

Home (1919) Department.

(Education)

Ordinary SERIES.

G.O. No. 730

DATED 12-6-1919

INDEXED

[Despatch Abstract.]

Legislative Council.

Reporting noted, connected with a resolution moved by the Honourable Mr. B. Venkatapathi Raja at the meeting of the Council held on the 11th March 1919 regarding the establishment of a University Institute of Economics.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

L. & M. (iv) 8-1.000-1-2-18.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Resolutions on matters of Public Interest

Resolu
QUESTION—No. XVII

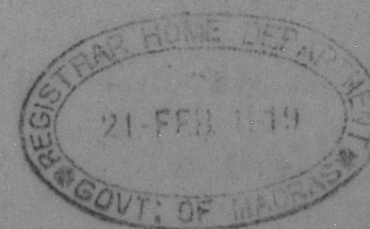
for the meeting of the Legislative
Council to be held on the 11th March 1919.

SUBMITTED that two copies of this Resolu
Home (Edu) Department with reference to Nos. (1) and (4) of the
rules regulating Secretariat procedure in dealing with these Resolu
Legislative Council. Orders regarding admission will be communicated in due
course.

L. A. C.
21. 2. 19

Leg U.O. No. 5291, dated 21. 2. 19.

To
The Home (Edu) Department with Re XVII



3
2

Resolution of matters of general public interest.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju.

Home (Education) Department.

XVII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the Government be pleased to open a University Institute of Economics at Madras at an early date.

Home (Edu) Dept

The same additional member proposed

P. 2 of G.O. no 1698

10-2-19

(V)

to move at the meeting held on the 5th inst. a resolution suggesting the provision of a sum of 2 lakhs in the L.B.E. under '22. Education' for the opening of a University Institute of Economics. The following note was written in that connection:—

23

4

NOTES CONNECTED WITH A RESOLUTION REGARDING
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

[For the meeting of the 5th February 1919.]

[SUBJECT.—Additional provision for a University Institute of Economics.]

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL (LEGISLATIVE) DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—

LXVIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a sum of 2 lakhs be added under the head of 22. EDUCATION for opening a University Institute of Economics and the corresponding reduction be made under 45-B. CIVIL WORKS.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

On the suggestion of the Madras Government, a Professor of Economics has been employed by the Madras University since 1915, the cost being met from the non-recurring grant from the Imperial funds. In proposing a professorship of Economics the Government were largely influenced by the existence of a similar Chair—the Minto Professorship of Economics—at the Calcutta University. The following extract from the letter to India, No. 566, Educational, dated 14th June 1913, gives an idea of the object which the professorship was expected to fulfil:—

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

2. From the discussions in the note to G.Os. Nos. 565-66, Educational, dated the 14th June 1913, it appears that the intention of the Government and the University was to make the professorship eventually permanent. Dr. Gilbert Slater was appointed to the post in 1915 temporarily for a period of five years to begin with—G.O. No. 1154, Educational, dated 21st October 1915.

3. In March 1918 certain regulations were passed by the Senate and approved by the Government for the institution of a diploma in Economics—G.O. No. 505, Home (Education), dated 20th April 1918.

4. In April 1918 the Syndicate definitely raised the question of retaining permanently the Professor of Economics. The Registrar then reported that the Syndicate had under consideration the desirability of making provision for a permanent professorship in Indian Economics with effect from the termination of the present temporary post and desired to know before placing proposals before the Senate for approval, what financial assistance might be expected from the Government—page 1 of G.O. No. 1576, Home (Education), dated 10th December 1918. Thereupon the Syndicate was requested to elaborate its scheme in the first instance and submit definite proposals as to the pay of the professor and other incidental expenditure, to state what portion of the cost involved it was able to bear from the funds already at its disposal, and to indicate the

(S)

(S)

(10)

(U)

(T)

The same additional number proposed
to meet at the meeting held on the 25th
was, a resolution supporting the provision
of a sum of 2 lakhs in the L.P.F. under
the heading for the opening of a University
Institute of Economics. The following
note was written in the margin.

