Passed

Sectt. II-27—58,004—27-10-47.

Education and Public Health (194 8) Department.

SERIES.

G.O. NO. 2058 Education — p-5.cf

2058

Dated 18th August 1948

closed.
18

[Despatch Abstract.]

Typewriters - supply of three typewriters to the Director of Town Planning - Sanctioned.

Back Papers.

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

Further Papers.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G O	No.	Department.	Date.
Ms 2058	2058	Edn.	8.8.48				

URGENT

From
K.M. Unnithan, Esq., I.C.S.,
Director of Town Planning,
Old High Court Buildings,
1st Line Beach, Madras.

To
The Secretary to Government,
Education & Public Health Dept.
Fort St. George,
M A D R A S.

GOVT. OFFICE 8083 29 JUL 1948 MADRAS

Rc.No.299-48. Dated:- 19-7-48.

Sir,

Sub:-TYPEWRITERS - for the use in the office of the Director of Town Planning - Supply of - Sanction requested.

PUBLIC SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT MADRAS 27 JUL 1948 54306

1. In enclosing herewith a copy of this office letter Roc.299/48, dated 23-6-1948, addressed to the Superintendent of Stationery, it is submitted that the sanctioned strength of Typists and Steno-Typists for the office of the Director of Town Planning is as shown below:-

(1) Permanent typist. one.
(2) Temporary typist. one.
(3) Temporary Steno-typist. one.
(4) Temporary Steno-typist (for the work relating to the Provincial Town Planning Enquiry Committee-sanctioned for the period upto which the said Committee would function-vide G.O.No.2264 PH 9-6-1948

2. For the proper working of the office, therefore, it is necessary that under the present circumstances, there should be four standard size typewriters for the four typists referred to above. The Department also requires in addition, one portable size typewriter for the use of the camp clerk accompanying the Joint Director of Town Planning when he goes on camp.

3. The Department has at present been allotted only two typewriters by the Superintendent of stationary one of which is a standard size typewriter and another a portable sub-standard size typewriter. The portable typewriter is being used at present for the camp work and is also being used for the office work when the Joint Director of Town Planning is at Headquarters. -- Another standard size typewriter has been issued to this office on loan by the Superintendent of stationary for the use of the temporary steno-typist appointed in connection with the work -- relating to the Provincial Town Planning Enquiry Work.

4. The standard size typewriter allotted to this office is a very old one and much worn out. It has been returned to the Superintendent of Stationary for replacement by a new machine. The Superintendent of Stationary for the time being has supplied one old typewriter in lieu thereof on loan pending supply of a new one. But this also has gone out of order and has been sent to Addison and Co., for repairs last month and has not yet been received back in this office. The other standard size typewriter given on loan by the Superintendent of Stationary, is also an old one which is being used at present for the Town Planning -- Committee's work as well as for this office work.

5. I request that Government may be pleased to accord -- immediate sanction for the supply of three new standard size -- typewriters for this Department, so that the work of this Department may not suffer.

HB.19-7.

For Director of Town Planning

B/-7820-48.

-2-

Copy of this office letter Roc.No.299-48, dated -6-1948 to the Superintendent of stationary, Guindy, Madras 12.

Sub:-Typewriters - for the office of the Director of Town Planning - Supply of - Requested.

Ref:-This officex Rc.299-48 dated 29-4-48.

In continuation of this office reference cited above I wish to point out that the typing work in this office is very much handicapped for want of good and serviceable typewriters, and also the number of machines in use being less than the sanctioned strength of typists and steno-typists.

2. The sanctioned strength of typists and steno-typists for this office is as shwon below:-

1. Permanent Typist ... ... one.
2. Temporary Typist .... one. (likely to be made permanent.
3. Temporary steno-grapher ... one. -do-
4. Temporary steno-typist (for Provincial Town Planning Committee ... one.

At present this office has been supplied with only three typewriting machines which are very old, one of which is a portable one used by the camp clerk of the Joint Director of Town Planning. One other typewriter, namely Royal No.1141933 supplied on loan by you, vide your letter B2-3673-48 dated 14-4-48 is a second hand one and being defective has been sent to Messrs. Addison & Co., for repairs, vide this office Roc.299-48 dated 9-6-48 copy sent to you. Consequently, of the four persons -- mentioned above only one is actually carrying on with the typing work of this office at present and the others are without typewriters for their work.

I request you to supply immediately three standard typewriters preferably new machines of good ones in perfect order for the use of the typists in this office.

The matter may be treated very urgent.

Sd..R.D.N. Simham,
For Director of Town Planning.

HB.19-7.

/True copy/

Education & Public Health Department Cr.

Endorsement no.5430bc2/48 Edn dated 26.7.48

Referred to the Superintendent of Stationery for early remarks.

Assistant Secretary to Government.

To The Superintendent of Stationery

Endorsement No.B.1.7820/48, d/ 4-8-1948. Govt. Stationery Office, Guindy, (Madras 15.)

Forwarded.

2) In the circumstances stated by the Director of Town Planning, Madras, in his letter under reference, sanction may be accorded for the supply of three new standard foolscap size typewriters for use in his office. The officer may be requested to return the typewriters sent to his office, as soon as the new typewriters are received by him.

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT 18 AUG 1948 6044 EDUCATION DEPT. KV.6

D. Subbarayasastri
for Superintendent of Stationery.

Encl.

To the Secretary to Government, Education& Public Health, Department, Madras.

E.P.H.e2 5

Sub: Type-writers – Supply of three typewriters to the Director of Town Planning – Sanctioned.

Ref: From the D.T.P. Rc.No. 299/48 dy 19/7/48
From the Superintendent of Stationery
No. B.1.7820/48 dated 4.8.48.

Order No. 2058 Edn. dated. 16-8-48
M.S.

Sanction is accorded for the supply of three new standard foolscap size type-writers to the Director of Town Planning for use in his Office.

2) The new type-writers should be placed in charge of qualified typists and should be returned to the Superintendent of Stationary when no longer required.

3) The Director of Town Planning is requested to return to the Superintendent of Stationery the two old type-writers in his office as soon as the new ones are received by him

To

The Superintendent of Stationary

" D.T.P.

Note: May be sent to Finance No. for acceptance.

EDN. No. 54306/48-1
C2 Dy 148/48.

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT. 13 AUG 1948 61566

78455

Fin No 78455 A1 57
16.8.48.

Accepted
16.8.48

E.P.H.

Issued
27/8/48

[Issued as G.O. 2058 d 8.8.48]

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I cannot feel sufficiently flattered or thankful for the distinction of inaugurating this Jubilee which has been conferred on me by the generosity of the Management. The Carmichael Medical College is a unique institution. That it should have reached the Jubilee longevity is one of the many crowns of glory to which Bengal is entitled. The greatness and significance of the range of this national achievement impose on me a responsibility on this occasion which far out-weighs the elation of the honour. I can only trust to the indulgence of Calcutta, which I have tasted and relished on so many former occasions, to sustain me in my present duty and to overlook the shortcomings in the discharge of the function with which I have been entrusted. Indeed the presence of all the leading lights of Calcutta, irrespective of Party and Community invests this Jubilee with a grandeur in the glamour of which I can escape unnoticed.

BENGAL AND INDIA'S MORAL PROGRESS

The Government of India in the old days used to publish annually a volume entitled *The Moral and Material Progress of India*. At one time I used to glance through it, every time I read it, it left me not only more serious but more gloomy; for there was so little in it of real progress either moral or material. But taking the classification for what it is worth, and understanding by "Moral Progress"—progress in culture, in matters of the soul and spirit, such as Religion, Social Reform, Nationalism and Education, India must acknowledge that it is Bengal that has, in most measure, given the country leadership. Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Keshab Chandra Sen, Ramakrishna Paramahamsa, and his disciple who bestrided the world like a colossus, Vivekananda, Devendra Nath Tagore, Iswara Chandra Vidyasagar, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Sri Arabinda Ghosh, Kristodas

Pal, Surendranath Banerjee, C. R. Das, Asutosh Mukherjee and his collaborators in the pioneer work of modernising University education—all these and other names that may be recalled, cover between them the entire field of Religion, Social Reform, Nationalism and Education. The Carmichael Medical College is an illustration of Bengal's resolve to go ahead on lines of her own in a spirit of self-reliance. Many tributaries have flown into the broad, the ever-expanding stream of the Carmichael Medical College. The source of it is marked by the Calcutta School of Medicine established by private effort in 1886. Another institution, the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bengal, was started in 1895. Their confluence resulted in the Combined Calcutta Medical School and College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bengal in 1904. Later, about 1911, under the initiative of the Government, to which we could never be too grateful, the present institution, to be known subsequently as the Carmichael Medical College, began to take shape.

