library, University buildings, a club and a union. And perhaps further expenditure is contemplated on raising the professional institutions or making new ones. But all this can be done without creating a University—only that the expenditure on the Vice-Chancellor, &c., and the University buildings would be saved. Furthermore, the proposed expenditure is not to be devoted to those forms of professional instruction in which Mysore is said to be lacking—save that one extra professor is included for the training of teachers. The University is here the form, not the substance. And the reason for this University, as I understand it, is to give a better form to the institutions which exist and to the improvements which are under contemplation.

9. Again, comparison is made with the claims of other parts of India and provinces and States in America and Australia. Comparisons of this kind always require careful analysis.

10. There are obviously many tracts in India which might, on all the showings put forward, claim several Universities. Take the Punjab. It has more than three times the area and population of Mysore. Its total expenditure on education is more than four times that of Mysore. Taking the number of students in the Mysore Colleges at 600 (see page 6 of the Draft Scheme, though the detailed figures would appear to show it as 570), the Punjab has five times that number in its English Arts Colleges. And, finally, the percentage of its college students to the population is half again as great as that in Mysore.

11. Again, it is said that, apart from population, "in other respects the claims of Mysore are even more striking than in the case of many colonial Universities". And, "from the point too of finance, the new University has nothing to fear when comparison is made with the very slender financial resources of the latter Universities when they were founded". As regards population, it is true, Mysore is far ahead of the colonies quoted. But then Mysore (taking the State at roughly 30,000 square miles and the population at 6 millions) has a population of 200 to the square mile. New South Wales has a population of 6 to the square mile, Victoria of less than 17, Queensland and South Australia of a little over 1, West Australia of about 0.3, Tasmania of less than 8, Quebec of 5.7, Ontario of a little over 9.7, Manitoba, British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan of less than 2. From which it follows, *first*, that these colonies could look forward to an enormous and rapid growth of population, *second*, that in new and sparsely populated countries with slender railway communications (and, in the case of Australia, vast tracts of intervening waste) it was natural that the isolated and independent University should spring up rather than the affiliating form, which with all its faults has proved popular and hitherto fairly effective in India. Indeed, if we examine the figures of some of these Universities, they are smaller in point of number of professors and students than many an Indian college. But, by force of circumstances, they are degree-giving institutions.

12. Again, literacy is practically universal in these colonies. New South Wales has 83 per cent. of its population literate, and 17.7 per cent. of the population at school; the answering figures for Victoria are 98 and 20.9, for Tasmania 82 and 20.8, &c. In Nova Scotia 88.6 per cent. of the population are literate and 21.8 of the population are at school, in Quebec the answering figures are 86.6 and 20.4; in British Columbia 88.1 and 11.5. Mysore has 365,000 literates, and 3.29 of the population at school. In fact these colonies present highly literate populations, with enormous room for expansion, and boundless possibilities of revenue. Mysore

presents an ancient civilisation, a settled condition of life, and a proportion of literacy and a degree of agricultural and industrial wealth which are growing indeed, but the rate of whose growth is determined by the nature of things.

13. I have dwelt at some length on this subject of the reasons for founding a University, not in a spirit of criticism, not with a view to showing that a University is not wanted, but in order to bring the proposal under the light of facts, analyse its scope and aim, and thus try to show precisely what is required. The Government of India have declared in favour of the formation of smaller Universities, and especially of new local teaching and residential Universities, within each of the provinces in harmony with the best modern opinion as to the right road to educational efficiency.

14. The intention which is clearly expressed in the documents before me is the realisation of a better type. If this is capable of being realised the attempt is one which should not be coldly received. But it follows from what has been said above that the justification for this University, as set forth in the Draft Scheme, &c., is the imposition upon existing institutions of an improved form. Nothing should be permitted to interfere with this end.

