

Government of Bombay

Report

of the

Maharashtra University Committee

Appointed by Government

1942-43

BOMBAY

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1943

COST OF THE COMMITTEE.

A total expenditure of Rs. 15,920-6-6 has been incurred in connection with the Committee up to the end of July 1943, distributed over the following items :—

Item.	Expenditure.		
	Rs.	a.	p.
I. Honorarium to the Secretaries	2,725	13	0
II. Pay of Establishment	6,674	6	0
III. Travelling Allowance to Members and Witnesses ..	5,523	8	0
IV. Contingencies	996	11	6
Total ..	15,920	6	6

2. An additional expenditure of about Rs. 4,100 will be incurred in the course of August 1943.

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APPENDIX I.

QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MAHARASHTRA UNIVERSITY.

NOTE.—In answering the questionnaire you are requested to pay special attention to those questions which are particularly relevant to your activities and interests.

- | No. | Questions. |
|-----|--|
| 1. | Do you consider that the time has now come when new universities should be established in the Province of Bombay and in particular, a new University for Maharashtra ? |
| 2. | It is apprehended in certain quarters that a regional University like the proposed Maharashtra University will tend to weaken the sentiment of national unity. Do you share such fears, and if so, what measures would you recommend to prevent such a tendency ? |
| 3. | If you consider that a separate University for Maharashtra is necessary what special functions should it be made to serve in the educational organisation of the Province ? |
| 4. | What should be the territorial jurisdiction of the Maharashtra University ? |
| 5. | Where should the headquarters of such a University be located ? It is generally assumed that Poona would be the most suitable place for this purpose. Do you agree with this view or have you any alternative to suggest ? |
| 6. | What should be the relations of this University with the Marathi-speaking regions of India outside the Bombay Province ? |
| 7. | The recognised types of Universities are:—
I Purely affiliating and examining ;
II Unitary and teaching ;
III Federal (after the model of Oxford or Cambridge where, while the central University authority conducts certain activities and regulates others, the colleges and other constituent units maintain their separate entity and perform certain specific functions). |
| | Which of these types would be appropriate for the purpose of the Maharashtra University, or do you favour any other type ? Please give details of the scheme you suggest. |
| 8. | I. (a) If you consider that the character of the Maharashtra University should be <i>purely affiliating and examining</i> , are you of the opinion that all higher educational institutions within its territorial limits should be affiliated to this University, or do you think that they should have the option of continuing their affiliation to the University of Bombay ?
(b) What do you think should be the constitution of the main authorities of such a University ?
(c) Assuming you prefer this type in what manner would you provide for post-graduate education and research ?
(d) What should be the nature and extent of the control exercised by the University over the affiliated colleges ?
(e) Please give a rough estimate of the initial cost of establishing such a University and of the recurring expenditure of its maintenance. |
| 9. | II. If you consider that the type of the proposed University should be <i>purely unitary and teaching</i> ,
(a) What are your proposals regarding the existing colleges in Poona under their present constitution ?
<i>N.B.—The existing colleges in Poona are managed either by private societies or by Government ; your answer should cover the cases of both these classes of colleges.</i>
(b) What should be the position of the Agricultural and Engineering Colleges, especially in view of the fact that they are Provincial institutions ?
(c) What should be the constitution of the main authorities of such a University ?
(d) Please give a rough estimate of establishing a purely unitary and teaching university and of the recurring expenditure of its maintenance. |
| 10. | III. If in your opinion the character of the proposed University should be <i>federal</i> ,
(a) How would you delimit the spheres of work of the various colleges and of the University ?
(b) What should be the character of the control exercised by the university over these constituent colleges ?
(c) How would you safeguard the interests of the other parts of the Province in Provincial institutions like the College of Engineering and the College of Agriculture ?
(d) What should be the constitution of the main authorities of the university under this scheme ?
(e) Please give a rough estimate of the initial as well as recurring cost of the type of federal university you propose. |
| 11. | In case you prefer either of the types II or III, what do you think should be the position of the colleges in Maharashtra other than those at the headquarters of the University ?
(i) Would you continue their affiliation to the University of Bombay ?
(ii) or would you in any way restrict their sphere of work ?
(iii) or again would you have an external or affiliating side to the Federal University ? |

- | No. | Questions. |
|-----|---|
| 12. | What faculties do you think should be immediately constituted in the Maharashtra University ? |
| 13. | Do you think that some faculties should be restricted to Bombay and others to Poona, or do you think that each University should be allowed to constitute whatever faculties it chooses provided of course that it possesses the necessary financial and other means for the purpose ? |
| 14. | What should be the relation of the proposed university to the various research institutions in Maharashtra which are not fully affiliated to the University of Bombay, e.g., The Gokhale Institute of Economics and Political Science ; The Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute ; The Bharata Itihasa Samshodhak Mandal ; The Ranade Institute of Economics ; The Deccan College Research Institute ? |
| 15. | What other similar institutions in Maharashtra might, in your opinion, be brought into association with the University ? |
| 16. | What do you think should be the relation between the proposed university and secondary schools in Maharashtra ? |
| 17. | Should it have its own Matriculation Examination with or without control over secondary schools in Maharashtra ? |
| 18. | Should a separate Board of Secondary Education be constituted for schools within the territorial limits of the University ? |
| 19. | If so, what should be its constitution and relation
(i) to the Educational Department ;
(ii) to the University of Bombay ; and
(iii) to the Maharashtra University ? |
| 20. | Do you consider that the Matriculation Examination (of approximately the present standard) should be retained as the qualification for admission to the University, or do you think that the work done at present in the First Year (or alternatively in the first two years as in the United Provinces) in an Arts, Science or Commerce College, should be transferred to selected schools in different parts of Maharashtra or to special Intermediate Colleges ? |
| 21. | Assuming that you favour a type of university in which postgraduate instruction and research and possibly also instruction for the first degree are under the direct control of the university, how would you recruit the various kinds of teachers required for the purpose ? |
| 22. | What would be the position of those teachers who are at present life-members of various societies in Poona (and consequently serving on less than full remuneration) when they are taken over fully or partially by the University ? |
| 23. | What scales of remuneration would you suggest for the various grades of teachers employed to do the work in the direct charge of the University ? |
| 24. | Please give your idea of the number of different grades of teachers required in the various branches of study in the direct charge of the University. |
| 25. | What methods would you suggest for raising the necessary funds for the Maharashtra University ? |
| 26. | Would you be in favour of giving a place—or places—on the Senate of the University to a person contributing a substantial amount (say Rs. 50,000) or an annual contribution of, say, Rs. 10,000 ? |
| 27. | Do you think it possible for the University to raise a certain amount by running its own publishing department ? |
| 28. | Do you think it possible to raise a certain amount from the profits of the Matriculation Examination, whether this is conducted by the University or by a School Leaving Examination Board ? |
| 29. | What contribution, do you think, Government may be expected to make towards (a) the establishment and (b) the maintenance of the University ? |
| 30. | How much per year on an average do you think a reasonably careful student, reading for an Arts or Science degree of the proposed University, may be expected to spend ? |
| 31. | What proportion do you think the fee income of the University should bear to its total expenditure ? |
| 32. | Do you think it necessary that the University should have a certain proportion of free places and a certain number of scholarships paid from its own funds until there are endowments for the purpose ? |
| 33. | Taking into consideration the accommodation at present available in the various colleges and other institutions in Poona, what amount of additional building would be necessary immediately, for the establishment of the Maharashtra University ? Please give details. |
| 34. | What site would you suggest for the location of the office and other building of the University ? |