Commemoration

Every Jubilee is also a commemoration and let us on this festive occasion recall the names of those who took a prominent part in evolving this organisation. Lord Carmichael, Sir Sankaran Nair, Sir Pardey Lukis, Col. Edwards, Lord Sinha of Raipur, Sir Rajendranath Mookerjee, Mr. Bhupendranath Basu, Dr. R. G. Kar, Dr. M. N. Banerjee, Col. S. P. Sarvadhikary and the doyen of our medical profession, Sir Nilratan Sircar, whose noble presence here to-day I greet with sincere esteem and reverence. The list of workers in the cause of this institution and of its benefactors is large and luminous and would do credit to the philanthropy of any country or age.

Let me enumerate only those who have given Rs. 10,000 or more:—

Mrs. Mary Helena Mauger ...	...	Rs. 3,42,000
Dr. Lal Bihary Ganguli ...	...	,, 1,69,000

Rai Jnan Chandra Ghosh Bahadur ...	...	Rs. 1,60,000
Mr. Bolye Chand Dey ...	...	,, 1,50,000
Raja Debendranath Mullick	...	,, 1,14,000
Rai Bahadur Rishibar Mukherji	...	,, 1,08,000
Babu Kristo Dass Coondoo	...	,, 1,00,000
Sm. Muktamala Dassi ...	...	,, 80,000
Sir Rash Behary Ghosh ...	...	,, 50,000
Sir Tarakanath Palit ...	...	,, 50,000
Messrs. Benoy Bhusan Gupta and Indu Bhusan Gupta ...	...	,, 50,000
Babu Manicklal Dutt ...	...	,, 44,100
Rai Kailash Chandra Basu Bahadur ...		,, 40,000
Rani Kasturi Munjuri of Poshtha Raj family	...	,, 37,000
Sir Surendranath Banerjee Memorial Committee	...	,, 31,000
Mr. P. N. Tagore ...	...	,, 25,000
Babus Apurba Krishna, Sivaram and Rishikesh Roy ...	...	,, 20,000
Babu Atul Krishna Mukherjee	...	,, 20,000
Babu Purna Ch. Sen ...	...	,, 20,000
Babu Deba Prasanna Ghosh	...	,, 20,000
Lord Sinha of Raipur ...	...	,, 20,000
King Edward Memorial Fund Committee		,, 17,500
Rai Dr. Jaharlal Das Bahadur	...	,, 16,000
Babu Anukul Charan Neogi	...	,, 16,000
Mr. P. B. Jones ...	...	,, 16,000
Sir and Lady B. C. Mitter ...	...	,, 16,000
Rai Bahadur Umesh Ch. Ghosh	...	,, 16,000
Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nundy Bahadur of Cossimbazar	...	,, 15,000
Babu Kamakshya Charan Sarkar	...	,, 15,000
Dr. Bepin Behari Ghosh Memorial Committee	...	,, 14,000
Babu Manick Lall Seal ...	...	,, 12,000
Sir Nilratan Sircar ...	...	,, 10,000
Babu Bama Charan Bhur ...	...	,, 10,000
Maharajadhiraj Bahadur of Burdwan ...		,, 10,000

If money is necessary, men are no less necessary. And in the shining role of organisers and workers are to be found such names of national lustre as the following:—

The late Rai Dr. Lalmadhab Mukherjee Bahadur, C.I.E.
The late Dr. R. G. Kar.
The late Dr. Suresh Prasad Sarvadhikary, C.I.E.
The late Dr. M. N. Banerjea, C.I.E.
The late Mr. Bhupendranath Basu.
The late Sir Rajendranath Mookerjee, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.P.
The late Sir Kailash Chandra Bose, Kt., C.I.E.
The late Sir Kedarnath Das, Kt., C.I.E.
The late Sir Deva Prasad Sarvadhikary, Kt.
Sir Nripendranath Sircar, K.C.S.I.
Sir Nilratan Sircar, Kt., M.A., M.D., D.C.L. (Oxon.), LL.D. (Edin.)
Dr. Sundari Mohan Das.
Mr. Jatindra Nath Basu.
Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy.
Dr. M. N. Bose.

Special Features of the Carmichael Medical College

As I survey the history of this College, my heart, both as Indian and as educationist, is filled with overwhelming pride, pleasure and gratitude. An institution of this kind, in the making of which something more than bricks and mortar have entered, and which is an embodiment of the spirit, the far-reaching vision, the strenuous endeavour and continuous sacrifices of our countrymen and breathes at every turn the country's longing for equal eminence with the forward lands of the world, such an institution is a moral power that is bound to inspire its staff and students with zeal for research and for service. This College has a personality of its own—a soul which awakens the dormant souls of others to the realisation of its ideals. I have no doubt that the staff and students realise the nature of their noble heritage and the responsibility attaching to that inheritance which is

nothing short of conducting themselves as trustees of the ideals of this College.

Medical Education in India

Speaking at the Jubilee of the College, it is but natural that I should deal with the subject of Medical education. And this is incumbent on me for two reasons: Firstly, because I am supposed to be an educationist. Medical education is education. Graduate and Post-Graduate organisations are within the jurisdiction of Universities, at any rate, on the side of courses and curricula. So medical men need not think that I am trespassing into a field foreign to my sphere. As I tell my medical friends, "You treat me medically, that is your job; I shall treat you educationally, which is my job." Secondly, your own Silver Jubilee Brochure has, I am glad to say, touched on the crucial points. To quote the exact words—"Though a much younger institution as compared with sister medical colleges, the problem of affording facilities for post-graduate and research work has not been lost sight of by the authorities." The creation of Sir Nilratan Sircar Research Institute in 1940 is a step in the right direction. You further refer to the creation of Endowed Chairs, and provision for Travelling Fellowships and Scholarships to Research Workers and of up-to-date equipment to laboratories." Wisely the authorities pointed out—"Costly as these things are, modernisation of the institution is not possible without them." So you have struck the right note—modernisation, up-to-dateness, original work and creative output.

Education is one aspect of a nation's or a people's life. It is the legitimate ambition of every people to try to reach equal levels of development with other peoples. So apart from the idealistic obligation to provide for the highest possible advance in industry, commerce, education, etc., there is the impulse of self-respecting nationalities not to be behind-hand of other folks but to attain a status of international equality. This pride, this ambition, which is one of

the motive forces of racial progress, should not be belittled or discouraged, but rather made the ground for rousing the spirit of a race and providing it with the necessary equipment.

Functions and Organisation of a Medical College Deductively and Historically Studied

The problem of the functions and organisation of a Medical College of University grade may be approached either deductively or historically. For instance, from the nature of the functions of a Medical College, such as Post-Graduate training and research, we can deduce the kind of organisation and staff that are required. You cannot have research organised unless there are professors who are themselves researchers of note and there is a stable staff, as otherwise there cannot be continuity of work or a proper atmosphere. Recruitment of the teaching staff should be on the basis of technical merit and research and not on mere seniority acquired anyhow and anywhere, not even academic seniority, let alone seniority in departmental service. Such a staff will have to be provided with individual research grants and with opportunities of going abroad both to speak on their own discoveries and to learn first hand of the discoveries in other centres of learning. A professor directing research must be given the help of a fair number of young scholars by means of Fellowships. There is no need to go into lengthy detail. The principles on which real University grade of education is organised are well-known, though unfortunately they were not adopted right from the very beginning in India nor have they been yet adopted in all departments of collegiate grade education. Service requirements in the shape of qualified subordinates have overshadowed and dwarfed our education.