15. Furthermore, the Universities of Canada and Australia, on which the arguments advanced so largely rely, though really constituted to meet a very different condition of things, supply two useful lessons. The success of the Australian Universities, so vividly described by Mr. Denham, depends largely on the fact that they are of the unitary type—indeed, one may almost say of the uni-collegiate type, since the constituent colleges are residential but not teaching institutions, save that they supplement by tutorial aid the instruction imparted in the University. Secondly, they are not cheap. In some of them the annual cost per student is comparatively high—£46 at Sydney, £55 at Melbourne, £68 at Brisbane, £43 at Hobart. The initial cost too has in some cases been very high. Before the fire of 1907, the University property in Montreal was valued at £1,200,000. Mr. Denham's figures show the large outlay on buildings in Australia. Mysore now spends £18 a year per student in its English Arts Colleges [according to Appendix B (10) of the Report on Public Instruction for 1913-14, the cost is nearly £20; the difference is explained by the fact that I have taken the figure 600 given in the Draft Scheme as the number of students]. If we put the average annual cost proposed for this University at 3½ lakhs (and it will presently be shown that it is not likely to be more), and if we could assume that the number of students would remain 600, then the cost would be £39—a high figure for India. But can we make this assumption? The ultimate initial outlay will (if all existing colleges be included) amount to £153,000. Sydney spent £80,000 on its library building alone and desired to expand it at an additional cost of £67,000. Nor should the large annual expenditure of the colonies upon general education be overlooked. New South Wales in 1912-13 spent £1,392,830 from State revenues upon primary education alone. Victoria in 1911-12 spent £1,135,415 from State revenues on education and kindred subjects. Queensland in 1913 spent £653,499. Such figures are indicative of a very solid foundation on which to build. Mysore spends £116,017 from State revenues (including local funds).

16. *The scheme for a University at Mysore.*—The plan for the University is as follows. There exist at present the first grade Central College at Bangalore, the Maharaja's College at Mysore, and the second grade Maharani's College for women at Mysore. These will form the institutions of the University, the headquarters of which are to be situated at Bangalore. There are also, at Bangalore, an Agricultural College and a school of mechanical engineering; and at Mysore a school of civil engineering and a normal school. These will form departments of the University and teach up to diploma standards in the first instance. It appears that there will also be a Commerce Department. There will be two faculties—Arts (including teaching) and Science. There will be two Bureaus, one for extension lectures, the other for publishing works of modern interest in Kanarese.

17. There will be an entrance qualification based on the model of the Secondary School-leaving Certificate. Two years will lead to the Intermediate examination; a further two years to the B.A. or B.Sc. examination. There will be no honours. A special feature will be the possibility of reaching the B.A. stage with only a "non-detail" study of English, a detailed and extensive study being necessary only for those who take up modern languages. This "altered position of English" * * * will enable the University to prescribe a course in the optional branches in the B.A. classes which will result in standard much higher than that of the present Pass B.A. course of the Madras University. Also, a "non-detailed" study of the vernacular will be made compulsory throughout the four years of the college course. There will be an M.A. and an M.Sc. course (period not stated).

18. There are, in the two first grade colleges, 15 professors (including the principals) and 25 Assistants (the pay of some of whom is very low). There are subordinates also; but, to judge from their pay, they can hardly be regarded as college teachers. The present cost (including the Maharani's College) is given as Rs. 1,67,000 a year (page 7 of Draft Scheme). But, excluding the Maharani's College, it appears from the details given on pages 28 and 29 of the Draft Scheme to be Rs. 1,78,416. It is said (page 7 of the Draft Scheme) that the State will spend another 2½ lakhs recurring or even more. The details are given on pages 32 and 33 of the Draft Scheme, and show an anticipated expenditure of Rs. 1,72,350 rising to

Rs. 2,48,730. This new expenditure will provide (among other things) for 6 professors and 8 lecturers. (Lecturers in the Commerce Department can hardly be counted.) There will thus be, for University purposes—

	Existing.	Proposed.	Total.
Professors ...	15	6	21
Lecturers, demonstrators, &c.	25	8	33

The total cost will, at its maximum, be somewhere about Rs. 4,30,000 a year—though not all on strictly University purposes; since, out of the maximum proposed expenditure, Rs. 54,730 will go on extra University objects (*viz.*, special allowances, the two bureaux and the Commerce Department), the expenditure being thus reduced to about Rs. 3,75,000, while the minimum will be just over 3 lakhs. The initial outlay will be 13 lakhs sunk in existing buildings, &c., and 10 lakhs to be added, or 23 lakhs altogether.