- | No. | Questions. |
|-----|---|
| 35. | What additional buildings would in your opinion, be required for the University in the course of, say, the next ten years ? |
| 36. | Do you think that a new building for the University Library would be immediately required ? |
| 37. | How would you proceed to bring about effective co-ordination of work between the University Library and other libraries in Poona ? |
| 38. | Do you think it necessary for the University in its initial stages to build its own laboratories for the various branches of science ? |
| 39. | To what extent and by what means do you think it would be possible to make use of the facilities at present available for the purpose in Poona ? |
| 40. | What would be the administrative staff required for the University and the approximate expenditure involved ? |
| 41. | Do you think that the office of the Vice-Chancellor should be honorary, or fully or partially paid ? |
| 42. | What should be the qualifications and salary of the Registrar, Assistant Registrar, Accountant, etc. ? |
| 43. | What should be the relation between the proposed University, and
(a) Government,
(b) the University of Bombay,
(c) Indian States within its territorial limits, and
(d) other Provincial Governments ? |
| 44. | How would you secure the academic independence of the University, while at the same time making it duly susceptible to the force of public opinion ? |
| 45. | How would you constitute the various authorities of the University and what should be the approximate size of each ? |
| 46. | Do you advocate the establishment of a Medical College at Poona ? What agency do you propose for the establishment and conduct of such a college ? Please give a detailed scheme. |
| 47. | What steps do you propose should be taken by the University to co-ordinate research activities throughout Maharashtra ? |
| 48. | In what way would you ensure the maintenance of adequate standards of examination and instruction in the Maharashtra University, and secure the recognition of its examinations by other Indian Universities, especially by the University of Bombay ? |
| 49. | What should be the medium of instruction in the proposed university ? Do you think that there are difficulties in the way of using Marathi as a medium ? If so, state these difficulties. |
| 50. | Do you think that it is necessary to make provision in the University Act itself regarding the medium of instruction ? |
| 51. | To what extent, in your opinion, is the question of adopting Marathi as the medium of instruction in the Maharashtra University dependent on the existence of advanced literature in Marathi in the various subjects of study, scientific as well as humanistic ? How far also do you think that this question is dependent on the action of other Universities in the matter of adopting an Indian language as the medium of instruction ? |
| 52. | What steps should be taken by the University to organise and encourage physical and military education within its territorial limits ? |
| 53. | Please give your views on any other points in connection with the Maharashtra University which may not have been covered by the above questions. |

APPENDIX II.

(A) List of (1) Individuals, (2) Institutions and Associations, and (3) Indian States who sent replies to the questionnaire.

Those marked with an asterisk gave oral evidence before the Committee.

(1) INDIVIDUALS.

1. Abhyankar, Prof. S. Y., Law College, Poona.
2. *Adarkar, Prof. B. P. (along with Mr. P. M. Lad), Allahabad.
3. Agaskar, Mr. G. R., B.A., LL.B., Bombay.
4. Ajrekar, Prof. S. L., Poona.
5. *Altekar, Prof. M. D., Wilson College, Bombay.
6. *Bakar Ali, Khan Saheb S., B. E. S. (Retired), Poona.
7. Bakthyar, Mr. W. N., B.A., LL.B., Collector, Kanara District, Karwar.
8. Banhatti, Prof. S. N., Morris College, Nagpur.
9. Bapat, Prof. P. V., Fergusson College, Poona.
10. *Barni, Mr. Z. L., Senior Urdu Translator, Bombay.

11. *Barve, Mr. S. G., B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S., Bombay.
12. *Belvalkar, Prof. S. K., Poona.
13. *Beri, Prof. S. G., Sydenham College, Bombay.
14. Bhagwat, Prin. V. K., Ramnarain Ruia College, Bombay.
15. Bhat, Prof. V. G., Karnatak College, Dharwar.
16. Candy, Major General R. H., C.I.E., I.M.S., Surgeon General with the Government [of Bombay, Bombay.
17. *Chapekar, Mr. N. G., B.A., LL.B., Badlapur.
18. Contractor, Miss Navajbai D., Principal, Chandaramji Girls' School, Bombay.
19. *Dalvi, Mr. D. G., M.A., LL.B., Bombay.
20. Damle, Prof. P. R., Nowrosjee Wadia College, Poona.
21. *Dani, Prof. P. G., Poona.
22. Daroowalla, Mr. P. N., Bar-at-Law, Bombay.
23. Deshpande, Prof. R. R., Ramnarain Ruia College, Bombay.
24. Dhopeswarkar, Prof. A. D., Karnatak College, Dharwar.
25. Divatia, The Honourable Mr. Justice H. V., Bombay.
26. *Driver, Prof. P. N., Ismail Yusuf College, Bombay.
27. *Dühr, Rev. J., S.J., St. Xavier's College, Bombay.
28. Gajendragad, Prof. N. G., Shree Maharani Tarabai Teachers' College, Kolhapur.
29. Ganu, Mr. L. G., B.A., LL.B., Hyderabad (Deccan).
30. Gharpure, Prin. J. R., Law College, Poona.
31. Gharpurey, Lieut.-Col. K. G., I.M.S. (Retired), Poona.
32. Ghatge, Mr. A. M., Lecturer, Rajaram College, Kolhapur.
33. *Ghate, Mr. V. D., M.A., B.T., T.D., Educational Inspector, Central Division, Poona.
34. Ghatge, Mr. S. A., B.A., LL.B., Collector, District Ahmednagar, Ahmednagar.
35. *Gokhale, Mr. B. N., B.A., LL.B., Bombay.
36. Gokhale, Rao Bahadur Capt. V. B., F.R.C.S., Poona.
37. Haindaday, Moulvi M. Y., B.A., LL.B., Bombay.
38. *Harshe, Dr. R. G., D.Litt., Registrar, Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Poona.
39. *Hidayatullah, Khan Bahadur M., Head Master, Anglo-Urdu High School, Poona.
40. Hirlekar, Mrs. Yamuna, Principal, Girls' High School, Andheri, Bombay.
41. Hudlikar, Prof. S. B., Khalsa College, Bombay.
42. *Jhaveri, Dewan Bahadur K. M., M.A., LL.B., Bombay.
43. Jog, Mr. G. S., M.A., LL.B., Belgaum.
44. *Joshi, Rao Bahadur K. G., I.E.S. (Retired), Poona.
45. *Joshi, Prof. K. L., S. L. D. Arts College, Ahmedabad.
46. Joshi, Mr. N. G., B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Belgaum.
47. *Joshi, Rao Bahadur N. S., B.E., I.S.E., Executive Engineer, Satara.
48. Joshi, Dr. P. M., Ph.D., Librarian, University Library, Bombay.
49. Joshi, Prin. V. M., S. N. D. T. Women's College, Poona.
50. *Kalelkar, Prin. B. S., Sykes Law College, Kolhapur.
51. *Kampli, Mr. G. D., M.A., B.T. (along with Mr. S. R. Shende), Sangli.
52. *Kane, Mr. P. V., M.A., LL.M., Bombay.
53. *Kanitkar, Prof. K. R., Nowrosjee Wadia College, Poona.
54. Kapadia, Prof. D. D., Poona.
55. Karmarkar, Prin. R. D., Sir Parashurambhau College, Poona.
56. Karve, Prin. B. D., Training College for Women, Hingne, Poona.
57. *Karve, Mrs. Iravati, Reader, Deccan College Research Institute, Poona.
58. Kelkar, Mr. N. C., B.A., LL.B., Poona.
59. *Khadye, Prof. K. M., Nowrosjee Wadia College, Poona.
60. *Khair, Mr. G. S., Superintendent, Maharashtra High School, Poona.
61. *Khan, Khan Saheb Abdul Kadeer, M.A., LL.B., Poona.
62. Khare, Rao Bahadur G. N., B.A., Poona.
63. Khasnis, Rao Saheb A. V., B.A., LL.B., Jath.
64. Kibe, Sardar M. V., M.A., LL.B., Indore.
65. *Kogekar, Prof. S. V. (along with Prof. D. D. Vadekar), Willingdon College, Sangli.
66. Kolhatkar, Prof. G. B., Fergusson College, Poona.
67. *Kolhatkar, Prin. V. Y., College of Commerce, Baroda.
68. Krishnayya, Dr. G. S., Ph.D., Inspector of European Schools, Bombay Presidency, Poona.
69. Kulkarni, Rao Saheb D. J., Principal, Private High School, Rajapur.
70. *Kulkarni, Prof. K. P., Elphinstone College, Bombay.
71. *Kulkarni, Prin. T. A., Hansraj Pragji Thakersey College, Nasik.
72. Kumbhare, Prof. V. N., Superintendent, New English School, Poona.
73. *Kuvlayanand, Shrimat, Director, Kaivalyadhama, Lonavla.
- *Lad, Mr. P. M., M.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S., District Judge, Belgaum (see No. 2 above).
74. Lagu, Prin. B. C., Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Poona.
75. Latthe, Mr. A. B., M.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Belgaum.
76. Lele, Dr. B. C., Ph.D., Assistant Educational Commissioner, Baroda.
77. Limaye, Diwan Bahadur N. C., B.A., LL.B., Sholapur.
78. *Limaye, Prof. P. M., Fergusson College, Poona.