From a historical point of view, Medical education has had the same origin as general collegiate education, was intended to serve similar purposes and suffered similar drawbacks. It has been said that the motive for general education in India has been the supply of subordinate officials required in the Government services and lawyers. Our colleges were staffed by raw Graduates from Oxford and Cambridge with little or no credit for Research Work. And they started straightaway as professors, beginning where real University type of teachers end. The teaching consisted in retailing and distributing the knowledge gathered in the Universities of the West. And even this distribution did not, as a rule, concern itself with the latest and the most up-to-date products but was apt to be a bit behind the times. The Professors could be transferred as Inspectors. I know of some Professors who were Professors of several subjects, who were Inspectors for a while and then Deputies to the Directors of Public Instruction and finally became Directors. Such a shifting staff had no motive to collect a library of their own or sit down to do original work. The Colleges under them could not develop individuality or personality. They were in reality degree-giving high schools. The colleges were intended for subordinate service requirements and their staffs were naturally men of average general culture and no specialists devoting themselves entirely to their particular branch of learning, keeping themselves up-to-date and striving to make new discoveries. From the point of view of original work and all the features that distinguish University grades from the lower, nothing could be more barren than the history of our Universities and Colleges until Sir Asutosh Mukherjee introduced his reforms. But then the old system was not intended to give the country intellectual leadership but merely cater to efficiency in subordination. I was much struck by a remark of Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy. Nobody is worthy to be called a teacher whose ambition it is not that he should be succeeded by one of his own pupils. The *Guru's* greatest pride should be, and in the case of true *Gurus* has always been, that his seat must be occupied by one of his own *chelas*. Look at the number of alumni of Cambridge and Oxford who occupy distinguished positions in those Universities, though there should be no localism or racialism in a University organisation and supreme merit

should always be welcomed, no matter from what quarter it hails. But in India we had the unnatural spectacle of the Educational services, general and medical, standing out for their privileges, acting as vested interests, and denouncing the idea of anybody being brought in as Professor who was not a graduate of a European University and abhorring the idea of succession by their own students. And when our men wanted to occupy the higher ranks, they had to go to England and obtain English qualifications.

Sir Asutosh Mukherjee and His Work

To Sir Asutosh Mukherjee is due the honour of saving our Universities from this intellectual sterility and inferiority. He reorganised the higher courses in the Calcutta University. The principles of his reorganisation were no new discoveries of his. For they were the principles which had been current in Europe for centuries. But the orginality consisted in their being imported and applied in India. In spite of opposition and belittlement worse than opposition, he showed the way, aided by the donations of Rash Behari Ghosh and Taraknath Palit and others. His way is being followed in humbler measure by some of the other Universities in India. And what a fruitful way it has been. Within a quarter of a century, India has produced Nobel Laureates, F. R. S.'s, D.Sc.'s and Original Researchers of international standing. Some of our young men are professors in foreign Universities, appointed not because of their race or colour but on the ground of merit. Conditions favourable to specialisation and the founding of schools of research were inaugurated by that greatest educational nationalist that India has known. To-day in the Republic of Letters and of Science, India takes a place, not a big place perhaps, but one, however small, acquired by right of competitive merit. Incidentally, it has made the Indian Educational Service a superfluity. Yet in spite of the proved worth of the right type of University education and organisation, Governments won't take up the task as part of their normal functions. The

intellectual stature of India is apparently no concern of Government except in a small measure but is treated as a field for private charity and private organisation in the main. They talk of developing man-power in India, but could it be done without developing the University power; and if one is a function of Government, what about the other?

Problem of Government Medical Colleges

Just as on the general side until a while ago Government colleges constituted the substance of University education both directly and by setting up standards that other colleges conformed to, so to-day collegiate grade medical education is constituted by Government colleges mostly. It may be that in metropolitan cities like Calcutta and Bombay private colleges of the requisite grade and type have been, or may come to be, organised. But so far as India as a whole is concerned, Government colleges must occupy the whole field of collegiate grade education and are likely to continue to be the only field for many years to come. Historically speaking, it is the Government institutions that mark the beginnings of collegiate education in India. And so my remarks are chiefly intended to deal with the defects of the Medical education as organised by Government and with the reforms necessary to improve their organisation and bring them up to genuine University levels.

Is not the history of Medical education similar to that of General education? And are not the remedies to be applied to improve our Medical Colleges to the level of our Honours and Post-graduate Colleges similar also? The Medical Colleges were organised to produce subordinates in the Medical Department. Departmentalism has been the root and atmosphere of Medical education. The I. M. S. were to be given the leading places. No Indian trained by them could aspire to fill those places, which probably is true enough indication of the type of training that they were capable of giving! For anything higher than the M.B.B.S.,

our young men had to migrate to foreign countries. The idea of developing India educationally to self-reliant, international status, was never entertained and if put forward was turned down as impossible. It was sometimes suggested that a few scholarships tenable in foreign countries would be quite enough. It may be recalled that in the case of general education, till about a dozen years ago, they sought to sustain the intellectual status of India at the level of foreign countries by giving 3 Government of India Scholarships tenable abroad for the entire country from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas. It was efficiency in subordination, that was the objective. The idea of India acquiring leadership by her merit, competing on equal terms and under equal opportunities with the rest of the world was never applied in Medical education and in fact, it has not been applied in any department of our life and activity. I may briefly narrate the defects of the present system of Medical education since after the parallel I have shown with General education, a detailed exposition is unnecessary.

Defects of the Present System

(a) Recruitment—Teachers are not recruited on the basis of high merit and capacity for original work. They are recruited primarily for departmental service ; and subsequently translated to teaching posts according to service exigencies. Civil Surgeons are posted as Professors and none could be a Professor unless he was of a Civil Surgeon's grade. The Lecturer or Professor of to-day might be the District Medical Officer to-morrow and something else the dayafter. The staffs in the Colleges are a fluctuating quantity. Specialisation is below par. Why should a Professor be equated to a Civil Surgeon or rather a Civil Surgeon equated to a Professor? A person should be of Civil Surgeon grade in order to be made a Professor. Ever heard of such a thing in any foreign College or University? The fact is departmentalisation is the reigning principle of education, whereas education should be a thing apart, to be dealt with

as something higher, namely, the source from which departmental staffs and departmental improvements should flow. Instead of the heights feeding the plains below, the plains have been made to dominate the heights. That is the paradox, that is the tragedy.

(b) With a staff like this, not devoting its life to the science and art of medicine and with its outlook attracted by departmental preferments, no real College type of corporate life is possible. The Colleges can have no personality, no individuality. Their names cannot be associated with researches in this or that department. They are there merely to transmit knowledge gained elsewhere to the intra-mural students. The clientele of a true University are not confined to the students on its rolls. Its discoveries reach the farthest ends of the earth. The whole world are its students. And it itself is ever a student, anxious to learn and to grow. In a certain place the District Medical Officer is an ex-officio Professor in a certain subject. Ever heard of ex-officio Professors or of men grown grey in District Hospitals translated to professorships requiring specialisation?

(c) There is no organised Research, which is, of course, impossible without a stable staff of sufficient competence which is itself engaged in research. The reservation of Principalships or other positions in the teaching line to the I. M. S. or any other service is wrong in principle and is a consequence of departmentalisation.

(d) In the Medical Colleges the staffs are so over-worked both in the Colleges and in the Hospitals that they have no time even to collect interesting data and to classify. Judged from the University standpoint, Colleges and Collegiate Hospitals should have a far more numerous staff than is the case to-day. If you appoint a general teacher, one may suffice and his teaching and training will be very general indeed! But if you go in for specialists, their field being limited, the number of teachers will have to be as large as the number of such fields. For instance, we have one Professor for the entire range of Physiology. I speak

subject to correction. How can a single Professor deal with the entire range of so vast a subject in an up-to-date manner? In Cambridge there are a number of teachers engaged in the teaching of the different branches of Physiology, specialists all. I, as a student of advanced Psychology, took common courses on the sensory organs with the Medicos under the inspiring guidance of Dr. W. W. R. Rivers, the Experimental Psychologist. In the old days we used to have a single Professor of Physics in the Colleges. To-day even three do not appear to be too numerous and the same applies to Chemistry, Mathematics, and other subjects.

(e) Hospitals attached to the Colleges should be differently organised from the District Headquarters and other Hospitals where the curative side is all important. In the Collegiate Hospitals equipment, treatment, etc. should be in the best possible style. The latest improvements must be embodied and furthermore—this is the very soul of the matter—the Collegiate Hospitals should be the laboratories of the Medical Colleges where experiments could be carried on by experts. Every Professor in a Medical College should be of the standing of Consulting Physician or Surgeon—men of the highest standing both in the theory and in the practice of the art.

(f) In regard to the imparting of existing knowledge or the distribution of existing knowledge, do they impart the latest and the up-to-date? How can teachers have a motive for being up-to-date, unless they are engaged in research, in which case they are obliged to take into account by a diligent study of learned magazines, etc., all the most recent discoveries. Even up-to-dateness is not possible except under research or a dynamic outlook. Contrast with our practice this precept of John Hopkins University: "All instruction should be given by men actively engaged in research in their respective fields." For otherwise up-to-dateness cannot be guaranteed.