19. The University is to be an incorporated body. His Highness the Maharaja will be Chancellor, with wide powers to "order such measures as he deems proper". A Rector, nominated by him, will hold office for five years and act as his representative. A paid Vice-Chancellor, appointed by the Chancellor, will be the chief academic officer. There will be a Council, both executive and academic, consisting of 4 *ex-officio* members, and 5 members (with 3 years' tenure) nominated by the Chancellor; out of the total of 9, at least 6 shall be persons following the profession of teaching. There will be a Senate, entrusted with the curriculum, ranging in number from 30 to 50, 10 being elected by the faculties, departments and bureaux, and 10 by the registered graduates. These fellows will hold office for 5 years; and two-thirds of them must be persons following the profession of education. There will also be faculties and boards.

20. *Suggestions on the scheme.*—The main characteristic of this scheme is that, the superiority of the unitary university having been set forth at length and being in reality the main justification for the proposal, the ideal is completely departed from and two centres are to be set up, 80 miles apart. It may be urged that the scheme produced by the Patna University Committee contains the same flaw. But the Government of India contemplate provincial Universities (though I take it they would prefer centralised institutions like Dacca); the claims of Bihar and Orissa to its own University are irresistible; and, with 98,170 square miles and nearly 37 millions of inhabitants to cater for, it is difficult to concentrate in a single University city. At our discussion I suggested two alternatives—either to leave one of the centres under the Madras University and concentrate on the other, or to keep the Bangalore College as a second grade college with a view to turning it in future into a superior high school. At our meeting of the 16th July 1915, Sir M. Visvesvaraya accepted the second of these two alternatives.

21. I had not then had opportunity to study the papers. I see from them that it was proposed to make Bangalore the headquarters. I should say that, from many points of view, this is desirable. I might add to these the proximity of the Indian Institute of Science. I assume that a sufficient site could be found. But the question of location is one for the Durbar.

22. I also see that Mr. Denham has made some remarks on this matter. "If it is argued (page 48 of the *Universities of Australia*) that the University proper may be located at Bangalore and that the Maharaja's College at Mysore may be retained as an integral part of the University, the reply is that the opportunity of developing an almost ideal University will be lost. The University will become a mutilated, divided institution, and most of the advantages of a unitary University will be lost." Mr. Denham declares unhesitatingly for the concentration of University work at Bangalore, which means that there would be no colleges outside that place—or indeed outside the University site. Instead of outside colleges, he proposes high schools, preparing pupils for entrance to this University at the minimum age of 17, the abolition of the Intermediate examination, the curtailment of the University course by one year and a system of annual examinations spread over a three years' course (page 50). In these suggestions (save perhaps that of annual examinations) I heartily concur. This will be a far more perfect scheme than having any outside second-grade college. The difficulties inherent in a scheme which seeks to achieve two incompatible ends will be avoided. The colleges will be purged of the school-boy element, the presence of which is so much complained of by professors whether of Government or privately managed institutions. The relative cost, both initial and recurring, of the University will be reduced, though I do not say beyond that estimated.

The idea which has been simmering in British India and which has found expression in the Imperial Legislative Council (see the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's speech on the 14th March, 1914), and elsewhere (see Dr. Sapru's presidential address at the eighth Provincial Conference of the United Provinces), will find realisation in Mysore. Thus Mysore, just as she has taken an independent line in the matters of religious and compulsory instruction, will take a line of meritorious reform in the matter of University education. I would most strongly commend this course not merely as a solution of the radical difficulty which seems to me at present to obscure the proposal, but also as a great advance in the delimitation of school and collegiate life.