79. Mantri, Mr. K. T., B.A., B.T., Special Literacy Officer, and Secretary, Bombay Adult Education Committee, Bombay.
80. *Mascarenhas, Prin. W. X., College of Engineering, Poona.
81. Mehrchand, Principal, Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College, Lahore.
82. *Mehta, Dr. Sir Mangaldas V., F.R.C.S., F.C.P.S., O.B.E., Bombay.
83. Moolgaonkar, Dr. S. R., F.R.C.S., Bombay.
84. Motwani, Prin. R. C., Grant Medical College, Bombay.
85. *Mujumdar, Sardar G. N., B.A., C.I.E., (along with Mr. G. H. Ranade), Poona.
86. Mutalik, Sardar V. N., B.A., LL.B., Satara.
87. *Nahavade, Mr. B. N., B.A., LL.B., Satara.
88. *Nanal, Shastri (Vaidya) P. G., Poona.
89. *Naralkar, Prin. N. G., R. A. Podar College of Commerce, Bombay.
90. Pande, Pandit Chandra Bali, Editor "Hindi" Benares.
91. *Paranjpe, Prin. G. R., Royal Institute of Science, Bombay.
92. *Paranjpe, Prof. V. G., Fergusson College, Poona.
93. Parkhi, Mr. R. S., Assistant Librarian, Fergusson College, Poona.
94. Patel, Prin. B. S., College of Agriculture, Poona.
95. Patil, Mr. D. R., M.A., Deccan College Research Institute, Poona.
96. Patil, Mr. S. K., M.L.A., General Secretary, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Bombay.
97. *Patwardhan, Mr. C. N., Principal, Ramji Assar Vidyalyaya, Ghatkopar.
98. Patwardhan, Mr. G. P., M.A., Sholapur.
99. *Pavate, Mr. D. C., M.A. (Cantab.), Assistant Director of Public Instruction, Poona.
100. Phulambrikar, Master Krishnarao, Bombay.
101. Potdar, Prof. D. V., Poona.
- *Ranade, Mr. G. H., Lecturer, Fergusson College, Poona (see No. 85 above).
102. Ratanjankar, Mr. S. N., Bombay.
103. *Rehman, Prin. B. Z., Ismail Yusuf College, Andheri, Bombay.
104. *Sahasrabudde, Prof. D. L., Poona.
105. Sankalia, Prof. H. D., Deccan College Research Institute, Poona.
106. Sankaran, Mr. C. R., Reader, Deccan College Research Institute, Poona.
107. Sathaye, Dr. D. D., F.R.F.P.S., Poona.
108. *Sathe, Prof. S. G., Poona.
109. *Shah, Prof. S. V., Rajaram College, Kolhapur.
110. Shaikh, Mr. C. H., Reader, Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Poona.
- *Shende, Mr. R. S., Secretary, Brihan Maharashtra Karyalaya, Sangli (see No. 51 above).
111. *Shroff, Prof. P. J., Government Law College, Bombay.
112. Shukla, Mr. S. U., Principal, Morarji Public School, Andheri, Bombay.
113. Sukhthankar, Dr. Mrs. Malini, M.B.B.S., Bombay.
114. Syed, Mrs. Zubeida, Lady Superintendent, Urdu Training College for Women, Poona.
115. *Tawade, Mr. S. R., M.A., T.Ed., Educational Inspector, Southern Division, Dharwar.
116. Trilokkar, Prof. Y. M., S. L. D. Arts College, Ahmedabad.
117. Upadhye, Prof. A. N., Rajaram College, Kolhapur.
118. *Vad, Dr. B. G., M.D., Bombay.
119. *Vakil, Prin. K. S., Shree Maharani Tarabai Teachers' College, Kolhapur.
- *Vadekar, Prof. D. D., Willingdon College, Sangli (see No. 65 above).
120. Vakil, Mr. R. N., Principal, Modern School, Bombay.
121. Wadia, the Honourable Mr. Justice B. J., Bombay.
122. Warty, Mr. K. G., Head Master, Municipal High School, Gokak.
123. Yajnik, Prin. R. K., Dharmendrasinhji College, Rajkot.
124. Yodh, Dr. B. B., M.R.C.P., Bombay.
125. *Ziauddin Ahmed, Dr. Sir, M.L.A. (Central), Vice-Chancellor, Muslim University, Aligarh.
126. Zuhuruddin Ahmed, Principal, Bahauddin College, Junagadh.

(2) INSTITUTIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS.

1. Anandashram, Poona.
2. Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu, Delhi.
3. Annamalai University, Annamalaiagar.
4. Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.
5. Bharatiya Sangit Prasarak Mandal, Poona.
6. Central Provinces Research Society, Nagpur.
7. *Deccan Education Society, (Governing Body), Poona—Representatives giving Oral Evidence—
Mr. B. S. Kamat, Principal G. S. Mahajani, Prof. D. G. Karve.
8. *Deccan Education Society, (Life Members), Poona.
9. *Deccan Muslim Institute, Poona—Representative giving Oral Evidence—Khan Saheb
M. R. Dabeer.
10. Deccan Vernacular Translation Society, Poona.
11. *Indian Medical Association, (Maharashtra and Karnatak Branch) Poona—Representative
giving Oral Evidence—Dr. B. V. Muley.
12. Ismail Yusuf College (Common Room of), Bombay.
13. Karnatak Sangh, Bombay.

14. Karnatak Vidya Vardhak Sangh, Dharwar.
15. *Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay—Representatives giving Oral Evidence—Messrs. E. B. Rajderkar, V. K. Dhage, D. V. Kelkar.
16. *Maharashtra Kosha Mandal, Poona—Representative giving Oral Evidence—Mr. Y. R. Date.
17. *Maharashtra Sahitya Parishad, Poona—Representative giving Oral Evidence—Rao Saheb R. L. Joshi.
18. *Mumbai Marathi Sahitya Sangh, Bombay—Representatives giving Oral Evidence—Prof. A. B. Gajendragadkar, Prof. A. A. Kanekar, Dr. A. N. Bhalerao, Mr. C. N. Patwardhan.
19. Muslim Educational Conference, Bombay Presidency, Poona.
20. *Saraswat Brahman Samaj, Bombay—Representative giving Oral Evidence—Mr. B. N. Mahajan.
21. *Shikshana Prasarak Mandal, Poona—Representative giving Oral Evidence—Prof. B. V. Bhide.
22. *Shri Shivaji Maratha Education Society, Poona—Representative giving Oral Evidence—Mr. B. R. Gholap.
23. S. N. D. T. Indian Women's University, Bombay.
24. Vaidika Samshodana Mandal, Poona.
25. *"Vaidyaka," (Editorial Board), Bombay—Representatives giving Oral Evidence—Dr. V. R. Khanolkar (along with Prof. A. S. Paranjpe).
26. *Vangmaya Seva Mandal, Bombay—Representative giving Oral Evidence—Prof. M. D. Altekar, Bombay.