It would be a bad dichotomy of functions if Government Colleges are confined to M. B. B. S. and other Graduate courses and all Post-Graduate courses are taken over by the University. It would be neither efficiency nor economy. It is best that the Graduate and Post-Graduate Departments are housed in one institution so that the tone of the Graduate Departments would be improved and there would be mutual stimulating contact between the staffs who need not be completely differentiated from one another. A Director of M.Sc. or M.D. studies might also lecture for the M.B.B.S. And if the staff is made more numerous as specialisation would require them to be, then there will not be undue strain on lecturers. It was under the special stress of circumstances and the opposition of vested interests that Sir Asutosh had to create and superpose Post-Graduate Colleges, whereas a better course would have been for the Graduate courses of the Presidency Colleges and the Post-Graduate to have been combined in a single corporation.

(g) It is absurd to have Regulations for M. D. and M. S. and other Post-Graduate courses without providing facilities for work under expert direction. Some of our Universities are fond of embodying in their Regulations the latest studies but without providing the means for pursuing them successfully. In other words they parade functions without providing the organs, than which a more stupid or sterile method cannot be imagined. We must institute a large number of Post-Graduate Fellowships so that the more brilliant of our M. B. B. S.'s might be able to pursue the M.Sc. M.D. M.S. and other Post-Graduate Studies, in all or most of which an original thesis should be an indispensable requisite.

(h) On the motion of Sir Maurice Gwyer the All-India Central Advisory Board of Education adopted the following resolution, which has been circulated to Governments and Universities:—

"(i) It is most desirable to adopt uniform designations for the teaching staff of Universities and of the Constituent or Affiliated Colleges of Universities.

(ii) The indiscriminate use of the title 'Professor' by teachers of all grades in Colleges and Universities had well-nigh made the term devoid of its essential connotation.

(iii) The following designations are suggested:—

(a) For University teachers:—

Professor, Reader, Lecturer, Demonstrator, and Tutor (the designation 'Tutor' is intended to include a teacher whose contact with students is not limited to the lecture-room, but extends to individual teaching and guidance given personally or in the company of not more than two or three students at the same time. It should be made clear that a Tutor need not necessarily be a separate grade of teacher; *e.g.*, a Lecturer may be a Tutor also.)

(b) For College teachers:—

Lecturer, demonstrator and tutor with such variable or additions as senior or junior tutor, senior or junior lecturer.

(iv) While the above represents the objective which should be aimed at, it is probable that it can only be achieved progressively. The following additional recommendations are accordingly submitted:—

(a) That in the transitional period the designation 'Professor' should in no case be given to persons unless:—

(i) They occupy a University Chair; or

(ii) (in the case of a college teacher) they are of outstanding merit and scholarship and are entrusted with the responsibility of organising and conducting teaching work in a subject to the standard of an Honours or Post-Graduate degree (a Board jointly representing Government and University could and should during the transitional period be empowered to decide who are entitled to the status of Professor as above defined).

(b) That Universities should not henceforward recognise the title of Professor except in the case of persons above

described, but in the case of present incumbents this principle would have to be applied with a good deal of elasticity and its application should be left to the discretion of the University authorities themselves.

I wonder how many of the Professors in our Medical Colleges will be able to satisfy these tests and deserve their designation.

Good Output of Original Work in India

In spite of the defects of organisation, I acknowledge with pride and gratitude the original work done by the medicos in India. It is extensive and it is of real high grade, though perhaps it has not reached, excepting in two or three cases, international standards to the same degree as our Physics, Mathematics, Chemistry and Natural Sciences. It makes me sad to feel how much greater our Medical researches would have been had proper organisations been established and the necessary facilities and opportunities given. I beg my medical friends not to think that I am belittling their work and worth. On the contrary, I am amazed at what they have been able to accomplish under conditions which would have daunted most people into depression and mediocrity.

Some Essentials of Re-organisation

The following are some of the principles of re-organisation that I would recommend:

(a) Appointments to the Colleges and their Hospitals should be made on different principles from those adopted for departmental services. Nor should departmental seniority be the ground for promotion to Professorships. There seems to be no necessary connection between seniority and originality.

(b) Individual grants should be given to the Professors

who should be required to submit their plans of research. Without individual research grants it would be difficult to achieve adequate results.

(c) Selection Committees have proved very useful in securing proper staff. The Selection Committee should be on an All-India basis with at least two savants of international standing as members for each main branch of the curricula of studies, and with Vice-Chancellor, Surgeon-General and Director of Medical Education, the Director of Public Instruction and the Principal as ex-officio members. Recruitment for the Colleges and Collegiate Hospitals should be separated from departmental recruitment. But there need not be an absolute separation. Exceedingly brilliant men from the Department might be taken over to the College and those of the College staff what have not kept up their power of thought or work might be taken over by the Department. But in essence the staffs of the Medical Colleges should be like the staffs of the Calcutta or any other University, treating the College as the sphere of their life's work and actuated by the one motive of acquiring credit as brilliant savants and researchers. The College and its Hospital must be their world and not places of temporary sojourn under departmental exigencies or worse still stepping stones to departmental preferments.

In large towns like Calcutta and Bombay, there is scope for Honorary Professors and Honorary Surgeons and Physicians. By Honorary I mean persons of such high standing who by accepting teaching positions confer honour on the institution. Not the species recently introduced in some places where fresh graduates compete to accept what are called Honorary positions in order to secure a bit of a recognition and honour to themselves. At the Medical College in Boston, which I visited years ago, Consulting Physicians and Surgeons of the town used to hold classes regularly once or twice a week and I was told that the system was a success. In addition, there was attached to the Colleges and the Hospital a well-paid permanent staff,

and there was cordial co-operation between the Honorary Visiting Staff and the Permanent Staff of the institutions.

While I want the Colleges to be taken out of the Department and organised on the lines suggested, I would not want the administration of the Government Medical Colleges and Collegiate Hospitals to be transferred out of the hands of the Surgeon-General. The Universities, the only other possible authority to undertake the administration, will find the Hospitals too big a concern for their capacity. Moreover, the moment the Colleges and Collegiate Hospitals are taken out of the hands of the Surgeon-General, Government would not be ready to give financial help. It is enough if the functions of the Surgeon-General are differentiated and he is made Ex-Officio Director of Medical Education. This will secure to the Colleges the independent status they are entitled to as teaching and research institutions.

In a few countries like Great Britain more might have come for University Education from private than from Government sources, if you leave out of account the large monastic properties handed over to the Universities by acts of State ; but this is not a universal rule. In other countries like U. S. A. and the Continent, Governments have borne the financial burdens of Universities mostly, since brains also are a national asset and no State could afford to fall behind others in Sciences and Applied Sciences without endangering its position as a commercial, industrial and military power and courting defeat. After all the objective is the determining factor ; the means may vary with conditions and historical traditions. The circumstances and habits of India are essentially different from England. Here, as on the Continent of Europe, educational and economic developments of the country have always been the concern of the State and they cannot be left to private charity and enterprise.

One might ask "Are there principles in politics, rigid and unalterable, like in ethics? Do we not in politics judge by results and adopt any means by which the required results

are produced? Mr. Baker, the first President of the Federal Public Services Commission, used to lecture frequently on the sublimity of the principle of competition in selecting persons for appointments. But when after a time a sufficiency of British element did not appear for the I. C. S., they started nominating Englishmen contrary to their own previous professions. In our country things have to be organised from above. Our social and religious life is organised by priests and Pitrus! Our secular life by Governments. All organisation is from above; very little is developed from below. We must, therefore, go according to our genius and see that University education in India is organised as it is on the Continent by the Governments.

I am sorry to note that some of our own countrymen repeat this sentiment parrot-wise and without reflecting. The old bureaucracy did not really care to encourage true University education in India. It certainly did not organise it nor did it help it adequately when Indians tried to organise. They said Universities are a private affair and that Primary education was their chief business, as though you can have teachers for Primary schools without Secondary schools, and teachers for Secondary schools without colleges, and teachers for colleges without Post-Graduate and Research organisations, as though the whole thing was not an organic unity, no one part of which could be cut off without impairing national efficiency. There is no reason why Indians should regard education for leadership as less important than education for fellowship. I trust we will not go about saying that Universities have no claim on Government moneys. For whatever raises the status of our people in the world must be regarded as one of the foremost obligations of Government, though private resources also should be forthcoming. For there is hardly a limit for useful expenditure on Universities and we want funds from every source.