23. If such a scheme is adopted, it will be possible to found a University of ideal type—preferably a single University college, strongly staffed, with surrounding hostels, residences, etc., in close proximity to one another. There will be economy and concentration of effort. I doubt if the institution would be very expensive. The number of students would be reduced by the exclusion of intermediate classes. Possibly the initial expenditure would be no greater than that now contemplated. The recurring expenditure might perhaps be reduced. Thus funds would be available for the improvement of high schools up to the desired standard.

24. This seems to me the most important point regarding the proposal. Other matters are the following:—

(i) *Departments.*—The inclusion of departments, teaching up to diplomas, is questionable. It is true that some of the colonial Universities have such departments and the encouragement of professional education in India, aiming at industrial and commercial development, is laudable. But this kind of work, unless it can rise to a respectable standard, is apt to dissipate activity and degrade the idea of the University, of which, as Dr. Rashdall says, "the name has got to be associated with education of the highest type; to degrade the name of a University is, therefore, to degrade our highest educational ideal".

I cannot see how a Commerce Department staffed with four teachers on Rs. 50 each and two lecturers in Hindi and Gujarati is going to achieve results at all worthy of a University. From the statements on pages 29-31 of the Draft Scheme, it is clear that the schools of engineering and agriculture are very cheaply run. I see no proposals to improve them. It would be well to examine very carefully the existing facilities for instruction in these departments as well as the resources which the State will be able in future to expend on them, before deciding immediately to make them an integral part of the University. No harm will be done, but rather good, if they are allowed to develop under the care of the State and are handed over to the University when and only when they are fully equipped for taking a worthy place in it.

(ii) *Bureaus.*—Of the two bureaux, the publication bureau will fit in with the insistence upon vernacular, which will form a feature of the University. I hope the pay of the translators will be adequate to attract men of the intellectual capacity to carry out such work; but I have doubts. I am more doubtful about the extension bureau. Is education, outside the large centres, in a condition to render extension lectures useful? Should a new University at once burden itself with an expensive and uncertain experiment of this kind? Will the pay offered attract men of the energy and capacity to bring the work to a successful issue? What will the general section do which is not already being done in a more organised and effective manner by the schools? Will not the industrial, agricultural and sericultural sections be more adequately and naturally run by the existing machinery—especially if the agricultural school is at present left outside the scope of the University? It seems to me that, as regards the departments and the bureaux, there is a tendency to saddle the University with too much at first. Gradual and natural development should be aimed at. This will not prejudice the interests of commerce, industry or agriculture and will probably benefit the University in its earlier stages.

(iii) *Other colleges in Bangalore.*—No mention is made of St. Joseph's College or the College of the Sacred Heart at Bangalore. Both of these are affiliated to the Madras University as second-grade colleges. I presume it is intended to leave them under that University. Probably they are situated in the Assigned Tracts.

(iv) *Relation to high schools.*—It is to be hoped that the teaching of the Consultative Committee on secondary school examinations and the Royal Commission on University teaching in London will be borne in mind, that a clear division will be made between school and University organisation and that the School-leaving Certificate will be a reasonably devised test, largely conducted by inspectors, and depending only partially on an external test. The advice of the University (perhaps through regular representatives on a board) will be useful, and members of the University might with advantage act as examiners occasionally. But the University should certainly not be burdened with the organisation, recognition or examination of secondary schools. This clear division of school and college work should, of course, continue to hold if the full high schools in future teach up to the Intermediate standard.

(v) *Staff.*—The staff (21 professors and 33 lecturers) will suffice for 600 students. It will be almost exactly equal to the staff of the Presidency College, Calcutta. Increase in the number of students will demand increase of staff. But, if there are no intermediate classes, the numbers will at first be considerably less than 600, the number of high school pupils being *pro tanto* increased.