(3) INDIAN STATES.

Representatives giving oral evidence.

- | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Dewas Junior, | 5. *Phaltan, | Prof. P. M. Limaye. |
| 2. Ichalkaranji. | 6. Ramdurg. | |
| 3. Jamkhandi. | 7. *Sandur, | Mr. N. L. Hasabnis. |
| 4. Kurundwad (Senior). | 8. *Sangli, | Messrs. T. M. Bhat and D. L. Gokhale. |

(B) Persons who appeared as witnesses, but did not submit replies to the questionnaire.

1. Chandavarkar, Sir Vithal N., Bombay (In camera).
2. Deodhar, Mr. B. R., Bombay.
3. Fyzee, Prin. A. A. A., Bombay.
4. Ghurye, Prof. G. S., Bombay (In camera).
5. Khardekar, Prin. B. H., Kolhapur.
6. Mehta, Dr. J. M., Baroda.
7. Sir Rafiuddin Ahmad, Poona.
8. Seal, Prin. B. N., Bombay.
9. Setalvad, Sir Chimanlal H., Bombay (In camera).

(C) The Committee met the following gentlemen for an informal exchange of views on matters pertaining to the inquiry. Those marked with an asterisk attended a Conference held in Poona on 24th December 1942, as representatives of institutions.

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Ajrekar, Prof. S. L. | 9. Kelkar, Mr. N. C. |
| 2. *Datar, Prof. P. R. | 10. *Limaye, Prof. D. B. |
| 3. *Gharpure, Prin. J. R. | 11. Mahajani, Prin. G. S. |
| 4. Joag, Prin. V. K. | 12. *Mate, Prof. S. M. |
| 5. *Joshi, Prof. C. B. | 13. Potdar, Prof. D. V. |
| 6. Kapadia, Prof. D. D. | 14. *Sukhtankar, Dr. V. S. |
| 7. *Karve, Mr. C. G. | 15. *Tulpule, Prof. H. V. |
| 8. Karmarkar, Prin. R. D. | 16. *Vaidya, Dr. P. L. |

(D) Representations.

(1) Representation submitted to the Committee by 2,443 signatories, comprising 547 graduates, 1,301 under-graduates and 585 matriculation students, in favour of the establishment of a University for Maharashtra.

(2) Resolution passed by a public meeting at Sangli on 11th February 1943, urging the establishment of a University for Maharashtra.

APPENDIX III (CHAPTER II).

REPRESENTATION SUBMITTED TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, ON 3RD APRIL 1933, BY A DEPUTATION ON BEHALF OF THE MAHARASHTRA UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE.
URGING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNIVERSITY FOR MAHARASHTRA.

To

His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes, G.C.I.E., G.B.E., N.W.D., C.M.G.,
Governor of Bombay.

May it please Your Excellency,

We have the honour to represent to Your Excellency the keen desire felt by the people of Maharashtra for the establishment of a University at Poona, and to press on the attention of Your Excellency's Government the urgency of taking up early legislation in this behalf.

2. The large volume of opinion in favour of the establishment of a University for Maharashtra was clearly shown in the evidence tendered before the Bombay University Reform Committee (1924-26). That Committee accordingly expressed its opinion in very clear terms regarding the establishment of additional Universities in the Presidency the first of which was to be established at Poona. The Committee observed:—"We have now reached a stage in the expansion of higher education in the Presidency at which the present University of Bombay should no longer be left to grapple single-handed with the problems which present themselves with increased magnitude and complexity. We therefore regard the establishment of these divisional universities, the first of which we propose should be a University for Maharashtra with its head-quarters at Poona, as a principal and organic part of our scheme for the future development of the Bombay University". It is nearly eight years now since this recommendation was made, and Poona has in the meanwhile continued to grow in the multiplicity of its educational institutions and the number of students attending them. A new Arts College, the N. Wadia College, only last year came into being. Research institutions of considerable standing such as the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, the Ranade Economic Institute and the Bharat Itihas Samshodhak Mandal have now found a recognised place in the post-graduate studies of the Bombay University together with a new institution—the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics. It is further expected that it will before long be possible for the B. U. Medical School to be converted into a collegiate institution. It is no exaggeration to observe that Poona is in various respects more advanced educationally than the majority of the seats of India Universities, and we feel that the establishment of a University at Poona can no longer be appropriately delayed in the interests of the Presidency as a whole and Maharashtra in particular.

3. There was some difference of opinion in Poona itself when the Bombay University Reform Committee reported as to the form that the new University should take. These differences have since been happily composed, and there is now general agreement on the main essentials of such a University, as the representative character of this deputation would testify. It is now agreed that the proposed University should be of a combined type, as indicated by the Bombay University Reform Committee in its main recommendation. The Committee observed:—"If a University be established at Poona, it should be an affiliating one, but one with substantial teaching functions and that all the existing Colleges of Maharashtra must be affiliated to it, while High Schools in Maharashtra which desire to be recognised for purposes of admission to a University, must seek such recognition from Poona University. But a University established at Poona must not have a preponderance of merely local (i.e. Poona) influence but must reflect the sentiments, aspirations and opinions of the whole of Maharashtra". We are unanimous in pressing for the establishment of a University at Poona, which we trust will reflect the educational and cultural aspirations of the whole of Maharashtra and not only of certain sections thereof. It will likewise have a strong teaching section working at Poona.

4. The territorial limits of the Maharashtra University would be co-terminus with the boundaries of the Marathi-speaking districts of the Presidency with exception of Bombay City and its Suburb. All High Schools in this area will be recognised by the University and all Colleges within the area (outside Poona) will be affiliated to it. The transference of the present affiliation from the Bombay to the Maharashtra University will involve no change in the educational status of these institutions as the conditions of affiliation will remain in all respects the same as now. It is expected that the different Colleges when affiliated to the Maharashtra University will have greater opportunities of making their influence felt in matters relating to University education than they have to-day. The Colleges within the Poona area will form the constituent Colleges of the proposed University and the necessary provision will have to be made by legislation to enable it to co-ordinate the teaching and other activities of these Colleges, thus leading to a considerable economy in time, money and energy accompanied by increase of efficiency. The details of such a co-ordination scheme will, of course, have to be worked out, at the appropriate stage, largely by these institutions themselves under the guidance of the University.

5. The Bombay University Reform Committee had proposed that the College of Agriculture and the College of Engineering at Poona should both remain affiliated to the Bombay University, on the ground that they were Presidency Colleges. We desire, however, strongly to urge that it is absolutely

vital that these two Colleges should be incorporated into the Maharashtra University. An isolation of these two Colleges from the higher educational activities of their surroundings would be most artificial and could not but be harmful to the interests both of the new University and the Colleges concerned. That they are at present Presidency institutions would be no adequate ground for excluding them from the purview of the Poona University. Regulations about admissions, etc., could easily be framed so as to ensure their continuing to serve faithfully the needs of the Presidency and it is hoped that, with adequate guarantees of the equivalence of examination tests, no unfair advantage to the students of the Poona University need arise over those of Bombay. Further, any measure that the new University may adopt providing for the use of the vernacular for instruction and examination need not apply to these institutions, so long as they retain the character of Presidency institutions. There are, we believe, no adequate grounds for the apprehension that the standards of efficiency maintained in these Colleges will suffer in any way by the mere transfer of their affiliation to the Maharashtra University. It is expected that the staff of these two Colleges will have a powerful voice in the control of the academical affairs of the new University, in the same if not a larger measure than they have at present at the Bombay University. On the other hand, with the development of strong co-ordination on the teaching side in the new University, the close association of these Colleges with the other constituent units of the new University in Poona is bound to prove very fruitful. This is apart from the intellectual and financial waste that is sure to arise by reason of the exclusion of these Colleges from all participation in the activities of their surroundings.