From the point of view of University type of education I have been trying to describe, private colleges like the Carmichael Medical College have certain advantages. On

the side of personnel they can have the right type of staff, a devoted band of workers who may be able to conservate their lives to teaching and resarch. But they will have to work under serious drawbacks. Private managements may not be able to pay adequate salaries. And though philanthropy goes some way, it cannot, I fear, go the whole length, nor form a stable and reliable foundation on which big ever-growing superstructures could be reard. Life is love no doubt but it is also business, for without money the products of love cannot be fed and clothed and educated. Of the three factors of efficiency, namely, man-power, moral influence and material equipment, a private college may possess the two former, but material equipment of the type required in a modern Medical College and its laboratories and hospitals may not be always within their easy reach excepting in millionairsed America.

Whatever may be the special problems with respect to Medical education in Calcuutta and other places where private colleges have already been organised or are likely to be organised, in most other places the problems is emphatically one of Government re-organising the Medical Colleges on University principles. I am glad to be able to say that every one of the Europeans—all men of real University education—with whom I discussed this subject favoured my views. If the two functions of the Suurgeon-General, *viz.*, Educational Direction and Departmental Administration, are kept distinct by a composite designation such as Surgeon-General with the Government and Director of Medical Education, and the Medical Colleges and Collegiate Hospitals are staffed by a special cadre taken out of the Department, while being retained under the administrative control of the Surgeon-General and re-organised properly, we shall have secured all the academic reforms that have become urgent without at the same time making too many changes in the system and dislocating financial support.

The times are auspicious for this re-organisation. A Bengalee is in charge of the educational portfolio in the

Government of India. And we regard all Bengalees as inheritors of the Asutosh tradition. Owing to the War there is feverish desire to promote recruitment to the Army which in addition involves the need for developing Medical education. As a High School teacher has to be recruited from graduates and college teachers from those who had taken Post-graduate Degrees, so also teachers for the M. B. B. S. should be recruited from those who possess Post-graduate qualifications. Since the imported supply of English teachers has become scarce under War conditions and in any case is no proper solution of the problem, we must organise our own Post-graduate courses and staff them properly in order to be able to conduct our M. B. B. S. on efficient lines. And there are Indians quite fit to occupy such teaching posts if no qualifications other than merit are stipulated. As I have said before, Europeans who could speak with authority on this subject have recognised the necessity for re-organising our Medical Colleges. Dr. B. C. Roy is the Medical Leader of India. If with all these propitious stars in the ascendant, we cannot get this much-needed re-organisation effected, I should consider it the greatest misfortune to the country and to its future.

We are celebrating the Jubilee of the Carmichael Medical College. Good. I share the luxury of your feelings and your ambitions for the future. If our Government Medical Colleges are re-organised on true University principles, that would be a day for national jubilation which would guarantee a glorious future for our Medical education and research and give the country an opportunity, too long delayed, of proving its worth in the world of Science and Art.

Let me before concluding congratulate the Carmichael Medical College on the celebration of this Jubilee and wish it an assured and ever-growing future fraught with credit to the country and service to humanity.

MODERN ART PRESS, CALCUTTA

99-45—31-3-45—5000

ANDHRA UNIVERSITY

WALTAIR, 15th April, 1947

No. 31-6377--46.

Encl

ASST. TO GOVERNMENT EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT. 18 APR 1947

From 2980 3

To THE REGISTRAR, ANDHRA UNIVERSITY.

The Secretary to the Govt. of Madras,
Education & Public Health Department,
Fort St. George, MADRAS.

Sir,

Sub:- Vizagapatam College of Engineering now located at Cocanada--request for ~~in~~ bringing the College into Academic and administrative relationship with the Andhra University.

I have the honour to inform you that the Syndicate at its last meeting, passed the following resolution:--

"RESOLVED to address Government suggesting that the Engineering College be, in some manner brought into academic and administrative relationship with the University".

I have the honour to request you, by direction of the Vice-Chancellor, to kindly move the Government to give effect to the above resolution of the Syndicate.

nvr. 24/4

Registrar.

Endt No: 29839/47-1 Edn II(2)
Referred to DPI for remarks at a very early date
25/4/47 25/4/47 26/4/47 To the DPI 29/4

E.P.H.(A)

Memo.No. 29663-2/47AEdn dated 16-7-47.

college - Engg., ~~Visag~~ at Cocanada - Bringing into Academic and administrative relationship with the Andhra University.

The D.P.I. is requested to expedite his reply to Endt. No. 29663 A/47-1 dated 28.4.47 on the above subject.

To The D.P.I.

p.t.o.

ANDHRA UNIVERSITY

WALTAIR, 18th April, 1947

No.21-6577--46.

Dated 18 APR 1947

From THE REGISTRAR, ANDHRA UNIVERSITY.

To The Secretary to the Govt. of Madras,
Education & Public Health Department,
Fort St. George, MADRAS.

Sir,

Sub:- Visagapatnam College of Engineering now located at Cocanada--request for bringing the Colleges into Academic and administrative relationship with the Andhra University.

I have the honour to inform you that the Syndicate at its last meeting, passed the following resolution:--

"RESOLVED to address Government suggesting that the Engineering College be, in some manner brought into academic and administrative relationship with the University".

I have the honour to request you, by direction of the Vice-Chancellor, to kindly move the Government to give effect to the above resolution of the Syndicate.

Yours faithfully,

Registrar.

C.F. 16.

DRAFT FOR APPROVAL.

	Date.	Initials.
When received for fair copying ..		
When copied ..		
When examined..		
When signed ..		
When despatched.		

SUBJECT:—

READ AGAIN ....., dated ..... 19.....

" " ....." ..... 19.....

READ *ALSO*:—

No. ..... From the ....., No. ....., dated ..... 19.....

" ..... " ....." ....." ..... 19.....

" ..... " ....." ....." ..... 19.....

Order / Resolution Ms. / Rout. No. ....., dated ..... 19.....

C.F. 32 (a).

Department

From (Name) Sri D.S. Reddi, M.A., (Oxon), M.B.E.,
Designation Director of Public Instruction,
Station Madras.

Received ..... Registered .....

To The Secretary to Government, Education and Public Health Department, Madras.

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT. 28 JUL 1947

Enclosures: Roc. No. 504 K2/47, dated 25th July 1947.

61158

Sir,

SUB:- Engineering College, Vizagapatam at Cocanada - Academic and administrative relationship with the Andhra University.

Ref:- Government Memo.No.29663-2/47-A,Edn.,dated 16-7-47.

I have the honour to state that the Registrar, Andhra University was requested to furnish me with the full details of the proposals leading to the resolution of the Syndicate. He replied to me on 10-8-47 that this was under consideration of the Syndicate and a reply would be sent shortly. I shall submit my remarks on receipt of this reply.

for Director of Public Instruction

m.k.26/7.

E.P.H.(A)

Memo. No. 29663-3/47A Edn dated 6-9-47.

Sub: College - Engg., Vizagapatam - Bringing into Academic and administrative relationship with the Andhra University.

Ref: Cir. No. 61158 from the D.P.I. No. 50 & K2/47 dated 25.7.47.

The D.P.I. is requested to expedite his reply to Endt. No. 29663A/47-1 dated 28.8.47 on the above subject.

To the D.P.I.

4.9.47

5/9/47

R.O.C.No. 504 K.2/47. Madras, 23rd September 1947

From

Dr. S.R.U. Savoor, M.A., D.Sc., I.E.S.,
Director of Public Instruction, MADRAS

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.
29 SEP 1947

To

The Secretary to Government,
Education and Public Health Department,
M A D R A S.

Sir,

Sub: Engineering College, Cocanada - Academic and Administrative relationship with the Andhra University

Ref: Govt.Memo No. 29663-3/47-A Edn., dated 6th September 1947

I have the honour to report that the reply from the Registrar Andhra University has not yet been received. He is being reminded. I shall submit my remarks on receipt of the above reply.

For Director of Public Instruction.

P.R.K. 24/9/47

A 22 b

Educational Department.

R.O.C.No.504 K2/47. Office of the Director of Public Instruction
Cathedral P.O.,Madras, 16th October 1947.

SECRETARIAT, FORT ST. GEORGE
17 OCT 1947
82805
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

From

Dr.S.R.U.Savoor, M.A.,D.Sc.,I.E.S.,
Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Education & P.H.Department,
Fort St.George, Madras.

Sir,

Sub: Engineering College,Cocanada - Academic and administrative relationship with the Andhra University

Ref: Govt. Memo.No.29663-2/47-A, Edn., dated 16-7-47.

In continuation of this office letter R.O.C.No.504 K2/47 dated 25-7-47, I have the honour to state that the Registrar, Andhra University has not sent his reply so far. He has been reminded. I shall submit my reply as soon as particulars are received from him.

Edn & P.H.Dept

S R U Savoor

N.R on 15.11.47.