(vi) *Cost.*—The recurring cost, though considerably below the rate per student proposed at some of the new Universities (Patna and Nagpur) should be fairly adequate, with the exceptions presently to be noted. But it will be well at first to concentrate on the essential parts of the University. If the suggestions made above are adopted, considerable economy of effort will be possible. A concentrated University combines cheapness with efficiency more thoroughly than does a federal University. (Dacca will be relatively less expensive than the other new proposals). A restriction of the course to three years and to really University teaching will permit of economy in buildings and staff. (I must deprecate the statement, read with the estimates of cost which are given, made on page 11 of the Draft Scheme, to the effect that recurring expenditure will be met for in excess of that prescribed by the Government

of India in the case of other teaching Universities. In the first place, the Government of India have prescribed nothing of the kind. In the second the new schemes, as worked out by Committees, do not warrant the statement. Perhaps the allusion is to the requirement of 50 lakhs in the case of the Benares Hindu University, mentioned on page 8. The 50 lakhs is merely an endowment insisted on as a nucleus. It in no sense represents the sole contemplated source of revenue in that University.)

(vii) *Libraries and Laboratories.*—Where the proposed expenditure appears to be somewhat insufficient in the matter of library and laboratory grants. (I take it the figures given on pages 28 and 29 of the Draft Scheme represent annual expenditure.) They are—

	Existing.	Additional.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Library grant ...	3,000	...	3,000
Laboratory grant ...	3,500	2,000	5,500

These sums are too small for the requirements of a University teaching up to the highest standards. Some colleges, which teach only to the pass degrees, spend as much or more. In 1911-12 the Presidency College, Calcutta, spent Rs. 9,668 on its library and Rs. 21,794 on its laboratory. The Bombay University, apart from its colleges, spends Rs. 10,000 a year on its library. Last year the University of the Punjab spent Rs. 12,000 on the same object. The total provision for supply, services and contingencies will be Rs. 37,600 a year. This may prove sufficient.

(viii) *Constitution.*—The appointment of a paid Vice-Chancellor will be a move in the right direction and will provide the University with a head who will be able to devote his whole time to its interests. The Council and Senate appear suitably composed, and the machinery will be simple. Presumably the Senate will be an advisory body and not competent to interfere with the executive functions of the Council. There is one rather striking peculiarity in the proposal. The Senate, a comparatively large body, of which one-third may consist of lay members, is to be entrusted with the curriculum. The tendency at present is to entrust the larger bodies of Universities with advisory and legislative functions regarding the finances, appointments and general administration of the institution, and to leave the curriculum to experts. There is also a very wholesome movement growing against the prescription of detailed curricula and in favour of leaving much more to the teacher (the promoters of the Benares Hindu University have declared this to be their intention). Such an arrangement is both safe and suitable in a centralised teaching University. If, however, the Senate (as a body) concerns itself merely with advice as to what subjects (in the broadest sense of the terms) it is desirable to teach in the University, then no harm will be done. The work of correlating the different courses of study and defining their scope should rest with experts formed into faculties and boards. The details should be settled by the teachers themselves each for himself.

(ix) *Method of incorporation.*—I had at first understood that the University was to be established by executive order. I was afterwards told it would be by an Act of the Legislature. This is a local matter. The control of the Durbar is fairly secured by the composition of the Council. There seems to me, however, to be some grounds for setting up the University as a purely State department, especially if it is to have under it the various subsidiary departments of agriculture, engineering, etc. (since otherwise there will be a certain duality of control). In British India there are special reasons for endowing Universities with the powers of an incorporated body and for the existence in them of a body which can advise in the light of many interests.

(x) *Residence.*—It appears that there is already accommodation in the college hostels at Bangalore and Mysore for 186 students (they contained 158 students in 1913-14). It is proposed to add a hostel for 150 or 200 students. This will give a total of about 350 or 400 resident students. There should probably be accommodation for three out of every four students admitted—assuming, of course, that the rules regarding residence with relatives will be properly framed and worked. If the scheme suggested above is adopted, the hostel accommodation proposed will probably be very adequate for some years to come. But I do not see what is proposed for the residence of professors. It is very desirable that professors should live on the spot.

(xi) *Standard.*—If the degrees of the University are to be recognised in British provinces, there should be some method of ensuring at least equality of standard. I assume, of course, that the object of the Durbar in founding this University will be to raise rather than depress the level of attainment. But the temptations towards an almost unconscious lowering of standards is strong; and it is admitted in the Report on Public Instruction for 1913-14 that there is need for improvement in examination results. Sir M. Visvesvaraya suggested periodical inspection by a Commission sent by the Government of India. Outside criticism is always stimulating; and such a Commission would probably be useful, especially if it comprised, as it should, some representatives of other Universities, notably Madras. There should also be some outside examiners. But, as I suggested at the discussion, the personnel available for chairs and governing bodies, the amount of money which the Durbar are prepared to spend and the permission of increase of numbers only on provision of due facilities, are important points. Connected with this question, there is also that of admission and fees.

(xii) *Admission and fees.*—I recollect that, when this proposal was first privately mooted, there was some inconsistency of view regarding the extent to which this University was intended for others than residents of Mysore. How far the State feels itself justified in spending money for the benefit of residents in British provinces is not for me to consider. But I should like to put forward the following considerations. A University of this kind can be most efficiently managed when it is of reasonable size. Growth of college classes means largely enhanced expenditure (presuming, of course, that a proper quota of teachers is provided), since fees, even if high, will meet only a small fraction of the additional expenditure. The admission of large numbers of students who are not of Mysore State will mean the erection of more hostels, and will also arouse an impression that examinations are being made easier. The phenomenon might also, of course, be explained by the instruction being better than elsewhere; but this, combined with largely increased numbers, can only be brought about at very heavy cost.

The average annual fee per student in Mysore English Arts Colleges is nearly Rs. 32. This is extraordinarily low. Presumably it is to be explained by the existence of many free students. This is a matter for the State so far as it concerns Mysorean students. Where outside students are concerned, it touches the neighbouring Universities and colleges, especially those that depend largely upon fees for their income.

If the Durbar desire to open the doors of their University to the students of neighbouring British districts, this would only be in consonance with the traditions of Universities and would indicate a liberal-minded spirit. But in the interests of the University itself and of the population of Mysore, I would suggest that the proportion of outside students admitted should be limited and that they should be charged a proper college fee.

(xiii) *Site.*—It is very important that a large compact site should be made available. The buildings and institutions composing the University should all be in close proximity to one another. Ample ground for playing fields, hostel accommodation, residences for professors should be provided. If new departments are to be added and if expansion is to be allowed for, their needs in the way of ground space should be foreseen. The University should be fairly isolated from surrounding *basti* lands with the danger of epidemics and other disadvantages which they bring. The provision of a sufficient site is a matter of prime importance in establishing an institution of this kind; otherwise there will be great difficulty and expense in the future. I should say 500 acres is a minimum.

(xiv) *Additional faculties.*—I trust that new faculties will be instituted only when full facilities exist. I see that instruction in law and medicine is mentioned as a matter in which Mysore is unprovided. But I see no provision made. It is now recognised that Law Colleges cannot pay for themselves. Medical colleges are particularly expensive.

(xv) It is very important to have a good Librarian with some special training, in a University. It might be well if one of the Mysore State scholars in England were to undergo a course in the practical management and organisation of a library at one of the large English libraries, e.g., the Rylands Library at Manchester.

I do not, of course, pretend that these suggestions are exhaustive. I have tried to regard the scheme only in its broader aspects.

25. *Conclusion.*—I must conclude with the statement I made at the beginning—that, in venturing these remarks, I am assuming certain premises. I must add that, in giving an opinion on this scheme at the present stage at which it has arrived, I am at a disadvantage. I have had to write in haste under the pressure of other work. I could more confidently express myself if I had the views of persons and bodies possessed of greater local knowledge than the very little I can claim. My opinions are, therefore, tentative. Of one thing, however, I am convinced that this University if it comes into being should be of the unitary type. Once that is settled, I do not see (as at present advised) why a very respectable University should not be produced on a small scale. Such an institution, opening its doors only to really University students (by which I mean those capable of undergoing education of the collegiate standard), would be of a pioneer character. Many of the features put forward in the scheme as it stands are attractive, and would be made doubly so if this type of institution were adopted. But let the University commence modestly and grow gradually working in concert with that of Madras. To attempt too much at the beginning would only prejudice the scheme for ever. Also, it should always be remembered that a University is essentially different from a college or a collection of colleges, and that its establishment is a solemn undertaking.

SIMLA;
The 4th August 1915. }

H. SHARP,
Educational Commissioner with the Govt. of India.

” ” ” ” ” 191 .

C. No. 725 Ed1. From the Hon'ble the Resident, No. 1375, dated 25-2-16 191
Mysore

785 Edl.	Govt. of India,	80	28-2-15	101
" "	Dept. of Education	"	"	"

1296 Edl. Registrar, Madras 2430 30-3-16 191
" " University " " " " " "

No. 467 dated the 30th April 1916.

Press

The Government of India will

be addressed.

Letter

Draft letter to India part 3
H E
Letter No. 468 & 22: 2/11/30th April 1916

Sir,

With reference to your letter dated 28th February and the subsequent telegraphic correspondence, I am to forward a copy of a letter dated the 30th March from the Registrar of the Madras University communicating the views of its Syndicate on the draft scheme for a University in Mysore to which your letter under reply referred.

2 In the first place I am to say that His Excellency the Governor in Council feels constrained to endorse the representations of the Syndicate regarding the inadequacy of the time which has been given for the consideration of a scheme which must intimately affect the Madras University. Moreover, the interests of education in general in this Presidency cannot be divorced from those of the University, and however natural and even commendable may be the desire of the Mysore Darbar to inaugurate without delay their scheme, it was hardly open to this Government to express a precipitate and uncritical approval in a matter vitally affecting those interests.

3 The Governor in Council is in entire agreement with the Syndicate that the establishment

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of an efficient University in Mysore would be a benefit to education in this Presidency and he can only regret that neither he nor the Syndicate were consulted regarding a project which for its successful initiation and future welfare will require their active co-operation and a cordial understanding between the governing bodies of the two Universities. Had the Darbar at the inception of the scheme seen fit to adopt that attitude of frank and friendly consultation which His Excellency in Council hopes will characterise future relations, considerable delay would have been avoided and also the risk of possible misunderstanding. The Darbar may be in a position to meet the criticisms contained in the Syndicate's letter or to allay its apprehensions, but at this stage His Excellency in Council can merely recommend them to the careful consideration of the Government of India. Time has not permitted of an exhaustive examination of the whole scheme, but there are certain points on which it is essential in his opinion that the views of the Syndicate should be met and he would venture to suggest that the Darbar be advised to take immediate steps to consult it with regard to

3. *m 318*
them. The arrangements for the transition period, the rules regarding the admission of students from the Madras Presidency and the guarantees for the maintenance of a standard of efficiency in the new University which would justify reciprocity, are subjects upon which it seems that the Madras University may properly claim to be consulted. Accordingly the Governor in Council trusts that this course will be adopted and that full consideration will also be given to the other representations of the Syndicate. He is confident that these have been made solely in the interests of education in this part of India and in a spirit of goodwill towards an undertaking which if conducted on sound and enlightened principles should undoubtedly justify the expectations of its promoters.

Since added G.H.
4. In conclusion therefore I am to say that the Governor in Council is of opinion that, even should postponement be involved, full consultation between the Darbar and the Madras University on the important matters of principle mentioned by the Syndicate should precede the establishment of the University.
[Signature]

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