6. It is obvious that one of the main attractions of a separate University for Maharashtra, which the people residing therein feel, is the expectation that the new University will have both the time and freedom to give adequate attention to development of the study of Marathi language and literature; as also of Maratha culture and history. It is hoped that considerable advance could be made with these and other subjects by the new University, by the adoption of Marathi as an alternative medium of instruction. It is, however, fully realised that the steps to be taken in this connection cannot be very much in advance of similar activities of the other Universities in India and that the surest way to achieve lasting results in this behalf is to proceed with caution. While certain departments of the proposed University may organise and encourage the study of the language, literature, history and culture of Maharashtra there will be in the University departments catering for other languages and fields of study and research which, it is hoped, will convey an appeal to the non-Marathi-speaking elements as well, so that there is no danger of the Maharashtra University becoming parochial.

7. The first step in building up a teaching side at Poona will be the harmonious co-ordination of the various institutional libraries, laboratories and the teaching work of the several units. But this in itself would, it is feared, not be sufficient. The institution of University Professorships and Readerships and the opening of laboratories, museums and other useful departments, especially for studies so far ignored by the several Colleges would be most essential in the development of the proposed University. It is realised that, while a purely affiliating and co-ordinating University (such as the proposed University will not be) may largely depend on the proceeds of examination fees. A proper development of a teaching side of the type visualised by us would require very considerable funds. It is obvious that a completely equipped University cannot come into existence at once. It is a matter of slow growth dependent mainly on the intellectual and financial response of the community. It is, however, felt that a certain equipment in this direction could be secured from the very start—something more than a minimum—without which there is little chance for the University to grow in the manner desired by us. It will be difficult to give detailed figures here, for they must depend upon a closer inquiry, not possible at this stage, but it is clear that without substantial help from outside, the mere proceeds of examination and other fees would not suffice to give the University a fair start. Such assistance will have to come from the State, and the public. We feel sure that the people and Princes of Maharashtra, who have in the past so generously helped the cause of education, will be found willing to contribute liberally if Government makes a definite declaration of policy favouring the establishment of a Maharashtra University. The Re-organisation Committee recently appointed by the Bombay Government has expressed its opinion that the establishment of at least one additional University on Western lines in the Presidency can no longer be delayed and has suggested that the economics effected by the closure of Government Colleges in the Presidency should properly be applied to this cause. This and the recent announcement of Government policy on the question make it clear that if the time has come for Government to cease directly controlling institutions for higher learning, it can do so only by promoting the growth of organisations of the type of the University sketched out in the foregoing lines. In this connection we beg to suggest to Your Excellency that, if the recent decision announced by Your Excellency's Government regarding the closure of the Deccan College as a Government College with effect from April 1934 is to stand unmodified, Government may be pleased to make a beginning towards the establishment of the Maharashtra University on proper lines by agreeing to hand over to the University when it comes into existence the buildings, library, laboratory and other equipment of that College together with such annual grants as Government can then spare for the purpose. We realise, however, that it may take some two or three years for the new University to come into existence and strongly feel that the Deccan College should not, in the meanwhile, be allowed to cease to function as a collegiate institution. We beg to suggest to Your Excellency that the College should be handed over to any educational association which may be ready to carry it on in its present form in the intervening period and to hand it over to the new University when it comes into existence to form the nucleus of its post-graduate departments. Such a step, it is needless to say will be highly appreciated by the public of Maharashtra and will also be in conformity with the history and traditions of that College.

8. Perhaps the best asset of the proposed University will be the memorable traditions that have been established in Maharashtra during the last few decades of self-sacrificing and patient educational work. These traditions will facilitate, in great measure, the economic maintenance of the proposed University within the limit of resources, far less ample than for a similar University elsewhere in the country. It will be wise to harness this growing desire for selfless work in one great effort of a high order, which will enable the people of Maharashtra to evolve on lines peculiar to their history and tradition, and at the same time relieve the Bombay University of a multiplicity of impediments and excrescences, which have so far checked its growth. When the people grow conscious of the past achievements of their race and desire to emulate them, in the field of culture and education, it is the surest sign of a deep national awakening, the fruition of which cannot be long delayed with safety. We feel, therefore, that this reform is urgent and overdue, and we do devoutly hope that Your Excellency, before laying down your high office, will be pleased to extend your gracious help and support to this effort, so that Your Excellency's noble name may be intimately associated with the fulfilment of the highest ambitions of Maharashtra and its people, amongst whom are to be found some of the proudest martial communities of India, whose history is full of glorious achievements in the field of valour and culture alike.

Bombay,
3rd April 1933.

M. R. JAYAKAR.
N. C. KELKAR.

(R. B.) R. R. KALE (University Representative on Bombay Legislative Council, President, Satara Municipality).

(R. B.) P. C. PATIL (Ex-Principal, Agricultural College, Fellow, Bombay University).

R. K. NAIDOO (President, Poona City Municipality, Fellow, Bombay University).

G. S. MAHAJANI (Principal, Fergusson College, Fellow, Bombay University).

R. P. SARNIS (Principal, S. P. College, Fellow, Bombay University).

J. R. GHARPURE (Principal, Law College, Poona, Fellow, Bombay University).

K. M. KHADYE (Principal, Wadia College, Ex-Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University).

M. R. PARANJPE (Fellow, Bombay University).

D. R. GADGIL (Director, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Fellow, Bombay University).

APPENDIX IV (CHAPTER III).

IMPORTANT TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS COMPRISED WITHIN THE AREA OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY, WITH THE COLLEGES AND COLLEGE STUDENTS AS ON 31ST MARCH 1942.

Division.	Area in square miles.	Number of Colleges.	Number of College students.
1. Bombay City and Bombay Suburban District ..	178	16	8,848
2. Gujarat (Five districts and adjoining States) ..	63,232	11	6,710
3. Maharashtra (Ten districts and adjoining States) ..	59,424	13	6,045
4. Karnatak (Four districts and adjoining States)* ..	19,037	4	1,581
5. Sind (Including Khairpur State) ..	52,428	6	2,730
6. Portuguese territory ..	1,376	....	....
Total ..	1,96,575	50	26,814

*The States included in the Karnatak area are those attached to the Karnatak Group, under Statute 185 of the University of Bombay. All other States in the Deccan States Agency and the Kolhapur Residency are included in the Maharashtra area.

APPENDIX V (CHAPTER IV).

DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS BY COLLEGE CLASSES, AT THE END OF THE FIRST ACADEMIC TERM OF 1941-42.

1	F. Y. Arts.	Inter Arts.	B.A.	LL.B. & B.T.	M.A. Ph.D. LL.M.	F. Y. Sc.	Inter Sc.	B.Sc.	Engi- neering and Agricul- ture.	M.Sc. Ph.D. D.Sc.	Total of columns 2 to 11.	No. of Post- graduate students.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I. Poona City and Suburbs—												
1. Fergusson College ..	215	201	276	..	128	403	411	262	..	41	1,987	418
2. S. P. College ..	258	220	274	..	71	250	204	100	..	23	1,400	109
3. N. Wadia College ..	99	116	185	..	33	146	130	76	..	9	744	121
4. Engineering College.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	324	..	324	82
5. Agricultural College.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	232	12	244	131
6. Law College ..	..	..	..	428	28	..	..	..	..	..	456	80
7. Thak College ..	..	..	..	115	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	..
*Research Institutions ..	..	..	..	..	108	..	..	..	..	21	129	..
Total ..	572	537	685	543	363	799	745	438	556	106	5,849	..
II. Ten Maharashtra Districts outside Poona City and Suburbs—												
1. Willingdon College, Kupwad.	83	83	101	..	70	74	49	..	..	..	460	104
2. H. P. T. College, Nasik.	89	70	97	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	276	62
3. D. A. V. College, Sholapur.	82	58	..	..	..	100	48	..	..	..	283	15
Total ..	254	211	198	..	90	174	97	..	..	..	1,024	..
III. Contiguous States—												
1. Bajaram College, Kolhapur.	168	146	186	..	59	146	91	68	..	..	664	38
2. Sykes Law College, Kolhapur.	..	..	..	124	..	..	..	..	..	..	124	20
3. Tarabal Training College, Kolhapur.	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	16
Total ..	168	146	186	224	59	146	91	68	..	..	1,068	..
Grand Total ..	994	894	1,069	767	517	1,119	933	506	556	106	7,461	..

* Post-graduate and research students were distributed among these, as follows:—

- (1) Ranade Institute, 8; (2) Bhandarkar Institute, 3; (3) Gokhale Institute, 68; (4) Deccan College Institute, 40; (5) Meteorological Observatory, 10.

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1	F. Y. Arts.	Inter Arts.	B.A.	LL.B. & B.T.	M.A. Ph.D. LL.M.	F. Y. Sc.	Inter Sc.	B.Sc.	Engineering and Agriculture.	M.Sc. Ph.D. D.Sc.	Total of columns 2 to 11.	No. of Resident students.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
<i>I. Poona City and Suburbs—</i>												
1. Fergusson College ..	215	201	276	..	128	403	411	262	..	41	1,937	418
2. S. P. College ..	258	220	274	..	71	250	204	100	..	23	1,400	109
3. N. Wadia College ..	99	116	135	..	33	146	130	76	..	9	744	121
4. Engineering College.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	324	..	324	82
5. Agricultural College.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	232	12	244	131
6. Law College ..	..	..	..	428	28	..	..	..	..	..	456	80
7. Tilak College ..	..	..	..	115	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	..
*Research Institutions..	..	..	..	..	108	..	..	..	..	21	129	..
Total ..	572	537	685	543	368	799	745	438	556	106	5,849	..
<i>II. Ten Maharashtra Districts outside Poona City and Suburbs—</i>												
1. Willingdon College, Kupwad.	83	83	101	..	70	74	49	..	..	..	460	104
2. H. P. T. College, Nasik.	89	70	97	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	276	62
3. D. A. V. College, Sholapur.	82	58	..	..	..	100	48	..	..	..	288	15
Total ..	254	211	198	..	90	174	97	..	..	..	1,024	..
<i>III. Contiguous States—</i>												
1. Rajaram College, Kolhapur.	168	146	186	..	59	146	91	68	..	..	864	38
2. Sykes Law College, Kolhapur.	..	..	..	124	..	..	..	..	..	..	124	20
3. Tarabal Training College, Kolhapur.	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	18
Total ..	168	146	186	224	59	146	91	68	..	..	1,088	..
Grand Total ..	994	894	1,069	767	517	1,119	933	506	556	106	7,461	..

* Post-graduate and research students were distributed among these, as follows :—

(1) Ranade Institute, 8; (2) Bhandarkar Institute, 3; (3) Gokhale Institute, 68; (4) Deccan College Institute, 40; (5) Meteorological Observatory, 10.

APPENDIX VI (CHAPTER V).

SIR RAGHUNATH P. PARANJPE'S NOTE ON THE UNITARY UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATION AND THE GENERAL SCHEME OF THE REORGANIZATION OF EDUCATION.

The waste of valuable resources mentioned above in connection with collegiate education is also characteristic of other grades of education in Maharashtra as well as in other parts of the Province. This was perhaps inevitable in the case of a rapidly growing system—when expansion rather than sound planning was regarded as the more important objective. It would be desirable, if it were at all possible, to make a serious effort to put our whole educational system on a rational basis with a view both to prevent waste and to follow right psychological principles of education. At present various types of institutions do not pay much heed to the mental and moral development of their pupils, and pupils in various stages are herded together in the same institutions. This has had a deleterious effect on educational methods as well as on the character of the pupils. The effect of herding together intermediate students with graduate students has already been mentioned; the mass lecturing suited to the latter has been used even in the case of the former who are really in the school stage and require more individual attention. The same may be observed more or less in high schools which have pupils ranging from eight to eighteen and over. Educationists have consequently been coming round to the view that the whole course of education should be divided into four distinct grades, each with its proper objective, a definite well marked termination, and specially designed institutions. A rough idea of it was sketched by me in a note presented to the Setalvad Committee. That idea has now received wider acceptance and a few years ago the Conference of Indian Universities passed a resolution according to which the whole educational course of sixteen years from the infant class and the degree was to be divided into four well marked categories (1) Elementary (ranging over five or four years) (2) Middle (ranging over four or five years) (3) higher secondary (ranging over four years) and (4) University (ranging over 3 years for the first degree). The first stage was to be immediately universal for all, the second for the large mass of people who want to be fairly well educated and desire to obtain lower paid employment as clerks, primary school masters (after due professional training), etc., the third for those who want later to enter ordinary professions etc. and the fourth for the highly educated leaders of society. Each stage will be completed by means of a formal examination. It is not proposed to enter into a detailed consideration of such a radical re-organisation, but it is felt by many that the time has now come for such a thorough re-organisation and planning of our educational system.

Our Committee is, however, immediately concerned with the third and fourth stages mentioned above. It would be desirable if instead of the present high schools we had two distinct classes of institutions, the lower parts of the high schools becoming middle schools or *lokashulus* teaching approximately up to the present fifth Anglo-vernacular standard or somewhat above the present vernacular final examination, the two highest standards of the high schools and the two lower classes in colleges being merged in a new class of institutions to be called higher Secondary schools, intermediate colleges or junior colleges. One of the witnesses before us presented a very interesting memorandum on such institutions which are being rapidly developed in America. Some of our members as well as a considerable number of witnesses agree in considering such intermediate colleges as a desirable innovation in our educational system. Such intermediate colleges will bring a much higher grade of education than at present within the reach of wider classes of the people, for they can be started at all district headquarters and at other important centres of population. Young boys and girls of the age of sixteen will not be required to go to distant places for so-called college education, but will remain near their own homes till about the age of eighteen. The intermediate colleges will be new centres of higher intellectual life in many more places than at present. Vocational training can, when necessary and practicable, be made a part of the education in such institutions and different places can select their own kind of vocational training according to local needs and conveniences. So far as Maharashtra is concerned, it may be expected that there will be room for about fifteen to twenty of such colleges in various centres in addition to about three each in Sholapur and Kolhapur and about six to eight in Poona. The optimum strength of such an institution would be about 600, the minimum and maximum limits being 300 to 800. It would also be possible to have separate institutions of this type for boys and girls, at least five of the thirty of the contemplated institutions being girls' intermediate colleges.