27/10/47

Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

23

E.P. # [illegible]

Memo. No. 29663-4/47A Edn dated 29-11-47

Sub: College - Engg., Vizagapatam at cocanada
Bringing into Academic and administrative
relationship with the Andhra University

plc f. c. no. 82805 from the D.P.I. No. 504 K2/47 dated 16-10-47.

The D.P.I. is requested
to expedite his reply to Endt. No. 29663A/47-1
Edn. dt. 28.4.47.

plc f.

To the D.P.I.

28-4-47

29/11/47

C.F. 30.

EDUCATION **DEPARTMENT.**

24 A511 A

Received ..... 19 . *Registered* ..... 19 .

Subject.

ENGINEERING COLLEGE, VIZAG - (Cocanada) - academic and administrative relationship with the Andhra University.

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

94389

ENCLOSURES.
No. .....
.....
Spare copies .....

R.C.No. 504 K2/47

Station MADRAS , *Dated the* 23rd November 1947 .

From (Name) Dr. S.R.U. Savoor, M.A., D.Sc., I.E.S.,

(Designation) Director of Public Instruction.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH Department.

Sir,

Ref: Government Endt. 29663 A/47-1 Edn., dated 28-4-47.

I have the honour to submit herewith a copy of letter No. C1-6377/46 dated 28-10-47 from the Registrar, Andhra University furnishing outlines of the scheme which the Syndicate have in view on the above subject. In my opinion the acceptance of the scheme involves the Government and the Education Department giving up all Control over their institutions to a Rector (whose salary has presumably to be paid for by Government) and a Council. The appointment of lecturers will have to be made not by the Public Service Commission in accordance with the rules including Communal representation but by the Rectorial Council and Syndicate. I do not also see why on this body the donours should be represented

since they can have no concern with Government institutions. These proposals will have to be considered by other departments also who are managing Colleges like Medicine, Agriculture etc.

2) In view of the difficulties mentioned above, I consider that it is not desirably to accept the Scheme referred to in the Registrar's letter.

for DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Ramu.28/11.

COPY OF:

No.C1-6377-46. Waltair, 28th October, 1947.

Enclo:1 Booklet.

From

The REGISTRAR, ANDHRA UNIVERSITY,

To

The Director of Public Instruction, MADRAS.

Sir,

SUB: Engineering College, Cocanada - Academic and administrative relationship with the University - proposals by the University.

REF: Your R.O.C. No.504-E2/47 dated 8th May 1947.

I have the honour by direction of the Vice-Chancellor to state as follows:

Briefly the difficulties of the present system are:-

The nature of the Andhra University is that it is a Presidency College, a Law College and a Commerce College, plus a University in the usual Indian sense. It is no use saying that all Universities should be treated alike, unless in substance they are all alike. Individuality can't be ignored.

2. Under the present Madras and Andhra University Acts, Government have taken power to transfer Government colleges (vide section 38 of the Act) to the University and also to assist the University to found new Colleges by liberal grants. But when the question of actual transfer is broached, there is hesitation, reluctance and unwillingness on grounds, which cannot be regarded as merely a refusal to part with power. Neither Governments, whatever their politics or composition, nor the staffs of the Government Colleges concerned, appear to be prepared to view with favour transfer to Universities as at present constituted. The Vice-Chancellor informally broached the subject of transfer of the Collegesx at Rajahmundry to the University, but he could see that Government did not feel it would be a safe or prudential measure.

3. The following appear to be the only ways in which the University could be associated in the administration of Government Colleges:

(1.) Transfer to the University for which power has been taken under the Act. The Vice-Chancellor does not consider this feasible in the light of what has happened so far - or rather not happened.

(2.) Under the statutes of the University, all affiliated Colleges must be under Governing Bodies on which the Principal of the College concerned and a member of the staff have to be given seats. From this provision, Government and University Colleges are exempt. This exception may be abrogated and Government Colleges put under Governing Bodies on which the Departmental Head who manages the College; the Vice-Chancellor or other representative of the University; and some members, experts in the line, as may be nominated in consultation with the University; and the Principal of the College concerned may be represented.

(3.) There is a more comprehensive scheme possible; The University Colleges, and Government Colleges to be termed "Constituent Colleges", might be placed under one Specialist administration, which will have the same relation to the Syndicate etc. as the Governing Bodies of the Affiliated Colleges have at present.

4 In concrete it would mean firstly the appointment of a full-time administrative Head of the University and Constituent Colleges (i.e. Government Colleges) such as the Medical College, Engineering, Agricultural and Government Arts College and Training College. This administrative Head may be called the "Rector", who will be the Directive Head. The executive power will vest in a "Rectorial Council" to be composed of the Heads of Departments to which the Government Colleges belong, viz., The Director of Public Instruction, the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, the Director of Agriculture, the Chief Engineer etc.

5 In the Rectorial Council the big donors will find a place as has been done in most modern Universities, since those with a financial responsibility ought to be given a voice in the administration, and experience shows that their voice is always exercised in a responsible and helpful manner. Big donors like the Maharajah of Jeypore could be given indppendent representation; others could be formed into an electorate sending up some members.

6 In addition the Principals should be given seats, if not as full embers of the Rectorial Council but as assessors with the right of audience and of attendance at the meetings of the Rectorial Council and giving their opinions, without power to vote. I prefer them being full members.

7 Furthermore, there should be experts, not necessarily belonging to the University area, who shall be ad hoc members and nominated by the Rector from a panel approved by the Rectorial Council and which will be summoned when subjects pertaining to their speciality are under consideration.

8 Among the ex-officio members, the Finance Secretary to Government and a lawyer member to be nominated by Government will also be members of this Rectorial Council.

9 The real difficulty will be whether these colleges would continue to be integral parts of the Departments with frequent transfers to and fro, which is one of the most serious drawbacks in the present organisation of these Government Colleges. You cannot have a stable staff; you cannot build up a personality and an atmosphere in the colleges; you cannot have that touch between the teachers and generations of students, without which research is impossible. In our University Colleges, for instance, what little success we have been able to achieve in the way of original out-put is due to the fact that Professors of high merit and with credit for originality are in touch with students in their Honours course; in their Masterate studies with or without research; and when they go up for the D.Sc. with a Fellowship where all is research. If you look at the frequency of transfers in Government Colleges, it is hopeless to expect firm and enduring relationship of this kind to be established. The carreristic motive is almost supreme and the academic below par.

10 The Colleges will have therefore to be taken out of the Departments and constituted into integral wholes, though without absolutely stopping migrations, under special circumstances, from Department to College and College to Department. We shall then be able to recruit staff on merit and make position depend on other considerations than mere seniority, on merit and original work and so on and attach to each such Chair a few Fellowships, of which the more brilliant students could take advantage and devote themselves for specialising and original work. The Vice-Chancellor has dealt with this subject in his Inaugural Address to the Carmichael Medical College, copy of which is enclosed herewith.

11 The idea of having composite Governing Bodies for each College under the present Statutes, though good enough as far as it goes, does not go far enough. That is why bringing all the University and constituent Colleges into one organisation is recommended.

12. In almost all modern Universities, Medical, Agricultural, Engineering and other Colleges are integral parts of a University organisation just like Arts or Science and there is no reason why such a scheme should not be tried here.

13. At the same time, there are disadvantages in Government withdrawing from administration through their Heads of Departments and having direct power. Efficient administration might not be possible and Government will not give monies or will be most reluctant, unless they have a hand, direct and final.

14. The scheme has this additional advantage: The staff of the University Colleges are worse off than the staff of the Affiliated Colleges, because the Principal and a member of the affiliated staff are given seats on the Governing Bodies of those colleges, whereas here in the University, Professors, who are doing the highest type of work, are excluded from seats on the Syndicate and are put under the administrative control and supervision of a syndicate in which teachers engaged in inferior work find a place. This is a big anamoly, which would be remedied under the scheme above adumbrated.

15. This is only a rough scheme. It is the idea that should be considered now. Details are contingent on the adoption of the principle.

16. The suggested reform would enable the University to try and raise private funds for the Medical, Engineering and other Colleges also, as we are now doing to some extent for the University Colleges, though in regard to modern University education, which is so costly but which is of such compelling National importance, the main responsibility will have to be borne by Government. Experience shows that even when Governments bear the cost, the best results are obtained by academic type of administrations.

17. As regards the autonomy of the University that won't be affected. For it refers to freedom in the educational side of the organisation. The educational courses and curricula are entirely under the Regulation of the Academic Council and this will continue to be quite unaffected.

Sd/.****************
REGISTRAR.