(T) minimum aid required from the Government--Memorandum No. 846/B-2, dated 21st May 1918, on page 2 of G.O. No. 1576, Home (Education), dated 10th December 1918. In November 1918 the Syndicate replied that to provide for a permanent professorship in Economics, an annual grant from the Government of Rs. 15,000 will be required and that it might find it necessary, after further experience of the working of the scheme for the Diploma in Economics to address the Government again with a request for the further financial assistance for the purpose of establishing a School of Economics in this University. It was also stated that the University had no funds from which it would be possible to meet a recurring annual charge in connexion with the establishment of a permanent professorship of economics [page 6 of G.O. No. 1576, Home (Education), dated 10th December 1918]. Eventually Government declined to comply with the request of the Syndicate for an annual grant from Provincial funds in order to provide for a permanent professorship of Indian Economics, but stated that they had no objection to the continuance of the professorship for another period of five years on a temporary basis, the cost being met from the savings in the recurring grant of Rs. 65,000 sanctioned to the University by the Government of India (G.O. No. 1576, dated 10th December 1918).

(T) 5. As pointed out by the Syndicate itself the question of the establishment of a School of Economics can be considered only after further experience is gained of the working of the scheme for the Diploma in Economics recently instituted in 1918. It is therefore now premature to consider the question of the establishment of an Institute for Economics. The resolution, it is submitted, may be opposed.

(T) 6. Orders are solicited as to who should take charge of the resolution, whether it should be discussed at the meeting of the Executive Council, and whether any further information should be called for.

7. The file may be sent to the Director of Public Instruction u.o., for remarks.
S.A.—30-1-19.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—30-1-19.
R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—30-1-19.

Office of the D.P.I.

I agree that it is premature to consider the question

(Sd) H.S. Duncan
30.1.19

Home (Edn) Dept

Submitted that the file may now be circulated to H.E. the Governor with reference to para 6. above.

(Sd) S.A.
30.1.19

Submitted
(Sd) C.R.
30.1.19

As above, the D.P.I.
(Sd) P.
31.1.19

Para 4 of the letter at
pp 4-5 of G.O. no 169 (Edn)
10.2.19

(V)

para 5, page 4 ante



2. The resolution was, however, disallowed by H.E. the Governor. The Syndicate has since addressed Govt again on the question of the permanent retention of the Professorship of Economics and the question is separately under consideration. As pointed out in the note extracted above, it is premature to consider the question of the Institute at present. It is submitted that the resolution may be opposed.

2. It is presumed that the D.P.I. will take charge of the resolution. Orders are solicited as to whether it should be discussed at the meeting of the Executive Council and whether any additional information should be called for.

3. The remarks of the present D.P.I. may also perhaps be invited u.o.

24.2.19

CA
24.2.19

mm
25/2/19

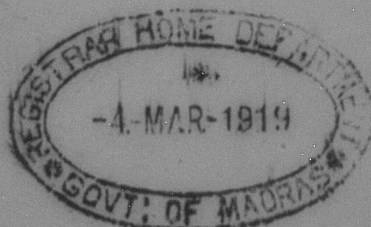
D P I (u)

Home (Edn) Dept
No. 369 B-1
25.2.19
210. no 95 dated 3/3/19

The provision of facilities for the specialized study of Economics is the duty of the University. This duty is being performed by the University who have a Professor of Indian Economics, courses of study in economic subjects conducted under the general supervision of the Professor, who is

assisted by other part-time and whole-time lecturers
 some of whom are specialists in the subjects upon
 which they lecture, ^{university} examinations held at the
 end of the course and a Diploma in Economics
 awarded on the results of the course and examination
 in fact a University Institute of Economics already
 exists in embryo. It is growing & its
 activities will extend - facts well known to the University
 Authorities - it may later develop a quasi-independent
 entity, but the organization and management of this
 developed entity is not a matter of present-day concern
 When the time is ripe for the institution of a
 full grown Institute of Economics, its control, whether
 University or Government or joint University & Government,
 or Committee will be settled. Meanwhile Govt.
 through its officials is watching the development of this embryonic institute
 with interest and is not unmindful of either of the
 possible needs of the institute or of the demand for
 the provision of facilities for the ~~specialized~~ specialized
 study of Economics. It would be unwise to force
 the growth of the ^{university} institute and even more unwise to
 do so and prejudicial to educational interests for
 Govt. to open an institute with the avowed
 object of undertaking work that is now being
 developed by the University.

2.3.19



NOTES.

Home (ED)

The resolution may it is subd.
be opposed. For orders with reference
to para. 2 on page 5 supra.

CR
4.3.19
S.

May 3/19
4/3/19

He

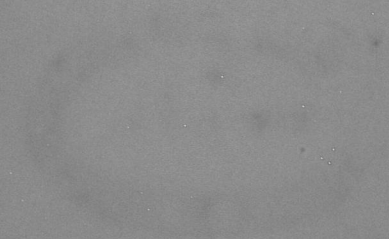
D.P.1. will take charge.



5-MAR 1919

Intimate to Leape
1st Pamt up VB
53rd please

B. 16
C. 4/3
2 5/3



The resolution may it is subd.
be opposed. For orders with reference
to para. 2 on page 5 supra.

4/3/19

He

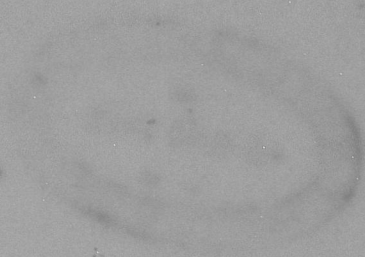
Intimate to Leape

Home (Edw) Sept

NOTES.

Legislative Council Resolu

no XIII



X 111

9

NOTES CONNECTED WITH RESOLUTION ON MATTERS
OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

[For the meeting of the 11th March 1919.]

[SUBJECT.—*University Institute of Economics.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—

X 111 ~~XVII~~ This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the Government be pleased to open a University Institute of Economics at Madras at an early date.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

(V) The same Additional Member proposed to move, at the meeting held on the 5th instant, a resolution suggesting the provision of a sum of 2 lakhs in the Civil Budget Estimate under '22. Education' for the opening of a University Institute of Economics (page 2 of G.O. No. 169, Home (Education), dated 10th February 1919). The following note was written in that connexion :—

(S) " On the suggestion of the Madras Government, a Professor of Economics has been employed by the Madras University since 1915, the cost being met from the non-recurring grant from the Imperial funds. In proposing a Professorship of Economics the Government were largely influenced by the existence of a similar Chair—the Minto Professorship of Economics—at the Calcutta University. The following extract from the letter to India, No. 566, Educational, dated 14th June 1913, gives an idea of the object which the professorship was expected to fulfil :—

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

(S) " 2. From the discussions in the note to G.Os. Nos. 565-66, Educational, dated the 14th June 1913, it appears that the intention of the Government and the University was to make the professorship eventually permanent. Dr. Gilbert Slater was appointed to the post in 1915 temporarily for a period of five years to begin with—G.O. No. 1154, Educational, dated 21st October 1915.

(10) " 3. In March 1918 certain regulations were passed by the Senate and approved by the Government for the institution of a diploma in Economics—G.O. No. 505, Home (Education), dated 20th April 1918.

(U) " 4. In April 1918 the Syndicate definitely raised the question of retaining permanently the Professor of Economics. The Registrar then reported that the Syndicate had under consideration the desirability of making provision for a permanent professorship in Indian Economics with effect from the termination of the present temporary post and desired to know before placing proposals before the Senate for approval, what financial assistance might be expected from the Government—page 1 of G.O. No. 1576, Home (Education), dated 10th December 1918. Thereupon the Syndicate was requested to elaborate its scheme in the first instance and submit definite proposals as to the pay of the professor and other incidental expenditure, to state what portion of the cost involved it was able to bear from the funds already at its disposal, and to indicate the

(T)

minimum aid required from the Government—Memorandum No. 846/B-2, dated 21st May 1918, on page 2 of G.O. No. 1576, Home (Education), dated 10th December 1918. In November 1918 the Syndicate replied that to provide for a permanent professorship in Economics, an annual grant from the Government of Rs. 15,000 will be required and that it might find it necessary, after further experience of the working of the scheme for the Diploma in Economics to address the Government again with a request for further financial assistance for the purpose of establishing a School of Economics in this University. It was also stated that the University had no funds from which it would be possible to meet a recurring annual charge in connexion with the establishment of a permanent professorship of economics [page 6 of G.O. No. 1576, Home (Education), dated 10th December 1918]. Eventually Government declined to comply with the request of the Syndicate for an annual grant from Provincial funds in order to provide for a permanent professorship of Indian Economics, but stated that they had no objection to the continuance of the professorship for another period of five years on a temporary basis, the cost being met from the savings in the recurring grant of Rs. 65,000 sanctioned to the University by the Government of India (G.O. No. 1576, dated 10th December 1918).

"5. As pointed out by the Syndicate itself the question of the establishment of a School of Economics can be considered only after further experience is gained of the working of the scheme for the Diploma in Economics recently instituted in 1918. It is therefore now premature to consider the question of the establishment of an Institute for Economics. The resolution, it is submitted, may be opposed.

"6. Orders are solicited as to who should take charge of the resolution, whether it should be discussed at the meeting of the Executive Council, and whether any further information should be called for.

"7. The file may be sent to the Director of Public Instruction u.o., for remarks
S.A.—30-1-19.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—30-1-19.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—30-1-19.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

"I agree that it is premature to consider the question.

H. S. DUNCAN—30-1-19.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

"Submitted that the file may now be circulated to His Excellency the Governor with reference to paragraph 6 above.

S.A.—30-1-19.

Submitted.

C.R.—30-1-19.

"As above: The Director of Public Instruction."

P[ENTLAND]—31-1-19."

2. The resolution was, however, disallowed by His Excellency the Governor. The Syndicate has since addressed Government again on the question of the permanent retention of the Professorship of Economics and the question is separately under consideration. As pointed out in the note extracted above, it is premature to consider the question of the Institute at present. It is submitted that the resolution may be opposed.

3. It is presumed that the Director of Public Instruction will take charge of the resolution. Orders are solicited as to whether it should be discussed at the meeting of the the Executive Council and whether any additional information should be called for.

4. The remarks of the present Director of Public Instruction may also perhaps be invited u.o.

G.N.—24-2-19.

S.A.—24-2-19.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—24-2-19.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—25-2-19.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The provision of facilities for the advanced and specialized study of Economics is the duty of the University. This duty is being performed by the University who have a Professor of Indian Economics, courses of study in economic subjects conducted by, and under the general supervision of the Professor who is assisted by other part-time and whole-time lecturers, some of whom are specialists in the subjects upon which they lecture, a University examination held at the end of the course and a Diploma in Economics awarded on the results of the course and examination. In fact a University Institute of Economics already exists in Madras in embryo. It is growing and its activities will extend—facts well-known to the University authorities—it may even develop a quasi-independent entity, but the organization, management and control of this developed entity is not a matter of present-day concern. When the time is ripe for the institution of a full-grown Institute of Economics, its control, whether University, Government, joint University and Government, or Committee will be settled. Meanwhile Government through its officials is watching the development of this embryonic Institute with interest and is not unmindful either of the possible needs of the Institute or of the demand for the provision of facilities for the specialized study of Economics. It would be unwise to force the growth of the University Institute and even more unwise and prejudicial to educational interests for Government to open an Institute with the avowed object of undertaking work that is now being developed by the University.

R. LITTLEHAIRES—2-3-19.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

The resolution may, it is submitted, be opposed. For orders with reference to paragraph 6 on page 2 supra.

C.R.—4-3-19.

R.R.—4-3-19.

Director of Public Instruction will take charge.

P[ENTLAND]—5-3-19.

4 V 11
m/s
Extract from the Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Friday, the 14th day of March 1919.

RESOLUTION RE OPENING OF A UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF ECONOMICS.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"My Lord, my next resolution is :—

'XIII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the Government be pleased to open a University Institute of Economics at Madras at an early date.'

"Your Excellency, I propose to the Government the opening of an institute of economics in this Presidency as a sure and certain means of enlarging the opportunities for the

RESOLUTION RE OPENING OF A UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF ECONOMICS.

(Mr. Venkatapati Raju.)

[14TH MARCH 1919.]

study of economics and associated branches of political science. No civilized country can afford to overlook the importance of training several hundred young men in economics and allied political science, knowing as it does, the inseparable connexion of economics with the political problems of the country. The Government has recognized the importance and appointed a University Professor to lecture to the students on economics and grant diplomas even. In our Presidency, economics is studied by the history students of the honour's course. In Calcutta, Bombay and Allahabad separate faculties of economy have been opened conferring degrees B.Sc. and M.Sc. and D.Sc. in economics. We generally expect two classes of students to specialize in economics: (1) students who make economics their profession; (2) others who study the subject to make themselves fit for public life and business. The institute should be open to all who will be able to grasp and assimilate what is taught there. Even School-final students (S.S.L.C. holders) may be admitted to the three years' and four years' course of study for B.Sc. and M.Sc. respectively. Unnecessary restrictions should be avoided, the sole aim being the expanse of economic knowledge among larger number of the people who are anxious to undergo the training. Professor Foxell of Cambridge has well said 'nothing is more evident and I can give more examples of it from the history of legislation and from personal knowledge than that the power of applying principles to actual affairs is extremely rare and can only be developed in economists by making their study more realistic. Men of undoubted ability constantly show themselves unable to handle principles which, in the abstract, they evidently understand, because they are not trained to observe the details, distinctions and complex relations of the historical situation to which the theory has to be applied.' He adds we must make the study sufficiently thorough or to bring it to close enough to reality either to give the best training or to interest the practical man. 'Is there any wonder to suppose that our administration would be bettered and legislative activity would be more useful if the services of the public men are imbued with the true knowledge of economics. Professor Marshall has well pointed out that economic studies call for and develop the faculty of sympathy and especially the rare sympathy which enables people to put themselves in the place, not only their comrades but also of other classes. It helps the movements by which our growing wealth and opportunities may best be turned to account for the true well-being of the present and coming generation.'

"He quotes with approval what Sir Richard Jebb said that economics and associated studies afford a liberal education as it trains the intelligence, gives elasticity to the faculties of the mind, humanizes the character, and forms not merely an expert but an efficient man.

"I am quite sure that there would be rush of students if the curriculum is so arranged as to afford proper training for business and public service and public life. The present system of education with all its advantages lacks one essential factor:—It is divorced from the active affairs of life and affords no guidance in subjects in which the students are interested in their everyday life in later years. Professor Marshall has given a curriculum which is adopted in Cambridge. The London School of economics and political science is attached to the London University. A three years' course of training including provision for investigation and research in economic, commercial and political subjects has been established, providing courses of lectures, classes and tutorial supervision in all the subjects which fall within the faculty of economics and political science. For B.Sc. pass course the subjects are: (1) economics including statistics, (2) public administration, (3) history of accounting and business organization and one of the following: (a) accounting, (b) industrial and commercial law, (c) constitutional law and history, (d) public international law. For the honour's course an additional subject out of (1) economics descriptive and analytical, (2) economic history, (3) banking and currency, (4) international trade, (5) transport, (6) insurance, (7) statistics including demography, sociology and public international law. There, Bachelors of Science in Economics may after the prescribed interval proceed by Thesis Examination to the D.Sc. degree in economics. The subjects are varied enough to enlighten the mind and be of much advantage in after life. The Calcutta University has given a different curriculum which can with advantage be referred. For the pass course in Political Economy and Political Philosophy we have Political Economy, Political Philosophy, application of the principles of Political Economy to Indian topics. The subjects for the honour's course was a higher course in the above three. Of which the last is treated very fully under various heads. Under the geographical factor, physical features and conditions of the country and their bearings on Indian economic products, faculties of transport. Under the special factor, the village system and rural economy, social conditions of the people and their influence, on Indian industries, rents, wages and prices, organisation of agriculture, handicraft and domestic industries in rural India, trade and transport, banking and agricultural credit. Under the political factor, political relations of India with England and economic effects, particularly on the balance of trade, India's debt, home charges, currency legislation, gold standard reserve and expenditure, value of land revenue and incidence of taxation.

"I quoted at length so that it may be understood by one and all that this is a useful branch of study covering ample ground of practical subjects which cannot be neglected. I may be permitted to add that co-operation may be advantageously be added as a branch of study in the optional group, as we are in need of hundreds of trained men to cover up the whole Presidency with co-operative organisations. History of co-operation, organisation of credit societies, purchase and sale societies, and co-operative societies of other kinds may be taught with advantage. I propose a separate institute for the study of economics instead of making it an adjunct to the existing colleges as is done in Calcutta and Allahabad by adding a separate faculty

RESOLUTION RE OPENING OF A UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF ECONOMICS. 3

14TH MARCH 1919.]

(Mr. Venkatapati Raju ; Mr. Littlehailes ;
Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

because I want a clear differentiation between cultural and professional studies and moreover sufficient importance will not be attached to the professional aspect in Arts colleges and the staff do not solely feel responsible for its good name of training men efficiently for the profession. 'There over-literary education is imparted with scarcely a touch of modern side' as Mukherjee states. The Engineering College and Law College were at one time mere adjuncts to the Presidency College but later on, it was found necessary to establish separate institutions.

"Under the heading of an interesting forecast of British universities in an English Journal I notice the following: 'The services of the nation, whether in the general sense of technical equipment for every great profession or in the special sense of advance and discovery in the interests of national progress and prosperity, must be the sphere and function of the University.' Simplification of the complicated and cumbrous machinery of academic instruction and administration is also called for. The relaxation of rigid conditions for graduation, the institution of instruction in new subjects is already stirring the University consciousness. It requires a statesmanlike and comprehensive direction. In India it is wanted a hundredfold. Professor Slater moved last week in the Senate for adding separate faculty of economics and to refer the matter to the Syndicate. It was grudgingly referred. The signs are not wanting there that some Fellows of the Madras University determined to oppose this modest proposal as superfluous, unnecessary and uncalled for. Hence I am not satisfied with the attitude of some members of the Senate and the future prospect of economic study under their fostering care. It is the duty of the Government to provide educational facilities for such an important branch as this. The Government should always be ahead of popular demand. We cannot afford to procrastinate this matter. It has been already delayed too long.

"An Institute of Economics is more important than any of the existing professional colleges. The material well-being of the nation demands a proper study of economics. The college should provide accommodation for at least 200 students with four Professors and four assistant Professors costing about Rs. 60,000 annually while realising Rs. 20,000 from fees, leaving the net cost to the State of training a student in economics at Rs. 200 only, which can well be borne by the country. The capital outlay on buildings and decent library and equipment would not be more than 3 or 4 lakhs of rupees. I would only say that any amount spent on this institute will be a great national investment bringing in a hundredfold return in diverse ways. I hope the Government would take early steps for establishing the institute with such modifications as its expert advisers might suggest."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. LITTLEHAILES:—"Your Excellency, the resolution which has been moved is that a University institute of economics be opened by the Government. The provision of facilities for advanced specialized study in economics is the duty of the University and this duty is now being performed by the University who have a professor of Indian economics and a course of study in economic subjects conducted by and under the general supervision of Professor Slater who is assisted by part time and whole time lecturers, some of whom are specialists in the subjects they lecture in. The University examination is held at the end of the course and a diploma in economics is awarded on the results of the course and examination. In fact a University institute of economics already exists in Madras in an embryo state. It is growing, and its activities will extend; it is a fact well known to the University authorities that it may develop even a quasi-independent entity. But the organization, management and control of this developing entity is not a matter of the present day concern. When the time is ripe for a full grown institute of economics, whether it is to be controlled by the University or the Government or jointly by the University and the Government can be well settled. Meantime, the Government and their officials are watching the development of this institute and are not unmindful either of the possible needs of the University or the demands for the provision of facilities for specialised study in economics. The honourable mover himself has indicated that only a week ago the Senate of the University instructed the Syndicate to inquire into and report upon the institution of a separate degree in economics. It would be unwise to force the growth of the University institute, and even more unwise and prejudicial to educational interests for the Government to open an institute with the avowed object of undertaking work that properly belongs to the University and is now being developed by the University. The honourable mover would like an institute which is open to all persons. The persons who are now undergoing the course of economics are selected from all classes, there are very few graduates among them. Dr. Slater is well alive that this institute at present does not suffice purely and simply for a graduate course, and it is not his intention nor is it the intention of the University to restrict the course to graduates. I do not wish to go in details into the arguments of the Honourable Member. I have explained the position in outline. I suggest, sir, that the honourable mover's intention in moving his resolution is already met by the action that is taken."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"May I know what is the embryo institution referred to? Where is the institution?"

The Hon'ble Mr. LITTLEHAILES:—"The classes are held in the Senate House."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Your Excellency, I have not been a bit wiser after listening to the speech of the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction. I know that the classes are being held and lectures are being delivered in economics, and also that the economics might be taken by the history student. That is not what I want. I want an

Home (Edn) Dept

4 RESOLUTION RE OPENING OF A UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF ECONOMICS.

(Mr. Venkatapati Raju; the President.) [14TH MARCH 1919.

institution which is devoted to train young men who are able to understand the subject. We want men efficiently trained to carry on business transactions, to fill up public services and fill up public life. Where is such an institute? Perhaps the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction is perfectly right when he says that it is in an embryo state. Are you going to keep it in an embryo state? I want to put more heat and I want it in a state in which we can utilize it, to which our students can go as early as possible. We need not wait for years and years. At one time the Senate were not in favour of instituting a degree. I do not know even now whether it will be opened if it is left in the hands of the Senate. What I urge is the Government should force the hands of the University or establish of their own accord an institute where men are trained for this purpose. We are sadly in need of them. Everybody wants them. Industries want them. We want men to fill the public life who understand questions of public life and the real economic condition of the people and how to relieve it. At present we have to send our young men to other countries to learn this. No delay can be tolerated. Notwithstanding the assurance of the Director of Public Instruction that everything is being done, we are not satisfied, because we want changes and that too at a rapid rate. Therefore I strongly press upon the attention of the Government that it is an essential thing that should be done."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I do not know if I can say a word usefully to the Honourable Member. I do not know if he is intimately acquainted with the management of the University or if he is really acquainted with what is going on in the matter. I am quite sure that the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction's statement should be sufficient to carry conviction to ordinary minds that a beginning has been made in this work. If the honourable gentleman thinks that it is possible to bring into being at one stroke a building in which two hundred students are at once to be found studying economics or any other branch of university study, I think I am afraid he is doomed to disappointment. The Director of Public Instruction has made a very complete statement. A great deal of progress has been made since the arrival of Doctor Slater. I do not know whether the Honourable Gentleman really appreciates what has been done. I cannot think he does, otherwise he cannot press the motion on the paper in the language he does. If he wants it to be put, I have no objection to do so."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"I press it."

The resolution was put to the Council and lost.

H. G. STOKES,
Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

pp 4-7 ante

A copy of the extract from the Council Proceedings has been added to the file
It will be observed that the resolution was put to the Council and lost. Submitted that the papers may be

Order no 730, 12.6.19
Mis Recorded

Legislative Council

Recording notes connected with a resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju at the meeting of the — held on the 11th March 1919, regarding the establishment of a University Institute of Economics.

7.6.19

See 2.6.19

11.6.19
12/6/19

Copy to the D. P. J.
Copy to the Syndicate of the Madras University.

Recorded with 2/7.6.19
with a copy to el. Extract

When given for copying
When copied
When examined
When signed

191

YEAR AGAIN G.O. No.
191

DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO G. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT WITH LITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DISPATCH
IN ORIGINAL.

N.B.—

- A = Copy in full.
- B = Not to be copied.
- P = Copy abstract only.
- Q = Copy heading only.

A A A A A A A