If such intermediate colleges be brought into existence, the scheme for the new University can be made logical and complete. The present colleges should continue to have their independent existence as intermediate colleges (with the two highest classes in high schools added to them), the societies managing them seeking further expansion of their activities in additional institutions of this type either in Poona or at other suitable centres. The new University will take over all the activities of the colleges in Poona above the intermediate stage with their assets and liabilities. The present buildings, assets and equipment will be suitably apportioned between the newly constituted intermediate colleges and the University by a special commission which may be constituted under the Act for the purpose. The University and the Societies will also divide the staffs, especially the life-members, between themselves by mutual agreement. The University will undertake to carry out all the liabilities in respect of the personnel taken over by it from the Societies and this personnel will thereafter be entirely the employees of the University. It is an essential feature of this scheme that the intermediate colleges should be absolutely distinct both in location and management from the University. The general control over intermediate colleges can be exercised either by the University or by a special board like the High School and Intermediate examination Boards in U. P. and Rajputana on which the University will have adequate representation.

This far-reaching re-organisation has reference to Poona Colleges only, but the few colleges in other parts of Maharashtra existing at present can either be associated with the new University as its external or affiliating side or continue to be affiliated to the University of Bombay as hitherto. New degree colleges will, however, not be allowed to be started in Maharashtra but new Intermediate colleges will be freely encouraged under adequate safeguards about need, efficiency and elimination of unhealthy competition. They will have free scope in pioneering new paths especially in the matter of vocational education.

I consider that such a radical re-organisation of our educational system deserves further consideration. It will lead to the new University starting under the most favourable conditions. It naturally involves some sacrifice of special interests, but the present Societies have been started with the laudable object of extending and improving higher education, and the establishment of such a university will mean the proper culmination of their valuable work during the last sixty years. Formal and legal difficulties can be solved without much effort if there is the will and the necessary spirit of sacrifice. Maharashtra has set an object lesson to other parts of India of the spirit of self help in education. Is it too much to hope that the same spirit will work to effect a bigger consolidation of educational effort and bring into existence a new University of which Maharashtra can be legitimately proud?

I. Poona
Subur

APPENDIX VII (CHAPTER V).

CLASSIFICATION BY SUBJECTS OF GRADUATE AND POST-GRADUATE STUDENTS IN THE THREE ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGES IN POONA.

1. F
2. S
3. N
4. E
5. A
6. I

Arts Side.

B.A.

Fergusson College. S. P. N. Wadia College. College.

7. T	English Honours	..	..	..	..	17	25	23
*Res	Sanskrit Honours	..	..	..	..	19	14	6
	Ardha Magadhi Honours	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
	Pali Honours	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
	Marathi Honours	..	..	..	..	21	51	8
	German Honours	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
II. T	Persian Honours	..	..	..	..	4	..	5
Distr	French Honours	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
City	Urdu Honours	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	*Languages, Pass Course	..	..	..	..	12	35	3
1. V	Economics Honours	..	..	..	..	113	45	29
:	History Honours	..	..	..	..	21	18	12
	History and Economics, Pass Course	..	..	..	..	29	29	14
2. F	Philosophy Honours	..	..	..	..	7	25	19
:	Philosophy Pass Course	..	..	..	..	6	8	..
	Mathematics Honours	..	..	..	..	12	20	5
3. I	Mathematics Pass Course	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
	Total	..	..	..	..	276	274	134

III. C

M.A. & Ph. D.

1. E	M.A.							
1	*Languages	..	..	..	..	51	44	20
2. S	Mathematics	..	..	..	..	11	8	..
?	Philosophy	..	..	..	..	9	8	1
	Ancient Indian Culture	..	..	..	..	6	..	1
3. T	History Thesis	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
(	History, Political Economy, Sociology	..	..	..	..	41	11	10
	Ph. D.	..	..	..	..	8	..	1
	Total	..	..	..	..	128	71	33

* F

*Distributed over different language groups.

(5)

APPENDIX VII—contd.

SCIENCE SIDE.

B.Sc.

Subject.	Fergusson College.		S. P. College.		N. Wadia College.	
	Number offering as principal subject Jr. & Sr. B.Sc.	Number offering as subsidiary subject Jr. B.Sc.	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
Chemistry	131	8	74	..	59	3
Physics	59	71	16	56	..	35
Mathematics	38	39	10	11	15	..
Botany	24	8	..	..	..	12
Geology	10	7	..	..	..	3
Zoology .. ..	..	12	..	..	2	2
Total	262	145	100	67	76	55

M.Sc.

Chemistry	7	12	6
Physics	7	3	..
Mathematics	16	8	1
Botany	5
Geology	6
Total	41	23	7

Ph. D.

Bio-chemistry	2
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APPENDIX VIII (CHAPTER V).

FINANCIAL STATISTICS RELATING TO COLLEGES (1941-42).

	Valuation of Lands and Buildings.	Valuation of Furniture, Books, Apparatus etc.	Income.			Expenditure.		
			Government Grant.	Fee-Income.	Endowment Income.	Teachers' Salaries.	Rents and Taxes.	Total Expenditure.
1. Fergusson College	12,31,000	5,41,000	25,000	2,41,582	8,748	1,06,749	21,862	2,96,904
2. S. P. College ..	8,93,000	2,22,000	17,000	1,87,026	5,304	87,213	31,359	2,30,646
3. N. Wadia College	12,50,000	2,50,000	8,000	98,873	1,750	56,737	35,845	1,59,802
4. Engineering College.	..	..	..	95,100	..	1,18,347	191	2,03,608
5. Agricultural College.	..	..	..	42,110	244	1,16,672	136	1,53,014
6. Law College, Poona.	3,30,000	73,000	..	71,382	320	35,700	1,036	68,966
7. Tilak College ..	65,000	14,000	..	30,402	..	14,504	1,800	37,039
8. Willingdon College.	..	..	7,000	49,975	2,705	32,411	..	83,229
9. H. P. T. College	..	..	6,000	29,817	6,523	26,481	9,444	58,861
10. D. A. V. College	..	..	..	34,932	90	22,046	1,435	43,614
11. Rajaram College	..	..	..	67,614	..	95,451	..	1,29,555
12. Sykes Law College.	..	..	..	19,323	..	20,322	..	32,376
13. Tarabai Training College.	..	..	..	30,198	..	30,511	..	34,812

APPENDIX IX (CHAPTER VI).

THE NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN THE MAHARASHTRA AREA AND OF CANDIDATES PRESENTED BY THEM AT THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION OF MARCH 1942.

					Number of Schools.	Number of Candidates.
	I.	Poona City and Suburbs	..	..	30	1,941
	II.	Maharashtra Districts.				
		1. Poona District (Outside Poona City and Suburbs)	..	..	7	132
		2. Kolaba District	..	..	8	268
		3. Nasik District	..	..	16	572
		4. Ratnagiri District	..	..	15	520
		5. Thana District	..	..	19	622
		6. Ahmednagar District	..	..	7	288
		7. East Khandesh District	..	..	17	789
		8. West Khandesh District	..	..	4	275
		9. Satara District	..	..	12	519
		10. Sholapur District	..	..	11	544
		Total of I and II	..	..	146	6,470
	III.	Contiguous States*.				
		(Akalkot, Aundh, Bhore, Jamkhandi, Janjira, Kolhapur, Kurundwad, Miraj, Mudhol, Phaltan, Ramdurg, Sangli, Sawantwadi.)			34	1,526
	IV.	Portuguese Territory (Goa)	..	..	16	298
		Grand Total	..	..	196	8,294

*These States are attached to the Konkan and Deccan Groups, under Statute 185 of the University of Bombay.

APPENDIX X (CHAPTER X).

1. Recommendation regarding the conversion of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Medical School into a College by the Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay in December, 1935, for considering the question of improvements in teaching at the Medical Schools. The Committee consisted of Major-General E. W. C. Bradfield (Chairman), Lt.-Colonel R. H. Candy, Lt.-Colonel A. H. Harty and Sir Mangaldas V. Mehta.

Conversion of Poona Medical School into a College.

- “We have further studied the possibility of converting the Poona School into a medical college, teaching students for the University degree. This project has been considered previously and not supported because of the heavy financial outlay considered necessary. We feel that the large number of applications received for admission to the Grant Medical College, the existence of private institutions for training the Licentiate Grade of Doctor, the fact that graduates are now being forced to practice in rural areas and are willing to compete for posts in the subordinate medical service justify the re-opening of this question. An immediate conversion to a College, teaching the whole curriculum is not possible, except by a heavy outlay on buildings, and equipment, but in pathology and clinical department Poona is already equipped for College teaching. The Grant Medical College admits 120 students although there is no accommodation in clinical teaching for more than 80 to 90 students, and it is suggested that these extra 30 students could be taught at Poona in the clinical subjects. If this plan is accepted, the B. J. Medical School could then be closed for Licentiate students, its surplus equipment for science subjects transferred to Ahmedabad and it would become the Poona Medical College.

The last triennial Inspection Committee of the University of Bombay strongly recommended that the Poona School should be converted into a College, in order to relieve the congestion at the Grant Medical College.

The proposals of the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, with regard to increasing the curriculum to a five year course in 1939, will also require consideration in this respect.

We, therefore, recommend this scheme to Government.”

APPENDIX XI (CHAPTER X).

NOTE SUBMITTED BY SWAMI KUALAYANANDA ABOUT RESEARCH WORK CARRIED ON AT THE INSTITUTE CALLED KAIVALYADHAMA IN LONAVLA.

Introduction.

In order to put the Yogic science and philosophy on a thoroughly rational basis and to exploit Yoga for the use of the modern man in his every day life, the Kaivalyadhama is conducting scientific and literary research along the modern lines. The research work turned out up to now has been very briefly summarised in Sections I and II of this note. Section I gives Scientific Research and Section II the Literary Research. Appendix A quotes some of the appreciations of the scientific work of the Kaivalyadhama on the part of medical scientists of repute and eminent men of light and leading. The Kaivalyadhama was founded at Lonavla in 1924 October by Swami Kuvalayananda who continues to be its Founder-Director all these years. Yoga-Mimansa is the official journal of the Kaivalyadhama.

SECTION I.

*Scientific Research.*1. *Physical Tests :*

(a) With X-ray for investigating the actions of the diaphragm, the intercostals, and the abdominal muscles in particular Yogic exercises.

(b) With Mercury and Water Manometers for studying pressure changes in the Esophagus, the stomach, the colon and the bladder during particular Yogic exercises.

(c) With Sphygmo-manometer in studying the behaviour of blood pressure, both systolic and diastolic, in particular Yogic exercises.

2. *Chemical Tests :*

(a) Gravimetric analysis of expired air for investigating the question of the absorption of oxygen and the elimination of carbon dioxide in Yogic breathings.

(b) Volumetric analysis of the expired air for investigating the same question as in (a) and also to check the results arrived at by Gravimetric analysis.

N.B.—In most of the experiments at least half a dozen subjects were tried and the averages worked out with the necessary scientific accuracy. For academic evaluation and scientific nature of these investigations, see Appendix A.

SECTION II.

Literary Research.

The Kaivalyadhama is conducting considerable research work in the field of Sanskrit literature, covering a period of more than 3,000 years. All references to Yoga up to the third century B. C. have already been collected and properly indexed. The more remote period of seven centuries is being investigated. The work is stupendous but is progressing satisfactorily. This literary research, at present, is divided into three parts.

(a) *Catalogue of Yogic Literature :*

A complete catalogue of writings on Yoga, both printed and in the form of manuscripts is being prepared. As many as 18 standard catalogues published in British India, Indian States and foreign countries have been consulted. The Card Index of the standardized pattern of published and unpublished works on Yoga and their authors, has been prepared; and new additions are being made, as material is being made available. There are yet some manuscript libraries in India that have not published their catalogues. The Kaivalyadhama is putting itself into touch with these libraries for preparing its own catalogue.

(b) *Yogic Concordance :*

The Kaivalyadhama does not remain satisfied with merely cataloging existing literature on Yoga. It has undertaken to write Yogic concordance which will be far more complete as regards Yoga than the Vedic Concordance of Bloomfield in the field of the Vedas. It will almost make an approach to M. M. Kane's Dharma Shastra. Towards this end all quotations and references to Yogic concepts and technique of exercises, to the extent of 5,000, have been collected and critically indexed. This work has already covered 56 Upanishads, 21 Puranas including the Maha Bharata, all the printed works on Yoga and the most important Smritis. Quotations and references from Shrouta, Grihya and Dharma Sutras are being collected and indexed. More remote antiquity will also be studied for this purpose.

Short essays on almost every aspect of Yoga with an effort to co-ordinate the same with modern science and philosophy, will complete this work. The Yogic Concordance will be a veritable history and an encyclopaedia of Yoga Shastra.

(c) The Kaivalyadhama has undertaken to bring out a critical edition of the Brihad Yogi Yajnavalkya Smriti. This work is very frequently quoted by ancient writers of Hindu law and a critically edited edition of the work is a long felt want.

- (d) The Kaivalyadhama has recently set aside Rs. 2,000 for collecting rare manuscripts and proposes to spend a few hundred rupees more every year for this work.

APPENDIX A.

Statements on the Scientific Evaluation and Cultural Worth of the Scientific Work of the Kaivalyadhama.

1. Dr. K. S. Mhaskar, M.A., M.D., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.

(Extract from Dr. Mhaskar's letter addressed to Swami Kavalayananda.)

"I thank you for the facilities you gave me in getting acquainted with the research side of Yogic Philosophy. I have carefully considered the experiments you had undertaken and the data you have collected, and it is my firm conviction that your work is on correct scientific lines, and deserves further encouragement. I also believe that it is full of possibilities not only in unravelling the obscure portions of Yogic Philosophy, but also in making valuable contributions to Western Science in general, and Medical Therapeutics in particular."

2. Dr. W. Burrige, D.M., M.A. (Oxon), Professor of Physiology, Lucknow University, Lucknow.

(Extract from Dr. Burrige's remarks about the Kaivalyadhama.)

"The exercises performed in this laboratory by Swami Kavalayananda's pupils were of considerable scientific interest and raised many interesting problems The little (examination) we were able to do sufficed to indicate that his own methods of investigation were trustworthy. The phenomena presented are worthy of much further study, and I hope that he will carry on this even further than he has already done."

3. Dr. Leo M. Fleischer, M.D. (Prague).

(Extract from Dr. Fleischer's letter to Swami Kavalayananda.)

"You have set yourself the task of investigating and expounding the ancient Yoga doctrine in all its aspects (physical, mental and spiritual) by means of exact modern scientific methods—a stupendous and wellnigh superhuman task. A herculean task of this kind can only be tackled by one who not only himself has very great experience in Yoga but must also at the same time be familiar with the natural sciences and their modern methods of research.

Your talent for organisation, your earnestness, your patient industry, your clear logic with its penetrating distinctions in the treatment and interpretation of the Yogic phenomena, are the most suitable instruments to perform the task you have taken upon yourself.

Your journal 'Yoga-Mimansa' (Mimansa—Discussion), a scientific Yoga magazine published by you, with X-ray photos and clear, systematic analyses of the Yogic phenomena, reveals this secret domain of science to Western scientific circles—more than that—it became an authoritative textbook on practical Yoga."

4. Dr. Sir Sarvapalli Radha Krishnan, Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University.

(Extract from the Doctor's letter addressed to Swami Kavalayananda.)

"I am impressed by the work which you have been doing all these years I know that the lessons of Yoga in its different aspects are much needed today, not only in our country but in the world outside. And you have the capacity and the training for undertaking this noble task."

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