/TRUE COPY/.

for DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Ramu.28/11.

28 E.4 P.H. (3)

C.No. 29663/A/47, pp. 1 & 1 cf.

C.No. 94389/A/47 pages 8-18 cf.

5/10/2

From the Regr., Andhra University, No. C1-6377/46, dated 15.4.1947

Cont. Endt. No. 29663 A/47-1-Edn., dated 28.4.1947

From the D.P.I., No. 504 K2/47, dated 23.11.1947.

Colleges – Arts, Medical, Engineering etc. – Academic and Administrative relationship with the universities

Memo No. 29663/47-7-A, Edn., dated 9-2-48

pages 1 & 8-12 cf.

Copies of the letters cited above are forwarded to the S.G., the Dir. of Agriculture, the D.V.S., and the Dir. of Industries and Commerce for very early remarks.

9/2/48

Sept 13/2

Do

The S.G. ✓
The D.A. ✓
" D.V.S. ✓
" D.I.&C. ✓

(With copies of pages 1 and 8 to 12 cf.)

Copy to the D.P.I. ✓

13/2/48

L.Dis.No.1043-II/48.

Civil Veterinary Department,
Triplicane P.O. Madras,
Dated 19-2-48.

From
T.J. Hurley Esq., OBE., MRCVS., DVSM., IVS.,
Director of Veterinary Services, Madras.

To
The Secretary to Government,
Education and Public Health Department, Madras.

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
28 FEB 1948
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Sir,

Subr: Colleges - Arts, Medical, Engineering etc. - Academic and administrative relationship with the University.

Ref: Government Education and Public Health Memorandum No.29663/47-7-A Education, dated 9-2-48.

-o-

I have the honour to state that I agree with the opinion of Director of Public Instructions expressed in his letter Rc.No.504 K2/47 dated 23-11-47 on the suggestions of the Andhra University.

-E.P.H.(A)

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Director of Veterinary Services, Madras.

T.2052.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE

From Sri S. Govinda Menon B.E.,
~~the~~ Joint Director of
Industries & Commerce,
Chepauk, Madras.

To
The Secretary to Government
Education and Public Health
Department, Madras.

L.Dis.No.713-Cb/48 Dated:- 8th March 1948.

Sir,

Sub:- Colleges - Arts, Medical, Engineering etc. Academic and administrative relationship with the universities.

Ref:- Govt. Memo No.29663/47-7-A Edn. dated 9-2-48.

I have no remarks to offer on the above subject as the Institutions under the control of the Director of Industries & Commerce are not training students to the degree standard.

for Joint Director of Industries & Commerce.

18

E.P.H.-(4)

Memo. No. 29663-8/471 Edu dated 19-3-48.

Sub: Colleges - Arts, Medical, Engg. etc. - Academic and administrative relationship with the Universities.

The S.J. and Head of A. are requested to expedite their reply to Memo. No. 29663-7/(a) A Edn. d. 9.2.48.

To the S.J./D.J.A.

22/3/48 16.3.48

17/8/48

21

21899

Ref: 22764-M(1)/48.

Office of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras Madras 6, Dated 22nd March 1948.

32

From

Lt.-Colonel S.L. Bhatia, CIE, MC, MA, MD(Cantab) FRCP (Lond) FRS(E) Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPTT.
25 MAR 1948

To

The Secretary to Government, Education & Public Health Department.

Sir,

Ref: Government memorandum 29663/47-7A Edn. dated 9-2-1948 regarding Colleges - Academic and administrative relationship with the Universities

The report of the Principal, Medical College, Madras in the matter has not been received. On receipt of it

R.T.O.

my reply will be sent to Government.

Your obedient servant,

For Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

GRL9/3

The S.J. and the D.A. may be reminded next on 21.4.48.

25.3.48

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

From
M.S.Sivaraman Esqr., I.C.S.,
Director of Agriculture,
Chepauk, Madras.

To
The Secretary to Government,
Education & public Health Department, Madras.

X1-231/48 dated 24-3-48.

Sir,

Sub: Colleges - Arts, Medical, Engineering etc Academic and administrative relationship with the universities.

Ref: Memorandum No.29663/47-7A Edu. dated 9-2-48 from the Secretary to Government Education & Public Health, Department,

...

The Principals of the Agricultural Colleges, Coimbatore and Bapatla have been addressed to furnish their remarks in the matter as on hearing from them a reply will be sent to the reference cited above. The Principals are being reminded.

C.R.Srinivasa Iyyangar,
For Director of Agriculture.

True copy/Forwarded/By Order.

Hd. Gr. Dy. Director of Agriculture.
~~UNITED ASSISTANT~~.

C.S.S/25-3-48.

The S.J. and the D.A. may be reminded next on 28.5.48.

7.4.48

Medical Department.

From

Col. S.L. Bhatia, CIE. MC. MA. MD. (CANTAB) FRCP. (LOND) FRS(E).,
Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Education and Public Health Department, Madras.

Sir,

Ref. No.12764-M1 dated 15-4-48.

Ref:- My letter No. 12764-M1/48 dated 22-3-48 Colleges - Academic and administrative relationship with the Universities.

The remarks of the Principal, Medical College, Madras are still awaited and on their receipt, my

26 29663/50

my reply will be sent to Government.

Your obedient servant,

for Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

c.m.15.4.

E.P.H.(A) 26
N. R. on 28-5-48

Re 21.4.48 MM 28/4/48 DM 24/4/48

S822 A 35 27

Medical Department.

From Col. S.L. Bhatia, C.I.E., M.C., M.A., M.D.(Cantab) (Lond.) F.R.S.(E).
Surgeon-General with the Govt.of Madras,
Madras 6.

GOVT. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
19 MAY 1948
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

To The Secretary to Government,
Education and Public Health Department, Madras.

Ref.No.12764-M1/48 dated May 1948.

Sir,

Reference.- Government Memorandum No.29663/47-7-A Education dated 9th February 1948 regarding Academic and Administration - relationship with the Universities.

The remarks of the Principal, Medical College, Madras, are still awaited and he has been reminded to expedite the same. On their receipt my reply will be

p.t.o.

28

-2-

be sent to Government.

Your obedient servant,

for Surgeon-General with the Govt. of Madras.

kcv.17/5.

I.P.H. (A)

May be added & to file.

20.5.48

21/5/48

36 29 E.P.H.(A)

Memo. No. 29663-9/47 A Edn dated 5-6-48.

Sub: Colleges - Arts, Medical, Engg. etc. - Academic and administrative relationship with the Univ

c.no.22935 from the D.of A. No. XI-231/48 dated 24.3.48
c.no.36822 from the S.G. No. 12704-M1/48 d. -5-48.

The D.A. ~~and the~~ S.G. is requested to expedite ~~the~~ his reply to Memo. No. 29663/47-7 A Edn. d. 9-2-48.

To the D.A. S.G.

2.6.48

DM 5/6/48

Medical Department.

37 31

Colonel S.L. Bhatia, CIE.MC.MA.MD(Cantab.),FRCP(Lond.),FRS(E)
Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, Madras 6.

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENTS
22 JUN 1948

The Secretary to Government,
Education and Public Health Department, Madras.

R.No. 12764-M1/48 dated 21-6-1948.

45823

Sir,

Ref:- Government Memo. No. 29663/47-7-A Education dated 9-2-1948 regarding Academic and Administrative relationship with the Universities.

I am not in favour of the scheme evolved by the Registrar, Andhra University for the ~~xxxxxx~~ administration

p.t.o.

32

administration of Government Colleges by a Rector and a Council,

Your obedient servant,

for Surgeon-General
with the Government of Madras.

v.e. 21/6.

E.P.H.(A)

The D.A.'s reply may be awaited till 3.7.48.

23.6.48

38

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

FROM
M.S.SIVARAMAN, Esq., I.C.S.,
Director of Agriculture,
Chepauk, Madras.

To
The Secretary to Government,
Development Department,
Madras.

28 MAY 1948

Sir,

Ref. No. X.1.231/48 dated 25-5-48. 60690

Sub: Transfer of Government colleges to the control of Universities.

The Andhra University has suggested the desirability of placing Government Colleges including Professional Colleges under their academic and administrative control. The reason being that this Andhra University is already managing, a Presidency College, Law College and a college of Commerce in addition to the usual duties the other Universities are now performing. It is pointed out that there are frequent transfers in Government Colleges and it is one of the draw backs in the present organisation of the Government Colleges. It is also suggested that all the University and Constituent Colleges should be brought under one organisation to maintain continuity in in teaching and minimise frequent changes in the Teaching staff.

2. So far as Agricultural Colleges are concerned the Colleges serve both as a Research and Teaching Institutions with attached Laboratories and Farms. They are the main foundation for the departmental activities. They are the main feeding ground for the progress of the Agricultural improvement in the District. Teaching cannot exist without the necessary appendages of Laboratories and Farms. Occasional changes in the

p.t.o.

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in the staff with ~~expenses~~ experienced in Research, propaganda, are necessary to impart the best of ~~p~~ instructions in the applied Sciences of Agriculture. Men with mere teaching experience alone, cannot give that practical touch to the instruction as will be imparted by a man with all round experience in Teaching, Research and propaganda. All the same, every effort will be made to minimise changes in the Teaching Staff.

I am not convinced of the reasons put forward by the Registrar to place the administration of the Professional Colleges into the hands of the University. They can continue to be under the control of the respective Departments of Government.

C.R.SREENIVASA IYENGAR
for Director of Agriculture

~~True copy/Forwarded/ By Order~~

~~GAZETTED ASSISTANT.~~

SS/26/5.

P.g 26/6

26/5/48

From:
M.S. Sivaraman Esq.I.C.S.
Director of Agriculture
P.B. 41[illegible]
Saidapet, Madras.

To:
The Secretary to Government,
Development Department,
M a d r a s.

Agricultural Department

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT 16 JUN 1948 17

No. X.1. 231/48 dated 12--6--1948

67235

Sir,

Sub: Transfer of Government Colleges to the control of the Universities

Ref: Government Memo No. 29663-9/47 dated 5--6--48

Ascertained from E & P.H. that this reference related to them.

Reply to the above quoted Government Memo has been submitted in my letter No. X.1.231/48 dated 25--5--48.

Sd. C.R. Sreenivasa Iyengar
For Director of Agriculture

True Copy/forwarded/By order

E.K.

P.g 14/6

Gazetted Assistant.

Dev. A IV

Dev. w.o. 6690 A IV/48-1 21.6.48.

E. and P. H. w.o. M See ppr 459 Vetus

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT. 20 JUN 1948

Ascertained from E & P.H. informally. 18.6.48.

18.6.48

21/6/48

36

6J
18/8

E.P.K.(A)

Letter No. Ms. 20058 Edn dated 18-8-48.

To The Registrar, Andhra Uty.,
Waltair.

Copy to the D.P.I.
" to the S.E.
" to the D.V.S.
" to the D.A.
" to the D. & Sc.

Sir,

Sub: Colleges. Govt. - Bringing into academic and administrative relationship with the Uty.

Ref: Your No. C1-6377/46 dd. 15.6.47 and your letter dd. 28.10-47 of even Number addressed to the D.P.I.

I am directed to state that the Govt. are unable to accept the scheme outlined in your letters read above.

Yours faithfully,

13-8-48

17/8/48

17/8/48

A1

E.P.H. (A)

Sub: Colleges - Engg., etc. - Bringing into academic and administrative relationship with the Uty.

p1-f C.no.29663 from the Regr., Andhra Uty. No. C1-6377/ub d-5-4-47.
p8-9-f C.no.94389 from the D.P.I. No. 5044 K2/47 dated 23-11-47.

Please see the letter of the Regr., Andhra Uty. on p1-f. and the D.P.I.'s letter on p8-9-f. and its enclosures on p10-12-f.

2. In the Regr.'s letter on p1-f, refence was made to the resolution of the Uty. Syndicate that the Govt. maybe requested to bring the Engg. college, Vizagapatam now at cocanada into academic and administrative relationship with the Uty. When approached for clarification by the D.P.I., the Regr. has (now outlined a Scheme, as thought out by the V.C., Andhra Uty., which embraces all Govt. colleges and the Uty. colleges.

p3-f
p10-12-f

3. The scheme envisages the formation of a "Rectorial Council", consisting of all Heads of Depts. concerned, donors, Principals and experts etc. to which Govt. colleges belong, with a "Rector" as its head. All executive and administrative power is to be vested in this body. Recruitment and promotion of Staff is also to be the Concern of this body. The scheme is to embrace all Govt. colleges and Uty. colleges", to be known as "Constituent colleges". In effect, the scheme contemplates the transfer of administrative power in respect of the colleges to the "Rectorial Council", for all practical purposes though some responsibility still rests with the Govt.

Appointment of a full time administrative Head called the Rector and the

4. The welcome development that the scheme is expected to usher in is the fostering of a high academic atmosphere, keenness in research and original work both in the students and the staff as against the purely careeristic tendency now in vogue. Even granting this, the scheme is too rigid to be put into effect, at any rate for the present. Much thought will have to be bestowed; details worked out and closely examined, before thinking

P.T.O.

working the Scheme. Most probably, legislation will be necessary. In these circumstances, the Univ. maybe informed that the Govt. are unable to accept the Scheme, as pointed out by the D.P.I., at any rate, for the present. The file maybe sent to Development ~~circulated to E.P.H. (Edn.)~~ before circulation.

The views of the S.G. may be obtained before the case is circulated as suggested by Dev.

28-12-47 31/12/47

DPI 6/1/48 A8IV 8-1-48 5-1-48

The SG may be asked to offer his remarks on the proposal & also as it relates to Medical Colleges.

A. 8/1/48

S

A-48. If Dev: agrees the attention to the remarks of the Hons of Depts: however with the limitations under their control may also be drawn. The whole question may be discussed after all the Reports are in.

Dev. E.P.H.(A)-0.29663.5/47A dated 12.1.48 Received from DPI on 9/1/48 Dev Dept

To As.

Dev. E

The notes of the E.P.H. Dept. at pp 1-2 above may be perused. It is for orders whether this Dept will agree to the suggestion of the E.P.H. at "M" ~~in regard to Madras Trust College~~ at A above. ~~After orders are passed the file may be returned to E.P.H.~~

Madras Trust college is known only as a departmental institution for training compounders. It has not ~~overall~~ academic interest whatsoever at present. Further, Govt. have proposed that the college should be handed over to them to be run as a central Govt. institution. No reference need therefore be made in respect of that College.

8229

The Trust college is listed to be transferred to Govt. Hands. There is no harm however no harm in EC. if any consulted.

The D.A., D.V.S. & D.G.I.C. may be consulted.

E.P.H. 2/1/48 DPI 12/1/48 DPI 12/1/48

Dev. no. 826E/48-1 3-2-48

E.P.H.(A)

Please see the notes of Dev. on p 2 ante.

2. A draft memo is submitted for approval.

6-2-48 DPI 9/2/48

p 13 CF
p 15 CF
p 17 CF
pp 31-32 CF
pp 33-34 CF

Issued as Memo. No. 2963/47-7 A Edn dt 9-2-48
From the D.V.S., No. 1043-11/48 dt 19-2-48
" Dt D & C, No. 713-CR/48 dt 8-3-48
" the S.G. No. 12764-M1/48 dt 21-6-48
" the D.A. No. X.1.231/48-25-5-48.

X p 15 CF
✓ pp 31-32 CF
O pp 33-34 CF

p 9 CF

p 17 CF

The notes from p 1 ante may be perused. The Director of Veterinary Services, the Surgeon General and the Director of Agriculture are not in favour of the Scheme proposed by the Andhra University. The DPI has already stated that it is not desirable to accept the Scheme. The Dt D & C has no remarks to offer on the subject as the institutions under the control of the D & C are not training students to the degree standard. In the circumstances, the Regr. Andhra University may be informed that the Govt. are unable to accept the Scheme

Dev. may see for remarks if any

Circulation

10-7-48 12/7/48 12/7/48 14/7/48

Will see any comments if any received in the next 3 days, after which the file will be sent to the Secretariat for issue of orders.

Edn. 29663 A/47-10 14-7-48

15 JUL 1948 EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

78490

Dev. I. U

This Deptt last noted at ft. 2. above - the note of the E & H. H. at ft. 3 above may be perused. It is for orders whether this Deptt will agree with the suggestion of the E & H. H at A' at ft. 3. above. After orders are passed the file may be returned to E & H. H.

Dno A IV 16-7-48
— DI 17-7-48
17/7/48

E & H (H) Dev. Dept. No. 55783 27 JUL 1943 No. 78490 E/48-1
24-7-48

The file may now be circulated to H.M (Edn), H.M (P.H), H.M (Agri.) and H.M (Ind.) for orders on the proposal at A/3 ante.

Remarks. DA + DPI may be accepted

A draft letter is submitted for approval.

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P. H. DEPT. 18 AUG GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS