

THIS Report consists of three parts and a series of Appendices. Part I deals with matters of interest to all the three Universities covered by the Committee's terms of reference. Part II deals with questions affecting the Teaching Universities (Allahabad and Lucknow) only and Part III with questions pertaining to the affiliating University of Agra.

The draft of Parts I and II was prepared by me according to directions received from Acharya Narendra Deva (Chairman, Sub-Committee I and acting Chairman of the whole Committee) after the conclusion of meetings at the end of January, 1940. It incorporates all the findings and recommendations of the Committee as recorded in its proceedings which have been printed and circulated to members. The draft was revised and approved with slight amendments by Sri Sampurnanand, Chairman of the Committee in September, 1940, and was read and approved by Acharya Narendra Deva in October, 1940. It was printed and circulated to all members of the Committee in November and was to be considered at a meeting summoned for the 2nd December, 1940, which was, however, postponed by order of the Chairman.

The draft of Part III has been prepared by Professor Mohammad Habib of Aligarh University in collaboration with Acharya Jugal Kishore, Chairman of Sub-Committee II. The draft embodies all the recorded findings and recommendations relating to the Agra University with a few slight variations which it was intended to get approved at the final meeting of the Committee.

PARMANAND,  
*Secretary, Universities Committee.*

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## INTRODUCTORY

THE appointment of this Committee was recommended in a resolution adopted by the United Provinces Legislative Assembly on 27th September, 1937, on the motion of Mr. C. B. Gupta, seconded by Pandit Govind Malaviya. In pursuance of this resolution the personnel of the Committee and its terms of reference were decided upon by the Hon'ble the Minister of Education with the concurrence of the Hon'ble the Premier in a minute of 12th March, 1938, and announced in Press *Communiqué* no. 925-G/XV—460-1938, dated the 6th May, 1938. These were slightly amended and added to by Press *Communiqué* no. 1352-G/XV—460-1938, dated the 30th June, 1938.\* By two further orders Dr. N. R. Dhar and Mr. K. S. Kane were appointed members of the Committee and assigned to Sub-Committee I.

By its terms of reference the Committee was required to examine the constitution and inquire into the working of the Universities of Allahabad, Lucknow and Agra and to make recommendations for improvement in all matters. The Committee was to function through two Sub-Committees between which its members were divided. Sub-Committee I was to deal with the affairs of the Teaching Universities, and Sub-Committee II with those of the University of Agra. General problems of University education including the questions of co-ordination and specialization and other matters of common concern to both types were required to be considered at plenary sittings of the whole Committee.

The Communiqués were silent as to the procedure to be adopted by the Committee and its Sub-Committees in their work and as to whether they were to visit the Universities and Colleges concerned and call witnesses for personal examination. These questions the Committee decided for itself in its initial plenary meetings. At its first meeting on 6th June, 1938, it was decided to issue a Questionnaire to the Universities and to the educated public and to collect statistical information from the University offices. At a subsequent meeting it was decided that if after the consideration of the written replies to the Questionnaire the need for further elucidation was felt in either Sub-Committee, its Chairman would arrange in consultation with the Hon'ble the Minister of Education for calling such witnesses as might be deemed necessary. As a matter of fact neither Sub-Committee felt called upon to visit any institution or to summon any individual for personal examination except that Sub-Committee II invited the Registrar of the Agra University to personally explain to it certain records.

In addition to the original terms of reference certain specific questions were referred from time to time to the Committee for its opinion or recommendations. Among these were the questions of establishing a Commercial

\*Appendix A.

University at Cawnpore ; of permitting " Attendance Officers " employed by Municipal Boards to appear at University examinations as private candidates ; of the scales of salary for Language teachers in Meerut College ; of scales of fees for different courses in the various University Colleges ; the age of retirement from the service of the Universities and affiliated Colleges, and the principles on which Government grants to Universities and Colleges should be calculated.

In view of the wide range of the terms of reference it was decided to leave the final consideration of all matters affecting one type of University only, to the Sub-Committee concerned and to consider at plenary sessions only such matters as were of interest to all three or involved questions of principle and matters referred to it by the Sub-Committee. Towards the end of its deliberations the Committee found it necessary, for want of time, to require the Sub-Committees to recommend the principles on which Government grants are to be made to the institutions with which each was respectively concerned. The findings and recommendations embodied in this Report are to be understood to emanate from the Committee as a whole or from one or the other Sub-Committee according to the explanation given in this paragraph.

The first meeting of the Committee took place at Naini Tal on 6th June, 1938, when the Hon'ble the Premier delivered an inaugural address\* drawing attention to the need for a further expansion of University education in the Province, the growth of higher ideals among University men and the realization by the educated classes of their duty to the masses of the people from whom the funds which go to finance education are drawn. The Hon'ble the ~~of~~ Minister of Education delivered an address\* drawing attention among other things to the shortcomings of the existing Universities. After a general discussion of the work before the Committee a Sub-Committee of seven members was appointed to frame a Questionnaire to elicit the views of University authorities and teachers and of the general public and also papers of inquiry for obtaining statistical and other information from the Universities.

The Questionnaires framed by the *ad hoc* Sub-Committee were considered and approved with amendments at meetings of the standing Sub-Committees I and II on 18th July, 1938, and a plenary meeting on the following day. The general Questionnaire which is reproduced in Appendix B was printed and besides being sent to the Universities to elicit the opinion of the Vice-Chancellors, the Executive Councils and other bodies whom the Vice-Chancellors might desire to consult, it was sent to the leading public men and educationists in the Province with an invitation to give the Committee the benefit of their opinion and suggestions. It was also published in the leading English newspapers with a general invitation to those interested to send their views and suggestions. Copies were supplied to all who asked for them.

\*Appendix A(3)



Of the 150 persons who were invited by the Committee to answer the Questionnaire, 114 responded. Besides these there were another 66 replies voluntarily given. A classified list is given in Appendix B(2) of the persons who answered the Committee's Questionnaire. It will be seen that they include a large number of well-placed persons in walks of life outside the Universities. From these answers the Committee has gathered much useful information and many valuable suggestions, besides being placed in possession of views on the working of the Universities entertained by different classes of people and from different points of view. The Committee is thankful to the ladies and gentlemen who have extended this help to it.

A very large volume of statistical and other information was called for from the Universities the collection and compilation of which must have entailed heavy work on their staff. The demand for such information was continued to the final stages of the Committee's deliberations and was invariably responded to willingly and promptly. The thanks of the Committee are due to the Vice-Chancellors, Registrars and all others concerned for their ready and ungrudging co-operation. The Committee has reason to be particularly grateful to the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine in Lucknow University and the Principal, Agricultural College, Cawnpore, from both of whom information, opinions and suggestions on a variety of subjects were called for at short notice and who furnished a valuable volume of material in regard to their respective Faculties. The Medical Faculty and King George's Hospital had not been originally included by the Committee in the scope of its inquiry and, therefore, particulars about them had not been called for in the early stages of the Committee's work. In June, 1939, however, the Committee felt that having regard to the amount of time it was devoting to the affairs of the Universities, it could be reasonably expected to go into the affairs of this Faculty also and to make recommendations. In pursuance of this decision inquiries were made from the Dean of the Faculty, but no Questionnaire could be issued to the lay public or to medical men outside the Faculty.

The statistical and other data gathered from the Universities have been utilized by the Committee in arriving at its findings and recommendations and will, it is hoped, prove useful to future enquirers and to the University Grants Committee, if and when it is set up. Some of this material is reproduced in the appendices to this Report.

Information was obtained for the use of the Committee from many other sources to which the Committee desires to record its indebtedness. All the other Universities in India were from time to time asked to supply sundry information and publications and the British Universities and the Universities Bureau of the British Empire gave valuable information about certain constitutional matters not published in their Calendars. The Educational Commissioner with the Government of India was good enough to allow the Committee the use of advance

copies of the statistical tables prepared for publication with the Quinquennial Report for the years 1932-37.

The Principals of certain Medical Colleges in India and the authorities maintaining other Medical Colleges furnished information about their staff, teaching and hospital accommodation and rules, and a very large number of individuals, corporations and Government departments responded to the request made on behalf of the Committee to give their opinion of the quality and shortcomings of the graduates of the Universities included in the Committee's inquiry. To all these the Committee expresses its gratefulness.

The thanks of the Committee are also due to the Librarians of the Universities of Allahabad and Lucknow, the British Indian Association of Oudh, the Legislative Council and the Civil Secretariat Library for lending books and publications from time to time for the use of the Committee.

The following gentlemen who helped the Committee with information about the working of the improved farms which they have established and their opinion as to the merits and shortcomings of the instruction provided by the Universities in Agriculture are particularly entitled to the Committee's gratitude :

- (1) Brijendra Prasad, Esq., Jajau, Fatehpur-Sikri, Agra.
- (2) Chandra Kumar, Esq., Moradabad.
- (3) C. S. Man Singh, Esq., Fatehpur.

The deliberations of the Committee and its Sub-Committees (excluding the consideration of the Report) occupied the period 22nd May to 17th June, 1939, when meetings were held in Naini Tal and the periods 22nd August to 14th September, 1939, 4th to 13th December, 1939, and 4th to 25th January, 1940, when meetings were held at Lucknow. Altogether there were 15 plenary meetings, 39 meetings of Sub-Committee I, and 29 of Sub-Committee II. An analysis of the attendance of members at these meetings is given in Appendix A(2).

The Committee's task of making recommendations about the organization of University education has been considerably facilitated by the knowledge that secondary education on the basis of which University studies must be built up is being re-organized or will shortly be re-organized on a comprehensive plan as recommended by the Education Re-organization Committee. It would be futile to expect any tangible results from measures of improvement affecting the apex only of the edifice of education as the quality and contents of the preparatory training with which under-graduates join a University, determine the tone and the standard of work in it. The Committee was given an opportunity at an early stage in its deliberations, of discussing at a joint meeting with the members of the Secondary Education Re-organization Committee the bearings of their recommendations on the work of Universities.

It has been assumed that with the adoption of Hindustani as the medium of instruction and examination throughout the pre-University stages of education and the provision of several alternative courses of study at Secondary Colleges, the equipment of the students who come to join the Universities after completing the courses particularly intended to lead to University studies will be considerably superior to the average now attained. But to ensure that the Universities will not be handicapped by any shortcomings in the products of the Secondary Colleges, it is recommended that they should be empowered as they are at present to prescribe and impose further tests for admission.

#### General Plan of the Report

It will be convenient at this stage to explain the general plan of this Report. It is divided into three parts and has nine Appendices. Part I deals with matters of general interest to all three Universities, Part II with matters concerning the teaching Universities of Allahabad and Lucknow, and Part III with those affecting the University of Agra.

It has been sought to make the narrative readable by keeping it free from the intricacies and details of facts and figures which are set out in the Appendices. The first Appendix contains documents relating to the appointment of the Committee and its terms of reference. The second reproducing the Committee's Questionnaire gives a classified list of the persons who answered it. A series of appendices contain tables of statistical information.

In dealing with the problems of the Teaching Universities, the Committee has had the advantage of the association of Pandit Iqbal Narain Gurtu as a member. He has brought his wide knowledge of educational problems in general and his experience of the University of Allahabad in various capacities over the past three decades and particularly during the six years while he was Vice-Chancellor to bear on the work of the Committee to which he has made a valuable contribution.

The Committee feel that they would be failing in their duty if they did not place on record their gratefulness to Acharya Narendra Deva, one of their colleagues, who, besides making most valuable contributions to the work of the Committee from his wide experience and mature scholarship, had to bear upon his shoulders, in spite of his none too good health, the responsibilities of presiding over the Committee's deliberations, in the absence of the permanent Chairman Sri Sampurnanand.

The Committee also wish to record their appreciation of the very great assistance they have received at all stages from the Secretary, Mr. Parmanand, M.A., P.E.S., whose efficient handling of the material and great personal knowledge of University affairs have always proved of inestimable help. The preliminary draft of the report was prepared by him and gives evidence of the care and labour which he has brought to bear on his task.

( 6 )

It also gives us much pleasure to express our sincere thanks to Professor Muhammad Habib who, in the midst of his other engagements, had<sup>A</sup> kindly found time to prepare the Report of Sub-Committee II.

## APPENDIX A(1)

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE APPOINTMENT OF THE COMMITTEE  
GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED PROVINCES

No. 925-G/XV—460-1938

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Dated Allahabad, May 6, 1938

## COMMUNIQUE

In order to give effect to the resolution which was passed by the Legislative Assembly in September, 1937, Government after careful consideration have appointed the following Committee to examine the working of the Provincial Universities, including their constitution, rules and regulations, with a view to suggest such changes as may appear to be necessary for their expansion, better control and administration. Government consider that it will be advisable at this stage to examine the whole question of university education in the province in the light of the experience gained during the last several years of the two types of universities existing in this province, with a view to bring about a greater uniformity in the standards and better co-ordination of the activities of their constituent colleges so as to prevent unnecessary duplication of effort and permit specialisation in special branches of knowledge.

*Committee**Personnel*

- (1) Acharya Narendra Deva, M.A., LL.B., M.L.A.
- (2) Sri Sri Prakasa, M.L.A. (Central).
- (3) Mr. S. C. Chatterji, M.L.A.
- (4) Chaudhri Niamat Ullah, B.A., LL.B.
- (5) Dr. Mahmudullah Jung, M.L.C.
- (6) Pandit Govind Malaviya, M.L.A.
- (7) Pandit Iqbal Narain Gurtu, M.A., LL.B.
- (8) Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Weir (Director of Public Instruction).
- (9) Mr. C. B. Gupta, M.L.A.
- (10) Acharya Jugal Kishore, M.L.A.
- (11) Nawab Muhammad Ismail Khan, M.L.A.
- (12) Pandit Rama Kant Malaviya, M.L.C.
- (13) Lieutenant-Colonel T. F. O'Donnell, Principal, Meerut College, Meerut.
- (14) Professor Muhammad Habib.
- (15) Professor Ram Saran, M.L.A.

- (16) Mr. S. P. Andrews-Dube, M.A., Servants of India Society, Lucknow.  
 (17) Mr. Nehpal Singh, I.E.S., Assistant Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces. *Secretary, Sub-Committee II*  
 (18) Mr. Parmanand, M.A., Lecturer in History, University of Allahabad. *Secretary, Sub-Committee I*

2. The terms of reference of the Committee are as follows :

To inquire into—

(i) The extent to which the residential and unitary type of universities have succeeded in—

- (a) the dissemination of knowledge,  
 (b) stimulating research, and  
 (c) influencing the development of character in their alumni;

(ii) The desirability or otherwise of converting colleges from residential units into teaching units in case of teaching universities.

(iii) The extent to which non-resident students profit by residential universities ;

(iv) The desirability of constituting a Provincial Board to regulate grants to universities and other similar institutions ;

(v) Administration of the Universities including the quality of teaching imparted by them and the efficiency of the control exercised by them ;

(vi) Income and expenditure ;

(vii) The composition and powers of the several authorities of the Universities and the mode of appointment, powers and duties of the officers of the Universities ;

(viii) Relations of the Universities to the institutions affiliated with them;

(ix) The ways and means of co-ordination of work in different Universities ;

(x) The ways and means of making Universities more responsive to popular opinion ;

(xi) Ways and means of ensuring specialization in the teaching of certain subjects at certain Universities.

3. The Committee will for the sake of convenience divide itself into two sub-committees, the first consisting of the first nine members with Acharya Narendra Deva as Chairman and the second consisting of the last seven members with Acharya Jugal Kishore as Chairman. The first sub-committee will examine specific questions connected with Lucknow and Allahabad Universities and the second similar questions connected with Agra University.

4. Plenary sittings of the whole Committee to discuss the general problems of University education and of co-ordination and specialization will be presided over by the Minister of Education, who will, for this purpose exercise all the functions of a member of the Committee. Mr. Parmanand, M.A., will act as Secretary for the plenary session of the full Committee.

5. The Committee will meet at Lucknow.

P. M. KHAREGAT,  
*Secretary to Government,*  
*United Provinces.*

## GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED PROVINCES

No. 1352-G/XV—460-1938

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

*Dated Allahabad, June 30, 1938***PRESS COMMUNIQUE**

In partial modification of this Department *Press Communique* no. 925-G/XV—460-1938, dated May 6, 1938, Government have been pleased to order that the personnel of the two sub-committees of the Committee appointed to examine the working of the Provincial Universities will be as follows :

*1st Sub-Committee*—To deal with the Allahabad and Lucknow Universities.

*Chairman*

Acharya Narendra Deva, M.A., LL.B., M.L.A.

*Members*

- (1) Sri Sri Prakasa, B.A. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, M.L.A. (Central).
- (2) Mr. S. C. Chatterji, M.A., M.L.A., Principal, Christ Church College, Cawnpore.
- (3) The Hon'ble Chaudhri Niamat Ullah Sahib, B.A., LL.B., Retired Judge, High Court of Judicature, Lucknow.
- (4) Dr. Mahmud Ullah Jung, M.L.C., Lucknow.
- (5) Pandit Govind Malaviya, M.A., M.L.A., Benares.
- (6) Pandit Iqbal Narain Gurtu, M.A., LL.B., Thornhill Road, Allahabad.
- (7) Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Weir, M.A., B.Sc., I.E.S., Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces.
- (8) Mr. C. B. Gupta, M.L.A.

Mr. Parmanand will act as Secretary.

*2nd Sub-Committee*—To deal with the Agra University.

*Chairman*

Acharya Jugal Kishore, M.L.A.

*Members*

- (1) Nawab Muhammad Ismail Khan, M.L.A.
- (2) Pandit Rama Kant Malaviya, M.L.C.



(3) Lieutenant-Colonel T. F. O'Donnell, M.C., V.D., B.A., Principal, Meerut College, Meerut.

(4) Professor Muhammad Habib, B.A., Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.

(5) Professor Ram Saran, M.L.A.

(6) Mr. S. P. Andrews-Dube, M.A., Servants of India Society, Lucknow.

Mr. Nehpal Singh, and, in his absence Mr. C. L. Sahney will act as Secretary.

2. When the full Committee meets the Hon'ble Minister for Education, and, in his absence, Acharya Narendra Deva will preside and Mr. Parmanand will act as Secretary.

By order, etc.,  
R. S. WEIR,  
*Deputy Secretary.*

## GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED PROVINCES

No. 1617-G/XV—460-1938

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Dated Allahabad, July 30, 1938

## PRESS COMMUNIQUÉ

In partial modification of this Department *Press Communiqué* no. 925G/XV—460-1938, dated May 6, 1938, as subsequently modified by *Communiqué* no. 1352-G/XV—460-1938, dated June 30, 1938, Government have been pleased to order that the following additions be made to the terms of reference of the Committee appointed to examine the working of the Provincial Universities :

(a) the following sub-head be added under paragraph 2 of the *Communiqué* :

“(xii) The administration of the Colleges affiliated to the Agra University.”

(b) the following new main head be added to paragraph 2 of the *Communiqué* :

2. II—To recommend measures of improvement in all matters including measures for a speedy adoption of Hindustani as the medium of instruction and for physical training.

By order, etc.,

R. S. WEIR,

*Deputy Secretary.*

## APPENDIX A (2)

## Attendance of members at meetings of the Committee\*

Name of member	Plenary	Sub-Com- mittee I	Sub-Com- mittee II	Adhoc Sub- mittees		Joint meeting with the Primary and Se- condary Educa- tion Re- organ- ization Com- mittee.
				To frame Question- naire— June, 1938.	To consi- der the ques- tion of ex- pan- sion and co-ordi- nation of Univer- sity Stu- dies— Decem- ber, 1939.	
Total number of meetings held	15	39	29	7	2	2
1. Sri Sampurnanand, M.L.A. (Chairman)	9	..	..	..	..	..
2. Acharya Narendra Deva, M.A., M.L.A.	14	30	..	..	2	2
3. Sri Sri Prakasa, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, M.L.A. (Central).	6	14	..	..	..	2
4. S. C. Chatterji, Esq., M.A., M.L.A.	12	19	..	7	..	2
5. The Hon'ble Chaudhri Niamat Ullah, B.A., LL.B.	6	1	..	..	..	1
6. Dr. Mahmud Ullah Jung, LL.D., M.L.C.	8	28	..	..	..	1
7. Pandit Govind Malaviya, M.A., M.L.A.	3	9	..	..	..	2
8. C. B. Gupta, Esq., M.A., M.L.A.	15	39	..	7	2	2
9. Pandit Iqbal Narain Gurtu, M.A., LL.B.	11	38	..	7	..	2
10. Sri Karam Singh Kane, B.A., M.L.A.	8	32	..	..	..	2
11. Dr. N. R. Dhar, D.Sc., F.L.C., I.E.S.	11	30	..	..	2	2
12. Acharya Jugal Kishore, M.A., M.L.A.	14	..	29	2	2	2
13. Nawab Muhammad Ismail Khan, Bar- at-Law, M.L.A.	5	..	..	..	..	2
14. Pandit Rama Kant Malaviya, B.A., LL.B., M.L.C.	9	..	10	..	..	2
15. Colonel T. F. O'Donnell, M.C., V.D., B.A.	13	..	25	..	..	..
16. Professor Mohammad Habib, B.A., (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law.	11	..	27	7	..	..
17. Professor Ram Saran, M.A., M.L.A.	15	..	27	..	..	1
18. Mr. S. P. Andrews-Dube, M.A.	15	..	27	..	..	1
19. Mr. J. C. Powell-Price, M.A., I.E.S.	12	22	..	..	..	..
20. Thakur Nehpal Singh, I.E.S.	9	..	21	..	..	..
21. Mr. Parmanand, M.A.	15	39	2	7	2	2

\*Meetings for considering the Report have not been taken into account.

## APPENDIX A(3)

The Hon'ble Premier's speech at the Plenary meeting of the Committee  
at Naini Tal on June 6, 1938.

GENTLEMEN,—

I am glad to accord to you a cordial welcome on behalf of the Government and my own to this, one of the most important Committees convened by us. The Hon'ble Minister for Education will be addressing you at some length, and I feel a bit nervous and think that I should not take the risk of treading on delicate ground as most of you here are experts and familiar with the subject of education while my own acquaintance with it is perhaps only scanty. The questions with which you have to deal are of a complex and varied character. Naturally they cannot be otherwise. The field of education is so vast and so much depends on our correct attitude towards the many problems on which depends almost the entire structure of society that the scope of your deliberations is bound to be almost comprehensive. Although an effort has been made to define the terms of reference of this Committee, I think you have to cover the entire field of education, for without doing so you will probably be unable to arrive at satisfactory conclusions with regard to University education with which you are immediately concerned. Although University education constitutes the highest rung of the ladder the tone of the entire system and the pace of progress in the whole field of education will be determined by the decisions that you take in this Committee and by the assistance that you are able to render to Government in this very difficult and delicate task. Education in fact determines the culture, the character and the capacity for progress of the entire community. Your task, as I have said, is sufficiently difficult, because it is through the educational process that ordered society tries to attain perfection, and success in educational methods determines really the success that the community as a whole can attain in life. The decisions that you will take will go a long way in determining the future course of events in this province not only in the field of education but also outside it. In our province in particular Universities have come to occupy a very conspicuous place. We are lucky to have five Universities. Of these five two are not so closely connected with us officially as the other three. Your scope is artificially restricted to these three. But I believe that whatever decisions you arrive at will have their repercussions on the other two. So my own view is that though apparently you may be tackling problems concerning these three Universities, in reality whatever you decide will go a long way in determining also the attitude of the other two Universities towards the vital problems of education. There are many questions which you have to deal with. Some of them are of an administrative and, if I may say so, of a financial character. But these are, I think, but a minor part of the large problem which you have to grapple with. The real issues pertaining to the

essentials of education transcend all limitations and are in my view of much greater importance. There has been a cry in certain quarters that we are having too much of higher education and that steps should be taken to discourage, if not to hamper or obstruct it. I am one of those who have absolutely no sympathy with that school of thought. I believe that we want knowledge, yet more knowledge and yet more of it, and I personally cannot possibly conceive how any limitations on higher education can in any way tend towards the strengthening or the uplifting of society. There may be something wrong with our system, if what we impart in the name of education instead of strengthening us, instead of vitalizing us, instead of making us more courageous and instead of enabling us to face the struggle for existence with greater courage and confidence, tends to demoralize and weaken us. If there are any such features we must eliminate them. But to run down the system of education is in my view utterly wrong. It is a misconceived notion and I personally see in it a certain element of diffidence. The gentlemen who raise this cry are perhaps too pessimistic and despair of finding any remedy to the present evils. Their attitude betrays a lack of faith and of courage. I am an incorrigible optimist and I personally believe that we must have more universities and still more universities, colleges and still more of them, and there should not be any limit to our efforts in this line. Why should we not wish that every youth in this province has an unrestricted opportunity and an unlimited field to rise higher and higher till he rose up to the highest rung? Why should we put any limitations to the growth of any individual in our province? So I am one of those who feel that we must do all that we can further to enlarge the scope of University education and not to restrict it in any way. But while that be my wish and my ambition I feel that there is much in our system which calls for scrutiny, if not for revision. It is for you, gentlemen, to make constructive suggestions. But I personally feel that in our system of education we have perhaps laid greater stress on the formal than on the real. On what we suppose to be the intellect and the brain than on the heart and the character. I think that what really forms the backbone of society is character, and our system should devote greater attention to the building up of the right type of character. If that is achieved we get to the soul of things and there is nothing that will not follow in the ordinary course without any great effort. There should be a closer contact between the teachers and the taught. They should have some ideal before them. I do not know what is the ideal which the teachers and the professors in the Universities place before themselves today. Some people are sceptical if they have any ideals at all. I am not in a position either to deny or confirm that, but it is my deliberate view that they must place before themselves lofty and inspiring ideals, for we look up to them for everything. We look up to them for all that is noble and sublime. We look up to them for our own progress and growth. Can the teachers then be devoid of ideals, and, if they are,

what a calamity and what a tragedy it would be ? I hope that if there is any truth in the charge that the University professors and teachers act like so many mechanical automatous and have no definite object and aim before them, that criticism will soon lose all force and we will see the men in charge of these Universities fired and inspired by great and noble ideals. We also want a certain amount of simplicity with charity of thought and deed in our Universities. According to our oriental notions it is no good having the whole of the world if one loses one's soul. Is that principle being observed in our Universities ? Is there any departure from it ? If there is, will those responsible for the administration of the Universities exercise a certain amount of introspection and see if any changes are necessary ? When we talk of the Universities of old we are reminded of Nalanda, Patliputra and Taxila, and the picture before us is that of poverty but of nobility, of simplicity but of rich knowledge. But today the picture seems to be somewhat inverted, and I wish that you might apply your minds to these things and see if you can make suggestions which will take us back to our own genius and enable us to follow in the footsteps of those who, without involving any expenditure to the general taxpayer, were in a position to impart knowledge to thousands and thousands of students. The products of those Universities were men of knowledge but full of humility, men who lived for others and carried out their scheme of life without ever feeling that they were obliging others by any sort of sacrifices. Our Universities should hold up that ideal before them. The whole aim of education is to turn out a cultured individual who would do the right without any effort and who would see his own being in others without ever being conscious that he was extending his identity to others. A natural life of selflessness without any consciousness of one's being selfless was the aim and objective of our educational system and the nearer we approach it the higher will be the tone of our education. I hope and trust that this Committee will be able to grapple with the fundamentals and to bring forward proposals which will not only enable Government to make necessary changes in the constitution of the Universities or in our present methods of administration but which will revitalize the entire system of education and introduce soul and spirit wherever they are lacking at present. If you succeed in doing that, I assure you you will have done the greatest good not only to this province but to the country as a whole and, if I may go further, even to humanity as such, for after all education recognizes no barriers between man and man, and it is the privilege of education to introduce equality in place of feudalism, to raise those who are down-trodden to higher levels, and to achieve all this without bringing anybody down and along with that to raise the level of the entire society and indirectly of humanity as such. So if you will be able to make suggestions bearing in mind the essentials of the art of education I hope we will have derived a considerable advantage from this Committee, and it will be an advantage of an abiding character and the benefit that

will ensue therefrom will not only be enjoyed by this Government but will be available to all those who will come after us. As I said, the terms of reference before you are very wide. We have the privilege of having three Universities more or less under the Provincial Government but while this may be a privilege in certain respects it is perhaps also a drawback. It entails duplication and perhaps a certain amount of avoidable expenditure, and it may be that unless we keep a vigilant eye it is likely that the money that may be spent over the Universities may not pay back its full value. So while we would like not only to have three but even a larger number of Universities, you have to co-ordinate their activities. You have to see that there is no waste anywhere and that every rupee that is spent is well and profitably spent. Are we today proceeding according to any plan or scheme? If not, why should not the three Universities be brought together under one common banner and why should not they be able to be richer in achievement with lesser cost? That seems to me to be possible. You can reduce the expenditure and yet make them more useful. That is one of the problems that you have to tackle. You may also be aware of the fact that in our own province in particular—I will not deal with other provinces—the public exchequer is spending a substantial amount on University education. The proportion is higher than in many other highly civilized countries. It is almost the highest in our own country. The Universities are being run practically with the aid of the subsidies or grants paid by the Government, supplemented by the fees collected from the students. Is that really fair? Should not private charity be stimulated and should not the expenditure be brought down, so that more may be done in this field and yet the resources available for bettering the position of the poorest in the land from whom we draw every pie that Government spends may not be curtailed? You must be aware of the fact that almost our entire revenue is derived from the rural parts. But the education of the people in those parts has been starved. Literacy is very low and the men in the villages are no more and no better than a string of so many bones and skeleton who manage to move about, who exist but one doubts whether they live. Is it proper that we should make a greater demand on their resources and spend more on University education and less on them? Is it not fair and equitable that other sources should be tapped, that men of education should make greater sacrifices by serving these Universities free of charge or on smaller remuneration, so that more money may be found for those, whose need is the greatest, and who have been, day in and day out, practically starving mentally and physically. Is it not after all the sacred duty of every educated man that he should devote his best and utmost to the service of the community and realize that the greatest virtue is love for those who are utterly helpless and from whom in fact every grain of matter and substance is drawn. We suck them up and we do not give them back what we get from them. Therefore you will kindly consider all aspects of the question and see whether we

can devise any means by which while our Universities must flourish the amount of service that we are capable of rendering to those who stand in the greatest need of service may also be made available to them. I must guard against any misapprehension. As I told you at the outset I do not grudge any assistance that the Government can or may render to the Universities. It is one of the most desirable objects and I wish we had sufficient resources to enable us to help the Universities still more. But when resources are strictly limited, what you give to one is taken away from the other. So you have to devise methods which will enable you to run the Universities efficiently, usefully and profitably without making larger inroads on the limited resources of the public exchequer. That I hope will be one of the questions which you will be good enough to bear in mind. People tell me that though we have three Universities our achievement or contribution in the field of research has not been as high as one would normally expect. I do not know how far this complaint is true, but even if it be unfounded there is always room to improve and there is always further ground to be covered. I hope, while dealing with the practical problems of education, you will not forget that it is the privilege of Universities to make researches, to place before the world new ideas, new thoughts, new discoveries and new contrivances which would serve to raise the standard of comfort of humanity all over. I hope that in future the methods that will be adopted in our Universities will enable them to give out to the educational world, to the world of science and art, of research and poetry, the best that they can find in any other University. The Universities are the sacred cloisters in which the ideal and the practical join hands together, in which art and science march forward arm in arm towards the destined goal of humanity. It is for those who occupy the highest summit in these ranges to hold out to others the beacon of light, so that darkness may be dispelled and those who are in the lower stages may be helped in rising up. That task too, I hope, our Universities will fulfil in greater and greater measure hereafter. I think I have perhaps exhausted your patience and should not take any more of your time. I thank you again gentlemen for having responded to our invitation. We will look forward to your decisions with hope and faith.

*Speech of the Hon'ble Sri Sampurnanand, Minister for Education at the Plenary meeting of June 8, 1938*

GENTLEMEN,—

I am very much obliged to you for accepting our invitation to serve on this Committee. I welcome you to your labours to which you will have to devote a good deal of your time and energies for the next several weeks.

You will have noticed that the terms of reference to our Committee have been kept very wide. This will enable us to cover a large area and deal with the subject in a comprehensive manner which would not have been possible otherwise. In a period when the problem of educational reform has, probably for



the first time in our recent history, come to occupy the focus of attention in the public mind, when revolutionary changes in the system of school education are on the anvil, it is but proper that the question of University education should engage attention. I believe that friends in other Provinces are also studying the subject but it is we in this Province on whom circumstances have imposed the duty of facing it in all its varied aspects. We have two Universities which are at present under the direct control of the Government of India and claim to meet in a special degree the cultural needs of the two great communities. Then there is the Agra University which is a loose federation of colleges spread all over this Province and the neighbouring Indian States and confines itself to the no doubt useful function of setting educational standards and examining aspirants for degrees. Finally, we have the two teaching Universities at Lucknow and Allahabad. No other Province is so rich in varied experience and in possession of such fruitful material. It is our Province, again, which was the first to implement the findings of the Sadler Commission by setting up Intermediate Colleges. Therefore, we are pre-eminently in a position to take up this subject profitably and I have, no doubt, that our proceedings will be watched with interest by, and the result of our enquiries will be of service to, educationists in the sister provinces. I have no hesitation in saying that, as a body, this Committee can be safely trusted to undertake this responsibility. It contains men who have an intimate knowledge of the inner working of our Universities; it has among its members those who have spent years at foreign Universities, and pioneers in the field of national education who have built up noble institutions like the Kashi Vidyapitha, and the Education Department which is responsible for sending up young men to the Universities and handling the finished product when it comes back, in the form of the graduate seeking employment, is also represented. Congressmen and non-Congressmen, we are, all, here, animated with the one desire to tackle this problem, according to our lights, in the best interests of the Province and of the country.

More than eighty years have elapsed since the time when Cardinal Newman enunciated the idea that the University is "a place of teaching universal knowledge." Its object, according to him, "is intellectual, not moral; it is the diffusion, rather than the advancement of knowledge." But by knowledge he makes clear, he does not mean merely something which "may be got up from a book and easily forgotten again" . . . . . but "an acquired illumination, a habit, a personal possession and an inward endowment." Modern theory, as stated by the Sadler Commission, has given a much wider range to the functions of a University. "According to the accepted view of almost all progressive societies, a University ought to be a place of learning where a corporation of scholars labour in comradeship for the training of men and the advancement and diffusion of knowledge."

We have to see how far our Universities are playing this triple role successfully. Let us take these points in slightly greater detail. The extent to which we have succeeded in diffusing knowledge will be judged by the quality of the graduates we turn out. The Indian student who goes up to the University has to labour under serious handicaps. As he has had to study at school through the medium of a foreign language, he is, as a rule, not so well equipped as we should like him to be. His difficulties tend to increase rather than to diminish at the University. It is a tribute to the industry, intelligence and love of knowledge of our young men that they have been able to master these difficulties to a very great extent. Let us hope that our Universities will seriously take into consideration the language question and not treat the substitution of our own language for English as a distant dream which it is nobody's business to help materialize. I also feel that while an attempt is made with more or less success to force the pace in special branches of knowledge, we are not devoting much attention to raising the general cultural level of our students and imparting to them that all-round liberal education which must be the possession of every one who has received the hall-mark of a University, whatever his special line of study may be.

In the field of advancement of knowledge, again, I am not satisfied that we are doing enough. There is a lack of funds, I know but that is not the only reason. The spirit of research is wanting and adequate efforts are not made to develop such talent as is available in the Province. I am using these words with a full sense of responsibility. This is not the language of provincialism. I cannot speak that language. It is the glorious heritage of our Province that all down the ages we have been above narrow provincialism but this is no reason why the intellectual resources of the Province should not be utilized to the full. Again, it is worth considering whether the existence of so many Universities and colleges all teaching the very same subjects has not prevented us from making satisfactory provision for research. Our financial resources do not possess much elasticity. We have to see if we cannot economise by devising some scheme, whereby particular colleges and universities might concentrate on the intensive teaching of special subjects. This elimination of unconscious but, none the less, real competition might set free men and money for profitable employment elsewhere.

The training of men, which could only be another name for the development of character, is the third great function of a university. The responsibilities of our universities are specially great at this time. Vast changes are taking place in the whole structure of our society. India is emerging into the freedom of a fuller life. She will soon be in complete, unfettered control of her own destinies and will be called upon to play a part of ever-increasing importance in world affairs. We want men who will not be afraid to shoulder responsibilities, who

will be prepared to break with traditions where necessary and who will, at the same time, have the courage not to be swept off their feet by high-sounding slogans. We want men who can lead, who can think and act independently. It would be criminal to mince matters. We know the young man who talks loudly about social reform and then goes home quietly and submits to the worst form of social tyranny; we have all met the young man for whom no form of political opinion is extreme enough while he is a student but who will not lift his little finger to help others and is prepared to let his principles go to sleep as soon as he secures a comfortable job. These men are social lepers and we do not want them. They are no doubt, the creatures of the situation in which they find themselves, but those of us who have to train the youth of the country cannot rest content with this comfortable soporific. If we wish to influence the lives of our young men, we have to enter into their thought and feelings, to feel the vibrations of those ideas with which their minds are pulsating, to understand their doubts and their problems, to enter into their lives. And we have to be clean men. I am not a puritan but I am sure you will agree with me that the teacher has to set a very high example of character. No teacher has the right to say that we have no concern with his private life. Such a person has no business to be a teacher. Being human, we all have our shortcomings but the teacher has to be on his guard at every step and he should have the courage to say, as the Kulapatis of old used to do, at the time of convocation,

यावत्स्वाम्यम् सुचरितानि तानि स्वयोपास्थानि नो इतराणि ।

“ Follow only those of our habits which are good, not the others.”

We have seriously to consider in this Committee how far our universities have successfully discharged this duty. We have also to see whether that contact between teacher and taught which is so essential is fostered more at our teaching or residential universities. We have to see which type of university makes large classes, with the concomitant lack of the personal touch, obligatory and we have to consider what steps we should take to bring about the necessary reform. For myself, I must say, that I feel that residential universities as they exist today have not fulfilled the high hopes that were entertained in the beginning and some of the indiscipline and friction about which we hear so much is due to the mal-adjustments to which they have given rise. Another important part of our work is to examine whether the administrative machinery of the universities is functioning properly. Interested as we all are in the good name of our universities and entertaining, as we all no doubt do, a very high ideal of university life, it must be painful to us that things are not quite what they should be. Intrigue, nepotism and factional feelings have invaded those sacred precincts and some of the worst methods of political caucuses have in some cases been adopted in a sphere where scholarship and character alone should have

counted. Some of these things have been discussed in the Press. It is difficult to use the language of restraint in referring to this demoralization and deterioration of university life.

We must all set ourselves to the task of clearing the Temple of those unclean methods of the market place. Human ingenuity can, of course, find means to circumvent the best regulations, but we have to try to reform university administration in such a way as to minimise temptations.

Lastly, we have to see if we can make universities more responsive to public opinion. By this, I do not mean to say that they should become addenda to political platforms. I do not want moreover, that type of response which one sees in certain American universities. As Flexner says in his admirable book "Universities—American, English, German" "They (American universities) have responded, as was right and sound, to the call and pressure of the age," but also, according to him they have thoughtlessly and excessively catered to fleeting transient and immediate demands, they have mistaken the relative importance to civilizations of things and ideas, they have failed, and they are, in my opinion, more failing to distinguish between ripples and waves. "The Gods approve, the depth and not the tumult of the soul." With us, the complaint is the reverse of this. There is neither depth nor tumult : it is a log of wood which does duty for the soul.

Barren scholarship which refuses to recognize that it is a part of a bigger world which is alive with dynamic elements, objective and subjective, a world in which titanic forces are contending for mastery, that it owes a duty to this world which claims precedence over others, is not wanted.

The scholar, the Brahman, has again to take his place at the head of society, as its fearless and trusted leader, its friend, philosopher and guide. Let us see what we can do to help him in this task.

## APPENDIX B (1)

## THE COMMITTEE'S QUESTIONNAIRE

NOTE—This Questionnaire consists of three parts containing respectively (1) questions common to all three Universities, (2) questions relating to the Allahabad and Lucknow Universities, and (3) questions relating to the Agra University.

The Questionnaire covers a wide field of inquiry and it is not intended that all those who send replies should take the trouble of answering every question. Some questions are intended specifically for persons indicated in the margin. Others are expected to favour the Committee with their views and suggestions on matters in which they are particularly interested or concerned or of which they have special knowledge.

Answers may be written on the blank half-margin of the Questionnaire if convenient. Otherwise the number of the question or the group of questions to which the answers or memoranda relate may please be clearly indicated.

Replies may please be sent by the end of August, 1938, to the Secretary, Universities Committee, Office of the Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces, Allahabad.

## PART I

## Questions common to the Allahabad, Lucknow and Agra Universities

## GROUP I

1. Do you consider the organization of University education in the United Provinces defective? If so, how far do you agree with the following criticisms?
  - (1) "that it leads to a large and increasing number of students prolonging unduly a purely literary form of education with the result that not only do they congest the classes in the Universities but they themselves become unfitted for and averse to practical occupation and training.
  - (2) "that it has failed to obtain due financial support from private and non-official sources."
2. How far, in your opinion, is academic, physical, vocational and technical education well balanced in the curricula of the Universities?
3. How far do you consider it desirable that the teaching in the Universities should be related to the needs of Industry and Commerce and should be conducted in co-ordination with these interests and the Government Departments allied to them?

## GROUP II

4. Will you please favour the Committee with your views about the comparative merits of the Affiliating and Teaching types of University and particularly with answers to the following questions?
  - (1) How far would it be possible for teachers in affiliated Colleges to specialize and do research in particular branches of their subjects without detriment to their teaching work?
  - (2) To what extent have the affiliated Colleges so far attracted a sufficient number of advanced students to make it worth their while to undertake post-graduate teaching on a specialized scale without unduly straining their resources?

## GROUP III—Co-ordination

- (3) Does the under-graduate receive more personal attention in an affiliated College or in a Teaching University ? Is there more corporate life in the affiliated Colleges or in the Teaching Universities ? Is there more loyalty to the institution and discipline among the members of the staff in an affiliated College or in a Teaching University ?
- (4) Does the student take full advantage of the specialized lectures in Teaching Universities or does he fail to do so for want of adequate personal attention ?
- (5) How far do you agree that the Teaching Universities attract the best teachers and students and thereby provide a powerful intellectual stimulus to their alumni ? How far is this due to financial and other facilities available to the Universities ?
- (6) What is the difference in the cost of education to the parent of an under-graduate and a post-graduate student in an affiliated College and a Teaching University ?
- (7) How does the best/average product of an affiliated College compare with the corresponding product of a Teaching University ?
- (8) How does the financial support obtained from private and non-official sources by the Teaching Universities compare with that obtained by affiliated Colleges ? To what causes would you attribute the difference, if any ?
- (9) How far have the Universities succeeded in securing the services of capable men as honorary workers ?
5. (a) What are the branches of knowledge, the teaching and study of which can in your opinion be conveniently and, without detriment to the interest of higher education, be concentrated at one or other University centre in the Province ?
- (b) Will you introduce such division of work at the under-graduate or the post-graduate stage ?
- (c) In the case of subjects not yet established at any centre, e.g., Education, Sociology, Industrial Relations, International Affairs, the Eastern Countries, Military, Nautical and Aeronautical Sciences, Veterinary Science, Geography, Fine Arts—will you please suggest the centre at which each can, in your opinion, be most conveniently localized ?
6. What are the branches of knowledge in which instruction should, in your opinion, be available, at every educational institution ?
7. What room is there for co-ordination between different Universities and Colleges for specialization in different subjects and in different branches of the same subject (e.g. Ancient Indian History in one University and Medieval in another) ?

## GROUP IV—Studies

8. How far do you endorse the view that the existing two years' course for a University degree is too short to enable a student to acquire the requisite degree of refinement, cultivated taste and general knowledge ?
9. What is your opinion of the working of the schemes of Honours courses so far adopted by the Universities ?  
What, in your opinion, would be a satisfactory scheme of Honours studies ? Will you in particular state whether an Honours course should consist (a) of one principal subject studied intensively and one or more subsidiary subjects studied up to the Pass standard or (b) of one subject sufficiently amplified so as to secure the necessary background of knowledge of allied and complementary subjects ?
10. In the event of the institution of a three years' Honours course for the Bachelor's degree would you agree to the discontinuance of teaching for the Master's degree ?
11. What in your opinion has been the effect of the increase in the size of classes in universities and colleges on the quality of teaching, the attainment of students and discipline ?
12. What is your opinion as to the desirability or otherwise of converting existing Colleges at Allahabad and Lucknow from residential units giving tutorial instruction, into teaching units and of recognizing fresh colleges at these places as such ?

GROUP IV *Studies*—(concluded)

14. Will you please suggest means by which students may be made to work continuously throughout their residence instead of working hard and spasmodically before examinations ?
15. Will you please give the Committee the benefit of your opinion on the following suggestions ?
- (1) that the courses of study at the universities should be given a practical bias in all subjects appropriate for the purpose and that the education of students should be made more realistic ;  
Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Commerce, Economics, Sociology, Politics and Law are suggested as some of the subjects in which good results may be expected from such a measure ;
  - (2) that non-regular students should be permitted to attend lectures more freely and on easier terms than hitherto ;
  - (3) that the course for the first or Bachelor's degree at the universities should extend over three years instead of two, as at present, with necessary adjustments at the pre-university stage so that the total period now taken by a student in going through all stages of education up to the degree should not be further lengthened ;
  - (4) that a university degree should not be the requisite qualification for admission to the professional course in Law ;
  - (5) that Honours graduates alone should be permitted to proceed to the Master's and higher degrees ;
  - (6) that students should be selected for admission to the Honours courses on the result of a test during the first year of their residence ;
  - (7) that after such selection only Honours students should receive tutorial instruction at the university and Pass students should receive tutorial instruction at the local colleges ;
  - (8) that Honours and post-graduate courses should be available at the Teaching Universities only.

GROUP V—*Adoption of Hindustani as medium of instruction*

16. Will you please suggest means by which Hindustani may be most speedily adopted as the medium of instruction in the higher stages of education in the universities and in particular favour the Committee with your opinion about the following suggestions ?
- (a) that extra-mural instruction in all subjects should be largely given by university teachers through the medium of Hindustani ;
  - (b) that every under-graduate who has not previously passed a satisfactory examination in Hindustani should be required to pass a test in that language as a condition precedent to his being awarded a degree ;
  - (c) that every newly appointed teacher should be required to pass a test in Hindustani as a condition precedent to his confirmation ;
  - (d) that all existing members of the teaching staff in the Universities and Colleges should satisfy the Executive Council or the Managing Committee concerned as to their knowledge of Hindustani, subject to exemption for good reasons ;
  - (e) that universities should be subsidized by Government for undertaking the production of works on all subjects in Hindustani ;
  - (f) that the Hindustani Academy should be placed in closer association with the Universities,

GROUP V—*Adoption of Hindustani as medium of instruction*—(concluded)

16. Will you also please favour the Committee with your suggestions on the following problems—
- (1) In what subjects can Hindustani be most conveniently and within a short time adopted as the medium of instruction and examination ?
  - (2) Can Hindustani be immediately adopted as the medium of instruction in Law ?
  - (3) Will it be desirable, with due regard to the maintenance of standards to dispense entirely with examiners from other parts of the country unacquainted with Hindustani ?
  - (4) By what means can the standard of instruction and examination in various subjects and particularly in English be maintained when Hindustani is the medium of instruction ?

GROUP VI—*General*

17. (a) How far do you favour the suggestion that the universities and colleges should organize rural camps for a period of two to three weeks every year during which all students would go out into the country in groups, work for rural uplift under the guidance of their teachers and acquire first-hand knowledge of the life and condition of the people ?
- (b) What season of the year do you think most suitable for such rural camps ?
- (c) What do you think of the suggestion that the Summer vacation should be reduced by two weeks to make up for the time taken by these camps ?
18. (a) Do you favour the co-education of men and women students throughout the university course or at the post-graduate stage only or are you in favour of separate education of women students throughout ?
- (b) Do you favour an entirely separate course of study for women or a common course with certain subjects specially meant for them (1) in addition to or (2) in partial replacement of the common course ?
- (c) What arrangements are there at your University or College for the teaching, residence and care of women students and how are they working ?
19. (a) Are you in favour of more facilities being given for the extension of the University Training Corps in its present form ?
- (b) Are the quotas allotted to the universities and colleges of the United Provinces in the University Training Corps, in your opinion, adequate or inadequate ?
- (c) Could you suggest means of making military training and particularly service in the U. T. C. more popular among students ?
- Do you think its recognition as a qualification for admission to the Military Academy will help in this direction ?
20. (a) How far do you agree that some form of physical training should be compulsory for every student of the University and Colleges ?
- (b) Could you suggest any suitable forms of physical exercise, besides those already in vogue, for adoption at the Universities and Colleges ?
- (c) What amount of time in your opinion should be devoted to physical training as a maximum and as a minimum ?
- (d) What arrangements as to time and place of physical training would, in your opinion, be most convenient to students not residing in hostels or in the vicinity of the University or College ?
- (e) How far do you agree that drill should be compulsory for all students
21. What arrangements exist and what further arrangements should, in your opinion, be made to inculcate a sense of civic duty and social obligation among students ?



## GROUP VI—General—(concluded)

22. How far do you agree to the suggestion that every under-graduate should be required to have taught at least 25 persons reading and writing during the period of his residence at the university? What incentive would you suggest for encouraging and inducing youngmen to do this ?
23. How far do you think the demand made on some teachers' time by examination and committee and other work of Universities and educational bodies other than their own, interferes seriously with the efficient discharge of their proper duties? To what extent and by what measures do you think this could be remedied ?
24. Do you think it necessary or desirable that the amount of examination work which a teacher may undertake should be limited by rule ?
25. Do you apprehend any loss of efficiency if University teachers are required to act as examiners without remuneration for their own University ?
26. How far do you agree to the suggestion that provision should be made by rule for entitling the Universities and Colleges to a proportion of the amount earned by their teachers and other employees as remuneration for examination and other similar work ?
27. What measures would you suggest for reducing the cost of University education to the parent and to the State, with due regard to the efficiency of teaching ?

In this connexion—

- (a) Do you approve of an increase in the number of working days in the year ?
- (b) Do you approve of an increase in the amount of work expected from teachers ?
- (c) Can you suggest means of providing remunerative work for poor and promising students?
- (d) Do you approve of a sliding scale of fees according to the monetary circumstances of the parents ?
- (e) Do you favour an increase in the number of stipends and free-studentships for poor and promising students and, if so, within what limits ?

## PART II

## Questions relating to the Allahabad and Lucknow Universities

## GROUP VII—Teaching and Research

28. What arrangements, if any, are there at present for tutorial instruction in Colleges and the University? Are they satisfactory and adequate in respect of (a) the size of seminars, (b) frequency of their meetings, (c) attendance at seminars, and (d) value attached to the record of work done under tutors ?  
Will you suggest any improvements ?  
Where there is no tutorial system will you please state the reason for its absence ?
29. (a) How far, do you think, adequate attention has been paid during the past 15 to 20 years, to research and to what extent are the present members of the staff in different departments in a position to guide research in their respective subjects ?  
(b) Are the General and Departmental libraries and the Laboratories in your University adequately equipped for advanced studies and research ?  
(c) What further incentive to advanced study and research would you suggest ?
30. How far, in your opinion, has the Departmental organization of teaching improved the quality of teaching work ? Has it in any way adversely affected the teaching and research work of the Heads of Departments ? If so, what measures would you suggest for improvement in this respect ?
31. To what extent can more teaching work be allotted to colleges and hostels in a Unitary University ?

GROUP VII—*Teaching and Research*—(concluded)

32. How far, in your opinion, will the establishment by Government of a Provincial Board or Boards (1) be helpful in suggesting practical problems for research with due regard to the needs and resources of the Province, and (2) be of assistance to the Universities in co-ordinating their efforts ?
- What should, in your opinion, be the personnel and constitution of such Boards ?
33. Are you in favour of the work of the Technological and other Research Institutions in these provinces being transferred to the Universities ? If so, would it be necessary further to strengthen the staff, library and laboratories of the Universities for this purpose ? If you are opposed to the transfer what methods would you suggest to establish closer relations between the Universities and these Institutions with a view to stimulate and facilitate research work ?
34. What new subjects of study and research, in your opinion, has profitably taken up by Universities ? Education ? Sociology ? Industrial Relation ? International Affairs ? The Eastern Countries ? Military, Nautical and Aeronautical Sciences ? Veterinary Science ? Geography ? Fine Arts ?
35. How far do you agree with the view that while during the last fifteen to twenty years the Allahabad and Lucknow Universities have achieved a certain amount of success in advancing the study of certain branches of knowledge, they have not been able to devote sufficient attention to raising the general cultural level of the students by imparting to them an all-round liberal education, whatever, their special line of study may be ?

Kindly state in brief the grounds on which you base your opinion.

36. How far do you agree with the view that the existence of so many Universities and Colleges, all teaching the same subjects, has financially and otherwise stood in the way of making satisfactory provision for research ? How far, in your opinion, will it be both desirable and practicable for particular colleges and universities to concentrate on the intensive teaching of special subjects ?
37. It has been suggested that a Research Scholar whose work has been considered by the Faculty concerned as of exceptional merit may be given a fellowship, for a period not exceeding three years at a time, of a value sufficient to maintain him at the University, and allowed to carry on his researches and to take part in teaching work in the University under conditions prescribed by the Executive Council.

How far do you favour this suggestion ?

GROUP VIII—*Teachers*

38. Are you satisfied as to the adequacy of the teaching staff in different departments of the University ? Is there room for retrenchment in any department ? In what departments, if any, can the existing staff handle a larger number of students ?
39. Do you consider the revised scales of salary for different grades of teachers adequate, inadequate or excessive ?
40. How far, in your opinion, are the existing rules relating to the conditions of service and conduct of University employees adequate and satisfactory ? In what respects do you think they need revision ? To what extent, if any, would you advise the adoption of the Government Servant's Conduct Rules ?
41. Have you any suggestions to offer with regard to (1) the length of vacations, (2) the number and duration of holidays, (3) the leave rules, and (4) the Provident Fund Rules in your University ?

Are they in your opinion adequate, inadequate or too liberal ?

GROUP VIII—*Teachers*—(concluded)

42. It has been suggested that the present classification of teachers into Professors, Readers and Lecturers A and B grades and their scales of pay should be revised and simplified and that there should in future be only two classes of teachers, viz. Professors and Assistant Professors each with a uniform scale of pay.
- How far do you agree to this suggestion and for what reasons ?
  - With due regard to efficiency what scales of salary would you suggest for these two classes of teachers ?
  - If you are in favour of having only two classes of teachers would you suggest an increase in the number of Professors ?
  - Would such classification and scales of salary as you suggest ultimately reduce or increase the expenditure of the University on salaries ?
  - What special classification of teaching posts and scales of salary would you suggest for the Medical Faculty in Lucknow University ?
  - How far and under what conditions should private practice be permitted to members of the staff of the Faculty of Medicine in Lucknow University ?
- What should, in your opinion, be the scales of pay for different classes of teachers respectively when they are allowed (1) general practice, (2) practice only in the branch which they teach, (3) practice also in the branch which they attend to in Hospital and (4) no practice at all ?
43. Assuming the desirability of contact between the teachers of the same subject in different Universities, do you think your teachers have maintained adequate contact in this respect? If not, will you please suggest means of ensuring this ?
44. How far do you find University teachers employing their spare time from teaching and research work in interesting themselves in other useful activities of the University ?
45. Have teachers, in your opinion, taken their due share in guiding the extra-curricular activities of students ? Have they individually tried to interest themselves in the intellectual and moral advancement of their pupils by inspiring them with higher ideals and by widening their outlook on larger problems of a national and international character ?
46. Have teachers sufficient security of tenure, leisure and freedom to afford them the requisite conditions of study and research ?
47. How far in the interests of teaching would it be desirable to permit a teacher to enter the legislatures? Would you altogether exclude teachers from the legislatures? If not, on what conditions, if any, would you permit them ?
48. Do you think the Universities should be statutorily debarred from appointing honorary teachers ?
49. What steps can, in your opinion, be taken to ensure a high standard of personal conduct and dignity among teachers ?

GROUP IX—*Examinations*

50. Has the existing system of appointment of Examiners worked satisfactorily in respect of all subjects? Will you please suggest improvements where you think necessary?
51. Do you consider it necessary to require a certain proportion of examiners to be appointed from outside the University?
52. How far has the result of examinations been determined by the award of the original examiners? What powers have the Examination Results Committee and other authorities exercised of altering the result so arrived at ?
53. By what means does the University seek to maintain its examination standards ? Is it by the agency of a standing committee with a knowledge of the University's traditions or by a set of instructions to the Examiners and paper-setters or by appointing as examiners only persons well acquainted with its standard or by a scrutiny of the results ?

GROUP IX—*Examination*—(concluded)

54. Have your degrees in any particular subjects achieved marked recognition in the country or abroad?
55. How have your students fared at the competitive examinations for the public services?
56. Could you suggest means of improving the existing system of examination or replacing it by some other test?

GROUP X—*Admission*

57. To what extent do the students of your University represent the talented youth of all classes of the population who have so far received the benefit of secondary education? What measures would you suggest for assisting poor but talented students who wish to join the University?
58. How far do you subscribe to the view that large numbers of students unfitted by their personal ability and station in life flock to the Universities to the detriment of students who are fitted to profit by University education?
- What practical methods would you suggest to ensure a better kind of student without unduly and arbitrarily restricting admissions?
59. Do the Intermediate examination of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, United Provinces, and the other examinations recognized as equivalent thereto meet your requirements equally with those of Agra and other Universities?
- If the Intermediate Examination is not, in your opinion, a suitable test of fitness for University training do you think a larger representation of the Universities on the Board of Education will help to make it so?
- If you do not think this measure adequate do you consider a separate test desirable for admission to the University courses?

GROUP XI—*Residence and Student Life*

60. How far have Hostels and Colleges as units of residence achieved the object of encouraging corporate life, good ideals of co-operation and fellowship, healthy habits of work, play and amusement, right conduct and formation of character?
- What means do these places of residence provide for helping the achievement of these objects?
- By what means does the University satisfy itself that these objects are consciously pursued by the staff and students?
61. (a) What, in your opinion, are the handicaps of students living outside Colleges and Hostels? How do they compare with resident students in respect of (1) the quality of their work in class and examinations, (2) power of initiative and organization (3) spirit of co-operation and service, (4) loyalty to the *Alma Mater* and (5) character?
- (b) What steps have the Universities taken to guide and help the students living outside Colleges and Hostels?
62. Do you consider the scale of expenditure on clothes, messing, amusements and travelling among students in your hostels reasonable and within the means of the average resident? Are there variations from hostel to hostel in the scale of living? Is admission to particular institutions restricted with a view to secure a uniformity in the style of living and scale of expenditure? If so, how far do you consider it desirable?
63. What are the manners of appointment and the conditions of service of the staff in charge of Hostels (i.e. Warden, Superintendent, Assistant Warden)?
64. Do you think the present staff in the units of residence adequate for the purpose of supervising the life and work of students and helping in moulding their character and habits?
65. What power, in your opinion, should the University have of licensing restaurants in the University area?

(Vice-Chancellor, Hostel authorities and student bodies.)

GROUP XI—*Residence and Student Life*—(concluded)

66. Is there any system of licensing lodging houses at present in your University? If so, how do approved lodging houses compare with hostels as places of residence and work for students? Are they more or less expensive than hostels?
67. What is your opinion about denominational institution as units of residence? How far do they foster or hinder the development of the conception of a common citizenship? What, if any, are their compensating advantages?
68. What arrangements are there in your University for the residence of women students? How far are they satisfactory?
69. Do you think the provision of scholarships, sizarships, stipends and other forms of assistance available for poor and deserving students adequate? If not, how much more provision do you consider desirable?

GROUP XII—*Discipline*

70. Is there in your opinion a tendency among students towards indiscipline and insubordination? If so, to what causes do you ascribe it? How far can it be checked or corrected by the co-operative effort of the teachers and University authorities and by closer contact between the teacher and the student?
- Has the increase in the number of students at the Universities any bearing on this question?

GROUP XIII—*University Bodies*

71. To what extent has the Court an effective voice in controlling the working of the Allahabad/Lucknow University, in guiding its policy and in making Statutes and Ordinances?
72. Would you support the suggestion that the Court of the Lucknow University should have the same powers in the making of Statutes as are possessed by the Allahabad University Court?
- In order to expedite the process of statutes-making would you suggest that the Court should meet twice a year or that notice of proposals by members of the Court for making or amending Statutes should be given six months before the meeting of the Court in order that the opinions of the University bodies concerned may be available at the meeting?
73. How far do you favour the suggestion to make the Court the supreme Governing Body in the Lucknow University as it is in the Allahabad University?
74. Do you regard the present strength of teachers in the Court as adequate, inadequate or excessive?
75. Is the representation of other interests in the Court, in your opinion, adequate, inadequate or excessive? Will you please make suggestions as to which interests need representation or further representation and which interests, if any, are over-represented?
76. What is your estimate of the contribution made in the consideration of important questions by different classes of its members, viz. (1) teachers, (2) *ex officio* members other than teachers, (3) representatives of the registered graduates and (4) representatives of other interests?
77. (a) To what extent, in your opinion, has the Executive Council, as at present constituted, satisfactorily discharged the functions and responsibilities assigned to it by the Act, Statutes and Ordinances particularly with reference to the following matters?
- (1) the administration of the University's finances,
  - (2) management of University property,
  - (3) appointments, including appointment of Examiners,
  - (4) academic needs of the University including Research,
  - (5) general administration.

## GROUP XIII—University Bodies—(concluded)

- (b) How far, in your opinion, has the presence of teachers in the Executive Council been helpful or otherwise in the efficient discharge of such functions and responsibilities?
- (c) Should the majority of members of the Council, in your opinion, be teachers or non-teachers?
- (d) How far do you agree to the suggestion that the representatives of the Academic Council, Principals of Colleges and Wardens of Hostels who now have seats in the Executive Council, should be elected by the Court from among members of the Court belonging to these bodies?
- (e) How far is it desirable in your opinion that the six seats in the Executive Council of the Allahabad University and the seven seats in that of Lucknow University, which are at present filled by an election in the Court should in future be reserved for persons other than teachers?
- (f) Will you please state the grounds of your opinion in each case and also suggest what improvements you consider necessary in the composition and functions of the Executive Council?
78. (a) To what extent has the Academic Council, as at present constituted, satisfactorily performed the academic functions assigned to it? Please state the grounds, on which your opinion is based and also what improvements, if any, you would suggest in its composition and functions.
- (b) Would you like to have a further representation than at present of Commerce, Industry and Science (both theoretical and practical) and of different professions on the Academic Council?

## 79. Faculties—

- (a) How far do you think the Faculties as at present constituted have functioned efficiently, particularly with reference to the following matters?
- (1) the proper organization of teaching in the various departments;
  - (2) maintaining the standard of examinations?
- (b) Is there an adequate representation of Commerce, Industry, Science, both practical and theoretical and the different professions?
- (c) Will you please suggest improvements in the composition and functions of the Faculties?
- (d) Do you consider it advisable that the larger Faculties of Arts and Science should be sub-divided into more convenient units, comparable to the Faculties of Commerce and Law?
80. Do you think any existing University body can advantageously and without loss of efficiency, be dispensed with or reduced in size? Is there need in any case of revising the present distribution of powers and functions?

## GROUP XIV—Elections

81. What is your opinion as to the working of election as the means of recruiting a proportion of the members of the Court, the Academic Council, the Executive Councils, the Faculties and various committees respectively?
82. What are, in your opinion, its reactions on the relations between teachers, on the maintenance of discipline in the different departments, on the students, and the general life of the University?
83. How far is it a fact that some elections are run on party lines?
84. Have there been cases where lists of candidates to be voted for have been issued and circulated?
85. Have any irregularities with regard to the registration of graduates and their election to the Court come to your notice?

## GROUP XIV—Elections—(concluded)

85. What improvement, if any, would you suggest in the method of election to the various University bodies? How far do you favour the adoption of proportional representation, for instance by the single transferable vote, in such elections?

In what cases do you think election could advantageously be replaced by a system of nomination or rotation?

86. What improvements would you suggest in the rules relating to the registration of graduates, particularly in regard to the manner of paying fees and the qualifications to be required in the graduate to be eligible for participating in an election to the Court?

87. How far, in your opinion, is the present constitution and working of the Selection Committees satisfactory?

88. Will you please give your opinion on the following points together, with the grounds on which it is based?

(1) Should the Selection Committee be an *ad hoc* Committee or should it be a standing committee appointed for a number of years? In the latter case, what, in your opinion, should be the life of the committee?

(2) Should the personnel of the Selection Committee be further strengthened either by election or nomination of more experts in each subject? If so, please suggest the authority or authorities who should elect or nominate?

(3) (a) That all cases in which there is a difference of opinion between the Selection Committee and the Executive Council over the appointment to a permanent post or to a vacancy for a period exceeding one year, should be referred, with a statement of reasons from both the Selection Committee and the Executive Council, to the Chancellor who will, after consulting such experts as he may deem necessary, give his decision in the matter, such decision being final.

(b) Alternatively that in cases of difference between the Selection Committee and the Executive Council, the matter should be referred back to the Selection Committee for reconsideration.

(4) That when making recommendation for appointment to any teaching post the Selection Committee shall ordinarily select at least three names in order of merit and state that in the event of the first refusing or being unable to accept the post, it shall be offered to the second and then to the third if the second is not available. It shall also state (1) the names and qualifications of the candidate or candidates who are recommended to the Executive Council.

89. How far in your experience have appointments to teaching posts in your University been made strictly on merit?

## GROUP XVI—Finance

90. (a) Are the recurring expenses over the maintenance of University Hostels normally covered by the receipts from Hostel fees?

(b) Would you suggest a further increase in hostel fees or a reduction in these fees without loss of efficiency or detriment to the interest of students residing in the hostels?

(c) Do you think there is still a demand for more but cheaper hostels, which the University finds it difficult to run on sound and proper lines consistent with its obligations or accepted standard?

91. Are the expenses of the University Union Athletic Association, Delegacy and other student societies met entirely out of the special fees collected from students for these purposes? What grant, if any, is made to any of these out of the University's funds? (Vice-Chancellor.)

92. Do you favour an increase in the rate of examination fees for any examination?

93. Has the University adopted the revised scales of pay for various grades of teachers suggested by the Teyen-Harrop Committee?

(Vice-Chancellor only.)

GROUP XVI—*Finance*—(continued)

- (Vice-Chancellor only.)
94. What reduction has the University effected in accordance with the recommendation of the Teyen-Harrop Committee in the expenditure on scholarships, sizarships, printing of University Studies, payment of allowances to Deans, Proctor, Librarian, remuneration to examiners, expenditure on the gas plant, stationery, postage, printing and contribution to the Inter-University Board? Please state reasons where it has not been possible to do so.
- (Vice-Chancellor only.)
95. Has the University carried out the recommendation of the Teyen-Harrop Committee in favor of the examination of the strength of the clerical staff by the Chief Inspector of Office and of the buildings and roads by an officer of the Public Works Department? What economies were suggested by these officers and how far have they materialized? If not, please state the reason.
96. What allowances and other amenities (if any), are allowed to the officers of the University and the Hostels? What retrenchment, if any, would you suggest?
97. What return does the University get on the capital cost of the property which was intended to be productive?
98. (a) What are in your opinion the urgent requirements of the University for which additional funds are needed?
- (b) From what fresh sources, in your opinion, can the University obtain financial assistance, donations and endowments besides Government grants? Is there room in your opinion for a further enhancement of tuition fees?
99. Do you consider any economies possible under the head of travelling allowance to Examiners, Moderators and members attending meetings, without loss of efficiency? Have any of your meetings been held away from headquarters and entailed avoidable expense?
100. Has proper restraint been exercised in granting extensions of service after the age of superannuation laid down by the University? Do you approve of the continued employment of a government servant in the University after his retirement from government service on superannuation pension?
- In either case will you please state whether such extensions or appointments would be financially advantageous or otherwise to the University?
- (Vice-Chancellor only.)
101. (a) What variations, if any, have there been in the system of Government grants to the University during the last 15 years?
- (b) What, in your opinion, have been the advantages and disadvantages of such variations?
102. (a) When is the Annual Budget usually considered by the Executive Council and passed by the Court?
- (b) When is it usually submitted to Government?
- (c) When is the University in a position to know the amount of the total Government grant to the University for the entire financial year?
- (Vice-Chancellor only.)
103. What has been the proportion of the Government grant to the total recurring expenditure of your University in each of the last 15 years?
104. Have there been any deficits in your University during the last seven years? What are the reasons for such deficits?
105. Have Government grants to your University during recent years been adequate, inadequate or too liberal? Please state your reasons.



GROUP XVI—*Finances*—(concluded)

106. Are you in favour of the system of Block-grants fixed for a number of years (previously followed by Government) or do you prefer the present system of annual grants by instalment varying from year to year? Please state your reasons.
107. (a) If you are in favour of a system of Block-grants please state the period for which such grants should be fixed.
- (b) How far do you agree with the recommendation of the Blunt Committee that the fixed Block-grant should be supplemented by additional sums of money to be granted by Government from year to year for meeting the normal growth of expenditure?
108. What has been the recurring cost to the University per student in each year during the last 10 years?
109. Do you consider the expenditure on Unitary Teaching Universities out of proportion to the benefits secured by these institutions? Please state your reasons.
110. How far is it possible to effect economy in the expenditure on travelling allowances by appointing as few Examiners and Moderators from outside the United Provinces, as may be done without loss of efficiency?
111. Has the Committee of Reference served its purpose efficiently or is it in your opinion necessary to amend its composition and powers?

(Vice-Chancellor only.)

GROUP XVII—*Officers of the University*

112. Do you think that the functions and duties of the Vice-Chancellor in a Unitary University as prescribed in the existing constitutions of the Allahabad and Lucknow Universities, can be adequately performed by an honorary incumbent? If so, will you please outline your suggestions as to the manner in which the Vice-Chancellor's day-to-day duties would be performed?
113. What allowance, if any, for residence, travelling and incidental expenses should be given to the Vice-Chancellor, if he is honorary?
114. If you prefer to retain the Vice-Chancellorship as a whole-time salaried office, what emoluments and conditions of service would you suggest as reasonable?
115. Do you consider it desirable that the field of choice for the office of Vice-Chancellor should be restricted in any way?
- If so, please state what restrictions you would recommend.
- Have you any objection to persons in the service of the University being eligible for nomination for the office of Vice-Chancellor?
- Will you please state your reasons in each case?
116. How far, in your opinion, is the existing mode of appointment of the Vice-Chancellor in each of the two Universities of Allahabad and Lucknow satisfactory?
- What changes, if any, would you suggest in the existing mode of appointment?
117. (a) Do you think the existing three years' term of office for the Vice-Chancellor satisfactory?
- If not what longer period would you suggest?
- (b) If you favour the continuance of the present three years' term of office have you any objection to the same incumbent seeking re-election? Would you place a limit on the number of terms for which he may be re-elected?
118. Has the presence of a large number of teachers in the Executive Council prevented the Vice-Chancellor from exercising his legitimate weight and influence in the Council and in University affairs generally?
119. By what means does the Vice-Chancellor satisfy himself that the Deans of Faculties, Heads of Departments, and the teachers and officers of the University generally, attend their offices, take their classes and perform their duties regularly and punctually? How many instances of irregularity, unpunctuality and neglect of duty have been detected by him, reported to him, or come to his notice by any other means?
- What action has he taken on them?

(Vice-Chancellors only, past and present.)

## GROUP XVII—Officers of the University—(concluded)

120. Do you think the disciplinary control of the Vice-Chancellor over the staff should be increased? If so, to what extent and in what manner?
- What amendments in the Act and the Statutes would you suggest for this purpose?
121. How far are you in favour of extending to the post of Registrar the rules relating to the manner of appointment, conditions of service and security of tenure of Professors and Readers?
122. How far do you think the existing system of Honorary Deans, Treasurer, Proctor and Librarian, has worked satisfactorily? What suggestions will you make for improvement?
123. Do you think the Treasurer should be elected like the Vice-Chancellor for a term of years?
124. Should the appointment of the Dean of a Faculty be made by election or nomination?
- (a) If you favour nomination, please name the authority by whom he should be nominated.
- (b) Would you favour a system of rotation in either case?
125. The following functions of the Chancellor are at present combined in the same person, viz.—
- (1) The ceremonial function of presiding over the Convocation and the Court.
- (2) The power of nominating a certain number of members of the Court, the Executive Council and certain Committees.
- (3) Certain powers of control specified in the Acts.
- (a) How far do you agree to the suggestion that the Chancellor may be elected by the Court and perform the ceremonial functions?
- (b) If you are in favour of the suggestion would you entrust the present powers of nomination and control to the person so elected or would you entrust them to some other authority in a position to co-ordinate the work of the different Universities in the province? If the latter to which authority?

## PART III

## Questions relating to the Agra University

## GROUP XVIII

126. Will you please favour the Committee with your opinion as to the efficiency of the arrangements for conducting the examinations of the Agra University and of the precautions taken to prevent leakage of question-papers, marks, etc.? Have you any suggestion to offer for improving their efficiency?
- (To the Vice-Chancellors of Allahabad and Lucknow Universities also.)
127. Are you satisfied that the standard of the various examinations has been maintained since the separation of the Agra University from the Allahabad University? Will you please also state the grounds on which you base your opinion?
128. How far has the result of examinations been determined by the award of the original examiners? What powers have the Examination Results Committee and other authorities exercised of altering the result so arrived at?
- What powers are possessed by the Examination Results Committee and other authorities of the University to alter the marks awarded by the original Examiners? In how many cases has this power been exercised? In how many cases have these bodies assumed to themselves such power?
129. Do you apprehend that some of the examiners appointed by the University have too much work on their hands and consequently cannot discharge their duties efficiently?
130. Do you think it necessary or desirable that the amount of examination work which a teacher may undertake should be limited by rule?

## GROUP XIX

131. Do the constitution of the Senate and the Executive Council and the actual composition of these bodies, in your opinion, make the University sufficiently representative of public opinion ?
132. Has there been any tendency in your knowledge on the part of any section of members of these bodies to monopolize power ? If so, do you think that such monopoly of power is detrimental to the interests of education ? In case your answer to this question is in the affirmative will you please suggest changes by which, in your opinion, the evil can be prevented ? Do you think the adoption of a system of proportional representation will help to mitigate the evil ?
133. Have you any suggestions to make for improving the working of the Academic Board, the Faculties and the Boards of Studies in the Agré University ?
134. What should in your opinion be the proportion of teachers of the affiliated colleges in the composition of the Senate and the Executive Council of the Agré University ?
135. Do you consider the present relations of the University with affiliated colleges satisfactory ?
136. Are the conditions of affiliation now laid down in respect of financial resources, teaching staff, libraries, laboratories and hostels satisfactory in your opinion ? How do they compare with corresponding conditions before 1927 ?
137. Are you satisfied with the existing provision which gives to an employee of an affiliated College the right of appealing to the University against an order of dismissal or do you consider a further measure of protection desirable ?
- GROUP XX—*Finance*
138. Will you favour the Committee with your opinion as to whether the resources of the Agré University are adequate to meet its present needs and also the cost of any necessary improvements that the University may have in contemplation ?
139. Will you please state any instances known to you of avoidable expenditure incurred by the University ?
140. Will you please make suggestions for improvement in financial matters generally ?
- GROUP XXI—*To Chairmen of Managing Committees and Principals of Affiliated Colleges*
141. Has there been any difference on the whole in the standard of attainment of the students who seek admission to the degree classes of affiliated colleges during the past 10 years ? What means do you suggest of stopping the deterioration, if any ?
142. How does the average graduate of an affiliated College compare, in your opinion, with the average graduate of a Teaching University in point of intellectual attainment, social qualities and character ?
143. In what subjects has original work been done by the staff of your college ? What facilities does the college provide for such work ?
144. What is the average cost of living of a post-graduate student and a student of the degree classes of your college living in a hostel ?
145. What are the usual games, hobbies and pastimes of your students who reside in hostels ?
146. What control does the college exercise over the life of students not residing in hostels ?
147. Has the maintenance of discipline presented any particular difficulties in your college in recent years ? If so, please state them in full with your suggestion.
148. Do you consider it feasible for your teachers to give extra-mural instruction of an advanced type through the spoken language in their respective subjects to adults and non-regular students ?
149. From what parts of the province are your students mainly drawn ? What proportion of them are local residents ? Do any local residents live in your hostels ?

## GROUP XXI—(concluded)

150. (a) Have you any women students in the degree classes of your college ?  
 (b) Do you think the lack of hostel accommodation is a hindrance to a larger number of women students joining the college ?  
 (c) Will the appointment of a woman teacher or two be likely to encourage more women students to join the affiliated colleges ?
151. How far do you think it will be feasible and desirable to require all students living in hostels to do a prescribed amount of manual labour every week with or without remuneration ?
152. How far do you agree to the following suggestion :
- (a) that no student should be awarded a degree unless he or she can produce a certificate from the head of his or her institution of having performed social service, the minimum amount and forms of which may be prescribed by rules ;  
 (b) that Government should be requested to lay down a rule that such a certificate of social service shall be a requisite qualification for employment in government service ?

*Supplementary Questions*

*Question 1.*—Whether and in what manner the existing rules relating to the admission of Private candidates to the examinations of the University should be relaxed so as to enable the following classes of persons, among others, to obtain higher qualifications :

- (1) Officers employed by local bodies in educational work such as attendance officers of Municipal Boards. (These officers are entrusted with the duty of securing the attendance of pupils in areas where compulsory primary education is in force.)
- (2) Permanent employees in the offices of the Education Department, Universities and other departments where higher academic qualifications would add to their utility and efficiency.
- (3) Women.

*Question 2.*—What fresh facilities can be provided, by changes in the existing rules of admission to courses of study and examinations, for the higher education of women ?

In particular should women who have passed the Intermediate Examination in English only under the existing rules of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education be eligible for admission to the University ?

*Question 3.*—Whether it is desirable to concentrate the teaching of Commerce at Cawnpore and for this purpose either establish a teaching and residential University there or a College of Commerce with a staff sufficient to teach the entire body of students from all parts of the Province going up for higher studies in Commerce and capable of carrying on adequate original investigation into the Commercial problems of the Province.

## APPENDIX B (2)

CLASSIFIED LIST OF PERSONS WHO ANSWERED THE COMMITTEE'S QUESTIONNAIRE  
OR SUBMITTED MEMORANDA*Vice-Chancellors holding office—5*

- Dr. P. Basu, Agra University.  
 Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Lucknow University.  
 Pandit Amaranatha Jha, Allahabad University.  
 Mr. S. M. Habibullah, Lucknow University.  
 Mr. A. B. A. Haleem, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh University.

*Past Vice-Chancellors—5*

- Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. Ganganatha Jha, Allahabad.  
 Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad, Aligarh.  
 Lala Diwan Chand, Agra University.  
 Dr. N. P. Asthana, Agra University.  
 Mr. A. B. Dhruva, ex-Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University.  
*Principals and Deans of Allahabad and Lucknow Universities—6*  
 Dr. (Miss) M. E. Shannon, Isabella Thoburn College.  
 Dr. J. H. Mitter, Dean of Science (with teachers of the Botany Department),  
 Allahabad University.  
 Professor S. K. Rudra, Dean of Commerce (with teachers of the Economics  
 Department), Allahabad University.  
 Dr. C. H. Rice, Principal, Ewing Christian University College, Allahabad.  
 Mr. A. P. Dube, Dean of Law, Allahabad University.  
 Dr. Tara Chand, Principal, Kayastha Pathshala University College,  
 Allahabad.

*Professors and Heads of Departments of Allahabad and Lucknow Universities—16*

- Mr. K. P. Chatterji, Chemistry Department, Allahabad (with other teachers)  
 Dr. Sir Shafa'at Ahmad Khan, Allahabad.  
 Dr. P. K. Acharya, Allahabad.  
 Dr. D. R. Bhattacharya, Allahabad.  
 Dr. Dharendra Verma, Allahabad.  
 Captain S. M. Zamin Ali, Allahabad.  
 Mr. Saligram Bhargava, Allahabad.  
 Pandit Shiva Adhar Pande, Allahabad.  
 Dr. S. P. Gupta, M.D., Medical College, Lucknow.  
 Dr. A. Siddiqi, Allahabad.  
 Dr. K. N. Bahl, Lucknow.  
 Mr. A. C. Banerji, Allahabad  
 Dr. Beni Prasad, Allahabad.

Dr. Radha Kamal Mukerji, Lucknow.  
 Dr. N. N. Sen-Gupta, Lucknow.  
 Dr. D. B. Deodhar, Lucknow.

*Readers, Allahabad and Lucknow Universities—11*

Mr. K. R. R. Shastri, Allahabad.  
 Dr. P. E. Dustoor, Allahabad.  
 Mr. S. C. Deb, Allahabad.  
 Mr. K. K. Bhattacharya, Allahabad.  
 Dr. Babu Ram Saxena, Allahabad.  
 Mr. R. N. Ghosh, Allahabad.  
 Mr. S. Mohammad Ali Nami, Allahabad.  
 Dr. H. R. Mehra, Allahabad.  
 Dr. Ishwari Prasad, Allahabad.  
 Dr. P. L. Srivastava, Allahabad.  
 Dr. R. P. Tripathi, Allahabad.

*Lecturers of Allahabad and Lucknow Universities—35*

Mr. L. D. Gupta, Allahabad.  
 Mr. R. N. Chaudhri, Allahabad.  
 Mr. G. S. Chatterji, Allahabad.  
 Mr. Piare Mohan, Allahabad.  
 Mr. S. C. Verma, Allahabad.  
 Dr. Ram Saran Das, Allahabad.  
 Dr. Murlidhar Lal Srivastava, Allahabad.  
 Mr. B. G. Bhatnagar, Allahabad.  
 Mr. R. N. Deb, Allahabad.  
 Mr. Bbawani Shankar, Allahabad.  
 Mr. K. K. Mehrotra, Allahabad.  
 Mr. S. K. Dutta, Allahabad.  
 Mr. Ilyas Ahmad, Allahabad.  
 Dr. R. N. Dube, Allahabad.  
 Pandit S. N. Misra, Allahabad.  
 Mr. Bene Simlai, Allahabad.  
 Dr. G. B. Deodhar, Allahabad.  
 Mr. B. C. Das, Allahabad.  
 Pandit Debi Prasad Shukla, Allahabad.  
 Mr. Mohammad Ahmad Siddiqi, Allahabad.  
 Mr. B. N. Srivastava, Allahabad.  
 Dr. Umesh Mishra, Allahabad.  
 Dr. G. R. Toshniwal, Allahabad.  
 Mr. R. N. Rai, Allahabad.

Dr. S. P. Nathaini, Allahabad.  
 Pandit R. M. Shastri.  
 Mr. D. Ojha, Allahabad.  
 Mr. Raghupati Sahai, Allahabad.  
 Mr. Kali Prasad, Lucknow.  
 Miss C. Tripathi, Allahabad.  
 Dr. Banarsi Prasad Saxena, Allahabad.  
 Dr. M. G. Zubaid Ahmad, Allahabad.  
 Mr. Avadh Behari Lal, Allahabad.  
 Mr. Lalla Ram Tewari, Allahabad.  
 Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad, Allahabad.

*Professors of Universities other than Allahabad and Lucknow—8*

Mr. F. J. Fielden, Agra.  
 Mr. S. V. Puntambekar, Benares.  
 Mr. Gurmukh Nihal Singh, Benares.  
 Dr. B. Dasannacharya, Benares.  
 Mr. M. Shareef, Provost, Sir Syed Hall, Aligarh University.  
 Dr. U. C. Nag, Benares.  
 Dr. Raj Nath, Benares.  
 Dr. M. N. Saha, Calcutta.

*Principals of Colleges affiliated to the Agra University—9*

Mr. L. C. Tandon, S. D. College, Cawnpore.  
 Mr. P. P. Shahani, Jodhpur.  
 Rev. T. D. Sully, St. John's College, Agra.  
 Rev. D. J. Davidson, Indore.  
 Mr. K. L. Varma, Jaipur.  
 Mr. H. Krall, Agra.  
 Mr. A. C. Dutt, Barilly.  
 Mr. P. K. Dey, Principal, Agricultural College, Cawnpore.  
 Lieutenant-Colonel T. F. O'Donnell, Meerut.

*Professors in Colleges affiliated to the Agra University—19*

Dr. J. N. Sinha, Meerut.  
 Dr. A. R. Chatterji, Meerut.  
 Mr. J. P. Suda, Meerut.  
 Mr. S. D. Seth, Christ Church College, Cawnpore.  
 Mr. Jaideva Singh, D. A.-V. College, Cawnpore.  
 Mr. V. S. Tamma, Meerut.  
 Mr. Krishna Kumar, D. A.-V. College, Cawnpore.  
 Mr. K. P. Bhatnagar, D. A.-V. College, Cawnpore.

Dr. N. K. Sethi, Agra Collge, Agra.  
 Dr. K. C. Mehta, Agra College, Agra.  
 Mr. C. P. Srivastava, D. A.-V. College, Cawnpore.  
 Dr. A. L. Srivastava, Bikaner.  
 Mr. H. M. Mukerji, Meerut.  
 Mr. H. F. Soonawal, Jaipur.  
 Mr. Shanti Narsin Varma, D. A.-V. College, Cawnpore.  
 Mr. V. R. S. Aiyar, Indore.  
 Mr. Madan Mohan, Meerut.  
 Dr. S. S. Joshi, Meerut.  
 Mr. R. K. Tripathi, Jodhpur.

*Assistant Professors or Lecturers in Colleges affiliated to the Agra University—7*

Mr. Tribeni Prasad Bajpai, Gwalior.  
 Mr. S. K. Abhyankar, Gwalior.  
 Mr. Ram Behari Lal, D. A.-V. College, Cawnpore.  
 Mr. Khwaja Abdul Majid, Christ Church College, Cawnpore.  
 Pandit Bhu Deva Sharma, Christ Church College, Cawnpore.  
 Mr. S. Saghir Ali, Indore.  
 Secretary, Professor's Council (Collective), Meerut.

*Principal and Teachers of Training Colleges—2*

Mr. W. G. P. Wall, Allahabad.  
 Mr. P. N. Mathur, Allahabad.

*Principals and Teachers of Intermediate Colleges—8*

Miss E. M. Dube, Mahila Vidyalaya, Lucknow.  
 Mr. W. E. Andrews, La Martinière College, Lucknow.  
 Dr. R. D. Wellons, Christian College, Lucknow.  
 Mr. P. D. Gupta, Khurja.  
 Mr. R. K. Sharma, Ewing Christian College, Allahabad.  
 Mr. C. H. Hazlett, Ewing Christian College, Allahabad.  
 Mr. R. K. Singh, Balwant Rajput College, Agra.  
 Mr. Gokal Chand, Kayastha Pathshala College, Allahabad.

*Headmasters of High Schools—2*

Babu Ram Prasad, Indore, Retired Headmaster.  
 Mr. Kali Das Kapoor, Lucknow.

*Principals of Technical or Professional Schools—3*

Mr. Mason Vaugh, Agricultural Institute, Naini.  
 Mr. A. K. Haldar, Principal, School of Arts and Crafts, Lucknow.  
 Principal, Thomason College of Civil Engineering, Roorkee.

*Educational Officers not teaching—2*

Rev. W. Machin, General Superintendent, Wesleyan Missionary Society,  
 Fyzabad.



Rai Bahadur Pandit Ram Saran Misra, Retired Inspector of Schools, Fyzabad.

*High Government Officers including Judges—4*

Mr. M. H. B. Nethersole, Commissioner, President, Meerut College.  
 Mr. T. S. Sabnis, Economic Botanist to Government, United Provinces,  
 Cawnpore.  
 Dr. M. Walliullah, D.Sc., Allahabad.  
 Inspector General of Education, Gwalior.

*Public Men—25*

Christian Deputation, United Provinces led by Kunwar Sir Maharaaj Singh.  
 Rai Bahadur Babu Vikramajit Singh, Cawnpore.  
 Mr. S. M. Mahmud Rizvi, Member of the Senate and Faculty of Arts,  
 Agra.  
 Mr. M. B. L. Bhargava, Member, Court of Lucknow University.  
 Babu Shiva Prasad Gupta, Benares.  
 Mr. R. Bharadwaj, Kasganj.  
 Pandit Raj Nath Kunzru, Agra.  
 Mr. Ram Chandra Gupta, M.L.C., Agra.  
 Mr. Shyam Sunder, President, Bareilly Congress Socialists.  
 Lala Hari Ram Seth, Taluqdar, Unao.  
 Dr. R. Srivastava, L.B.C.P.L.S. (Edinburgh), Roorkee.  
 Rao Raja Dr. Shyam Behari Misra, Lucknow.  
 Babu Chhail Behari Kapoor, Bareilly.  
 Pandit Shridhar Misra, Advocate, Lucknow.  
 Pandit Brij Nath Sharga, Advocate, Lucknow.  
 Pandit Har Karan Nath Misra, Bar.-at-Law, Lucknow.  
 Secretary, Managing Committee, Agra College.  
 Mr. B. K. Dhawan, Lucknow.  
 Urmila Kumari Misra, Chhatarpur.  
 Raja Bahadur Suraj Bakhsh Singh, Sitapur.  
 Mr. G. K. Hira, B.Sc., LL.B., Delhi.  
 Mr. K. N. Ghosh, Advocate, Gonda.  
 Secretary, The U. P. Association of the Educated Unemployed, Allahabad.  
 Rai Bahadur Dr. Kanhaiya Lal, Treasurer, Allahabad University.  
 Secretary, U. P. Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore.

*Student bodies—3*

General Secretary, Allahabad Students' Association.  
 Mr. N. S. Aren, M.Sc., Lucknow.  
 Mr. Haider Husain, President, Students' Union, Agra University.

## APPENDIX B (3)

*Extract from the Proceedings of Sub-Committee I—June 15, 1939*

5. The Sub-Committee next considered the problem of discipline among University students.

*Mr. Chatterji* drew attention to the economic factor, viz., the growing difficulty of securing employment which produced in students an attitude of reckless indifference in regard to their conduct.

*Mr. Sri Prakasa* emphasized the great importance of maintaining discipline and said it was a necessity even in institutions like the Kashi Vidyapith which had been established in the wake of the non-co-operation movement.

Analyzing the causes of the prevailing indiscipline, he mentioned the following :

(1) the general upsetting of society, which is the result, in the ultimate analysis, of the bad domestic conditions in which we are brought up; the failure of parents to look after their children or their inability to do so because of largeness of families; and the absence of that instinctive respect for the law which is found among Englishmen;

(2) the political atmosphere (which is surcharged with the spirit of revolt);

(3) the nervousness among teachers and school authorities that if they enforce discipline strictly, they may incur loss of fees or loss of occupation;

(4) teachers themselves are undisciplined. They are known to have sided with students and given away their head though later, in their turn, they too suffered.

He expressed the opinion that unless discipline is enforced in schools, colleges and universities, it will never be acquired by the people as a habit. It must be enforced even if this necessitates sending away all students and teachers from an institution.

*Mr. Kane* agreed with *Mr. Sri Prakasa* as to the supreme need of maintaining discipline. In his opinion teachers are largely responsible for the prevailing state of things; they instigate students to strike and guide them from behind the scenes. Politicians have now left the scene to a great extent. Since Government issued the circular warning teachers that those who were implicated in strikes would be dismissed the tone of discipline has definitely improved. In his opinion greater contact between teachers and students by means of an efficient tutorial system will greatly improve discipline. He thought students should not be prohibited from attending meetings but should be allowed to do so under the definite guidance of tutors, a group of students being placed under a tutor.

*Mr. Powell-Price* said that indiscipline was largely due to the refusal of authorities to use their power for fear of losing their fees or pay. If strong

action was taken, as was done in the Annamalai University, discipline could be restored.

*Mr. Gupta*, while accepting generally the analysis of the deeper causes of indiscipline by previous speakers, drew attention to some more recent causes without which, in his view, the frequency of strikes and the intensification of the symptoms of indiscipline in the past two or three years could not be explained. He admitted that teachers are involved in strikes, and have even instigated them in some instances but he did not concede that it was in the power of teachers alone to prevent them and, in any case, a public condemnation of teachers would only lower their prestige and make them less capable of maintaining discipline.

The cause to which he referred was that the younger generation had seen certain methods of agitation started, supported, encouraged and followed by their elders. They are prone to seek guidance outside their family and school and unfortunately for them, instead of their being warned against following such methods, they have been advised to do so by irresponsible people who believe in the doctrine of the end justifying the means. When trouble arises these irresponsible advisers reach public leaders of eminence and even the Government, with the result that in certain instances action taken by Government—an inquiry into the conduct of authorities of educational institutions—has had the appearance of indulgence to the strikers with the necessary consequence of weakening of authority. In these circumstances teachers can do little.

*Mr. C. B. Gupta* said he was opposed to students' strikes which were engineered largely by the Students' Federation. In his opinion Government had not taken the correct line in dealing with them.

*Mr. Powell-Price* reiterated his opinion that the powers possessed by University authorities of dealing with indiscipline had not been exercised. The Teaching Universities with much larger numbers did not command the same degree of loyalty as smaller units of the past. This had made it more difficult for closer association to be maintained between teachers and students.

*The Chairman* remarked that in certain cases he knew that if the situation had been properly handled in time trouble would have been averted.

The following resolution moved by *Mr. Powell-Price* was accepted :

“The Sub-Committee considers that a spirit of unrest has made its appearance among University students as among other strata of society in this country and in other parts of the world. In the case of Universities where this leads to discreditable incidents the Sub-Committee considers that University authorities should exercise the powers they have in restoring discipline and is convinced that in this they will receive the support of Government. Further, the Sub-Committee considers that a closer contact between University teachers and students would do much to restore discipline to its former standard.”

## APPENDIX C]

( 40A )

## APPENDIX C(1)

*Subjects studied by Indian Students in Universities and Colleges in the United Kingdom and Eire in the years 1936-37 and 1937-38*

Name of the Faculty	Men				Women			
	Under-graduate		Post-graduate		Under-graduate		Post-graduate	
	1936-37	1937-38	1936-37	1937-38	1936-37	1937-38	1936-37	1937-38
Arts (including Education and Law).	259(12)	193(9)	126(2)	139(2)	15(1)	18	27	35(3)
Economics and Commerce.	70(1)	78(2)	30(1)	22(1)	3	6	2	1
Pure Science ..	38(8)	65(1)	82(4)	92	2	7	3	5
Engineering and Technology.	185(5)	222(4)	35(1)	40(1)	..	..	..	..
Medicine including Dentistry.	180(56)	178(17)	231(74)	261(76)	12(1)	15(1)	20(5)	16(5)
Agriculture, Veterinary Science and Forestry.	57(1)	74(7)	16(2)	20(3)	..	..	..	..
Unclassified ..	73(36)	68(44)	3	..	8(2)	11(5)	..	..
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>862(119)</b>	<b>878(84)</b>	<b>523(84)</b>	<b>574(85)</b>	<b>40(4)</b>	<b>57(6)</b>	<b>52(5)</b>	<b>57(9)</b>

*N.B.—Figures in brackets denote occasional or part-time students.*

## APPENDIX C(2)

Statement showing the number of Indian Students studying in the United States of America, the United Kingdom and other European countries, and the total number at Universities and Colleges, etc., in Great Britain during the years from 1933-34 to 1937-38

Country	Number of Indian students				
	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
(1) United Kingdom and Eire :					
(i) University Institutions ...	1,393(79)	1,387(172)	1,484(251)	1,680(229)	1,725(191)
(ii) Inns of Court ..	X	635	X	602	727
(iii) Non-University Institutions ..	X	*71(6)	X	173(18)	..
(2) United States of America ..	101	32	87	X	81
(3) France ..	23	25	19	20	25
(4) Germany ..	62	57	..	31	X
(5) Austria ..	5	..	8	2	1
(6) Switzerland ..	1	4	..	X	3
(7) Italy ..	X	24	..	2	2
(8) Holland ..	X	..	..	2	2
Total ..	1,585(79)	2,235(178)	1,598(251)	2,602(247)	2,466(191)
Great Britain					
Number of new admissions during the session.	633(51)	661(111)	817(190)	940(211)	894(160)
Number in attendance during the session.	1,393(79)	1,387(172)	1,484(251)	1,680(229)	1,725(191)

N.B.—Figures in brackets denote occasional or part-time students.  
(x) denotes information not available.  
(\*) includes 14(3) women students.

## Comparative statement of student enrolment in different classes in the

Name of institution	Number of students									Total
	Arts			Science			Others			
	B. A.	M. A.	Research	B. Sc.	M. Sc.	Research	B. Com.	LL. B.	Diploma of teaching	
Agra College, Agra ..	223	29	..	132	43	3	..	208	..	638
St. John's College, Agra ..	104	51	1	42	10	2	47	..	..	257
Meerut College, Meerut ..	322	50	..	57	..	..	..	159	..	588
Bareilly College, Bareilly ..	206	12	..	35	7	..	..	82	..	342
D.A.-V. College, Cawnpore	208	15	..	46	..	..	90	128	..	487
S. D. College, Cawnpore ..	124	48	..	..	..	..	158	73	..	408
Christ Church College, Cawnpore.	90	4	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	101
St. Andrew's College, Gorakhpur.	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84
Allahabad University ..	970	308	*49	305	127	..	81	361	..	2,301
Lucknow University ..	691	253	26	250	87	28	87	391	†10	1,813

\*Arts and Science both.  
†Excluded from the total.

## DIX D(1)

*Universities and Colleges and of the proportion passing different examinations*

Numbers of passing examinations of 1938							Percentage of passes						
B. A.	B. Sc.	M. A.	M. Sc.	B. Com.	LL. B.	Diploma of teaching.	B. A.	B. Sc.	M. A.	M. Sc.	B. Com.	LL. B.	Diploma of teaching.
71	45	9	21	..	88	..	58	67	82	88	..	87	..
42	19	17	7	16	..	..	72· 4	88· 4	70· 1	100	69· 6	..	..
107	19	23	..	..	67	..	66	70	96	..	..	86	..
67	12	2	3	..	24	..	56· 30	57· 14	100	100	..	69· 67	..
75	22	6	..	31	61	..	67	73	100	..	84	95	..
39	..	15	..	56	34	..	61	9	94	..	74	92	..
26	..	3	..	..	..	..	59	..	75	..	..	..	..
30	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	..	..	..	..	..	..
399	84	119	48	32	115	..	72	55	97	94	100	67	..
H)11	(H) 8 (G)10						(H)92 (G) 77	(H)80 (G) 77					
260	82	120	45	35	131	10	70· 84	70· 08	89· 55	95· 74	97· 22	67· 20	100
(H)37	(H) 4						(H)86· 04	(H)100					

(H)=Honours.  
(G)=Honours in subsidiary subjects.

## APPENDIX D(2)

Statement showing subjectwise enrolment in post-graduate classes in 1937-38

Subject	Allahabad University		Lucknow University		Agra College, Agra	St. John's College, Agra	Meerut College, Meerut	Bareilly College, Bareilly	D. A. V. College, Cawnpore	Christ Church College, Cawnpore	S. D. College, Cawnpore	Maharaja's College, Jaipur	Holkar College, Indore
	M. A. or M. Sc.	Research students	M. A. or M. Sc.	Research students									
English ..	85	2	78	4	13	17	8	2	..	..	9	5	23
Hindi ..	11	5	..	..	..	8	..	4	..	..	10	..	..
Sanskrit ..	8	1	9	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..
History ..	75	3	59	2	9	9	17	..	..	..	11	3	6
Philosophy ..	6	4	7	2	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Economics ..	65	1	†	†	..	4	15	5	15	..	6	..	17
Persian ..	8	1	4	3	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	1	..
Arabic ..	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zoology ..	10	3	15	5	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mathematics ..	39	3	44	3	9	7	6	8	..	11	..	3	..
Chemistry ..	36	10	25	5	13	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Physics ..	33	5	31	5	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Botany ..	44	2	12	13	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Economics and Sociology.	..	..	41	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urdu ..	4	1	..	*2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Politics ..	39	4	52	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

\* Urdu with Persian.

† See under Economics and Sociology.



## APPENDIX D (3)

Comparative statement showing the number of teachers on different ranges of salary and the number of students per teacher in the Universities and Colleges of the United Provinces.

Name of institution	A									B	
	Number of teachers drawing salaries as under									Total number of scholars	Number of scholars per teacher
	Rs. 30 to Rs. 100 per mensem	Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per mensem	Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 per mensem	Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per mensem	Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 per mensem	Rs. 300 to Rs. 350 per mensem	Rs. 350 to Rs. 400 per mensem	Rs. 400 to Rs. 450 per mensem	Rs. 450 and above		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Agra College, Agra	1	..	7	27	7	2	2	2	48	638	15.6
St. John's College, Agra.	7	..	7	14	*8	2	3	2	43	257	10.8
Meerut College, Meerut.	2	..	13	15	10	1	..	1	42	588	23.2
Bareilly College, Bareilly.	5	6	..	11	8	1	1	..	32	342	20.3
D. A. V. College, Cawnpore.	4	..	2	15	8	..	..	1	30	487	21.2
S. D. College, Cawnpore.	4	..	7	1	9	2	..	..	23	403	27.0
Christ Church College, Cawnpore.	..	..	2	8	4	..	5	..	19	101	13.2
St. Andrew's College, Gorakhpur.	3	..	4	6	5	..	1	..	19	84	14.8
Allahabad University	..	10	..	†14½	43	9	15	13	104	2,201	†17.7
Lucknow University	1	8	..	21	15	12	15	10	82	1,823	17.0

(A) These include teachers of Intermediate classes in the affiliated Colleges and exclude teachers of Law and Medicine in the Universities.

(B) The students of Intermediate classes have been taken into account in this calculation. Students of Law, Medicine and Diploma in Teaching have not been taken into account.

\* Includes estimated services of five Missionary teachers.

† † means a part-time teacher.

† 14.7 if students residing in the Colleges are excluded.

NOTE.—The overlapping in columns 3, 4 and 5 is due to information given by colleges being on different basis.

## APPENDIX D (4)

Statement showing the numbers of Students and the average number of students per teacher in Indian Universities and Colleges in the years 1936-37

University	Types of institutions	Total number of students									Teaching staff	
		Arts and Science	Edu- cation	Engi- neering	Medi- cine	Law	Com- merce	Orien- tal learning	Agricul- tural	Total	Num- ber of Teachers	Average number of students per teacher
1. Calcutta	University Depart- ments or classes.	971	938	..	..	..	295	108	..	2,362	228	10
	Affiliated Colleges	28,375	218	238	1,238	2,016	860	..	..	32,995	1,369	24
	Total ..	29,346	1,206	238	1,238	2,016	1,155	108	..	35,357	1,597	22
2. Bombay	University Depart- ments or classes.	182	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	182	10	18
	Affiliated Colleges	13,694	196	427	1,135	1,250	506	..	185	17,393	801	22
	Total ..	13,876	196	427	1,135	1,250	506	..	185	17,575	811	22
3. Madras	University Depart- ments or classes.	131	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	131	132	1
	Constituent Col- leges.	3,053	337	640	818	523	..	..	..	5,371	400	13
	Affiliated Colleges	11,072	80	..	..	260	..	540	..	11,952	1,042	11
Total ..	14,256	417	640	818	783	..	540	..	17,454	1,474	12	
4. Punjab	University Depart- ments or classes.	786	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	786	85	9
	Constituent Col- leges.	..	..	..	..	597	133	151	..	881	59	17
	Affiliated Colleges	16,180	222	244	643	..	..	537	348	18,174	1,067	17
Total ..	16,966	222	244	643	597	133	688	348	19,841	1,204	16	
5. Allahabad	University ..	1,648	..	..	..	347	61	..	..	2,056	115	18
6. Benares	Hindu University	2,048	69	504	..	206	..	558	..	3,385	263	13
	Constituent College	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Mysore	Constituent Col- leges.	2,325	..	218	415	..	..	..	..	2,958	277	11
8. Patna	Affiliated Colleges	5,009	71	96	232	440	..	..	..	5,898	335	18
9. Osmania	Constituent Col- leges.	1,457	25	42	106	93	..	..	..	1,723	396	4
10. Aligarh	Muslim University	1,459	55	..	..	308	..	..	..	1,822	111	16
11. Rangoon	Constituent Col- leges.	1,620	384	55	150	79	..	..	..	2,288	103	12
	Affiliated Colleges	138	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	138	10	14
	Total ..	1,758	384	55	150	79	..	..	..	2,426	203	12
12. Lucknow	University ..	1,304	10	..	257	496	67	206	..	2,340	140	17

Statement showing the numbers of Students and the average number of students per teacher in Indian Universities and Colleges in the year 1936-37—(concluded)

University	Types of institutions	Total number of students								Teaching staff		
		Arts	Edu- cation	Engi- neer- ing	Medi- cine	Law	Com- merce	Orien- tal learn- ing	Agricul- ture	Total	Number of teachers	Average number of students per teacher
B. Dacca	University Depart- ments or classes.	972	..	..	..	122	77	..	..	1,171	92	13
	Training Colleges	..	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	9	11
	Total ..	972	97	..	..	122	77	..	..	1,268	101	12
H. Delhi	University Depart- ment of Law.	..	..	..	..	132	..	..	..	132	5	27
	Constituent Col- leges.	2,120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,120	102	21
	Total ..	2,120	..	..	..	132	..	..	..	2,252	107	21
H. Nagpur	Constituent Law Colleges.	..	..	..	..	450	..	..	..	450	8	57
	Affiliated Colleges	2,945	129	50	..	40	..	..	153	3,317	201	17
	Total ..	2,945	129	50	..	490	..	..	153	3,767	209	18
H. Andhra	University Depart- ments or classes.	280	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	280	52	5
	Affiliated Colleges	2,884	106	..	271	..	..	118	..	3,379	381	9
	Total ..	3,164	106	..	271	..	..	118	..	3,659	433	8
H. Agra	Affiliated Colleges	3,069	..	..	..	748	240	..	75	4,132	466	9
H. Anna- malai.	University Depart- ments or classes.	546	..	..	..	..	..	195	..	741	73	10
Total ..	University Depart- ments or classes.	8,279	1,053	..	257	1,405	500	509	..	12,003	943	13
	Constituent Col- leges.	12,623	912	1,459	1,489	1,948	133	709	..	19,273	1,500	13
	Affiliated Colleges	83,366	1,022	1,055	3,819	4,754	1,606	1,195	761	97,378	5,672	17
	GRAND TOTAL	104,268	2,987	2,514	5,365	8,107	2,239	2,413	761	1,26,854	8,115	16

\* Includes 268 students reading in a Medical School.

† Excludes 19 students studying for the Diploma in Indian Music which comes under the Faculty of Fine Arts.

‡ Excludes 4 teachers in the Department of Indian Music.

§ Not shown as many of the members of the staff of the University Department have no teaching work.

## APPENDIX D(5)

*Statement of qualifications possessed by students admitted to degree classes in 1937-38 in terms of the division taken at the Intermediate Examination*

Name of institution	Total number of admissions	I	II	III
		Division	Division	Division
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Allahabad University .. .. .	688	9.9	39.5	50.5
Lucknow University .. .. .	964	3.1	42.4	54.4
Meerut College, Meerut .. .. .	209	1.0	38.0	60.7
Bareilly College, Bareilly .. .. .	102	1.0	24.5	74.5
St. John's College, Agra .. .. .	90	4.4	44.0	51.0
Christ Church College, Cawnpore .. .. .	44	2.5	38.7	58.8
S. D. College, Cawnpore .. .. .	262	2.3	38.0	59.0
D. A-V. College, Cawnpore .. .. .	168	3.0	36.0	61.0
St. Andrew's College, Gorakhpur .. .. .	38	5.2	21.0	74.0
Agra College, Agra .. .. .	173	4.0	48.0	48.0

*Statement of qualifications possessed by students admitted to post-graduate classes in 1937-38 in terms of division taken at the first degree examination*

Name of institution	Total number of admissions	I	II	III
		Division	Division	Division
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Allahabad University .. .. .	259	12.3	47.5	40.0
Lucknow University .. .. .	235	7.2	38.7	54.0
Meerut College, Meerut .. .. .	30	3.3	30.0	66.4
Bareilly College, Bareilly .. .. .	15	6.7	33.3	60.0
St. John's College, Agra .. .. .	33	5.9	57.5	36.0
Christ Church College, Cawnpore .. .. .	6		33.0	66.5
D. A-V. College, Cawnpore .. .. .	17	11.8	35.3	52.9
S. D. College, Cawnpore .. .. .	48	2.9	35.0	62.7
St. Andrew's College, Gorakhpur .. .. .	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Agra College, Agra .. .. .	47	15.0	53.0	32.0

## APPENDIX D (6)

## Comparative statement of residential arrangements

Name of institution	Total enrolment in the institution	Resident students	
		Number	Percentage
Agra College, Agra .. .. .	638	355	37.0
St. John's College, Agra .. .. .	257	150	31.5
Meerut College, Meerut .. .. .	588	329	26.6
Bareilly College, Bareilly .. .. .	342	80	10.9
D. A. V. College, Cawnpore .. .. .	487	257	35.2
S. D. College, Cawnpore .. .. .	403	206	41.5
Christ Church College, Cawnpore .. .. .	101	41	15.7
St. Andrew's College, Gorakhpur .. .. .	84	33	12.3
Allahabad University .. .. .	2,201	1,146	52.0
Lucknow University { including Medical students.. { excluding Medical students..	2,132	817	38.0
	1,823	595	32.6

## APPENDIX D (7)

## Comparative statement showing the amount of Government grant and its proportion to total expenditure in the case of each University and College in the United Provinces

Name of institution	Total expenditure	Government grant	Proportion of total expenditure borne by Government	Cost*	
				Per student	Per student to Government
				Rs.	Rs.
Agra College, Agra .. .. .	2,44,499	95,661	39	345	121
St. John's College, Agra .. .. .	1,93,461	94,331	49	415	202.4
Meerut College, Meerut .. .. .	1,72,410	70,989	41	166	68.3
Bareilly College, Bareilly .. .. .	1,07,376	33,368	31	146.6	45.6
D. A. V. College, Cawnpore .. .. .	1,03,933	49,300	47	135.6	64.3
S. D. College, Cawnpore .. .. .	79,195	37,774	48	123.5	58.9
Christ Church College, Cawnpore .. .. .	86,860	39,100	45	332	149.8
St. Andrew's College, Gorakhpur .. .. .	66,045	29,744	45	222	100
Allahabad University .. .. .	11,32,419	7,55,000	67	514.4	343
Lucknow University excluding Medical students .. .. .	9,99,133	5,85,288	59	591	350

\* In this calculation students in Intermediate classes have been taken into account. Students of Law and Medicine have not been taken into calculation.

APPENDIX D (8)

Comparative statement of scales of fees in Universities and Colleges, the amount of fee income and its proportion to total expenditure in the Universities and Colleges of the United Provinces during the year 1937-38

Name of University or college	Rate of tuition fees including library and laboratory fees per year (special fee, if any, charged annually is given in column 12)						Income and expenditure			Proportion of fees to total expenditure	Special fees, if any, i.e. exclusive of admission, games, medical fees, etc.	Remarks
	B. A.	B. Sc.	M. A.	M. Sc.	B. Com.	LL. B.	Total expenditure	Government grant	Fees			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Agra College, Agra ..	109.4	(C)131.8	138	154.8	..	109.4	2,44,499	95,661	1,19,898	Per cent. 49	Rs. 0 8	Students' Aid Fund.
2. St. John's College, Agra ..	109.4	(D)137.4 126.8	138	154.8	109.4	..	1,93,461	94,331	46,952	25	1 0	Building.
3. Meerut College, Meerut ..	97.8	137.4 109.8	121.8	..	..	(B) 193.8	1,72,410	70,989	96,644	66	12 0 1 8	Building. King Edward Scholarship subscription. Building.
4. Bareilly College, Bareilly ..	99	121	120	120	..	120	1,07,376	33,368	53,317	50	2 0	Building.
5. D.A.-V. College, Cawnpore	82.8	104.8	97.8	..	82.8	200 (B) 80 (P)	1,03,933	49,300	41,638	40	6 0	Do.
6. S. D. College, Cawnpore ..	76.8	..	101.8	..	81.8	100 (F) 81.8 (P)	79,195	37,774	46,115	58	0 8	Do
7. Christ Church College, Cawnpore.	105	..	129	129	..	171.8 (F)	86,860	39,100	22,323	26	12 0	General Purposes Fund.
8. St. Andrew's College, Gorakhpur.	110	..	..	..	..	..	66,045	29,744	26,446	40	..	..
9. Allahabad University	120	140	150	180	120	150	11,32,419	7,55,000	2,78,886	25	..	..
10. Lucknow University excluding Medical students.	109	127	138	151	109	148	9,89,133	6,85,288	2,38,877	24	..	..
				138 (Maths.)								

B = M. A. and LL. B. combined.  
C = With Mathematics.

F = Fee paid by St. John's College students taking LL. B. at Agra College.  
P = Previous.

APPENDIX D]

( 50A )

## APPENDIX D(10)

*Comparative Statement showing the Size of and Expenditure on Libraries and Laboratories in the Universities and Colleges of the United Provinces and approximate Laboratory Cost per Student*

Name of institution	Library		Laboratories		Laboratory cost per B.Sc. student*			
	Number of books	Annual expenditure on acquisition	Number of laboratories	Total annual expenditure	Chemistry	Physics	Zoology	Botany
		Rs.		Rs.				
1. Agra College, Agra ..	14,400	4,000	4	23,043	37	33	16.5	16.5
2. St. John's College, Agra ..	14,969	2,500	4	11,696	54	47.2	25.0	25.0
3. Meerut College, Meerut ..	15,372	2,000	3	8,939	54.3	56.8	35.8	..
4. Bareilly College, Bareilly ..	11,498	2,525	2	3,890	28	20.62	..	..
5. D. A. V. College, Cawnpore ..	6,286	1,500	2	3,232	21	24	..	..
6. S. D. College, Cawnpore ..	7,085	1,500	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Christ Church College, Cawnpore	7,177	908	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. St. Andrew's College, Gorakhpur	7,335	1,294	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Allahabad University	94,043	13,873	4	57,037	53.5	55.43	72.3	58.0
10. Lucknow University excluding Medical students.	67,645 (H)	16,294	4	37,489	65.2	80.2	52.1	52.0

(H)—Excluding those in the Medical College and the Banerjee Student's Library.

\*In calculating the Laboratory cost per head a Science student in the B.Sc. class has been assumed to cost twice as much as an Intermediate Science student and half as much as an M.Sc. or Research student in the subject.

The cost here shown represents cost per B.Sc. student.

APPENDIX E(1)

Statement showing the Amount of Instruction given in each Subject in the Faculties of Arts and Science in the Allahabad and Lucknow Universities during the year 1937-38

Allahabad University													
Subject	Under-graduate								Post-graduate				
	Lectures				Seminars				Lectures			Seminars	
	I Year	II Year	II Year Hons.	III Year	I Year	II Year	II Year Hons.	III Year	Pre-vi-ous	Final	Special	Pre-vi-ous	Final
<b>Faculty of Arts</b>													
English	156	125	78	..	58	51	..	..	247	218	..	..	..
Philosophy	139	119	57	..	21	23	..	..	210	230	..	..	..
History	132	110	24	..	45	44	..	..	281	146	..	43	34
Economics	146	110	51	..	25	21	15	..	247	230	..	..	..
Persian	129	83	62	..	45	40	..	..	223	222	..	..	..
Sanskrit	158	166	119	..	51	44	..	..	357	271	..	..	..
Arabic	151	106	59	..	51	41	..	..	233	266	..	..	..
Mathematics	149	152	..	..	26	23	..	..	279	331	..	..	..
Political Science	98	96	59	..	42	34	..	..	163	147	..	49	..
Hindi (with Sanskrit)	152	137	60	..	45	35	..	..	253	246	..	..	..
Urdu (with Persian)	135	97	66	..	44	36	..	..	195	164	..	..	..
<b>Faculty of Science</b>													
Physics	79	66	120	100	78	68	66	139	193	116	..	137	132
Chemistry	78	65	83	..	67	57	144	..	242	151	..	131	157
Botany	69	76	59	128	65	65	..	..	124	132	..	..	..
Zoology	70	74	58	..	75	57	59	..	206	124	..	170	117
Mathematics	148	140	33	279	27	50	..	..	279	328	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	446	461	..	..	..

  

Lucknow University													
Subject	Under-graduate								Post-graduate				
	Lectures				Seminars				Lectures			Seminars	
	I Year	II Year	II Year Hons.	III Year	I Year	II Year	II Year Hons.	III Year	Pre-vi-ous	Final	Special	Pre-vi-ous	Final
<b>Faculty of Arts</b>													
English	156	147	..	305	25	26	..	22	331	154	112	28	56
Philosophy	164	130	..	230	15	21	..	..	230	261	266	..	..
Economics	148	141	..	322	17	16	..	..	322	188	..	..	..
Persian	147	141	..	262	24	25	..	..	..	273	273	..	..
Sanskrit	137	140	..	204	24	25	..	..	190	168	161	..	..
Arabic	143	192	..	275	25	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mathematics	221	211	..	440	22	22	..	..	440	351	351	..	..
Political Science	163	147	..	343	27	21	..	..	290	239	239	..	..
Hindi	135	148	..	..	23	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urdu	160	151	..	..	15	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ancient Indian History	130	117	..	288	11	12	..	..	238	221	221	..	..
Modern Indian History	135	117	..	208	2	12	..	..	203	179	179	..	..
European History	147	144	..	..	18	23	..	..	236	282	..	..	..
<b>Faculty of Science</b>													
Physics	..	82	83	..	289	78	53	..	141	217	217	142	105
Chemistry	..	101	82	..	143	51	76	..	154	142	110	..	154
Botany	..	77	73	..	..	81	74	..	..	103	109	..	153
Mathematics	..	220	205	..	450	29	23	..	..	514	407	407	..
Physiology	..	74	68	..	..	47	82	..	..	..	..	..	..



APPENDIX E(2)

Statement showing the Growth of Students in the Allahabad and Lucknow Universities during 1927-37

(By Faculties)

Faculty	University	Under-graduate students				Post-graduate students				Research students				Proportion of under-graduate students to the total enrolment in 1937
		Numbers in the year			Per-centage in-crease in 10 years	Numbers in the year			Per-centage in-crease in 10 years	Numbers in the year			Per-centage in-crease in 10 years	
		1927	1932	1937		1927	1932	1937		1927	1932	1937		
					Per cent.				Per cent.				Per cent.	Per cent.
Arts	Allahabad University	482	709	1,089	128	117	160	311	166	12	15	23	92	76.5
	Lucknow University	340	443	691	103	104	214	253	143	4	16	26	550	71
Science	Allahabad University	232	306	297	28	103	133	122	18	20	33	26	30	67
	Lucknow University	139	181	250	80	55	95	87	58	8	13	28	250	68.5
Medicine	Lucknow University	242	244	268	11	16	2	..	..	3	6	..	..	97
	Allahabad University	376	305	331	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1932
Law*	Lucknow University	..	..	..	..	403	475	381	3	..	..	..	..	..
	Allahabad University	42	58	85	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	Lucknow University	68	51	87	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Allahabad University	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture Department of Teaching.	Lucknow University	..	..	44	214	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Allahabad University	..	..	..	..	6	10	10	67	..	..	..	..	..

\*Lucknow University counts its LL. B. Students as post-graduate students.

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APPENDIX E

## APPENDIX E(2)—(continued)

Growth of Students in the Teaching Universities (subjectwise) during the years 1927-37

(Figures enclosed in brackets indicate the number of women students)

Subject	Year (Session)	Number of students in the Lucknow University			Number of students in the Allahabad University			Remarks
		Under-graduates	Post-graduates	Research	Under-graduates	Post-graduates	Research	
<b>Under Faculty of Arts</b>								
English .. ..	1927-28	476(23)	18(2)	..	651	20	1	
	1932-33	550(50)	42(1)	3	980(25)	58	1	
	1937-38	797(66)	78(3)	4(1)	1,362(53)	85(5)	2	
Philosophy ..	1927-28	27(17)	1	..	159	13	1	
	1932-33	65(1)	7	3	231(22)	11(1)	3	
	1937-38	52(11)	7	2	212(22)	6	4	
Indian History ..	1927-28	135(5)	24(1)	1	197	36	2	
	1932-33	141(20)	39	2	261(6)	37	2	
	1937-38	225(26)	48	2	411(12)	75(1)	3	
European History ..	1927-28	32(12)	9	..	..	..	..	
	1932-33	34(7)	5	..	..	..	..	
	1937-38	48(9)	11	..	..	..	..	
Economics and Socio-logy.	1927-28	170(4)	30	1	*312	27	2	*Economic only.
	1932-33	143(27)	47	4	327(10)	36	3	
	1937-38	202(19)	41(1)	3	449	65	1	
Persian .. ..	1927-28	65(1)	5	..	59	59	1	
	1932-33	90	8	..	75	5	1	
	1937-38	68(7)	4	3	76	8	1	
Sanskrit .. ..	1927-28	14(3)	3	..	30	8	1	
	1932-33	18	6	..	35	9	3	
	1937-38	23(8)	9(3)	3(1)	96(9)	8	1	
Arabic .. ..	1927-28	9	1	..	6	6	..	
	1932-33	11	4	..	13	2	..	
	1937-38	9	..	3	9	2	..	
†Mathematics ..	1927-28	85	..	..	198	33	1	†Include both Arts and Science students.
	1932-33	130(1)	10	..	258	43	4	
	1937-38	149(4)	13(2)	..	281(3)	39(3)	3	
Political Science ..	1927-28	162	12	2	96	..	..	
	1932-33	256(22)	30	4	175	27	1	
	1937-38	409(37)	52(1)	4	375(12)	39(1)	4	
Hindi (with Sanskrit) in Lucknow University.	1927-28	21	..	..	49	9	1	
	1932-33	42	..	..	140(6)	10(1)	1	
	1937-38	70	..	..	236(19)	11(4)	5	
Urdu (with Persian) in Lucknow University.	1927-28	33	..	..	34	4	1	
	1932-33	55	..	..	58	15	1	
	1937-38	101	..	2	92	4	1	

## APPENDIX E(2)—(concluded)

Growth of Students in the Teaching Universities (subjectwise)  
during the years 1927-37—(concluded)

(Figures enclosed in brackets indicate the number of women-students)

Subject	Year	Number of students in the Lucknow University			Number of students in the Allahabad University			Remarks
		Under-graduates	Post-graduates	Research	Under-graduates	Post-graduates	Research	
<b>Under Faculty of Science</b>								
Physics .. ..	1927-28	63	24	2	163	27	2	
	1932-33	115	42(1)	5	208	29	6	
	1937-38	118	31	5	205(1)	33	5	
Chemistry .. ..	1927-28	130(2)	9	3	241	29	8	
	1932-33	178(9)	21(1)	2	314	36	10	
	1937-38	249(6)	25(2)	5	297(1)	36	10	
Botany .. ..	1927-28	67(2)	12	3	77	10	1	
	1932-33	59(7)	17	3	88	18	6	
	1937-38	122(5)	12(1)	13(1)	99	14	2	
Zoology .. ..	1927-28	68(2)	11	..	77	14	6	
	1932-33	58(8)	13	5	88	13	7	
	1937-38	127(5)	15	5	99	10	3	*3
Agriculture .. ..	1932-33	..	..	..	14	..	..	*Part-time.
	1937-38	..	..	..	44	..	..	
Physiology .. ..	1937-38	6	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Under Faculty of Commerce</b>								
Commerce .. ..	1927-28	68	..	..	42	..	..	
	1932-33	51	..	..	58	..	..	
	1937-38	87	..	..	85	..	..	
Economics .. ..	1927-28	68	..	..	..	..	..	
	1932-33	51	..	..	..	..	..	
	1937-38	87	..	..	..	..	..	

APPENDIX E (3)

Statement showing increase of Teaching Staff in the Allahabad and Lucknow Universities between 1922 and 1938

APPENDIX E]

	Allahabad University								Lucknow University							
	1922				1938				1922				1938			
	Arts	Science	Com- merce	Law	Arts	Science	Com- merce	Law	Arts	Science	Com- merce	Law	Arts	Science	Com- merce	Law
Professors .. .. .	5(+1)	4(+2)	..	1	6	5	1	1	3	2	..	..	5	5	..	..
Readers .. .. .	6(+1)	6	..	2(+1)	10	7	3	2	16(5)	7	2	6	12(3)	7(1)	5	6
Lecturers .. .. .	15(+2)	6(+2)	..	..	26(+1)(5)	14	8(1)	2	13	7	2	..	24	9	3	..
Lecturers (B) .. .. .	..	10	..	..	9	15	..	..	5	..	..	..	6	..	..	1
Part-time Teachers .. .. .	11	1	..	1	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Demonstrators .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	12	..	..
Teachers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7(5)	4(2)	..	..

Figures enclosed in brackets and preceded by + indicate number of posts not filled.

Figures enclosed in brackets but not preceded by + indicate number of women teachers.

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APPENDIX E (4)

Statement showing the amount of teaching work done by individual teachers in Allahabad and Lucknow Universities in the year 1937-38

- (NOTE—1. Other work includes the correction of written work, guidance of research scholars, etc.  
 2. Correction of written work of students is not included in the figures of the English Department of the Allahabad University.  
 3. Figures followed by "P" in the Lucknow University denote the number of periods of 50 minutes each.

Allahabad University					Lucknow University				
Name of Teacher	Number of periods (of 50 minutes each) devoted per week to				Name of Teacher with designation	Number of hours devoted in the year to			
	Lecture	Seminar	Other work	Total		Lecture	Seminar	Other work	Practical instruction
<i>Department of English</i>									
1. Professor A. Jha .. .. .	13	6	..	19	1. Mr N. K. Sidhanta, Professor	263	144	400	..
2. Mr. S. A. Pande .. .. .	9	10	..	19	2. Mr. F. T. Roy, Lecturer ..	345	132	586	..
3. Mr. S. C. Deb .. .. .	16	4	..	20	3. Mr. C. G. Roy, Lecturer ...	351	165	675	..
4. Dr. P. E. Dastoor .. .. .	13	6	..	19	4. Dr. A. V. Rao, Lecturer ..	226	67	141	..
5. Mr. D. Ojha .. .. .	3	16	..	19	5. Mr. R. R. Shreshta, Lecturer	242	186	93	..
6. Mr. K. M. Sirkar .. .. .	9	8	..	17	6. Mr. A. T. Bhattacharya, Lecturer.	190	230	280	..
7. Mr. L. D. Gupta .. .. .	13	6	..	19	7. Mr. Dayamoy Mitra, Junior Lecturer.	140	276	200	..
8. Mr. S. N. Misra .. .. .	11	8	..	19	8. Mr. R. S. Rastogi, Junior Lecturer.	141	257	150	..
9. Mr. K. K. Mehrotra .. .. .	8	12	..	20	..	..	..	..	..
10. Mr. Bene Simlai .. .. .	6	12	..	18	..	..	..	..	..
11. Mr. Raghupati Sahai .. .. .	6	12	..	18	..	..	..	..	..
12. Mr. Bhagwat Dayal (part-time).	6	6	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
13. Mr. Bhawani Shankar .. .. .	6	12	..	18	..	..	..	..	..
14. Mr. R. N. Deb .. .. .	9	10	..	19	..	..	..	..	..
15. Mr. Harish Chandra .. .. .	9	10	..	19	..	..	..	..	..
16. Miss V. Bhandarkar .. .. .	12	4	..	16	..	..	..	..	..

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APPENDIX E (4)—(continued)

Allahabad University					Lucknow University				
Name of Teacher	Number of periods (of 50 minutes each) devoted per week to				Name of Teacher with designation	Number of hours devoted in the year to			
	Lecture	Seminar	Other work	Total		Lecture	Seminar	Other work	Practical instruction
<i>Department of Philosophy</i>									
1. Professor R. D. Ranade.. ..	6	6	6	18	1. Dr. N. N. Sen Gupta, Professor	313P	16P	83P	..
2. Mr. A. C. Mukerjee ..	10	5	4	19	2. Mr. E. Ahmad Shah, Reader ..	280P	66P	48	..
3. Mr. N. C. Mukerjee ..	9	6	3	18	3. Mr. Kali Prasad, Lecturer ..	285	80	..	..
4. Mr. R. N. Kaul ..	11	7	3	21	..	..	..	..	..
5. Mr. M. U. Ahmad ..	6	6	6	18	..	..	..	..	..
6. Miss A. L. Halder ..	12	4	2	18	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Department of History (Indian History)</i>									
1. Sir Shafa'at Ahmad Khan ..	6	9	..	15	1. Dr. Radha Kurnud Mukerjee, Professor.	240	25	..	..
2. Dr. R. P. Tripathi ..	6	13	..	19	2. Dr. S. K. Banerji, Reader ..	368	36	60	..
3. Dr. Ishwari Prasad ..	10	9	..	19	3. Mr. C. D. Chatterji, Lecturer..	303	76	115	..
4. Mr. Parmanand ..	10	12	..	22	4. Dr. N. L. Chatterji, Lecturer ..	361	68	500	..
<i>(European History)</i>									
5. Dr. B. P. Saksena ..	8	12	..	20	1. Mr. S. B. Smith, Professor ..	255	..	..	..
6. Dr. Bishenwar Prasad ..	10	13	..	23	2. Mr. S. N. Das Gupta, Lecturer	262	174	..	..
7. Mrs. B. K. Mitter ..	12	6	..	18					

<i>(Economics Department)</i>				<i>(Economics and Sociology Department)</i>					
1. Professor S. K. Ruchya	10	2	4	16	1. Dr. Radha Kamal Mukerjee, Professor.	312	120	..	..
2. Mr. G. D. Karwal	11	6	6	23	2. Mr. Bhujang Bhushan Mukerjee, Reader.	312P	48P	144	..
3. Mr. B. P. Adarkar	7	9	14	30	3. Mr. Shitla Prasad Saksena, Lecturer.	224P	280P	280P	..
4. Mr. B. G. Bhatnagar	5	8	6	19	4. Dr. O. P. Gupta, Lecturer ..	173	239	..	..
5. Mr. D. S. Dubey	7	11	3	21	<i>Anthropology Department</i>				
6. Mr. J. K. Mehta	11	7	8	26	1. Dr. D. N. Majumdar, Lecturer	252	280	224	112
7. Mrs. A. Thomas	12	5	Twice every month.	..					
8. Mr. Saraswati Prasad	6	11	9	26					

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APPENDIX E (4)--(continued)

Allahabad University					Lucknow University				
Name of Teacher	Number of periods (of 50 minutes each) devoted per week to				Name of Teacher with designation	Number of hours devoted in the year to			
	Lecture	Seminar	Other work	Total		Lecture	Seminar	Other work	Practical instruction
<i>Department of Sanskrit</i>									
1. Dr. P. K. Acharya ..	13	..	..	13	1. Mr. K. A. Subramania Iyer, Reader.	380	..	25	..
2. Dr. B. R. Saksena ..	16	4	..	20	2. Pandit A. D. Thakur, Lecturer	370	60	..	..
3. Dr. U. Misra ..	12	9	..	21	3. Dr. K. C. Pandey, Lecturer	394	50	..	..
4. Pandit K. Chattopadhyaya ..	19	1	..	20					
5. Pandit R. M. Shastri ..	13	8	..	21					
6. Miss M. Harlekar ..	12	4	..	16					
<i>Department of Hindi</i>									
1. Dr. D. Varma ..	13	6	2	21	Mr. Din Dayal Gupta, Lecturer	211	..	240	..
2. Mr. R. K. Varma ..	19	2	1	22					
3. Pandit R. S. Shukla ..	12	11	2	25					
4. Pandit D. P. Shukla (part-time).	6	10	2	18					

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<i>(Arabic)</i>										
1. Dr. A. Siddiqi	..	12	..	*	12	1. Dr. M. Wahid Mirza, Reader ..	306	11	100	..
2. Maulvi S. M. Ali Nami	..	17	..	..	17	2. Dr. Abdul Aleem, Lecturer	292	26	..	..
<i>(Persian)</i>										
3. Dr. M. G. Zubaid Ahmad	..	13	6	..	19	1. Syed Masud Hasan Rizvi, Reader.	273	91	..	..
4. Mr. M. N. Rahman	..	14	4	..	18	2. Maulana Mohammad Abdul Qazi Fani, Lecturer	302	..	132	..
5. Dr. Saeed Hasan	..	13	4	..	17	3. Syed Yusuf Husain Mosvi, Lecturer.	326	..	156	..
6. Mr. M. A. Siddiqi	..	11	6	..	17			.		
<i>Urdu Department</i>										
1. Captain S. M. Zamin Ali	..	15	3	4	22	Syed Mohammad Hussain, Lecturer	311	..	241	
2. Dr. M. H. Syed	..	9	14	3	26					
3. Mr. S. Aijaz Husain	..	15	6	2	23					

\*Guidance of research scholars—30 hours annually.

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[APPENDIX E

APPENDIX E (4)—(continued)

APPENDIX E]

Allahabad University					Lucknow University				
Name of Teacher	Number of periods (of 50 minutes each) devoted per week to				Name of Teacher with designation	Number of hours devoted in the year to			
	Lecture	Seminar	Other work	Total		Lecture	Seminar	Other work	Practical instruction
<i>Politics Department</i>									
1. Dr. Beni Prasad	10	5	30	45	1. Dr. V. S. Ram, Reader	336P	72P	..	..
2. Dr. Tara Chand	4	2	Written work of 22 students.	..	2. Mr. V. K. Nandan Menon, Lecturer.	364P	196P	..	..
3. Mr. Ilyas Ahmad	7	11	Usual other work.	..	3. Dr. P. S. Muhar, Lecturer	378	196	196	..
4. Mr. G. S. Chatterji	4	10	150 per year.	..	4. Dr. B. M. Sharma, Lecturer	336P	252P	..	..
5. Mr. Avadh Behari Lal	6	12	About 800 in the year.	..	5. Mr. Muhammad Sultan, Lecturer	308	336	..	..
					6. Mr. A. L. Loombs, Junior Lecturer.	308P	280P	..	..
<i>Commerce Department</i>									
1. Mr. A. K. Ghosh	10	3	About 4	17	1. Mr. B. N. Das Gupta, Reader	197	73	..	..
2. Mr. R. C. Chowdhury	13	7	4	24	2. Dr. D. Pant, Lecturer	206	153	..	..
3. Dr. R. N. Dubey	10	9	3	22					
4. Mr. K. L. Ghosh	9	8	6	23					

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<i>Mathematics Department</i>										
1. Professor A. C. Banerji	..	12	..	..	..	1. Mr. J. A. Strang, Professor	408			
2. Dr. Gorakh Prasad	..	15	2	..	17	2. Mr. Lakshmi Narain, Reader	505	21	..	..
3. Dr. P. L. Srivastava	..	13	4	..	17	3. Dr. A. N. Singh, Lecturer	368	73	No. record kept.	..
4. Dr. B. N. Prasad	..	12	6	..	18					
5. Captain S-G. Tiwari	..	12	6	..	18					
6. Mr. P. Mohan	..	12	6	..	18					
7. Mr. R. N. Chaudhury	..	12	6	..	18					
<i>Oriental Department</i>										
						1. Moulvi Mustafa Hasan Alavi, First Moulvi.	208	28	..	..
						2. Moulvi Syed Ali Zainabi, Second Moulvi.	294	28	..	..
						3. Moulvi Syed Ali Naqi Naqvi, Third Moulvi.	260	28	..	..
						4. Pandit Girish Chandra Avasthi, First Pandit.	427	..	..	..
						5. Pandit Ghatoor Jha Shastri, Second Pandit.	442	..	..	..

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APPENDIX E (4)—(continued)

Allahabad University						Lucknow University				
Name of Teacher	Number of hours devoted in the year to					Name with designation of Teacher	Number of hours devoted in the year to			
	Lec- ture	Tu- torial	Prac- tical	Other work	Total		Lec- ture	Semi- nar	Other work	Practical instruc- tion
<i>Law Department</i>										
1. Professor A. P. Dube (Took charge on 16th November, 1937).	149	..	..	..	149	1. Dr. R. U. Singh, Reader ..	329	120	..	..
2. Mr. K. K. Bhattacharya (Proceeded on leave on 15th November, 1937).	150	..	..	..	150	2. Mr. J. N. Chak, Part-time Reader	125	..	..	..
3. Mr. K. R. R. Sastry ..	362	..	..	..	362	3. Mr. L. S. Misra, Part-time Reader	125	..	..	..
4. Mr. K. K. Pathak ..	335	..	..	..	335	4. Mr. K. P. Misra, Part-time Reader	118	..	..	..
5. Mr. L. R. Tewari ..	305	..	..	..	305	5. Mr. K. S. Hajela, Part-time Reader	125	..	..	..
6. Mr. P. N. Sapru ..	221	..	..	..	221	6. Mr. S. C. Das, Part-time Lecturer	108	..	..	..
7. Mr. Mukhtar Ahmad..	120	..	..	..	120	7. Mr. Naim Ullah, Part-time Lecturer	102	..	..	..
8. Mr. B. K. Mukerji ..	73	..	..	..	73					
<i>Physics Department</i>										
Hours per week										
1. Dr. M. N. Saha ..	6	..	..	12	18	1. Dr. Wali Mohammad, Professor ..	216	..	72	576
2. Dr. R. N. Ghosh ..	5	1	18	3	27	2. Dr. D. B. Deodhar, Reader ..	286	..	72	504
3. Dr. G. S. Deodhar ..	4	2	18	3	27	3. Dr. K. N. Mathur, Lecturer ..	84	..	84	756
4. Dr. K. Majumdar ..	4	2	18	3	27	4. Dr. P. N. Sharma, Lecturer ..	84	..	84	756

6. Dr. G. R. Zoshermal	..	5	1	12	6	27	6. Mr. S. S. L. Mathur, Demon-					
7. Mr. B. N. Srivastava	..	3	3	6	6	18	trator.					
8. Mr. R. N. Rai	..	1	6	12	6	24						
9. Mr. Amar Nath Tandon	..											
<i>Chemistry Department</i>												
1. Professor K. P. Chatterji	..	6	..	12	13	31	1. Mr. P. S. MacMahon, Professor	..	120P	..	..	288P
Professor K. P. Chatterji (when Dr. Dhar was on leave.)		6	..	6	23	35						
2. Dr. S. Dutta	..	8	..	14	8	30	2. Dr. S. M. Sane, Reader	..	120P	..	..	288P
3. Dr. I. K. Taimani	..	6	..	12	5	23	3. Dr. Syed Husain Zaheer, Reader	..	96P	..	..	360P
4. Mr. M. Mehrotra (when Dr. Dhar was on leave otherwise Mr. I. Prasad.)	..	2	..	21	6	29	4. Dr. A. C. Chatterji, Lecturer	..	140P	..	..	588P
5. Dr. S. Ghosh	..	5	..	12	10	27	5. Mr. M. Raman Nayar, Lecturer	..	112P	..	..	588P
6. Dr. C. C. Palit	..	3	..	20	6	29	6. Mr. P. L. Asthana, Demon-	..	28P	..	..	672P
7. Dr. J. D. Tewari	..	2	..	20	8	30	trator.					
8. Dr. A. K. Bhattacharya	..	2	..	18	9	29	7. Mr. S. C. Varma, Demonstrator	..	56P	..	..	588P
9. Mr. R. K. Kaul	..	3	..	22	6	31	8. Dr. S. N. Shukla, Demonstrator	..	56P	..	..	588P
10. Dr. Satya Prakash	..	2	..	18	6	26	9. Mr. L. N. Srivastava, Demons-	..	28P	..	..	588P
							trator.					
							10. Mr. A. B. Sen, Demonstrator.	..	28P	..	..	588P

NOTE—No regular time is set apart for correction of note-books in the Allahabad University. This work is done by teachers when not otherwise engaged.

APPENDIX E (4)—(concluded)

Allahabad University					Lucknow University				
Name of teacher	Number of hours devoted per week to—				Name with designation of teacher	Number of hours devoted in the year to—			
	Lec-ture	Semi-nat	Other work	Total		Lec-ture	Semi-nar	Other work	Practical Instruction
<i>Botany Department</i>									
1. Dr. J. H. Mitter ..	5	14	..	19	1. Dr. B. Sahni, Professor ..	48P	144P	..	312P
2. Dr. Shri Ranjan ..	5	16	3	24	2. Dr. S. N. Das Gupta, Reader...	48P	144P	..	528P
3. Dr. R. K. Saksena ..	8	16	6	30	3. Mr. H. P. Chowdhuri, Lecturer	56P	..	..	588P
4. Mr. G. D. Srivastava ..	7	16	..	23	4. Dr. S. K. Pande, Lecturer	112P	168P	..	560P
5. Dr. P. Maheshwari ..	7	17	5	29	5. Mr. A. R. Rao, Demonstrator	56P	..	..	644P
6. Dr. S. P. Naithani ..	2	26	..	28	6. Dr. S. C. Varma, Demonstrator	56P	..	..	672P
7. Mr. A. K. Mitra ..	..	23	13	36					
Note—Administrative and non-academic work is not shown in this statement.									
<i>Zoology Department</i>									
1. Dr. D. R. Bhattacharya ..	5	..	12	17	1. Dr. K. N. Bahl, Professor	456P	(including practical instruction.)		
2. Dr. H. R. Mehra ..	5	..	11	16+	2. Dr. G. S. Thapar, Reader ..	72P	48P	48P	288P
	12 (lectures to B.Sc. Pass students in the whole year.)								
3. Dr. R. S. Dass ..	5	..	19	24	3. Mr. M. L. Bhatia, Lecturer	560P	(including practical instruction.)		
4. Mr. S. C. Varma ..	8	3	13	24	4. Mr. J. Dayal, Demonstrator ..	560P	Ditto.		
5. Mr. S. K. Dutta ..	4	3	14	21	5. Dr. M. B. Lal, Demonstrator	560P	Ditto.		
6. Mr. Nihaluddin ..	..	..	23	23	6. Dr. S. M. Das, Demonstrator	588P	Ditto.		

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APPENDIX E

## APPENDIX E(5)

Statement showing scales of pay in force in the Allahabad and Lucknow Universities during 1922 to 1938 (excluding scales of pay for Government servants on deputation) in Allahabad University

Allahabad University (All Faculties)				
—	Original Scales (1921 or 1922)		Original Scales (1921 or 1922)	Original Scales (1921 or 1922)
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Professors .. .. .	1,200—50—1,500		800—50—1,250	600—30—900—50—1,000.
Readers .. .. .	500—50—1,000		450—40—800	350—15—380—20—500—25—600.
Lecturers—				
(a) Grade .. .. .	250—25—500		250—25—450	200—10—300.
(b) Grade .. .. .				125—5—175.
Demonstrators .. .. .	150—10—200		150—10—250	.. .. .
Other teachers .. .. .	250 Part-time			250
Permanently employed .. .. .	200		200	200
Lucknow University (Faculties other than Law and Medicine)				
—	Original scales (1921 or 1922)		Original scales (1921 or 1922)	Original scales (1921 or 1922)
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Professors .. .. .	1,200—50—1,500		800—50—1,200	600—30—900—50—1,000.
Readers .. .. .	500—40—1,000		500—50—800	350—15—380—20—500—25—600.
Lecturers—				
(a) Grade .. .. .	250—25—500		250—25—450	200—10—300.
(b) Grade .. .. .				900 P. A. (Part-time in French).
Demonstrators .. .. .	Nil		130—10—250	125—5—175.
Other teachers .. .. .	Nil		150—10—250	125—5—175.
Lucknow University				
—	Faculty of Law		Faculty of Medicine	
	Original scales (1921)	Scales introduced in 1934	Scales in 1925	Scales in 1933
Professor .. .. .	Rs. Nil	Rs. Nil	Rs. 1,200—50—1,400 (P.P.) 1,450—50—1,650 (N.P.) 250 (P.T.)	Rs. 900—40—1,140 (P. P.) 1,100—40—1,340 (N. P.) 100 (P. T.) (in Hygiene).
Reader .. .. .	Nil	350—15—380—20—500—25—600.	750—50—1,150 (P.P.) 900—30—1,300 (N.P.)	500—30—800 (P. P.) 600—30—900 (N. P.) 150 per mensem 200 ditto.
..... (Part-time)	250	250 (Chamber Practice).	.. .. .	280—15—400.
Lecturer .. .. .	Nil	Nil	350—25—600 .. .. .	100 per mensem.
..... (Part-time)	Nil	150	50 per mensem .. .. .	.. .. .
Demonstrator (Medicine) .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	100 ditto .. .. .	200 for the 1st year continuous service.
.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	225 ditto .. .. .	200 after 1 year's approved continuous service.
Part-time .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	250 per mensem (after 1 year's probation). 50 per mensem. Honarium to Lecturer in Sanitary Engineering and Dentistry, Rs.500 and Rs.500 respectively.	Nil. 600 and 500 respectively.

N. B.—P. P.=Private Practice permitted,

N. P.=No Private Practice

P. T. =Part-time.

## APPENDIX E(6)

*Cases of Migration of teachers from the Allahabad and Lucknow Universities  
in the year 1937-38*

## Allahabad University

Serial number	Name	Position in University	Migrated to with date
1	Mr. Radha Kishan Vaish	Lecturer, Economics Department.	Customs House, Calcutta—1925.
2	Dr. Nalini K. Sur ..	Lecturer, Physics Department.	Meteorological Department, Simla—1927.
3	Dr. K. C. Sen ..	Demonstrator in Chemistry.	Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Mukteshwar—1929.
4	Mr. E. V. Bobb ..	Lecturer in English ..	Ismail College, Andheri, Bombay—1931.
5	Dr. L. C. Jain ..	Lecturer in Economics	Punjab University—1931.
6	Dr. D. S. Kothari ..	Demonstrator in Physics	Delhi University—1934.
7	Dr. M. U. S. Jung ..	Reader in Law Department.	Hyderabad State—1934.

## Lucknow University

Serial number	Name	Position in University	Migrated to with date
1	Mr. J. P. Suda .....	Officiating Lecturer, Philosophy.	
2	Mr. Bhagat Ram Kumar	Lecturer, European History.	
3	Mr. H. S. Walker ..	Reader in English.	
4	Mr. L. P. Mathur ..	Lecturer, Zoology.	
5	Mr. C. J. Brown ..	Professor, English.	
6	Mr. R. H. Nixon ..	Reader in English.	
7	Mr. K. D. Agarwal ..	Lecturer, Political Science.	
8	Dr. B. B. Banerji ..	Demonstrator in Physics.	
9	Mr. Daya Shanker Dubey	Lecturer, Commerce.	
10	Mr. J. C. Dey ..	Lecturer, European History.	
11	Dr. B. B. Das ..	Lecturer, Commerce.	
12	Mr. T. N. Taluqdar ..	Lecturer, European History.	
13	Mr. M. Z. Siddiqui ..	Reader in Arabic.	
14	Dr. M. B. Rehman ..	Reader in Persian.	
15	Mr. S. S. Chaudhari ..	Demonstrator in Zoology.	
16	Mr. M. Y. Mangroolkar	Ditto.	
17	Captain B. S. Nat ..	Professor of Anatomy.	
18	Dr. H. L. Dey ..	Lecturer in Economics.	
19	Dr. E. Asirvatham ..	Lecturer in Political Science.	
20	Mr. Indra Dutta Sharma	Junior Lecturer in Political Science.	
21	Mr. C. N. Chak ..	Lecturer in Mathematics.	
22	Dr. S. K. D. Gupta ..	Reader in Law.	
23	Dr. S. C. Varma ..	Demonstrator in Botany.	



## APPENDIX E (7)

*Statement showing the cases of difference between the Executive Council and the Selection Committee in Allahabad and Lucknow Universities*

Lucknow University			Remarks
Date of decision of the Executive Council	Permanent appointment	Person appointed	
22nd April, 1932.	Professor of Anatomy.	Mr. M. A. H. Siddiqui ..	The Executive Council did not accept the recommendation of the Selection Committee. The matter was referred to the Chancellor who made the appointment in accordance with the recommendation of the Selection Committee which met a second time on 10th August, 1932, to advise the Chancellor.
1st October, 1937.	Lecturer in Commerce.	Mr. K. C. Sarcar ..	The Executive Council did not accept the recommendations of the Selection Committee in making these two appointments.
Ditto ..	Demonstrator in Pharmacology.	Mr. R. D. Kapoor ..	
4th March, 1938.	Reader in Pathology	Dr. V. S. Mangalik ..	The Executive Committee did not accept the recommendation of the Selection Committee. The matter was referred to the Chancellor who appointed the candidate originally recommended by the Committee.

## Allahabad University

1. *Professor in English*—  
The Selection Committee recommended two names in order of precedence (Mr. F. J. Fieldon and Pandit A. N. Jha) with the remark that the question of paying higher rate of salary demanded by Mr. Fieldon may be decided by the Executive Council. The Executive Council decided to appoint Pandit A. N. Jha on account of his good work in the University and for reasons of economy.
  2. *Lecturer in Law*—  
Mr. K. K. Pathak's name was recommended as second in order of precedence by the Selection Committee and the Executive Council appointed Mr. Pathak.
  3. *Lecturer B Grade in Arabic—Persian Department*—  
Mr. Mohammad Ahmad Siddiqui's name was recommended as second in order of precedence by the Selection Committee and the Executive Council appointed Mr. Siddiqui.
  4. *Appointment of Lecturer in Law*—  
Mr. Lalla Ram Tewari whose name was not recommended by the Selection Committee was appointed to the post by the Executive Council.
  5. *Appointment of Assistant Registrar*—  
Mr. Baj Prakash Bahadur's name was third in order of precedence but he was appointed by the Executive Council.
- Cases of reference to the Chancellor with result*—  
Only one case of the appointment of Professor of English was referred to the Chancellor and he appointed Pandit Amaranatha Jha as Professor agreeing with the decision of the Executive Council. The Chancellor in his letter of appointment said he had accepted the unanimous recommendation of a separate Selection Committee appointed by him.

## Statement showing the colleges, halls and hostels maintained or

Name of college or hostel	By whom main- tained	For whom accom- modation available	Number						
			Actually residing in—						
			1933- 1934	1934- 1935	1935- 1936	1936- 1937	1937- 1938		
<b>Canning College</b>									
1. Hewett Hostel ..	Lucknow University.	114	112	111	112	107	110		
2. Meeton Hostel ..	Ditto ..	102	98	99	99	100	99		
3. Butler Hostel ..	Ditto ..	104	99	102	102	97	101		
4. Mahmudabad Hostel ..	Ditto ..	102	102	102	102	102	102		
5. Habibullah Hostel ..	Ditto ..	100	100	100	100	100	100		
6. Kailash Hostel ..	Ditto ..	1935—8 1936—8 1937—10 1938—11	..	2	3	8	11		
<b>King George's Medical College</b>									
7. T. G. Hostel ..	Lucknow University	94	72	76	83	88	86		
8. C. G. Hostel ..	Ditto ..	148	127	123	132	142	136		
Isabella College.	Thoburn Recognized by the University.	..	54	56	69	69	60		

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recognized by the Lucknow University

Area of land on which situated	Covered area of residential block	Number of play-grounds	Staff		Remarks
			Honorary	Paid	
Sq. ft.	Sq. ft.	Hockey fields $9\frac{4}{5}$ bighas, Tennis courts $10\frac{4}{5}$ bighas.			
226,625	28,957	2 Tennis courts, Volley-ball and Basket-ball field.	..	1. Warden* .. 2. Assistant warden.*	*Teachers of the University; have free quarters. One warden and one Assistant warden have an allowance in addition of Rs.50 and Rs.25 per mensem respectively.
137,113	17,392	Ditto ..	..	-Ditto ..	..
172,300	18,043	Ditto ..	..	Ditto ..	..
183,500	18,187	Ditto ..	..	Ditto ..	..
206,400	18,935	Ditto ..	..	Ditto ..	..
274,428	6,147	..	..	Lady warden whole-time on Rs.160 per mensem.	..
34,000	31,556	One play ground and several Tennis lawns.	..	Warden .. Assistant warden	Professor of the college; allowed a free house. Lecturer of the college allowed a free house.
280,000	34,365	Ditto ..	..	Warden .. Assistant Warden	A Professor who gets a rebate of Rs.75 per mensem in the rent of bungalow. A Lecturer who gets free house.
38 bighas	35,945	11 Besides these provision for running, jumping and other forms of exercises also exists.	Chief warden. 5 wardens assisted by officers of the College Government Association.		

## Statement showing the colleges, halls and hostels

Name of college or hostel	By whom maintained		Number					
			For whom accommodation available	Actually residing in—				
				1933-1934	1934-1935	1935-1936	1936-1937	1937-1938
1. Muir Hostel ..	Allahabad	Uni- versity.	84	90	92	92	93	92
2. Sir Sunder Lal Hostel ..	Ditto	..	107	107	107	107	107	107
3. Sir P. C. Banerji Hostel	Ditto	..	107	107	107	107	107	107
4. Pandit Ganganatha Jha Hostel.	Ditto	..	158	159	160	156	148	149
5. Women's Hostel ..	Ditto	..	21	..	..	..	21	25
6. S. D. Jaina Hostel ..	Recognized by the	University.	40	..	39	40	39	40
7. Macdonnell University Hindu Boarding House.	Ditto	..	216 (152 single seated + 32 double seated)	195	193	180	194	185
8. Muslim Boarding House	Ditto	..	80	76	74	77	80	75

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*maintained or recognized by the Allahabad University*

Area of land on which situated	Covered area of residential block	Number of play-grounds	Staff		Remarks
			Honorary	Paid	
6.2 acres ..	Sq. ft. 34,021	7 ..	Warden .. Lecturers—3	Superintendent†	†Allowance Rs.30 per mensem and free quarters.
8.8 .. ..	43,326	6 ..	Warden ..	Superintendent†	
8.8 .. ..	54,492	9 ..	Warden ..	Superintendent†	
9.6 .. ..	37,000	3 ..	Warden ..	Superintendent†	
6.3 .. ..	24,200	6 (Proposed)	..	Superintendent† Assistant Superintendent*	*Allowance Rs.20 per mensem adjusted against rent-free quarters.
35,308 sq. ft.	18,284	3 ..	Warden ..	Superintendent Rs.35 + free quarters.	
467,592 sq. ft. (approximately).	151,508 (block for students = 125,628).	3 ..	..	1 Warden. 2 Superintendents	
4 acres (approximately).	1½ acres (approximately).	2 ..	Warden ..	1 Superintendent 2 Assistant Superintendents.	

## APPENDIX F (I)

*Analysis of the composition of the Courts of the Allahabad and Lucknow Universities during the years 1927-38*

*(Figures in brackets indicate the number of women which is included in the total)*

Year	Total strength	Number of teachers—			Government Officers	Registered graduates	Other categories
		Of the University	Of other Universities or University colleges	Other teachers			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Allahabad University</i>							
1935	127 (4) .. ..	50	4(1)	..	15(1)	30(1)	28(1)
1937	136 .. ..	51	3	..	16(1)	30(1)	32(1) +4 (Donors).
<i>Lucknow University</i>							
1927	188 (11) .. ..	60(6)	..	10	24(1)	..	88(4)
1928	195 (10) .. ..	71(5)	..	7	24(1)	..	93(4)
1929	195 (11) .. ..	71(6)	..	7	24(1)	..	93(4)
1930	192 (11) .. ..	70(6)	..	7	24(1)	..	91(4)
1931	200 (14) .. ..	71(6)	..	7	24(1)	..	98(7)
1932	202 (14) .. ..	71(6)	..	7	24(1)	..	100(7)
1933	170 (17) .. ..	72(8)	..	8(1)	22(1)	..	68(7)
1934	197 (17) .. ..	72(8)	..	8(1)	22(1)	..	95(7)
1935	198 (18) .. ..	72(9)	..	10(1)	23(1)	..	93(7)
1936	198 (19) .. ..	72(9)	..	10(1)	23(1)	..	93(8)
1937	194 (16) .. ..	71(7)	..	11(2)	25(2)	..	87(5)
1938	194 (16) .. ..	71(7)	..	11(2)	25(2)	..	87(5)

## APPENDIX F (2)

*Analysis of attendance of members at the meetings of the Courts of the Allahabad and Lucknow Universities during the years 1927-38*

*(Figures in brackets indicate the number of women which is included in the total.)*

Year	Total numbers attending the meeting	Number of teachers--			Government officers	Other categories
		Of the University	Of other Universities or University colleges	Other teachers		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Allahabad University</i>						
1925	94 (including 25 Registered Graduates).	46	4	..	2	17
1926	82 (including 19 Registered Graduates).	48	..	..	..	13
1927	109 (including 4 donors and 25 Registered Graduates).	50	3	..	2	22
<i>Lucknow University</i>						
1927	92 (4) .. ..	58(4)	..	6	2	26
1928	107 (5) .. ..	64(5)	..	5	6	32
1929	100 (5) .. ..	65(5)	..	3	4	28
1930	112 (5) .. ..	63(5)	..	6	5	38
1931	95 (5) .. ..	61(4)	..	2	3	29(1)
1932	105 (8) .. ..	64(0)	..	4	6	31(2)
1933	133 (12) .. ..	68(8)	..	7(1)	8	50(3)
1934	126 (11) .. ..	62(6)	..	4(1)	10(1)	49(3)
1935	104 (8) .. ..	65(5)	..	3	..	36(3)
1936	130 (14) .. ..	64(8)	..	6(1)	5(1)	55(4)
1937	105 (10) .. ..	62(6)	..	5(1)	1	37(3)
1938	104 (9) .. ..	60(8)	..	3(1)	2	39(2)

## APPENDIX F (3)

*Analysis of the composition of the Executive Councils of Allahabad and Lucknow Universities during the years 1927-38*

Year	Allahabad University						Lucknow University					
	Total strength	Number of teachers—			Government officers	Other categories	Total strength	Number of teachers—			Government officers	Other categories
		Of the University	Of other Universities or University colleges	Other teachers				Of the University	Of other Universities or University colleges	Other teachers		
1927-28 ..	20	8	2	1	3	6	21	8	..	..	4	9
1928-29 ..	20	9	2	1	2	6	23	9	..	..	4	10
1929-30 ..	20	9	2	1	2	6	22	8	..	..	4	10
1930-31 ..	20	9	2	1	2	6	23	10	..	..	3	10
1931-32 ..	20	9	2	..	3	6	23	10	..	..	3	10
1932-33 ..	20	9	2	..	3	6	23	10	..	..	3	10
1933-34 ..	19	8	2	..	3	6	23	10	..	..	3	10
1934-35 ..	20	9	2	..	3	6	24	10	..	..	3	11
1935-36 ..	20	9	2	..	3	6	24	10	..	..	3	11
1936-37 ..	20	9	2	..	3	6	23	11	..	..	3	9
1937-38 ..	20	9	2	..	4	5	20	11	..	..	3	10



## APPENDIX G (1)

Statement showing the Principal Sources of income to the Allahabad and Lucknow Universities and the proportion contributed by each during the year 1938-39

Head of income	Allahabad University		Lucknow University	
	Amount	Percentage to total	Amount	Percentage to total
	Rs.	Per cent.	Rs.	Per cent.
1. Government grant .. .. .	7,60,316	66	8,68,397	60
2. Fees .. .. .	3,81,383	33	3,09,743	27
3. Income from investments .. .. .	11,405	1	67,522	5
4. Public contribution .. .. .	..	..	64,163	4
5. Income from property .. .. .	..	..	26,789	2
6. Other sources .. .. .	..	..	3,300	2

## APPENDIX G (2)

Statement showing the proportion of the recurring cost, borne by Government, of the Allahabad and Lucknow Universities during the years 1923-24 to 1938-39

Year	Allahabad University		Proportion of Government grant to the total recurring expenditure
	Total recurring grant received	Total recurring expenditure	
	Rs.	Rs.	
1923-24	6,65,693	7,65,633	86.9
1924-25	6,66,750	7,87,384	84.6
1925-26	6,94,000	8,21,778	84.4
1926-27	8,95,000	8,96,546	77.5
1927-28	7,18,203	9,23,683	77.7
1928-29	6,96,783	9,29,330	74.9
1929-30	7,91,186	10,10,133	78.3
1930-31	7,32,021	10,32,068	70.9
1931-32	6,43,966	10,07,131	63.9
1932-33	6,02,374	9,82,705	61.3
1933-34	6,52,983	10,21,228	63.9
1934-35	6,79,738	10,59,168	64.1
1935-36	7,27,769	11,14,896	65.0
1936-37	7,58,723	11,26,489	67.3
1937-38	7,65,000	11,54,405	65.4
1938-39	7,60,316	11,53,105	66.87

## Lucknow University

Year	Lucknow University		Proportion of Government grant to the total recurring expenditure
	Total recurring grant received	Total recurring expenditure	
	Rs.	Rs.	
1923-24	..	..	75
1926-27	..	..	79
1927-28	..	..	73
1928-29	..	..	70
1929-30	..	..	70
1930-31	..	..	70
1931-32	..	..	61
1932-33	..	..	60
1933-34	..	..	67
1934-35	..	..	80
1935-36	..	..	81
1936-37	..	..	84
1937-38	..	..	64

APPENDIX G (3)

Statement showing the rates of various fees realized or paid by the Allahabad and Lucknow Universities during the year 1937-38

Name of class and the University	Fees received by Universities									Fees paid by Universities			
	Admission fees			Tuition fee per year	Examination fee	Hostel fee			Paper-setting fee	Examining fee per paper	Practical or <i>via voce</i>		
	For registration of application	For admission	For enrolment			Admission fee	Room rent per year				Rate per head	Minimum	
							Large	Small					
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
I	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
B. A. II Year.	Allahabad ..	1	4	..	120	Hons. 30 35	4	80	45	40	1 4 0	1 4 0	50
	Lucknow ..	..	4	12	109	Hons. 30 35	..	108	72	60	1 8 0	1 8 0	50
B.Sc. II Year.	Allahabad ..	1	4	..	140	Hons. 30 20	4	80	45	40	1 4 0	1 4 0	50
	Lucknow ..	..	4	12	127	Hons. 30 55	..	108	72	60	1 8 0	1 8 0	50
M.A. ...	Allahabad ..	1	4	..	150	Previous Final 30	4	80	45	75	2 0 0	2 0 0	50
	Lucknow ..	..	4	12	136	Final 30	..	108	72	75	2 0 0	2 0 0	..

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M.Sc.	Allahabad ..	1	4	..	160	Previous	20	4	80	45	75	2	0	0	2	0	0	75
	Lucknow ..	..	4	12	151	Final	30	..	108	72	75	2	0	0	2	0	0	75
					138													
					120	(Part I)	20	4	80	45	40	1	4	0	1	4	0	50
B. Com.	Allahabad ..	1	4	..	120	(Part II)	20											
	Lucknow ..	..	4	12	109	Previous	10	..	108	72	40	1	0	0	2	0	0	50
					..	Final	20											
LL.B.	Allahabad ..	1	4	..	150	Previous	30	4	80	45	40	1	4	0	..	..	..	
	Lucknow ..	..	4	12	146	Final	40											
					..	Previous	20	..	108	72	40	1	4	0	..	..	..	
					..	Final	40											
LL.M.	Allahabad ..	1	4	..	..	..	100	4	80	45	75	2	0	0	2	0	0	50
	Lucknow ..	..	4	12	..	..	50	..	108	72	75	2	0	0	2	0	0	75
LL.D.	Allahabad ..	1	4	..	..	..	200	4	80	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Lucknow ..	..	4	12	..	..	200	..	108	72	100	2	8	0	..	..	100	
Ph. D.	Allahabad ..	1	4	..	..	..	100	4	80	45	..	..	50*	..	50*	..	..	
	Lucknow ..	..	4	12	..	..	200	..	108	72	100	2	8	0	..	..	100	
D.Litt.	Allahabad ..	1	4	..	..	..	200	4	80	45	..	..	400†	..	..	..	..	
	Lucknow ..	..	4	12	..	..	..	..	108	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
D.Sc.	Allahabad ..	1	4	..	..	..	200	4	80	45	..	..	100‡	..	100‡	..	..	
	Lucknow ..	..	4	12	..	..	200	..	108	72	100	2	8	0	..	..	100	

\*Rs.75 to examiners who conduct both examinations.  
†For reading thesis.  
‡Rs.150 to examiners who conduct both examinations.  
§It is a new degree not appearing in the Calendar.

## APPENDIX G]

( 82A )

## APPENDIX G(4)

*Approximate value of the assets in the possession of the Allahabad and Lucknow Universities in 1922 and 1938 respectively*

Description	Allahabad University		Lucknow University	
	1922	1938	1922	1938
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Buildings and fittings ..	26,22,000	37,02,000	..	..
	4,70,000 land.	7,70,000 land.	..	..
	} Including Muir Central College.			
2. Roads .. ..	20,000	25,000	..	..
3. Furniture .. ..	60,000	1,00,000	..	..
4. Laboratory and equipment	1,02,494	3,44,281	..	..
5. Library books .. ..	97,403	4,31,384	..	..

## APPENDIX G (5)

*Note on the Financial Implications of the Committee's Recommendations for extending the first Degree course to three years and reducing the Post-Graduate course to one year*

1. The calculations below are based on the figures of enrolment in Allahabad University in the year 1937-38 and the scales of fee prevailing in that year. The scales of pay and Provident Fund benefits taken into account in calculating the cost of the additional staff required are those recommended by the Committee for new entrants. Some difference will be made if the existing scales are applied. In calculating the increase of income only tuition fee has been taken into account as there will be no increase in Admission or Examination fees.

2. In calculating the number of teachers required to deal with increased numbers of students it has been assumed that the number of students which a teacher can deal with is 17. The present number in Allahabad University is 17 and in Lucknow University less than 16. (If the students residing in the "Colleges" of Allahabad University are considered to be in their charge the number of students per teacher in that University falls to 14.6.) The numbers of students per teacher in the other University institutions of India are exhibited in Appendix D(4).

3. In calculating expenditure, only the pay and Provident Fund of the additional staff have been taken into account. No account has been taken of expenditure due to leave rules or additional inferior establishment or of any additional cost of maintenance of buildings, fittings, furniture, libraries and laboratories. It has been assumed that a more economical adjustment of the time-table and the holding of classes in the morning and afternoon will enable the additional classes to meet in the existing buildings, with the present furniture and fittings and to use the present laboratories and libraries. The inferior establishment will need strengthening and there will be increased expenditure on electric current and chemicals, specimens in laboratories, etc. No estimate of this has been attempted here.

4. The non-recurring cost which will in these circumstances be entailed will be on account of residential arrangements mainly. For the 680 more undergraduates or so whom the University will have on its hands it will require 8 hostels costing about 10 lakhs in the aggregate. No account has been taken of the recurring cost of these hostels to the University, as it is assumed that hostel fees should cover the recurring expenditure.

It will appear from the calculations below that if the Committee's recommendations are adopted the number of students in Allahabad University will be increased by about 460 which added to the existing enrolment of 2,200 would bring the total up to near 2,700.

The corresponding increase of income from fees will be about Rs.50,100 while the increase in recurring expenditure on the teaching staff calculated on the basis of the maximum pay of each post in the new scale recommended by the Committee will be Rs.1,40,640 entailing a net extra expenditure of Rs.90,540 a year in Allahabad University.

5. Allowance will have perhaps to be made for a decrease in student-numbers when the first degree course is extended to three years. Allowing for a 10 per cent. decrease in these classes and a corresponding 10 per cent. increase in post-graduate classes which will be of shorter duration, the alteration required in the above figure will be less than 10 per cent. In other words the extra cost to the Allahabad University will be between Rs.80,000 and Rs.90,000 a year.

*Calculation of Income*

Class	Scale of tuition fee per year	Number enrolled in 1937-38	Increase due to lengthening of course		Decrease due to shortening of course		Remarks
			In numbers	In income from fees	In numbers	In income from fees	
B. A.	120	970	485	58,200	..	..	
M. A.	150	308	..	..	154	23,100	
B. Sc.	140	305	153	21,420	..	..	
M. Sc.	180	127	..	..	63	11,340	
B. Com.	120	81	41	4,920	..	..	
	..	..	679	84,540	217	34,440	

Net increase in enrolment .. .. . 679-217=462  
 Net increase of income .. .. . 84,540-34,440=50,100

*Calculation of Expenditure*

A.—*Non-recurring*—Six hostels to accommodate roughly 600 additional under-graduate students will cost about 10 lakhs on a conservative estimate.

B.—*Recurring*—Additional teachers needed to deal with an increase of 462 in student-numbers at the rate of 17 students to a teacher will be 27 or 28.

According to the Allahabad University rule which requires that 40 per cent. of the teachers in each department should be Professors and Readers and the rest Lecturers, 11 of these 27 posts should be Readerships—the remaining 16 may be equally divided between Lecturerships of grades A and B, though the present strength of Lecturers, B Grade, in most Arts Departments is negligible.

The cost of these posts calculated on the basis of the maximum salary and the Provident Fund contributions recommended by the Committee is as follows :

Post	Number	Monthly salary		Monthly Provident Fund contribution	
		Rate	Amount	Rate	Amount
Readers .. .. .	11	560	6,160	6½	385
Lecturers, A grade .. .. .	8	350	2,800	6½	175
Lecturers, B grade .. .. .	8	250	2,000	10	200
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>27</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>10,960</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>760</b>
Total monthly cost .. .. .	..	..	10,960+760= 11,720		
Total annual cost .. .. .	..	..	11,720 × 12= 1,40,640		
Increase in expenditure .. .. .	..	..		1,40,640	
Increase in income .. .. .	..	..		59,100	
Net increase in expenditure .. .. .	..	..		81,540	

## APPENDIX H(1)

*Strength of the Teaching Staff of the Medical Faculty of the Lucknow University*

Subject	Professors	Readers	Lecturers		Other Teachers
			A Grade	B Grade	
Anatomy .. .. .	1	..	2	(+1)	..
Physiology .. .. .	1	..	1	2(+1)	..
Forensic Medicine .. .. .	..	1 Part-time	..	..	1
Pharmacology .. .. .	..	1	1	1	..
Pathology .. .. .	1	1	1	(+2)	..
Medicine .. .. .	1	..	1	..	..
Surgery .. .. .	1	1	1	..	..
Radiology .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..
Ophthalmology .. .. .	1	..	1	..	..
Obstetrics and Gynaecology .. .. .	1	..	2	..	..
State Medicine .. .. .	1 Part-time	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—Figures in brackets preceded by +mark indicate the number of posts vacant.



## APPENDIX H(2)

Statement showing the amount of teaching and other work done by individual Teachers in the Medical Faculty of the Lucknow University in the year 1937-38

NOTE.—(Other work includes the correction of written work and guidance of research scholars, etc.)

Name with designation of teachers	Lectures	Practical Instruction	Other work
<i>Anatomy Department</i>			
1. Mr. M. A. H. Sidtqi, Professor .. .. .	78	275	132
2. Mr. P. D. Mukerji, Lecturer .. .. .	45	308	145
3. Mr. B. N. Sinha, temporary Lecturer (Senior Demonstrator)	45	308	145
4. Mr. S. S. Misra, Junior Demonstrator .. .. .	..	350	145
<i>Physiology Department</i>			
1. Dr. W. Burrige, Professor .. .. .	72	288	..
2. Dr. S. N. Mathur, Lecturer .. .. .	84	336	..
3. Mr. Gopal Krishna, Senior Demonstrator .. .. .	..	336	..
4. Mr. Kartar Singh, Junior Demonstrator .. .. .	..	336	..
<i>Department of Forensic Medicine</i>			
Lieut. Col. D. Clyde .. .. .	42	260	10(+380- Mediologi- cal Injury Exami- nation).
<i>Pharmacology Department</i>			
1. Dr. B. B. Bhatia, Reader .. .. .	46(+566 Clinical teaching)	37(+350 Hospital work)	..
2. Mr. N. K. Sinha, Lecturer .. .. .	57	301	62
3. Mr. R. D. Kapoor, Demonstrator .. .. .	..	197	62
<i>Pathology Department</i>			
1. Lieut. Col. H. Stott, Professor .. .. .	47	514	..
2. Dr. Mohammad Abdul Hameed, Reader .. .. .	37	164	..
3. Dr. S. P. Gupta, Lecturer .. .. .	10	176	..
4. Mr. G. K. Tyagi, Senior Demonstrator .. .. .	..	6	..
5. Mr. P. R. Suri, Junior Demonstrator .. .. .	..	..	..
<i>Department of Medicine</i>			
1. Captain R. D. Alexander, Professor .. .. .	61	864	..
2. Rai Bahadur Hargovind Sahai, Lecturer .. .. .	40	20	..
<i>Department of Surgery</i>			
1. Rai Bahaur Captain K. S. Nigam, Professor .. .. .	144	1,632	..
2. Mr. S. N. Mathur, Reader .. .. .	194	864	..
3. Mr. T. Prasad, Lecturer .. .. .	24	944	157
<i>Department of Radiology</i>			
Rai Bahadur Raghunandan Lal, Reader .. .. .	28	153	..
<i>Anaesthetics Department</i>			
Mr. R. D. Pramanik, Part-time Lecturer .. .. .	..	48	864
<i>Ophthalmology Department</i>			
1. Mr. C. P. Misra, Professor .. .. .	*33	864	..
2. Captain R. S. Varma, Lecturer .. .. .	..	904	..

\*Seminars.

## APPENDIX H(2)—(concluded)

Name with designation of teachers	Lectures	Practical Demonstration	Other work
<i>Department of State Medicine</i>			
Dr. H. G. D. Mathur, Part-time Professor .. .. .	38	22	.. .. .
<i>Obstetrics and Gynaecology Department</i>			
1. Dr. (Miss) G. H. Marchant, Professor .. .. .	50	450	.. .. .
2. Miss A. Sirat, Lecturer .. .. .	.. .. .	508	.. .. .
3. Miss S. Itty, Lecturer .. .. .	.. .. .	482	.. .. .

## APPENDIX H(3)

Statement showing the Distribution of Beds in King George's and Associated Hospitals, among different sections.

Name of Department	Number of beds
Medical .. .. .	115
Surgical .. .. .	107
Ophthalmic .. .. .	42
Mixed—	
Isolation, Students Nurses Sick Room, } .. .. .	52
Private, Cottage Wards. } .. .. .	
Obstetrics and Gynaecological .. .. .	56
Total .. .. .	372

NOTE.—There are two sorts of accommodations in these Hospitals, i.e. (1) General Wards—344 beds for treatment of patients free of charge and (2) Paying Wards—28 (Private Wards 10+ Cottage Wards 14+ Emergency Ward 1+ Detention Wards 3).

## APPENDIX H(4)

## SCALE OF HOSPITAL CHARGES

(a) Scales of Charges in the Paying Wards of the King George's Group of Hospitals, Lucknow

## A.—Cottage Wards—

The daily charge for each patient including light, fans and attendance is Rs.3 per day.

The following Hospital charge is made in the event of a patient having an operation performed:

	Rs.
A major operation .. .. .	50
A minor operation .. .. .	10
Fracture (Simple) .. .. .	25

Any excessive drugs, stimulants and excessive dressings ordered will be charged to patients.

**B.—Private Wards—**

The daily charge for each patient including light, fans and attendance is Rs.5 per day. All extras are charged for separately.

The following charge is made in the event of a patient having an operation performed :

	Rs.
A major operation .. .. .	60
A minor operation .. .. .	10
Fracture (simple) .. .. .	25

Hospital diet will be supplied to both Cottage and Private Wards as noted below:

European diet .. .. .	Rs.2-8 per day
Indian diet .. .. .	Rs.1 per day

and European diet will be supplied to the General Ward patients on payment of Re.1 per day.

Patients requiring a special nurse will have to make their own arrangements for the nurse. Any nurse so engaged must be approved by the Lady Superintendent, who would arrange for her food at a cost of Re.1-4 per day.

All maternity cases admitted into Hospital are charged a fee of Rs.60 for the confinement in addition to Hospital charges, unless patients consent to the presence of students during labour when no charges are made.

All extras such as alcohol, concentrated soups, jellies, etc. have to be signed for by patients and extra cost is recovered from them. All expensive medicines and dressings are charged for separately.

**(b) Scale of fees for X-ray Skiagrams and Electrical treatment**

	Rs.
1. X-ray Skiagram of upper and lower extremities .. .. .	12
2. " " " thorax and abdomen .. .. .	18
3. " " " head and face .. .. .	18
4. " " " with bismuth meal or visualisation by opaque medicine.	24
5. " " " localization of foreign body .. .. .	24
6. " " " dental films .. .. .	6
7. " treatment superficial therapy .. .. .	9
8. " " deep therapy .. .. .	4
9. " " ultra-violet rays .. .. .	9
10. " Ionization and high frequency .. .. .	12
11. " screen examination .. .. .	16
12. " taking and delivery of an Electrocardiogram	
Special written opinion on references beyond the statement of findings when required by the Medical attendant only in the case of patients not admitted in the Hospital .. .. .	10

NOTE.—In all cases charges will be made for one single plate except in those cases where more than one plate are required for proper diagnosis.

(c) Schedule of Charges for Pathological Examinations from Private and Cottage  
Wards patients

	Rs.
I. Blood—	
1. Wassermann Examination .. .. .	10
2. Total W. B. C. Count .. .. .	5
3. Total R. B. C. Count .. .. .	5
4. Haemoglobin % .. .. .	5
5. Blood films for parasites or differential count .. .. .	5 each
6. Widal test to any combination of organism .. .. .	10
7. Blood culture (sterile) .. .. .	10
8. Blood culture with identification of organisms .. .. .	15
9. Van-den-Burgh's test .. .. .	5
10. Aldehyde test .. .. .	5
11. Urea stibamine test .. .. .	5
12. Opsonic index .. .. .	15
13. Blood coagulation time .. .. .	5
14. Blood Urea .. .. .	10
15. Blood chlorides .. .. .	10
16. Blood cholesterol .. .. .	15
17. Blood calcium .. .. .	15
18. Blood alkali Reserve .. .. .	15
19. Blood grouping .. .. .	5
20. Price Jones Curve .. .. .	32
21. Khan's test .. .. .	15
22. Fasting Blood Sugar .. .. .	10
23. Sugar Tolerance Test (7 specimens) .. .. .	32
II. Urine, qualitative, quantitative (Sugar, albumen, etc.) Rs.5 each—	
24. Chemical and microscopical for both .. .. .	5
25. Cultural (if sterile) .. .. .	5
26. „ (with identification of organisms) .. .. .	15
27. Urea concentration test .. .. .	10
III. Stool—	
28. Microscopical .. .. .	5
29. Chemical (fat analysis) .. .. .	32
30. Ocult blood .. .. .	5
31. Cultural .. .. .	15
IV. Sputum—	
32. Film Examination .. .. .	5
33. Cultural (for T. B., etc.) .. .. .	15
34. Albumin test .. .. .	5
V. Pus and Exudates—	
35. Microscopic .. .. .	5
36. Cultural with identification .. .. .	15
37. K. L. B. Swab (film and culture) .. .. .	10
VI. C. S. Fluid—	
38. Microscopical .. .. .	5
39. Cell count .. .. .	5
40. Chemical (for each ingredients) .. .. .	5
41. Cultural (if sterile) .. .. .	5
42. „ (with identification of organisms) .. .. .	15
43. Langes Collidal Gold test .. .. .	32

		Rs.
VII. Serious fluid—		
44. Microscopical	.. .. .	5
45. Cell Count	.. .. .	5
46. Chemical (for each ingredient)	.. .. .	5
47. Cultural (if sterile)	.. .. .	5
48. „ (with identification of organisms)	.. .. .	15
49. Dark ground illumination	.. .. .	10
50. Vaccines	.. .. .	20
51. „ (single dose of stock vaccine)	.. .. .	1 per dose.
52. Animal experiments	.. .. .	15
53. Zendeich Aschiem reaction	.. .. .	15
54. Tissue Sections	.. .. .	16
55. Fractional test meal	.. .. .	32

Rs.5 extra will be charged if specimen has to be collected from outside the Hospital  
by Pathology staff.

## Comparative statement showing details of the Staff, Students, Beds and

Name of University or College	College							Students			Number of students per teacher	Annual expenditure on Faculty or College
	Teaching staff							Degree course	Others	Total		
	Professors	Readers and Assistant Professors	Lecturers	Demonstrators and Assistant Demonstrators	Other whole time teachers	Part time-teachers	Total					
1. Lucknow University King George's Medical College, Lucknow.	8	5	12	6	..	..	31	293	16	309	10	Rs. 2,70,685
2. Punjab University												
1. Lady Hardings Medical College, New Delhi.	9	7	2	1	3	6	25	143	..	143	6	2,67,470
2. Women's Christian Medical College, Ludhiana, Punjab.	2	..	14	9	..	2	26	33	154	187	7	1,15,000
3. King Edward Medical College, Lahore.	10	12	1	19	2	7	47½	602	20	622	13	5,62,731
3. Osmania University Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad (Deccan).	5	4	4	4	..	26	30	159	..	159	5	2,01,237
4. Rangoon University Medical College, Rangoon	..	2	..	5	6	19*	22½	153	..	153	7	1,50,000
5. Bombay University												
1. Seth G. S. Medical College, Parel, Bombay 12.	4	5	(Hon.) 37	17	4	..	67	470	..	470	7	2,62,214
2. Grant Medical College, Byculla, Bombay 8e.	5	5	21	24	..	35	72½	660	..	660	10	3,01,931
6. Mysore University Mysore Medical College	..	11	5	7	10	..	33	149	..	149	5	90,000
7. Andhra University Medical College, Vizagapatam	..	12	18	12	9	..	51	260	..	260	5	2,80,740
8. Patna University Prince of Wales Medical College, Patna.	11	..	5	7	..	17	31½	290	..	290	7-2	25,50,631
9. Calcutta University Medical College, Calcutta	..	1	4	..	13	12	30	623	16+ 40 (Military).	679½	9	5,34,158

\* Includes 3 Professors.

† Temporary Honorary staff not included.

‡ Including military pupils (40)

DIX H(3)

## Expenditure of various Medical Colleges and Hospitals in India

Name of Hospitals	Hospital staff				No. of beds	Annual expenditure	Expenditure per bed	Total expenditure on College and Hospital			
	Whole-time	Honorary	Others	Total					Annual expenditure	Expenditure per bed	Total expenditure on College and Hospital
King George's Hospital ..	}	15	..	15	390	2,68,060	856	6,04,580			
Queen Mary's Hospital ..						59,110					
Tuberculosis Hospital ..						8,715					
The College Hospital ..	8	..	..	8	322	1,73,420	538	4,40,890			
Memorial Hospital, Ludhiana, Punjab.	26	..	..	26	333	1,10,000	330	2,25,000			
1. Mayo Hospital, Lahore ..	7	7	..	14	475	5,11,610	Approx. 950-95	12,04,769			
2. Lady Willingdon Hospital, Lahore.	2	..	..	2	70	1,27,402	1721-65				
Osmania General Hospital	34	4	..	38	About 800	5,79,975	..	7,80,212			
General Hospital, Rangoon	..	..	..	..	540	9,00,000	1,665	..			
1. K. E. M. Hospital ..	45	35	..	80	426	5,92,013	1,389	8,54,227			
2. N. W. Maternity Hospital	..	..	..	..	150	1,56,400	1,043	..			
J. J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay	13	09	..	112	599	6,92,338	1,509-4	9,94,269			
1. Sri Krishna Rajendra Hospital, Mysore.	33	..	..	33	303	1,99,500	658	..			
2. Chetavamba Maternity Hospital,	6	..	..	6	120	68,100	568	..			
King George's Hospital, Vizagapatam.	23	10	..	33	408	2,72,030	782	5,52,770			
Patna Medical College Hospital, Patna.	15	3	24	42	639	4,74,010	741.13 per year	7,29,072			
Medical College group of Hospitals.	35	20	..	755	728	10,83,580	1,488	16,17,536			

## APPENDIX H(6)

## SCHOLARSHIPS AND OTHER FORMS OF AID AVAILABLE TO STUDENTS

## IN THE MEDICAL FACULTY

*I—Research scholarships*

1. One University Fellowship awarded every year, value Rs.100 per mensem tenable for 12 months.
2. Captain Kunwar Indrajit Singh Research Scholarships, value Rs.100 per mensem each, tenable for 6 months and extendable to twelve months; a further extension to 2 years may be given provided the work done shows sufficient promise. The scholarships will be subject to the retention of Rs.15 per mensem payable only at the completion of the full tenure of the scholarships.

*II—Other scholarships*

1. Four University Scholarships of Rs.16 per mensem in the I Year and four in the II Year and four Scholarships of Rs.20 per mensem in each of the III, IV and V year classes.
2. Two Raja Raghubar Dayal Scholarships of Rs.10 per mensem in the 1st Year class only, one to a male preferably to a Khattri student and one to a female.
3. Five Bhing, Raj Kshattriya Scholarships of Rs.12 per mensem in the I and II Years and Rs.15 per mensem in the III, IV and V Years available for Kshattriya students.
4. Eight MacDonnell Fund Scholarships of Rs.20 per mensem to lady students only.
5. Naṣrullah Khan Prize of Rs.50 annually to a Muslim student for obtaining the highest number of marks in the subject of Chemical and Practical Medicine.
6. Batool Bursary Prize of Rs.70 annually to an Indian student resident of Rohilkhand who has passed 1st M. B. B. S. Examination and wishes to proceed with further course of study preferably to a female student.
7. Dr. Har Prasad Kayastha Scholarship of Rs.40 per mensem for 5 years awarded by Kayastha Pathshala, Allahabad, to a First Year Kayastha student.

*III—Concession in fees*

Maximum number of free-scholars—5 per cent. of enrolment.



## APPENDIX J(1)

*Colleges affiliated to the University of Agra**(Revised by the Principals of the Colleges)*

## (1) Agra College, Agra

The origin of the institution can be traced to a grant of lands in the districts of Agra, Muttra and Aligarh made by the Peshwa Madho Rao to Pandit Ganga-dhar Shastri, son of Missur Deo Narain in 1796 so that (to quote the original sanad) "he may defray the necessary want of himself, of comers and goers, and students of the Vedas."<sup>(1)</sup> The Pundit died in 1813 leaving the endowments, which then amounted to Rs.23,000 a year, to the East India Company and the College was established in 1823. By 1844 it had about 400 students. The syllabus of studies, which was originally oriental, was amended to include western subjects in compliance with the new policy of Government. In those early days the College had no rivalry to face, the only other institution of its type being Queen's College, Benares. But during the decade, 1870-80, rival colleges appeared at Delhi, Aligarh, Bareilly and Allahabad, and the students of Agra College decreased in number. "The Agra College," said a Government report, "with its staff of able professors and empty class-room, is a melancholy proof of how little high class education is deemed a desideratum." It was proposed that the College, which had been in succession managed by the Committee of Public Instruction of Calcutta, the supreme Government and the Local Government, should be closed. But the public was prepared to help the institution and in 1883, at first as a provisional measure, its administration, subject to the general control of Government, was transferred to a Trust consisting of about thirty gentlemen each of whom had subscribed Rs.1,000 or more. In 1909 the School attached to the College was handed over to Government.

Early History.

In accordance with the rules made by Government, the administration of the College is vested in a Board of Trustees and a Managing Committee, "which under the general direction of the Board of Trustees, controls the general administration of the College."

Government Rules.

"The Board of Trustees shall consist—(1) of official members; (2) of non-official members approved by Government. The *ex officio* members shall be (a) the Commissioner of Agra Division; (b) the Collector of the Agra District and

Board of Trustees.

(<sup>1</sup>) Standing Report, 1936; Periodical Inspection Reports, 1930 and 1935; Recognition Reports, B.A. and B.Sc. in Military Science, 1930; B.A. in Political Science, 1931; B.A. in Hindi, 1931; M.A. in Hindi and B.A. in Urdu, 1936. Also material supplied by the courtesy of the Principal; the Principal's Reports, College Budgets, etc.

(c) the Director of Public Instruction. The non-official members shall consist (a) of persons who have contributed, or the representatives of persons who have contributed, to the funds of the College irrespective of the place where such persons may reside; failing them such persons as Government may appoint; (b) of two members of the Agra Municipal Board to be nominated by that Board; and (c) of two members from each district of the Agra Division to be nominated by the respective district boards<sup>(1)</sup>." The number of non-official members is not to exceed fifty or fall below thirty and "vacancies in class (a) of non-official members shall be filled up by Government as may be required"; such members may be re-nominated but their seats are declared vacant if they fail to attend four half-yearly meetings of the Board. "The Government may remove from the Board of Trustees any member for reasons of which Government shall be the sole judge<sup>(2)</sup>. The ordinary meetings of the Board are held twice a year, in April and October; special meetings are called by the President at his own initiative or at the requisition of five Trustees. Eight members form a quorum at the ordinary and thirteen at the special meetings." The entire supervision and control of the Agra College shall be exercised by the Board of Trustees in accordance with the rules. "The Board is required to administer the proceeds of the endowments, grants-in-aid, and all the income which accrues to the College generally for the sole use and benefit of the Agra College" and it has "subject to the sanction of the Local Government, power to sell any portion of immovable property and to grant leases of the same." The funds of the Trust are to be invested in securities prescribed by the Trusts Act of 1882. The Board can appoint and dismiss its Secretary.

Managing  
Committee.

The Board of Trustees is 'represented' by a Managing Committee of the members—the Commissioner and the Collector, who are *ex officio* President and Vice-President, and eight members elected by the Board "with the final approval and sanction of Government" for a period of three years. The Secretary of the Board is the Secretary of the Committee. Members who fail to attend six consecutive meetings cease to be members. At least one meeting must be held every month; three members form a quorum provided two of them are other than *ex officio* members. The Committee is to control the College under the direction of the Board, and the Board may, subject to the rules, delegate its powers to the Committee. More specifically the duties of the Committee are defined by the rules as follows:—Sanctioning estimates of expenditure; checking receipts and disbursing money for current expenses; maintaining accounts and returns; fixing the strength of the establishment along with the salaries of different posts; appointment, promotion, punishment and dismissal of the College staff; and enforcement of the provisions of the Trust deed. Proceedings of all the meetings

(1) Articles II, III and IV.

(2) Article VIII of Government Rules.

of the Committee are to be submitted to the Board which has the power of confirming and modifying them.

"The Principal of the College," declare the rules<sup>(1)</sup> "shall have absolute power in all matters relating to admission, promotion and expulsion of students, the discipline of the classes and the collection and remission of fee. He shall be solely responsible for fixing the hours of study, for the giving and refusing of holidays, for regulating the details of the course of studies and for the grant of scholarships so far as is consonant with the orders of Government on the subject and the provision of the rules." The College is subject to the inspection of the Director of Public Instruction. "The teachers and students of Agra College shall entirely eschew politics<sup>(2)</sup>". The orders of Government are final on all questions about the interpretation of the rules.

Powers of  
the  
Principal.

Menial servants are appointed by the Principal; other appointments carrying a salary of less than Rs.50 are made by the Principal subject to the sanction of the Managing Committee; appointments with pay of over Rs.50 and less than Rs.100 are made by the Managing Committee subject to the revising power of the Board of Trustees. "Appointments with pay of Rs.100 per mensem or upwards shall be made by the Managing Committee subject to the sanction of Government<sup>(3)</sup>."

Contracts of service have been entered into with permanent members of the staff as required by the University. Members of the staff are appointed by a resolution of the Managing Committee after one year's probation<sup>(4)</sup>. The following grades were sanctioned in 1934 but persons appointed on a higher grade before 1933 were not to be affected:—Principal, Rs.800—50—1,000 with rent-free house or in the case of a specially qualified person, Rs. 1,000—50—1,250; Professors, Rs. 350—35—700; Readers, Rs. 250—15—400; Lecturers, Rs.150—10—250; Junior Lecturers, Rs.100—10—200<sup>(5)</sup>. The Provident Fund Association includes all employees in permanent service on salaries of Rs.50 or more; the employees contribute 5 per cent. of their salary and the College contributes an equal amount; one half of the College contribution to the Provident Fund is allowed for in the Government grant. The strength of the staff, including the staff of the Intermediate classes, is as follows:—Professors, 6; Readers, 8; Lecturers, 23; Junior Lecturers, 12.

Grades and  
Service.

<sup>(1)</sup> Article XXVIII.

<sup>(2)</sup> Government rules, Article XXIV.

<sup>(3)</sup> Government rules, Article XXIV.

<sup>(4)</sup> Standing Report of 1936.

<sup>(5)</sup> Professors appointed before 1933 were divided into five grades—Rs. 500—50—1,000; Rs. 450—30—750; Rs. 350—30—550; Rs. 200—20—400; Rs. 200—10—300. The last two grades have been consolidated in the grade of the present Readers. A higher salary within the grade may be given to Professors specially qualified.

Income and  
Expenditure.

The principal sources of income and expenditure in 1935-36 (actual) were as follows :—*Income*—Pandit Gangadhar Shastri's village endowment, Rs.13,926 ; interest on Pandit Gangadhar Shastri's cash endowment (of Sicca Rs.1,78,000), Rs.7,612 ; interest on Government securities (General Fund) of Rs.1,33,000, Rs.4,612 ; Government Maintenance Grant, Rs.98,066 ; Fees, Rs.1,03,448 ; interest on Government Securities of Rs.58,500 earmarked for Scholarships Fund, Rs.2,042 ; Boarding House rent, Rs. 11,475 ; Agra Municipal grant, Rs.2,500. *Expenditure*:—Salaries of the teaching staff, Rs.2,01,467 ; clerical and subordinate staff, Rs.7,446 ; menial staff, Rs.4,171 ; maintenance charges including the expenditure on the laboratories, Rs.41,471 ; Boarding House staff and maintenance charges, Rs.10,915. The budget of the College exceeds two lakhs a year but the College has Intermediate classes also and the expenditure and income due to these classes have been included in figures given above.<sup>(1)</sup>

Scope of  
instruction,  
students, etc.

Provision is made for instruction in all B.Sc. and most B.A. subjects and for post-graduate instruction in English, History, Economics, Mathematics, Sanskrit, Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology. The total number of students, including the Intermediate and LL. B. classes, in 1937-38 was 990:—M. A. Final, 13 ; M. A. Previous, 16 ; M. Sc. Final, 22 ; M. Sc. Previous, 21 ; B. A. Senior, 124 ; B. A. Junior, 103 ; B. Sc. Senior, 69 ; B. Sc. Junior, 64 ; Inter. Sc. II Year, 114 ; Inter. Sc. I Year, 107 ; Inter. Arts II Year, 74 ; Inter. Arts I Year, 55 ; LL. B. Previous, 108 ; LL. B. Final, 100. The College has seven hostels providing accommodation for 270 students ; there are also four caste-hostels, recognized by the University and placed in charge of Wardens who are teachers of the Agra College, where students of the institution are allowed to live. The number of books in the Library was over 10,000 in 1935. The budget estimates of the College and the Principal's Annual Report are printed and circulated for information.

#### (2) St. John's College, Agra

The Parent  
Society.

The College was founded by the Church Missionary Society in 1850 " and has been carried on and developed by that Society in the service of India and the Indian Church.<sup>(2)</sup> The immovable property of the College is vested in the Church Missionary Trust Association. The Parent Committee—i.e. the Church Missionary Society in London—retains the 'ultimate financial responsibility' and, consequently, 'some measure of control'. But it has been the aim of the Parent Committee to transfer the control of the College—including control of policy—to " a Governing Body in India representative of the Church of which

<sup>(1)</sup> The College is the best endowed one in the University. (*Inspection Report, 1935*).

<sup>(2)</sup> Standing Report, 1936 ; Periodical Inspection Reports of 1930 and 1935 ; Recognition Reports—B.A. and B. Sc. in Military Science (1930), B.A. in Hindi and Urdu (1930), M.A. in Hindi and B.A. in Geography (1936) ; Principal's Reports for 1936-37 and 1937-38 ; financial statements ; Provident Fund Rules ; also material supplied by the country of the Principal.

the College is the servant." The revised Constitution of November, 1935, has been drawn up on the basis of the Lindsay Commission Report.<sup>(1)</sup>

"The aim of St. John's College, Agra, is to give Christian education up to the highest University standards, such education including the imparting of sound learning, the building of character and the spread of spiritual truth and knowledge of God. True to the Missionary purpose of its founders, the College seeks both by its whole influence and by definite teaching to realize and share with all who join it that fullest life which we believe God gives to men through Jesus Christ, our Lord, and to train and prepare those who may serve and lead the Christian Church in India in its great task of the extension of Christ's Kingdom throughout the world."<sup>(2)</sup>

Aims of the College.

"All members of the Governing Body shall be Christians, not more than four shall be members of the staff and at least one shall be a woman."<sup>(3)</sup> Subject to these conditions the Governing Body is constituted as follows: (1) *Life Members*.—The Governing Body may, in recognition of distinguished service to the College, appoint its former members as Life Members. No limit to the number of persons who can be appointed is prescribed. (2) *Five ex officio Members*.—The Bishop of the Diocese (Chairman), the Principal, Vice-Principal, and Bursar of the College and the Diocesan Representative of the Church Missionary Society. (3) *Five elected representatives*.—A member of the staff who has been in permanent service for at least two years elected by the permanent members of the staff; a representative of the Diocese Mission Board; two persons elected by the Indian Board of the Diocese; a member or officer of the National Christian Council elected by that Council; and one representative of the United Provinces Board of Higher Education. (4) *Six members co-opted by the Governing Body*.—One ex-student; one Christian resident of Agra co-opted by the Governing Body and "not more than four persons co-opted annually by the Governing Body, not more than one of whom may be a member of the staff, one shall be preferably a representative of European education, but two shall be residents of Agra and one of these preferably an official." Members of the staff may not come on to the Governing Body except through the specified channels; persons (except *ex officio* members) who are absent from two consecutive meetings "without adequate reason given" are deemed to have vacated their places on the Governing Body. The Governing Body is required to meet at least twice during the College year; a special meeting will be called by the Secretary at the requisition of any four members. A quorum of six suffices, provided the staff are not in a majority.

Constitution and powers of the Governing Body.

The Governing Body governs and controls the affairs of the College. It may delegate part of its powers to the staff council, the finance committee or to its own

(1) Approved by the Parent Committee.

(2) Article I of the Constitution.

sub-committees and the powers so delegated may be recalled. "Such delegation shall in no way impair the ultimate responsibility of the Governing Body for action taken under these powers."

**Staff Council.** The Staff Council consists of the Principal, the Vice-Principal, the Dean of Hostels, the Dean of Day Students, the Warden of the Women's Hostel, four persons appointed by the Governing Body from among the permanent staff, and other permanent teachers of the College co-opted by the Council to secure that there are at least ten members on the Council and at least four-fifths of the members are Christians. The Council is to meet at least once a term. Its function is to "consider the general policy of the College and initiate new developments." It makes recommendations on all such matters to the Governing Body but recommendations affecting the budget have to be submitted through the Finance Committee.

**Finance Committee.** The Finance Committee is composed of the Principal, the Vice-Principal, the Bursar, and three residents of Agra (not being members of the College staff) of whom at least two shall be members of the Governing Body. The Finance Committee prepares the financial business of the Governing Body, including the budget; it has the power of modifying the estimates of expenditure approved by the Governing Body but has to report such action to that authority at its next meeting. The previous sanction of the Parent Committee is required for building schemes or structural changes costing more than Rs.10,000, sale of land or buildings belonging to the Society and for all acts which involve the hypothecation of properties vested in the Church Missionary Trust Association or prejudice their value.

**Academic Council.** Two other bodies are organized under the Standing Rules of the Governing Body. (1) The Academic Council—consisting of the Principal, the Vice-Principal, the Chairmen of Faculties, Heads of Departments, the Superintendent of Games, the Dean of Hostels, the Dean of Day Students, the Librarian and up to six additional members nominated by the Principal—advises the Principal "on matters of discipline and academic arrangements." (2) Periodical meetings of the Christian members of the staff are to be called by the Principal to consider "methods and policy in regard to the religious life and work of the College." His Annual Report on this subject, prepared in consultation with the Christian staff, is submitted to the Governing Body and the Parent Committee and copies of it are forwarded to the Provincial and the Central Boards of Christian Higher Education of the National Christian Council.<sup>(1)</sup>

**Powers of the Principal.** The Principal of the College is appointed by the Parent Committee after considering the recommendations of the Governing Body. He is the *ex officio* Secretary of the Governing Body and a member of all its sub-committees. His chief functions and powers are defined by Articles VIII, IX and X: "The

(1) Standing Rule 3 and Article VII.

Principal shall be responsible for the discipline of the College and shall administer its affairs in accordance with the aim of the College and the decision of the Governing Body, and within the limits of the Budget as passed by the Governing Body. The Principal shall, as occasion arises, appoint, suspend or remove any member of the staff, but shall in every case report his actions and reasons to the Governing Body. Agreements with such members of the staff as are to be confirmed in their appointments by the Governing Body shall be executed by the Principal in the form prescribed. Members of the permanent staff on such agreements shall have a right of appeal to the Governing Body against any decision of the Principal involving suspension or dismissal." Subject to the provisions of the budget and the modifications made in it by the Finance Committee, "the Principal is authorized to administer all college funds."

The constitution of the College may be amended by the Governing Body and its annual meeting by a two-thirds majority. But no amendment so made is valid without the sanction of the Parent Committee if it affects the aims and objects of the College as defined above, the composition of the Governing Body, the proportion of Christian teachers on the Staff Council, the procedure for appointing the Principal, the control of the Parent Committee over properties vested in the Church Missionary Trust Association and the conditions at present prescribed for amending the constitution.

Amendment  
of the  
College  
Consti-  
tution.

The Church Missionary Society is expected to maintain five qualified missionary professors on the staff and they are paid by the Parent Committee at its own rates. But their salaries, calculated at the rates fixed by the Department of Public Instruction, are deemed a contribution of the Parent Society to the College<sup>(1)</sup>; this contribution is not constructive but real and is taken into consideration in fixing the Government grant. The College also engages young English teachers on short term contracts extending from two and a half to five years on a salary just enough to cover their passage and living expenses. There are at present, including the missionaries, 6 English and 41 Indian teachers on the College staff; of the latter 24 are Hindus, 13 are Indian Christians and 4 are Musalmans. Apart from a Senior Professor (Rs.500—50—1,000) and the Vice-Principal (Rs.300—30—650), there are 7 Professors on the grade, Rs.200—20—400, and a Professor of Persian on the grade, Rs.250—10—300. There are 3 Assistant Professors on the grade, Rs.200—10—250; 7 Lecturers on the grade, Rs.150—10—200; an Urdu Lecturer on Rs.100—5—150, and other Junior Lecturers or Tutors on fixed salaries of Rs.100 (in some cases with additional allowances). The ordinary demonstrators grade is Rs.100—5—150, but there are certain additional part-time demonstrators on salaries ranging from Rs.60 to Rs.100. Lastly, there are two honorary teachers to whom an honorarium is paid. The rules and regulations of the Provident Fund require all permanent

Missionary  
and other  
teachers.

(1) Five Missionary Professors and one teacher on short-term contract.

members of the Tuitional and Ministerial staff to contribute  $6\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. of their monthly salary to the Fund and the College contributes an equal amount. There are no leave rules for the staff.

Service con-  
ditions.

Appointments, in the first instance, are made for one year, but the probationary period may be continued up to three years. Probationers selected by the Principal and the Governing Body for permanent appointment enter into a formal agreement with the Principal. The contract has been drawn up on the lines suggested by the University. "Preference in appointments is generally given to Christian applicants," the College circular on "Staff Appointments" declares, "but this fact in no way affects the security of any teacher with whom the College has entered into a definite agreement. It is not expected that the Hindu and Muhammadan members of the staff will feel able to identify themselves with the religious aim or activities of a Christian College, but they are expected to adopt a view of their obligations which will go beyond the delivery of prescribed lectures, and embrace a regard for the good name and the progress of the College, the promotion of good understanding and fellowship in the staff as a whole, and the welfare of the students, not only in the class room but in their hostels and in their homes."

Students.

Provision exists for the teaching of nearly all B. A., B. Sc. and B. Com. subjects and for post-graduate instruction in English, History, Economics, Persian, Hindi, Mathematics, Philosophy, Chemistry and Zoology. The total enrolment of the University classes in 1939-40 was 288 : B. A. Junior, 52 ; B. A. Senior, 56 ; M. A. Previous, 44 ; M. A. Final, 23 ; B. Sc. Junior, 29 ; B. Sc. Senior, 22 ; M. Sc. Previous, 10 ; M. Sc. Final, 7 ; B. Com. Junior, 23 ; B. Com. Senior, 22. Including the Intermediate classes, there were 541 students of different communities in the College : Europeans and Anglo-Indians, 5 ; Indian Christians, 70 ; Hindus, 361 ; Muslims, 101 ; others, 4. The number of women students studying in the College was 49. The College has four hostels for boys with accommodation for 184 boys and one hostel for girls (Davies House) with accommodation for 35 girls.

The real property of the College is estimated at about Rs.8,83,693. The permanent yearly income of the College is about Rs.64,600 : Davies India Education Fund, Rs.14,400<sup>(1)</sup> ; Haileybury grant, Rs.2,000 ; Church Missionary Society's grant, Rs.48,200. The last item includes the estimated salary of five missionaries (Rs.45,000). A Reserve Fund of Rs.12,775 has also been built up in accordance with the Department rules. The fee income in 1939-40 was Rs.53,446, and the Government grant was Rs.90,176. The total expenditure of the College in the year mentioned was Rs.2,02,520 of which the principal items were—staff

(1) "There is an endowment fund held by the C. M. T. A., for the benefit of St. John's College and School amounting to £30,396 and the normal income to the College amounts to Rs.14,500," (*Standing Report, 1936.*)



salaries, Rs.1,10,217; Provident fund contribution, Rs.6,045; Library, Rs.2,915; Upkeep of laboratories, Rs.7,759.

### (3) Maharaja's College, Jaipur

The institution has gradually developed from a High School which was founded in 1844.<sup>(1)</sup> The present College building was constructed seven years ago. "It is probably safe to say that no other College in the University has a building which could be compared with it."<sup>(2)</sup> The College is maintained by the Durbar under the supervision of the Director of Education, Jaipur State. Immediate control is vested in the Principal. "He has absolute power in all matters relating to the admission, promotion and expulsion of students, the discipline of the classes, and the collection and remission of fees. He is responsible for fixing the hours of study, for the giving and refusing of holidays, for regulating the details of the course of study and for the grant of scholarships and freeships, so far as is consonant with the orders of the Durbar on the subject."<sup>(3)</sup> Out of the 27 members of the staff, six are allotted to the Intermediate and the rest to the Intermediate and the University classes. Their appointment and tenure of service is in accordance with the general service rules of the State, which provide for confirmation after a probationary service of one year and prescribe the conditions on which leave and pension are granted to all servants of the State. The staff is divided into the following grades: Principal, Rs.600—30—750; Professors, Rs.175—20—375; Professors of Sanskrit and Persian, Rs.125—10—225; Assistant Professors (Upper Grade), Rs.150—10—250; Assistant Professors (Lower Grade), Rs.120—10—220; Assistant Professors of Sanskrit and Persian, Rs.110—7½—200; Demonstrators, Rs.110—7½—200. The annual expenses of the College amount to more than a lakh of rupees. Provision has been made for the teaching of Commerce subjects in B. Com. from the session 1939-40, and of all subjects for B. A. and B. Sc. except Arabic, Hindi, Urdu and Biology; and for post-graduate instruction in English, History, Sanskrit, Persian and Mathematics. The total number of students in the B. A., B. Sc., M. A. and M. Sc. classes in 1935-36 was 198. Subjects of the State are required to pay half the tuition fee only.

### (4) Meerut College, Meerut

The College, which owes its existence to "the liberal efforts of the gentry and the nobility of the division," was affiliated to the Allahabad University Board of Management.

(1) Standing Report, 1936; Periodical Inspection Reports, 1929, 1934, 1939; Recognition Report for B. Com.

(2) Periodical Inspection Report, 1934, page 1.

(3) *Ibid.* page 2

for the B. A. examination in 1892.<sup>(1)</sup> Its expansion has been fairly rapid. The rules governing the institution at present were framed by the Meerut College Association in April, 1920, and sanctioned by Government.<sup>(2)</sup> The Board of Management consists of four classes of members. (1) *Eight official members*—The Commissioner of Meerut Division (President), the Collector of Meerut (Vice-President), the Director of Public Instruction, the Inspector of Schools for Meerut Division, the Superintendent of Dehra Dun and the Collectors of Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr and Saharanpur. (2) *Representatives of Local Bodies*—Every municipality and district board contributing Rs.1,000 a year to the funds of the College is entitled to elect a member to the Board of Management so long as its contribution continues. Such representatives are elected for three years and are re-eligible. (3) *Donors*—Every person who contributes Rs.1,000 to the funds of the Association or transfers to it property, which in the opinion of the Executive Committee is equivalent to Rs.1,000 or more, becomes a life-member of the Board. But this privilege is not extended to a donor while he is a minor or *in statu pupillari*. Further, the Board on the recommendation of the Executive Committee may remove any non-official member on any of the following grounds : “refusal to act or incapacity to act ; insolvency ; conviction for a defect of character which makes him unfit to be a member.” In 1937 the Board had only one representative of local bodies, two life-members<sup>(3)</sup> and forty-three donors of whom thirty-two belonged to the Meerut District. The Secretary who is appointed by the Board from among its members for three years is also the *ex officio* Secretary of the Executive Committee and the Working Committee ; he is an honorary officer and can be re-elected when his term of office expires. Joint Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries may also be appointed by the Board. The ordinary meeting of the Board is held in July or August. An extraordinary meeting can be called by the President (or in his absence by the Vice-President) or at the written requisition of twenty members. The quorum prescribed for ordinary meetings is eight and for extraordinary meetings twelve. The Board has “general control” over the funds of the Association, and must satisfy itself that the funds are utilized for the proper purpose—“the advancement of collegiate education in the Meerut Division.” The Board can call for reports from the Executive Committee

<sup>(1)</sup> Standing Report, 1935 ; Periodical Inspection Reports of 1930 and 1935 ; Recognition Reports, B. Com. (1935) ; M. A. in Political Science (1933) ; M. A. Economics (1930) ; B. A. in Hindi, Urdu and Politics, and B. A. and B. Sc. in Military Science (1930) ; M. A. in Mathematics ; the Principal's Annual Reports ; Financial statements ; and also material supplied by the courtesy of the Principal.

<sup>(2)</sup> G. O. no. 1864/XV—180, dated the 26th June, 1920.

<sup>(3)</sup> Persons who were life-members before the present rules were sanctioned by Government continue to be life-members.

and is required to publish an annual statement of accounts. Members of the Board are individually entitled to inspect the minute book, public correspondence and accounts of the Executive Committee. The rules of the Association may at any time be amended by the Board with the sanction of Government ; all disputes about the " meaning " of rules must be referred to Government for final decision.

The Executive Committee consists of six *ex officio* members—the Commissioner of Meerut Division (Chairman), the Collector of Meerut (Vice-President), the Inspector of Schools for Meerut Division, the Secretary, the outgoing Secretary, and the Principal—and twelve elected members. The latter are elected by the Board at its ordinary meeting for a period of three years. The following procedure for voting is prescribed. Each member writes on a slip of paper the names of the twelve persons for whose election he votes and the persons who obtain the largest number of votes are declared elected. The Executive Committee is expected to meet once every quarter ; three members form a quorum ; failure to attend six consecutive meetings is considered equivalent to resignation. The Executive Committee, in case of vacancies, can co-opt a member of the Board for the residuary term but is required to report the fact to the Board for approval. Subject to the " general control " of the Board, the Executive Committee has been assigned the following functions : administration of the grants-in-aid and income of the Association and vesting in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments all securities for money and other property ; appointment, suspension, dismissal and " general control " of the teaching staff and fixing their pay and emoluments.

Executive  
Committee.

The Executive Committee in turn constitutes a smaller body, the " Working Committee." It consists of three *ex officio* members—the Collector of Meerut (President), the Secretary and the Principal—and five members elected by the Executive Committee from among themselves. " They are not responsible for the details of the administration but put forward their recommendation to the Executive Committee for sanction. This is a very busy body and has to meet once before every meeting of the Executive Committee and sometimes oftener."

The Working  
Committee.

The Principal is *ex officio* Joint Secretary of the Board and the Executive Committee and his powers are defined by the rules. " The Principal of the College shall have full powers in all matters relating to the admission, promotion and expulsion of students, the general discipline of the classes, the collection of fees and the appointment and dismissal of the menial staff : provided that when the Committee consider that peculiar hardship has been caused by the Principal's action, it may report the case with the Principal's remark to the Board of Management, whose decision shall be final. The Principal's recommendations regarding the appointment, promotion, suspension and dismissal of the College

Powers of the  
Principal.

staff shall receive due consideration from the Committee.”<sup>(1)</sup> As the rules prescribe no special procedure for the appointment of the Principal, it is to be assumed that the question is left to the Executive Committee.

The Academic Council.

An Academic Council has also been organized to help the Principal. “It is constituted of the heads of the various departments. The functions of the Council are to make recommendations to the Principal on practically all academic matters connected with the administration of the College, such as admissions, scholarships, examinations and promotions, the College library, magazine, reading room and the various sectional and departmental societies. The work of the Council is done mostly through sub-committees.”<sup>(2)</sup>

Staff and contracts of service.

Contracts of service on the lines prescribed by the University have been signed with the staff. But there are some additional items. An employee will be offered the opportunity of answering the charges brought against him; a timely warning will be given in case of wilful neglect of duty; and he can only be dismissed if a resolution to this effect is passed by a two-thirds majority of the Executive Committee at a meeting specially convened for the purpose. There are at present about 45 teachers on the staff on the following grades: Principal, Rs.1,200—10—1,250; 1 Professor, first grade, Rs.300—660; 8 Professors, second grade, Rs.200—20—400; 2 Professors, second grade (Persian and Sanskrit), Rs.200—10—300; 14 Assistant Professors, first grade, Rs.200—10—250; 1 Assistant Professor, second grade, Rs.150—10—250; 14 Lecturers and Demonstrators and the Professor of Law, Rs.100—10—150; 2 Assistant Professors of Law, Rs.75—5—125; 2 Readers in Sanskrit and Persian, Rs.75—5—100; 1 Assistant Business Instructor, Rs.40—4—60. According to the present Provident Fund Rules, drawn up in 1934, all employees of the College getting Rs.20 per month or more, whether on probation or in permanent service, contribute 5 per cent. of their salary and the College contributes another 5 per cent., but probationers, who have not been confirmed, have no claim to the College contribution.

Students and subjects taught.

Provision is made for instruction in English, History, Philosophy, Economics, Politics, Mathematics, Persian, Urdu, Sanskrit, Hindi, Military Science, Chemistry and Physics up to the B. A. and B. Sc. standards and for post-graduate stage in English, History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Economics, Persian, Sanskrit and Law. The total number of students in the University classes in the session 1937-38 was 597 distributed as follows: Law, 159; M. A. Previous, 27; M. A. Final, 25; B. A. Senior, 164; B. A. Junior, 165; B. Sc. Senior, 28; B. Sc. Junior, 29. The College has a Business Department for Banking and Stenotyping, the Diploma of which has been recognized by the Federal Public Service

<sup>(1)</sup> Article XXVI (2).

<sup>(2)</sup> Principal's Report, 1936-37.

Commission for the recruitment of clerical staff<sup>(1)</sup>; it had 87 students on the rolls in 1937-38. The three Hindu Hostels of the College provide accommodation for 267 students and the Muslim Hostel for about 110.

The budget of the College comes to about two lakhs. The principal items (actual) for 1936-37 were as follows. *Income*—Government grant, Rs.67,989; Meerut District Board, Rs.2,000; Interest on Government promissory notes of Rs.70,000 at 3½ per cent., Rs.2,419; Fees and Fines, Rs.94,088. *Expenditure*—Establishment, Rs.1,49,282; Provident Fund, Rs.7,272; Library, Rs.2,000; Laboratories, Rs.5,642. In addition to the Government promissory notes of Rs.70,000, the College has other investments for scholarships, medals, etc. of Rs.34,127.

#### (5) Indore Christian College, Indore

The institution was founded in 1884 by the Central India Mission of the Presbyterian Church in Canada and was at first called the Canadian Mission College. B. A. classes were started in 1893. In 1915 its name was changed to Indore Christian College.<sup>(2)</sup>

The Governing Board of the College is the Mission Council of the Central India Mission of the United Church of Canada. But management is vested in a local board consisting of: (1) the Principal and Vice-Principal, *ex officio*; (2) two representatives, who may not be members of the College staff, nominated by the Mission Council; (3) three representatives of the College staff elected by the College staff; (4) one representative of the Malwa Church Council, who may not be a teacher of the College; (5) two members co-opted by the local board annually. All members, except the Principal and Vice-Principal, hold office for three years. The Local Board is expected to meet every month; it determines the educational, religious and financial policy of the College, maintains the buildings, prepares the budget and administers the property of the College, fixes the scale of pay of all its employees and makes appointments to the teaching and clerical staff other than those made by the Governing Board. All actions of the Local Board are subject to the approval of the Governing Body. The Local Board and the Governing Board can only change their constitution by a two-thirds majority.

"As in most missionary institutions, the Principal has ample powers in managing the affairs of the institution and is not handicapped at all by outside interference."<sup>(3)</sup> He is the Chairman of the Local Board and its executive officer. "Machinery is also provided for consultation between the Principal and members of the staff in matters concerning the internal administration of the College<sup>(4)</sup>".

The Mission  
and the  
Local Board.

Powers of the  
Principal.  
The Faculty.

<sup>(1)</sup> Standing Report, page 1.

<sup>(2)</sup> Periodical Inspection Reports of 1930, 1935 and 1938; Standing Report, 1936; Recognition Report, B.A. in Political Science.

<sup>(3)</sup> Periodical Inspection Report, 1930, page 1.

<sup>(4)</sup> *Ibid*, page 1.

In accordance with the constitution of the College, the Staff Council or Faculty, of which all teachers are members, controls the students and frames the rules that may be required, grants class-promotions and gives the certificates required by the University and the Board, prepares the time-table, makes arrangements for teaching and receives reports on the attendance, conduct and work of the students. All decisions of the Faculty are subject to the approval of the Local Board.

The staff which consists of about fourteen teachers is divided into two grades : Professors, Rs.150—5—225 ; Lecturers, Rs. 100—5—125. Tutors are employed without any fixed grade. Missionaries appointed by the Mission Board in Canada have contracts with that Board ; other teachers have agreements with the College according to the contract prescribed by the Agra University. " The income of the College is derived from (a) Mission grant, (b) donations, and (c) fees. The financial position of the College has been seriously affected in recent years owing to a substantial reduction in the Mission grant and the budget has been balanced only by imposing a cut of 25 per cent. and 20 per cent. on the already none too high salaries of the staff ."(1) The College receives no permanent grant from the State.

#### (6) Holkar College, Indore

The College, which was founded in 1891, is administered by the Durbar through the Minister of Education who is responsible to the Huzur or Cabinet.(2) All teachers of the College are State servants ; their conditions of service are prescribed by the Service Rules of the State and are the same as for the employees of the other State Departments. " The Principal's powers are limited to appointments up to salaries of Rs.60 per mensem, higher appointments being made by the Minister or the Cabinet in accordance with a graded scale based on salaries".(3) The staff consists of about thirty teachers with different salaries.(4)

(1) Periodical Inspection Report, 1938.

(2) Standing Report, 1936 ; Periodical Inspection Reports, 1930, 1935 and 1939 ; Recognition Reports—LL. B., 1928, M. Sc. in Chemistry, 1929 ; B. A. in Marathi, 1931 ; M. A. in History, 1937.

(3) Standing Report, 1936.

(4) The present cadre is as follows :

	Rs.
1 Principal .. .. .	750—50—1,000
1 Vice-Principal .. .. .	400—25—500
1 Professor .. .. .	300—25—400
8 Professors .. .. .	250—10—350
4 Professors .. .. .	200—10—250
6 Assistant Professors .. .. .	150—10—250
3 Lecturers .. .. .	100—5—150
2 Lecturers .. .. .	100
2 Demonstrators .. .. .	125—5—175
2 Demonstrators .. .. .	75—5—125
1 Demonstrator .. .. .	75

The College has no separate funds; fee and other incomes are paid into the State Treasury and the annual needs of the College are provided for by the State budget. A Staff Council has been organized to assist the Principal. "It meets in July, November, January and April and whenever the Principal wants the advice of the members of the staff on any matter concerning the administration of the College."<sup>(1)</sup> The College provides instruction in almost all B. A. and B. Sc. subjects and has post-graduate classes in English, Economics, History, Chemistry and Law. In the year 1938-39 there were 112 students in B. A. and B. Sc. Junior; 126 in B. A. and B. Sc. Senior; 171 in LL.B. Previous and Final; 29 in M. A. Previous; 22 in M. A. Final and 7 in M.Sc. (Chemistry).

#### (7) Sanatan Dharama College, Cawnpore

The College was founded under the auspices of the Shree Brahmavart Sanatan Dharma Mahamandal in 1921 as a Commercial College.

The aims and objects of the Mahamandal have been defined by Article 2 of the Memorandum of Association as follows:

Aims and  
objects of  
the Mandal

(a) To preach and spread orally and by writings the Sanatan Dharma based on the Shruti (Vedas), Smirities, the Itihasas and the Puranas.

(b) To establish harmony and unity among the various sects of Sanatan Dharma.

(c) To improve and ameliorate the religious and social training of all the Hindus, and to diffuse the principles of the Sanatan Dharma by means of Periodicals, Tracts, Pustakalayas, Rishikul, Mahavidyalayas, Kanya Vidyalaya, Pathshala, schools and colleges and to start such institutions.

(d) To preserve the caste system among the Hindus as enjoined by the Shastras.

(e) To improve the condition of all the Sanatan Dharma Sabhas already established in the United Provinces to establish new ones.

(f) To correct and improve the undesirable condition of the temples in the Province and to make arrangements for the preservation and proper application of the properties and funds of the said temples.

(g) To improve the unhappy condition of the Hindu sacred places of pilgrimage (Tirth Sthan) and to protect the cows.

(h) To regulate and improve the charity system (Dan Pranali) among the Hindus and to systematize the Hindu festivals by explaining their aims and objects and by fixing correct dates for the same.

(i) To help poor widows and orphans and start institutions for their necessary protection and education.

<sup>(1)</sup> Inspection Report, 1935.

(j) To help the organization of the Shri Bharat Dharma Mahamandal and other Sanatan Dharma institutions as far as possible.

NOTE—This Mandal shall have nothing to do with current or party politics.

Grades of  
Mandal  
members.

Only persons above the age of 18 years, who are ready to follow "the aims and objects of the Mandal and the Varnasharam Dharma" are eligible for membership. Members of the Association are elected by the Executive Committee (not by the General Committee) by a majority of votes. Members of the Mandal are divided into six grades : (a) *Sam Rakhshaks (Patrons)*—donors of Rs.5,000 in cash or kind ; they are entitled to vote at any meeting of the Managing Committee without being elected to it and can inspect the Head Office and the affiliated Sabhas of the Mandal ; they can also offer suggestions on any important matter and call a meeting of the Managing Committee through the Secretary to consider their suggestions. (b) *Vishesh (Special Members)*—donors of Rs.1,000 or more. (c) *Sahayaks (Helpers)*—persons who pay at least Rs.12 per year. (d) *Ajeevan (Life Members)*—donors of at least Rs.250. (e) *Udyogi (Honorary Members)*—Persons who serve the Mandal with their learning and educational experience or have rendered any special services to the Mahamandal. (f) *Sadharan (Ordinary Members)*—Persons who pay Rs.6 annually to the Mandal. "The office-bearers and the members of the Executive Committee will be selected from the above-mentioned (first) five classes of members and the Executive Committee will have a right to pass resolutions and to alter or modify any rules or regulations by a three-fourths majority of votes."

The Association has two bodies—The Maha Sabha (the General Committee) and the Antaranga Sabha (the Executive or the Managing Committee). The Executive Committee can constitute any number of sub-committees for the fulfilment of the objects of the Mandal.

The Maha  
Sabha.

The Maha Sabha consists of members of all the six categories mentioned above and it exercises the following powers at its annual sittings : (a) election of office-bearers and the members of the Executive Committee ; (b) passing of accounts and the annual report ; (c) passing of the budget ; and (d) any other competent business for the management of the Mandal. The following office-bearers are elected by the General Committee at the annual sitting : One President, two Vice-Presidents, one General Secretary, one Secretary, two Joint Secretaries, three Assistant Secretaries, one Treasurer and one Librarian. All office-bearers are elected for one year.

The Antar-  
anga Sabha.

The Managing Committee or Antaranga Sabha has "full powers to control the acts and proceedings of the Mandal." It may consist of 25 to 51 members ; a meeting of the Executive Committee is to be held at least once a month. The Committee fills up all temporary vacancies among the office-bearers of the Mandal



as well as its own members for the residuary term ; a member of the Executive Committee may be removed from the roll of its members by a three-fourths majority. The funds and properties of the Mandal are controlled by the Executive Committee ; sub-committees constituted by the Executive Committee have to work under its control but are allowed to manage their own affairs. All servants of the Mandal getting a salary over Rs.20 per mensem are appointed and dismissed by the Executive Committee.

Sanatan Dharma Sabhas affiliated to the Mandal are divided into three grades. Sabhas of the first grade pay an annual donation of Rs.50 to the Mandal and are entitled to send four representatives (Pritinidhis) to the annual meetings ; Sabhas of the second grade pay Rs.30 annually and send two representatives, while Sabhas of the third grade pay Rs.15 annually and send one representative.

The religious functions of the Sabha are prescribed by Articles 21 and 22 of the constitution :

" 21. Learned and qualified Lecturers (Updeshaks) shall be sent free to the affiliated Sabhas on the occasion of their anniversaries and circulars (Anushthan Patra) will also be issued from the Head Office to the affiliated Sabhas from time to time. Religious functions.

" 22. There will be a Nirnaya Samiti to decide questions of religious importance and those concerning the Shastras. In the Samiti, besides the President and the General Secretary, the Managing Committee shall select persons learned in Sanatan Dharma theology and take their decision and opinions on subjects under consideration."

The rules and regulations of the Sanatan Dharma College vest the control of the College in a Board of Management.<sup>(1)</sup> Two conditions of eligibility to the Board are prescribed—"Only gentlemen professing Varnashram Dharm as sanctioned by Sanatan Dharm are eligible," and they must be donors of Rs.1,000 or more. Salaried teachers of the College are not eligible. A list of the persons eligible is prepared by the Shree Brahmavart Sanatan Dharma Mahamandal at its Executive Committee meeting ; out of this list the Shree Brahmavart Sanatan Dharma Mahamandal elects the office-bearers and members of the Board for a period of one year at a meeting specially called for the purpose. The Shree Brahmavart Dharm Mahamandal (of Benares) also has "the right of nominating one member on the Board of Management out of the Pritinidhis or representatives." The rules specify four officers—President, Visitor, Secretary and Assistant Secretary—and prescribe ten members as the minimum. The present membership is 24. "The Principal and any other experts in education can be Board of Management of the S. D College.

(1) Standing Report, 1936 ; Periodical Inspection Reports of 1931 and 1936 ; Recognition Reports—LL. B. (1928), M. A. in English and B. A. in Mathematics (1929) ; M. A. in History and B. A. in Politics (1930) ; B. A. in Philosophy (1931) ; the Principal's annual report ; also material supplied by the courtesy of the Principal.

co-opted as a member of the Board and shall possess such rights and privileges as the Board may confer."

The Board is required to meet at least once a month; a member who is absent from four consecutive meetings is deemed to have vacated his place; casual vacancies are filled up by the Board itself. Five members constitute the quorum. A requisition meeting can be called by one-third of the members.

The powers of the Board have been defined as follows :

- (1) management of property and investment of funds;
- (2) appointment of standing, temporary and special sub-committees to which other members of the Mandal may be appointed;
- (3) delegation of powers to officers and sub-committees under such conditions as the Board thinks fit;
- (4) framing of by-laws for regulating the business of the College;
- (5) appointment, suspension and dismissal of all College staff and the granting of leave of absence "on any terms or conditions."

**Visitor.** "The Visitor may visit the institution from time to time or at suitable intervals. He may see the religious teaching, the disciplinary arrangements and the general tone of the institution and may record his opinions and suggestions in the log-book specially maintained for the purpose." The first Visitor, Sri Swami Dayanand Maharaj, was nominated by the rules; his successors are to be elected by the Board

**Secretary.** The Secretary is to exercise such power as may be delegated to him by the Board. The present rules invest him with the power of appointing and dismissing all College employees of Rs.100 per month or less, and of granting leave to all members of the teaching staff. He has charge of the funds and properties of the College and also of its correspondence.<sup>(1)</sup>

**Religious training.** The following rules have been laid down for religious training. "Religious training will be compulsory in the College for all Hindu students for which one or more professors of religion will be maintained. The resident scholars of the College will be required to practice all rituals and daily observances enjoined by Sanatan Dharma and to observe festivals as far as possible. The noble lesson of temperance should also be advantageously followed by all students. The Principal

(1) It will be observed that the Rules are silent about the powers of the Principal. The University requires that the Principals of the Colleges should be invested with sufficient powers for the discharge of their duties. By its resolution no. 14 of 20th April, 1932, the Executive Council of the University asked that the rules of the Management be so revised as to give the following powers to the Principal; (a) granting of scholarships and concessions to the students; (b) casual leave to the staff; (c) appointment and punishment of servants of the College; and (d) incurring expenditure in accordance with the budget. The Principal submitted the following note to the University Inspectors in 1933, "The Board of Management granted the necessary powers to the Principal under their resolution of 28th October, 1932. I am satisfied that I possess all the necessary powers of administration.—(Inspection Reports of 1931 and 1933)."

of the College will be responsible to see that the rules regarding religious teaching, discipline of students and observance of temperance are followed."<sup>(1)</sup>

There are at present 26 persons on the College staff on nine grades:—Principal, Rs.500—25—700; two professors on the special grades of Rs.300—25—600 and Rs.250—25—500; two professors, Rs.200—20—400; eight lecturers (Class A), Rs.150—15—300; five lecturers (Class B) Rs.100—10—200; six lecturers (Class C) Rs.80—10—200; one Vedanta Shastri, Rs.50—5—75 and a typing instructor, Rs.75—5—100. College Staff

Contracts have been signed with the staff on the lines laid down by the University. The Provident Fund has been existing since 1921. The employees contribute 6½ per cent. of their salary and the College contributes an equal amount. As at other colleges, the Management keeps to itself the right of withholding the College contribution in case of dismissal for "dishonesty or gross misconduct or other reasons." Conditions of service.

Gross misconduct is defined as—“(a) insubordination, such as disobedience, defiance of authority, wilful neglect of duty; (b) any action calculated to injure the interests of the College; (c) any anti-Sanatanist words or actions; (d) other things that in the opinion of the Board of Management would be looked upon as misconduct.”

Provision has been made for the teaching of English, History, Politics, Economics, Mathematics, Hindi and Sanskrit to the B.A. classes; for all subjects to the B. Com. classes; and for post-graduate instruction in English, Economics, Sanskrit, Hindi and Law. The total number of students in the University classes in 1938 was 403—B. A. Junior, 64; B. A. Senior, 64; M. A. Previous 22; M. A. Final 16; LL. B. Previous, 37; LL. B. Final, 39; B. Com. Junior, 83; B. Com. Senior, 78. The College hostels provide accommodation for about 296 students. Students

The College estimates the value of its buildings at about Rs.5,45,000 and its investments amount to about Rs.1,30,000. The annual expenses of the College exceed a lakh. The financial statement for 1937-38 shows an income of Rs.46,114 from fee and Rs.29,381 from Government grant. The salaries (including Provident Fund contribution) came to Rs.73,670.

#### (8) Bareilly College, Bareilly

The institution was established as a High School in 1837 and was raised in 1850 to the status of a College<sup>(2)</sup>. After passing through many vicissitudes, it was Board of Control.

<sup>(1)</sup> Articles 28—30 of the Rules.

<sup>(2)</sup> Standing Report, 1936; Inspection Reports, 1931 and 1936; Recognition Reports, B.A. Politics (1939), M.A. Hindi and Urdu (1934), M.A. English and Economics (1932), B.A. Hindi and Urdu (1931), M.A. Mathematics and Law (1930); Prospectus; Budget; also material supplied by the courtesy of the Principal.

re-organized in 1906 and established in its own buildings<sup>(1)</sup>. The Constitution and powers of the two authorities in charge of the College—the Board of Control consisting of forty to sixty members and the Managing Committee—are defined by Government rules. The Board of Control consists of five *ex-officio* members—the Commissioner of Rohilkhand (President), the Collector of Bareilly (Vice-President), the Director of Public Instruction, the Subordinate Judge of Bareilly and the Inspector of Schools for the Rohilkhand Division. Every Municipality and District Board contributing Rs.500 a year to the funds of the College is entitled to elect a member to the Board of Control so long as its subscription continues; persons so elected remain members for three years. The remaining members are nominated by Government for life or till resignation. “On the occurrence of a vacancy among its nominated members, the Board of Control shall lay before Government for its approval the name of a gentleman whose interest in the Bareilly College is well-known and who has given not less than Rs.100 to the College fund. Preference shall be given to the graduates of the Bareilly College of not less than five years standing.” The Board meets twice a year—in March and in August or September. Extraordinary meetings can be called by the President, or, in the alternative, by a written requisition of eleven members. The quorum for ordinary meetings is eight and for extraordinary meetings twelve. The Secretary is appointed by the Board. Government rules give the Board power of ‘general control’ over the funds and the ‘policy’ of the College. The Principal’s report, the annual account of income and expenditure, the current budget, and a memorandum on the collegiate funds along with other information the Board may require is laid before it at the annual meeting. The Board has the power of interpreting the ‘rules’ and it can amend the rules with the approval of Government.

The Managing Committee.

The Managing Committee, which is an ‘executive working committee,’ consists of fourteen members who elect the President and the (second) Vice-President from among the officials or non-officials. The Inspector of Schools, Bareilly Division, is *ex officio* Vice-President. The Secretary of the Committee is not entitled to vote unless he is a member elected by the Board. A professor of the College, elected annually by the staff, is included as an additional member; he can take part in the

(1) Bareilly College is a good example of the difficulties some of our older institutions have had to face. “This College had its origin in a Government School which was established in Bareilly in 1837, and raised to the status of a Government College in 1850. During the Mutiny the buildings were badly damaged, and the College was re-opened in 1858. In 1876 the College was abolished but was reuscitated through donations and subscriptions in 1883 in the form of College classes attached to the District High School. Its existence was again threatened in 1902, but a fresh endowment raised by subscription and supplemented by liberal grants from Government enabled the College to become an independent institution. In 1906 it was transferred to the present buildings which were erected on a site presented by His Highness the Nawab of Rampur and were formally opened on 17th July, 1906, by Sir James Dyer La Touche, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.”—(*Standing Report of 1934*.)

discussions but cannot vote. Twelve members of the Committee are elected by the members of the Board from among themselves subject to the approval of the Local Government for a period of three years ; in case of a temporary vacancy due to resignation or death, a new member for the residuary term is elected by the Board in the same manner. The Committee is required to meet once a month ; extraordinary meetings are to be convened by the President either on his own initiative or at the written requisition of three members. The rules require a quorum of four for ordinary and of six for extraordinary meetings. The chief functions of the Managing Committee are—(a) making rules for the management and administration of the College funds ; (b) sanctioning expenditure with due regard to the budget, the policy of the Board and the regulations of the University ; (c) applying to Government that the surplus money in its hands be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments ; (d) deciding, subject to the powers reserved to the Board, all matters relating to " the appointment, dismissal and salaries of the professorial, clerical and menial staff, due regard being paid to the recommendations of the Principal " ; (e) arranging for the annual audit of accounts ; (f) making recommendations to the Board ; and (g) giving to the Board information on all matters mentioned by the rules.

The power of appointing and dismissing the Principal and fixing the rate of his salary is vested solely with the Board.<sup>(1)</sup> " The Principal of the College shall have absolute power in all matters relating to the admission, promotion and expulsion of students, the discipline of the classes, and the collection and remission of fees. He shall be solely responsible for fixing the hours of study, for the giving and the refusing of holidays, for regulating the details of the course of studies and for the grant of scholarships so far as is consonant with the orders of the Government on the subject and the provisions of these rules."<sup>(2)</sup>

Power of  
the Prin-  
cipal.

The tenure of service of all other employees is regulated by rules made by the Managing Committee. Provision is made by these rules for the following grades : Professors, Rs.200—20—400 ; Professors of Oriental Departments, Rs.200—10—300 ; Lecturers, Rs.150—10—200 ; Demonstrators, Rs.100—10—150. All vacancies are advertised ; applications received are scrutinized by a standing committee consisting of the Principal and two members elected annually by the Managing Committee. " Candidates may be called for an interview at their own expense. Canvassing shall always be considered a disqualification."<sup>(3)</sup> Appointments in the first instance are on one year's probation but the Managing Committee may extend the period. The service of teachers in permanent employment is governed by the conditions of the contract signed by the Principal (on behalf of the Managing Committee) and the teachers as

Teaching  
staff.

(1) Article 11 of Government Rules. (2) Government Rules, Article 16 (a).

(3) Rule 6 of the Managing Committee.

prescribed in Statute 5, Chapter XVI of the Agra University Act. Appointment of the clerical staff is left in the hands of the Principal but the aggrieved party is allowed to appeal to the Managing Committee; one month's notice for the termination of service is considered sufficient for clerks in permanent as well as temporary service. Permanent employees on all substantive posts of Rs.10 or more contribute 5 per cent. of their monthly salary to the Provident Fund and the College contributes an equal amount. The College staff, including teachers of Intermediate and Law classes, consists of 36 persons. Provision is made for instruction in General English, English Literature, Urdu, Political Science, Economics, History, Philosophy, Persian, Hindi, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry up to the graduate standard; and for post-graduate instruction in English, Economics, Hindi, Mathematics and Law. The total number of students in the University classes on 31st March, 1940, was 319. They were distributed as follows: B. A. Junior, 105; B. A. Senior, 108; B. Sc. Junior, 20; B. Sc. Senior, 20; M. A. Previous, 19; M. A. Final, 5; M. Sc. Previous (Mathematics), Nil; M. Sc. Final (Mathematics), 2; LL. B. Previous, 24; LL. B. Final, 16. There are two hostels. Accommodation is provided for 80 boarders in the Old Hostel and 20 in the New Hostel.

**Income and expenditure.**

The annual income and expenditure of the College comes to about a lakh and a half. The main items (actuals) for 1939-40 were as follows:

*Income*—Government grant-in-aid, Rs.31,308; contribution from municipal and district boards, Rs.869; income from College funds, Rs.11,378-13-6; fees and fines, Rs.60,136-13.

*Expenditure*—Salaries of the Principal and the teaching staff, Rs.92,445; Library books, Rs.2,300; provident fund contribution, Rs.4,536. The general fund of the College amounts to Rs.2,93,300, and is invested in Government promissory notes. There is also a separate endowment for permanent scholarships, prizes and medals amounting to Rs.20,572 of which the sum of Rs.16,600 is invested in Government promissory notes; the balance has been invested in Post Office cash certificates or is deposited with the Allahabad Bank and other banks.

**(9) Government College, Ajmer**

The institution has grown out of a High School established by the Government of Bengal in 1836.<sup>(1)</sup> It is affiliated now up to the B. A. and B. Sc. Examinations. There are no post-graduate classes. There is no Governing Body or Advisory Committee. The College is financed by Government; its receipts and expenditure form part of the budget of the Education Department, Ajmer-Merwara.<sup>(2)</sup> The ultimate administrative authority is the Chief Commissioner.

<sup>(1)</sup> Standing Report, 1936; Periodical Inspection Reports, 1929, 1934 and 1939; Recognition Reports, B. Sc. in Botany and Zoology, 1931; B. A. in Philosophy, 1929.

<sup>(2)</sup> Inspection Report, 1939.

All members of the staff are in Government service subject to the usual Government rules about pay, pension etc. The present grades are : Principal, Rs. 600—30—900 ; Vice-Principal, Rs. 625—25—650 ; Professors, Rs. 200—15—545 ; Assistant Professors, Rs. 150—10—300. The College sent up 40 candidates for the B. A. and 23 for the B. Sc. examination in 1938.

(10) D. A.-V. College, Cawnpore

At a meeting of the representatives of the Arya Samaj Societies of this province held in Meerut in 1893, the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College Trust and Management Society was established in memory of Shri Swami Dayanand Saraswati, Founder of the Arya Samaj.<sup>(1)</sup> The aims of the Society have been defined as : (a) establishment of an educational institution consisting of a college, a school and a boarding house in memory of Shri Swami Dayanand in order to promote the study of Hindi, classical Sanskrit, the Vedas, English literature and theoretical and applied Science, and to provide means for the spread of the Vedic faith ; (b) provision of training in arts and crafts at the Anglo-Vedic College ; (c) welfare of the Arya Samaj Organizations, protection and improvement of their properties, and the management, directly or through the Arya Samaj Organizations, of estates and trusts for charitable purposes ; and (d) all matters incidental to the above mentioned objects.<sup>(2)</sup>

The D. A.-V. Trust and Management Society.

The Arya Samaj Societies are defined as all societies which believe in the following ten principles or articles of faith :

Definition of Arya Samaj Societies.

“(1) Of all true knowledge and whatever is known from knowledge the Primary cause is God.

“(2) God is an embodiment of truth, intelligence and bliss and one without form, all-powerful, just, kind, unborn, infinite, unchangeable, beginningless, incomparable, support of all, lord of all, all-pervading, omniscient, undeteriorable, immortal, fearless, eternal, holy and Creator of the Universe. He alone is worthy of worship.

“(3) The Vedas are the books of all true knowledge. It is the paramount duty of all Aryas to read them, to teach them, to hear them and to preach them.

“(4) We should be ever ready to accept truth and renounce untruth.

<sup>(1)</sup> Standing Report, 1936 ; Inspection Reports of 1931 and 1936 ; Recognition Reports—LL. B. (1928), B. Com. (1928), M.A. in Philosophy and Economics and B.A. in Hindi (1929), B.A. in Politics (1930), financial statements and Principal's Reports ; also material supplied by the courtesy of the Principal.

<sup>(2)</sup> 'Rules' and 'Bye-Laws' of the Society with amendments. Printed in Urdu and Hindi by the Law Commercial Press, Cawnpore, in 1934. The aims of the Society have been defined in Clause 3.

The terms, "Arya Samaj Societies" and "Arya Samaj Organizations" have been employed to avoid using Samaj as equivalent to 'Society' would confuse the meaning in English.

“(5) Everything should be done according to Dharma, that is, after considering what is truth and what is untruth.

“(6) The chief object of the Arya Samaj is to do good to the world, i.e. to make physical, spiritual and social improvement.

“(7) We should treat all with love and justice according to their deserts.

“(8) We should dispel ignorance and diffuse knowledge.

“(9) Nobody should remain contented with his personal progress. One should count the progress of all as one's own.

“(10) Every one should consider oneself as bound in obeying social and all benefiting rules, but every one is free in matters pertaining to individual well-being.”

Only persons of the Arya Samaj faith and co-opted sympathizers can be members of the D. A.-V. Trust and Management Society and its Managing Committee.

**Four classes of members.**

The Society is composed of four classes of members : *Class I*—Persons who have contributed Rs.50 personally and are members of an Arya Samaj organization which has contributed Rs.500 to the Society. *Class II*—Members of an Arya Samaj organization who have contributed Rs.200 or more personally. *Class III*—Members of an Arya Samaj organization who are interested in the aims and objects of the Society but owing to some reason cannot become members of the first two classes. *Class IV*—Persons who sympathize with the aims and objects of the society and have either donated Rs.500 or have won public distinction in medicine, engineering, law or other professions. Classes I and II constitute the original members ; i.e. members by right. Members of Class s III and IV are co-opted by the original members and may in no case exceed one-tenth of the original members of Classes I and II.

**Office-bearers of the Society**

The office-bearers of the Society—the President, two Vice-Presidents and the Secretary—are elected by the Society for a period of three years from among members of Class s I and II and are eligible for re-election. The ordinary meeting of the Society is convened once a year. Special meetings may be called by the President or the Managing Committee and shall be called at the requisition of 20 members. The rules can be changed at a meeting of the Society by a majority of votes provided a month's notice of the meeting has been given and either one-third of the members or 21 members are present.

**The Managing Committee.**

The Managing Committee consists of three kinds of members : *First*—Arya Samaj organizations who have contributed Rs.500 or more are entitled to elect one or more members from among Society members of Class I according to a fixed scale : Rs.500, one member ; Rs.500 to 1,000, 2 members ; Rs.1,000 to Rs. 3,000, 3 members ; Rs.3,000 to Rs.5,000, 4 members ; Rs.5,000 to Rs.7,000,



members; Rs.7,000 to Rs.10,000, 6 members; Rs.10,000 to Rs.20,000, 7 members; and for every additional Rs.20,000 or part thereof, one additional member. *Secondly*, Society members of Class II elected to the Managing Committee by Society members of Class I; but they may not be more than half of the representative members or Pritinidhis. *Thirdly*, Society members of Class's III and IV can be elected to the Managing Committee but they may not be more than one-fourth of the other members of the Committee. Members of the Managing Committee are elected for three years. Every Arya Samaj organization, which has paid its subscription, is entitled to demand a right of representation in accordance with the rules. No paid servant of the Society is eligible for membership of the Managing Committee, but this restriction does not apply to the permanent Principal of the College. At least two meetings of the Managing Committee are to be called every year. A special meeting has to be called on a requisition being made by ten members. The Managing Committee can elect its officers and make its by-laws subject to the sanction of the Society; but the President and Secretary of the Society are *ex officio* President and Secretary of the Managing Committee also.

Subject to the supervision of the Society and in accordance with the rules, the Managing Committee has the control of the finances of the Society. The functions of the Managing Committee are to be specified from time to time by resolutions of the Society; apart from this, the Committee is entrusted by the rules with the duty of collecting funds, purchasing and mortgaging land and immovable property, seeing to the deposit of securities in the name of responsible officers, etc. By a resolution passed by a two-thirds majority, the Managing Committee is empowered to allot up to one-third of the permanent funds for the construction of buildings required by the institutions of the Society.<sup>(1)</sup>

The D. A.-V. College was founded in 1919 and its expansion has been fairly rapid. The control of the College is vested in an Executive Committee which is elected for three years by a special resolution of the Society.<sup>(2)</sup> The Principal is required to carry out the policy of the Society and the two Committees, but he has full powers to admit, punish and suspend students, to grant concessions and stipends, and to take all other actions necessary for the proper discharge of his responsibilities.<sup>(3)</sup>

There were 34 teachers on the staff in 1937. The grades, as in other colleges, have tended to multiply. Principal, Rs.500—50—1,000. Twenty—

The Executive Committee of the College.

Staff and students.

(1) "The Managing Committee controls the institution in all aspects—financial and academic—but as it meets only once or twice a year, the Working Committee is entrusted with the disposal of current business, as it arises. The Principal exercises the powers normally exercised by the Head of a College; they have not been specifically defined by any resolution of the Working Committee."

(Principal's Note).

(2) Standing Report, 1936.

(3) *Ibid.*

seven lecturers on various grades; six on Rs.200—20—400; two on Rs.150—15—300; twelve on Rs.150—10—250; five on Rs.75—5—100, and two on Rs.125. There are, in addition, one tutor on Rs.75 per mensem and two tutors on Rs.30 per mensem. The Law Department has four part-time teachers—one on Rs.200, two on Rs.100 and one on Rs.600 (per year). Contracts of service on the lines required by the University have been signed. The usual period of probation is two years, but it is reduced to one year in case of teachers who have been serving other institutions. Membership of the provident fund is not compulsory but all whole-time members of the staff are members of the Provident Fund Scheme. The employees contribute 5 per cent. and the College contributes an equal amount.

Instruction is provided in Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics to the B. Sc. classes, in almost all subjects to the B. A. classes<sup>(1)</sup>, and in all compulsory subjects of the B. Com. course. There were 407 students in the University classes on 1st September, 1937—M.A. (Economics), Previous 9, Final 6; Law Previous 67; Law Final 67; B. A. Senior, 89, Junior, 123; B. Sc. Senior, 17, Junior, 29. The College hostel can accommodate about 272 students.

Income and  
expenditure.

The expenditure of the College came to Rs.1,06,586 in 1936-37, the main items being staff salaries, Rs.82,918, and provident fund contribution, Rs.4,411. The College received Rs.50,496 from the Government and realized Rs.41,901 from fee.

The income from College funds (i.e. the contribution of the society) amounted to Rs.13,810. The Standing Report of 1936 noted that in the twelve preceding years the College had spent Rs.4,50,270 on site and buildings, out of which Rs.2,18,000 had been contributed by Government. The endowments at that time amounted to Rs.44,000.

#### (11) Victoria College, Gwalior

This name was given in 1900 to the institution formerly known as Lashkar College.<sup>(2)</sup> "All the expenses of the College are met by the grant of the Gwalior Durbar; the tuition fees are credited to the Gwalior Durbar and are not taken into account in connexion with any college expenses. The internal administration of the College rests entirely with the Principal who for the conduct of the College is directly responsible to the Education Department of the State and to no other person or persons, either separately or collectively".<sup>(3)</sup> The staff is on the

<sup>(1)</sup> Persian was discontinued 'for lack of adequate demand for this branch of learning' (Principal's Report for 1935-36).

<sup>(2)</sup> Standing Report, 1936; Periodical Inspection Reports, 1931 and 1936; Recognition Reports—B.A. in Geography, 1938, B.A. in Political Science, 1936, B.A. in Marathi, 1933, B.Sc. in Botany and Zoology, 1931, B.A. in Hindi, 1930. Recognition of M.A. classes in English and Economics was sought in 1928 but classes were not started.

<sup>(3)</sup> Standing Report, 1936.

following grades : Principal, Rs.500—1,000 ; Professors, Rs.200—300 ; Assistant Professors, Rs.175—250 ; Lecturers, Rs.125—200 ; Assistant Lecturers, Rs.100—150 ; Demonstrators, Rs.75—125. The teachers of the College, like the other employees of the Education Department, are bound by the service rules of the State. There is no form of agreement. There are thirty-three teachers in addition to the Principal. There are no post-graduate classes but provision has been made for instruction in almost all subjects up to the B. A. and B. Sc. stage. There were 157 students in the B. A. and 44 in the B. Sc. classes in 1939-40. Subjects of the State are required to pay half the tuition fee only.

### (12) St. Andrew's College, Gorakhpur

The institution owes its foundation to the Church Missionary Society (C. M. S.) of London.<sup>(1)</sup> The Intermediate classes were started in 1899 ; the College was moved to its present site in 1914 and was affiliated with the Allahabad University for the B. A. Examination in 1916. In 1934 the Church Missionary Society made over the College 'as a going concern' to the National Missionary Society of India (N. M. S.) on account of financial difficulties at the pepper-corn rent of Rs.3 per annum for a period of three years expiring on 30th April, 1937. The land and buildings of the College were estimated at about 2½ lakhs.<sup>(2)</sup> An interim committee of ten members appointed by the National Missionary Society took charge of the College on 1st May, 1934, and drew up the constitution of the Governing Body of the College. The Church Missionary Society in 1937 consented to give a lease for five years to the Governing Body from 1st May, 1937, at the same pepper-corn rent provided that the College was maintained as a Christian institution in accordance with its Memorandum and Rules and the Governing Body had the Bishop of Lucknow as its *ex officio* Chairman and a majority of Christian members. These terms were accepted by the Governing Body. The National Missionary Society ceased to exercise any direct control over the College but recognized it as an autonomous and affiliated institution controlled by the Governing Body. The Memorandum of Association, registered under Act XXI of 1860 declares that the object of St. Andrew's College Association shall be "to continue at Gorakhpur in the United Provinces the institution known as St. Andrew's College, already established with a view to impart sound education on a Christian basis." The Board of Direction (i.e. the Governing Body) is to 'conduct and administer' the College in affiliation with the National Missionary Society of India.

The composition of the Governing Body is prescribed by the Memorandum as follows : *Four ex officio members*—(i) The Rt. Revd. the Bishop of Lucknow

Transfer of  
the College  
by the C.M.S.

Aims and  
objects of  
the College.

The Govern-  
ing Body.

<sup>(1)</sup> Standing Report, 1936 ; Periodical Inspection Reports of 1929, 1934 and 1939 ; Recognition Report, B.A. Economics (1929) ; Principal's Reports for 1936-37 and 1937-38 ; also material supplied by the courtesy of the Principal.

<sup>(2)</sup> The area of the land is 22 acres. In addition to the College building and the hostel there are six houses for the staff.

(Chairman), (ii) the Principal of St. Andrew's College (Secretary), (iii) the Vice-Principal of the College, (iv) the General Secretary of the National Missionary Society. *Eight elected and nominated members*—(v)—(viii) a representative each of the Executive Committee of the National Missionary Society (of India), the United Provinces Provincial Committee of the National Missionary Society, the Executive Committee of the Indian Christian Association of the United Provinces and the United Provinces Board of Christian Higher Education, (ix) a member of the permanent staff of the College elected by the College staff, (x) a member of the Fellowship elected by the Fellowship, (xi) a non-student representative of the Students Christian Association being resident in the United Provinces elected by the Executive Committee of the S. C. Association, (xii) a Christian officer of the B. N.-W. Railway nominated by the Agent. *Five co-opted members*—(xiii) a Principal of a Christian College co-opted by the Governing Body, (xiv) an Indian Christian resident of Gorakhpur co-opted by the Governing Body, (xv to xvii) three residents of Gorakhpur City or District, not being members of the College staff, of whom two shall be non-Christians and one at least a Government official, to be co-opted by the Governing Body. "Women are eligible for membership of the Governing Body." Elected, co-opted and nominated members hold office for three years; members who are not *ex officio* members vacate their seats if they fail to attend two consecutive meetings. Casual vacancies are to be filled by the authorities mentioned within two months; failing this the Governing Body will make an appointment till the next annual meeting. The Governing Body is ordinarily to meet once a year, but a special meeting can be called by the Secretary with the approval of the Chairman or at the written request of three members. Seven members form a quorum. The proceedings are to be reported to the Executive Committee of the National Missionary Society.

Functions of  
the Govern-  
ing Body.

'The decisions of the Governing Body are final' in all matters affecting general policy. "Its general functions are thus defined—All administrative and executive powers necessary to ensure the working of the Association; all powers not expressly delegated to the Principal; appointment, suspension and dismissal of the Principal; sanctioning the budget; submitting an annual report on the work of the Association to the National Missionary Society; conducting legal proceedings through the Secretary; deciding all appeals against the orders of the Principal; establishing a provident fund; arranging the annual audit; investing funds; collecting subscriptions; borrowing money and pledging the assets of the Association; acquiring and selling properties and giving and obtaining leases. All movable and immovable property of the Association vests in the Governing Body; contracts are to be signed by the Secretary (Principal) but he may not, without the previous sanction of the Governing Body, alienate any land or undertake any substantial improvement or alteration in the buildings. Amendments to

the constitution may only be considered at a general meeting at which two-thirds of the total number are present ; and they can only be passed by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting.

The Principal is required to " maintain the discipline of the College and to administer its affairs in keeping with the aim of the College and in accordance with the decisions of the Governing Body and within the limits of the Budget." He operates the banking accounts of the College. He is empowered to appoint, suspend and dismiss any member of the staff of the College but has to report the matter to the Governing Body. " Members of the permanent staff shall have the right to appeal to the Governing Body against any decision of the Principal involving suspension or dismissal." If a member of the staff is present at a meeting of the Governing Body when a matter concerning him individually is discussed, the Chairman may ask him to withdraw from the meeting after making a statement. A meeting of the whole staff, known as the Faculty, is required to meet from time to time to help the Principal in matters of discipline and academic arrangements. The Principal is also required ' to initiate and control ' the religious life and work of the College. He is assisted in this duty by a committee consisting of the Christian members of the staff, the General Secretary of the National Missionary Society, the incumbents in charge of Christ Church and St. Andrew's Church at Gorakhpur, and the member representing the local Christian community on the Governing Body. The Principal's annual report is divided into two parts : Part I dealing with the finances and the general work of the College is to be placed before the entire Governing Body for adoption and then submitted to the Executive Committee of the National Missionary Society. Part II together with the proceedings of the religious Committee is to be forwarded through a sub-committee of the Governing Body (consisting of the Chairman, the General Secretary of the National Missionary Society and the Principal) to (1) the Executive Committee of the National Missionary Society, (2) the Secretary to the United Provinces Provincial Committee of the National Missionary Society and (3) the Central and United Provinces Provincial Boards of Christian Higher Education of the National and United Provinces Provincial Councils respectively.

The Principal  
and the  
staff.

There are at present, excluding the Principal, eighteen teachers on the staff and only six of them are Christians. The present grades are : Principal, Rs.500—25—850 ; five senior lecturers, Rs.200—10—300 ; five junior lecturers, Rs.175—5—225 ; three junior lecturers, Rs.150—5—200 ; two demonstrators, Rs.100—5—120 and three teachers on the fixed salaries of Rs.130, Rs.100 and Rs.85 per month.

Contracts for at least three years of service beginning from 1st July, 1937, have been signed by the Principal and the members of the staff. The staff contribute 6½ per cent. of their salary to the Provident Fund and the College contributes

an equal amount. There are no leave rules; all applications for leave are considered by the Principal on their merits.

The College is affiliated for the B. A. Examination only and provision is made for the teaching of English, History, Philosophy, Economics, Sanskrit, Persian, Political Science and Mathematics. The total number of students in the two University classes in 1939 was 86; out of whom 46 were in the B. A. Senior and 40 in the B. A. Junior class. There are no Science classes and no post-graduate classes. The College hostel accommodates 34 students.

Financial position of the College.

The institution has been in a state of transition for about a decade. The financial position, in particular, has been a source of great anxiety to the authorities and the staff. In 1929 the University Inspectors remarked; "The statement (of the Principal) showed that provided the number of students in the College rises from 200 to 250<sup>(1)</sup> and the fees are raised by 8 annas per mensem all round, it should be possible to pay the salaries of the staff. We consider, therefore, that though the financial position is by no means free from anxiety, there is no reason to doubt that the College will be able to meet its obligations to the staff." The Inspection Report of 1934 remarks: "the present position appears to be that practically the entire staff will be on probation to the end of 1935-36, and such of them as will be retained at the end of this period will be placed on the revised scale of salaries."<sup>(2)</sup>

The Church Missionary Society of London as landlords of the College lands and buildings made it clear by their resolution of 25th February, 1937, that "the Church Missionary Society accept no financial responsibility." The College though affiliated to the National Missionary Society is an autonomous institution and has to provide for itself. Contributions amounting to Rs.8,400 per year may be regarded as regular.<sup>(3)</sup> Occasional contributions coming from well-wishers are put into an Auxiliary Fund which is used for balancing the budget. The College also has a Reserve Fund of Rs.6,753 deposited with the Allahabad Bank. The expenditure of the College in 1938-39 (actual) was Rs.65,465 and its income

<sup>(1)</sup> This includes the students in the Intermediate classes.

<sup>(2)</sup> "The cases of the following members of the staff attracted our special attention. . . . They have served the College for 17, 16, 15, 13 and 12 years, and by the end of 1935-36 they will have put in two more years of service. They have probably given the best part of their life to the College." (Inspection Report of 1934). Four of the five teachers mentioned by the Inspection Report were in the service of the College on the 1st January, 1940, and had put in six more years of service. They have now been made permanent.

<sup>(3)</sup> Management's contribution (which is really made up by the difference between the recognized salary of the Principal and the actual salary he takes), Rs. 3,925; (2) National Missionary Society's contribution, Rs.1,200; (3) B. N.-W. Railway's contribution, Rs.1,440; (4) Balrampur Estate's contribution, Rs.500; (5) Bettiah Estate's contribution Rs.120; (6) interest on Rs.50,000, the promised donation of the Mian Sahib (the principal amount has not yet been paid to the College), Rs. 4,250.

Rs. 64,160, the principal sources of the income being Government grant, Rs. 29,744, and fee, Rs. 24,870.

(13) Christ Church College, Cawnpore

The College was founded in 1892 and affiliated to the Allahabad University in 1896.<sup>(1)</sup> It became an Intermediate College in 1922 in pursuance of the plan of the Intermediate Education Act, but in 1926 the B. A. Junior class was formed and in 1928 the College was affiliated to the Agra University.

The institution is managed by the Governing Body on behalf of the parent organization, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (S. P. G.), who constructed the College and hostel buildings. The Constitution consists of six-clauses: "1. The Governing Body shall consist of—the Bishop of the Diocese (Chairman); the Principal (Secretary); the Head Master of the Christ Church School; the Warden of the Hostel. 2. The Governing Body shall govern, direct and control the policy of the College. 3. The Principal shall administer the affairs of the College. He shall, as occasion arises, appoint or remove any member of the staff of the College, other than those appointed by the Society, but shall in every case report his action to the Governing Body. The Principal shall correspond with Government. 4. In the month of March or April each year the Principal shall prepare for presentation to the Governing Body a budget containing an estimate in detail of the expenditure proposed to be incurred during the ensuing year and of the income expected from fees, Government grants, Society's grants and local sources. The Governing Body shall have the power of modifying the budget. 5. At the discretion of the Chairman, members of the staff, other than the Principal, shall withdraw when any personal matters are under discussion. 6. The Governing Body shall not entertain any complaint made by a member of the staff, other than those appointed by the Society, against any administrative action of the Principal." There are generally two or three meetings of the Governing Body every year.

There are at present 18 members on the staff on the following grades: Principal, Rs. 600—50—800; three Missionary Professors, Rs. 350—50—850; four Professors (old grade), Rs. 200—20—400; one Professor (new grade), Rs. 150—10—300; five Lecturers (old grade), Rs. 150—10—250; two Lecturers (new grade), Rs. 100—10—200; two temporary Lecturers, Rs. 100. "The Missionary members of the staff are provided by the S. P. G. Mission. They receive Missionary stipends from the Society and are not paid a salary by the College." "The salaries shown against their names represent a valuation of their services in accordance with a scale of pay approved by the Director of Public Instruction."<sup>(2)</sup>

Missionary and other staff.

<sup>(1)</sup> Standing Report, 1936; Periodical Inspection Reports of 1929, 1932 and 1938; Recognition Reports, M. A. in Mathematics (1928), B.A. in Politics (1931), M. A. in Politics (1932), B. A. in Hindi (1932), B. A. in Urdu (1939); Contract service form; leave rules, Provident Fund rules; also material supplied by the courtesy of the Principal.

<sup>(2)</sup> Principal's note.

The salaries calculated for the Missionary Professors are considered a contribution of the Society to the College; the contribution is 'constructive' the Society sends men and not cash to the College, but it is 'real' as indicating actual educational service rendered. The Principal has now signed contracts of service with the non-missionary staff on the lines required by the University. Apart from the Principal and the Missionary Professors, only one of the College teachers is a Christian; of the remaining teachers two are Muslims and eleven are Hindus. Members of the permanent staff contribute  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of their salaries to the Provident Fund and the College contributes an equal amount. The leave rules are brief. Teachers are entitled, with the previous sanction of the Principal, to 10 days' casual and 15 days' duty leave for attending meetings of educational and other bodies approved by the Governing Body. Sick leave is given at the Principal's discretion and special cases are referred to the Governing Body.

Provision is made for the teaching of English, History, Economics, Philosophy, Political Science, Persian, Hindi and Urdu to the B. A. classes and of Mathematics and Political Science to the M. A. classes. There are no Science and no Commerce classes at the University stage. The total number of students in the University classes in 1938 was 84—B. A. Junior, 35; B. A. Senior, 42; M. A. Previous, 5; M. A. Final, 2. Including the Intermediate classes there were 261 students in the College who belonged to the following communities: Caste Hindus, 175; Harijan, 1; Muslims, 38; Indian Christians, 13; Parsis, 2; Sikhs, 2. Twenty-five women students were also studying in the College.<sup>(1)</sup> The College Hostel can accommodate 60 students and is open to students of all communities.<sup>(2)</sup>

Income and expenditure.

Apart from the fee income and the contribution from the Mission, the College has no source of income except the Government grant.<sup>(3)</sup> The Reserve Fund, started in 1928 according to the rules of the Education Department, amounted to Rs.3,947 in 1938. There is an endowment of Rs.7,000 for scholarships and prizes. The (actual) figures for 1938-39 were as follows:

*Total income*, Rs.83,331; which includes income from fees, Rs.19,351; Government grant, Rs.38,915; valuation of the services of the Missionary staff, Rs.21,900. *Total expenditure*, Rs.86,040 including salaries of the teaching staff, Rs.53,293; bonus contribution, Rs.3,135.

#### (14) Jaswant Collège, Jodhpur.

The institution was founded by the Durbar in 1893 and the B. A. classes were opened in 1898.<sup>(4)</sup> Subject to the control of the Director of Public Instruction, the Principal is in charge of administration and discipline, and all

<sup>(1)</sup> Principal's Report, 1938, page 120.

<sup>(2)</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>(3)</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>(4)</sup> Standin Report, 1936; Periodical Inspection Reports, 1929, 1933 and 1938; Recognition Report in History and Hindi, 1938.



appointments and promotions are made on his recommendation. The staff consists of twenty-five members on the following grades, which were revised about 1935 : Principal, Rs.500—25—750 and Rs.30 per mensem for house allowance; Readers, Rs.200—10—300—(efficiency bar)—10—400, but at no time is the efficiency bar to be lifted for more than 6 Readers; Lecturers, Rs.150—10—250; Teachers, Rs.70—4—90—4—110—8—150. According to the State Regulations either party can terminate service by giving three months' notice. The employees pay 6½ per cent. of their salary to the provident fund and the State contributes an equal amount. A fee of Rs.50 per annum is charged from Intermediate class, and Rs.60 per annum from B. A. class students; the College is a charge on the State revenues and the fee realized from the students is credited to the State treasury. The following subjects are taught for the B. A. Examination—English, Philosophy, Economics, Sanskrit, Mathematics, Hindi and History. There are no post-graduate and no B. Sc. classes. The total number of students in the B. A. classes in 1935-36 was 88—B. A. Junior, 43; B. A. Senior, 45.

(15) Government Agricultural College, Cawnpore

The College had a small beginning and grew out of the first agricultural experimental farm in India.<sup>(1)</sup> It started as a small school in 1893 with a handful of students intended mainly for the training of junior Revenue officers. In 1906 this school was raised to the status of a college and the original course of two years was elaborated into one of three years and a Diploma in Agriculture was instituted. Seven years later a qanungo school was opened at Hardoi and with it the course of study of this College was re-organized and divided into a vernacular certificate course of two years and a diploma course of four years. In 1925 the College was affiliated to the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, United Provinces, for the Intermediate Examination in Agriculture and in 1930 to the Agra University for the B. Sc. (Agriculture) Degree. With the affiliation of the College to the University, the Vernacular certificate course was discontinued which was taken over by the Agricultural Schools at Bulandshahr and Gorakhpur.

History of  
the College

The College now offers the following optional groups of subjects for the B. Sc. (Ag.) Degree :

- (1) Botany with Horticulture.
- (2) Botany with Plant Pathology.
- (3) Zoology with Entomology and Parasitology.

On account of the rapid development of agriculture taking place in the country, the demand for higher education in scientific agriculture has increased very considerably. To meet this demand the Government have recently sanctioned enlargement of this institution. When fully-expanded it will have larger farm and laboratory accommodation and 350 students in residence.

<sup>(1)</sup> This account of the Agricultural College is based on the University Calendar.

The courses are of a practical nature and are mainly designed to assist members of the agricultural community who will return to manage their own land. To the larger land-holders who are not directly dependent on their own exertions, the degree course offers, in addition, a sound education stimulating an interest in their own properties and their improvement.

**Management.** The College is a Government institution financed entirely by the United Provinces Government through the Department of Agriculture. Its administration is vested in a senior officer of this Department who acts as its part-time Principal. It has a Governing Body appointed by the Government for terms of three years, consisting of official and non-official members, which deals with matters relating to admissions, award of stipends, freeships and scholarships and such other matters. In academic matters the Principal is advised by an Advisory Council consisting of the research officers nominated by the Director of Agriculture and the heads of the teaching sections of the College.

#### (16) Dungar College, Bikaner

The institution was affiliated to the University in 1935 for the B. A. examination in the following subjects : English, History, Economics, Philosophy, Sanskrit and Hindi.<sup>(1)</sup> There are no science classes and no post-graduate classes. No tuition fee is charged from the students and all the expenses of the College are borne by the State.<sup>(2)</sup> There is no provident fund and the staff is governed by the service rules of the State; the College has no endowments or reserve funds of its own. There are ten teachers for the B. A. classes apart from the Principal. The following scales of pay have been sanctioned by the State : Principal, Rs.400—30—700; four Professors, Rs.150—10—350; nine Lecturers, Rs.100—6—220. Twenty-one candidates appeared from the College at the B. A. examination in 1937.

#### (17) Mayo College, Ajmer<sup>(\*)</sup>

**The General Council.**

Founded by Lord Mayo in 1875; affiliated to the Rajputana Board and the Agra University in 1938. Subject to the general supervision of the Government of India, the College is under the control of a General Council consisting of the President, the Vice-President, all Ruling Princes of Rajputana, four Ruling Princes co-opted by the General Council, the Educational Commissioner, a political officer nominated by the Hon'ble the Resident for Rajputana, a representative of

(<sup>1</sup>) Affiliation Report, 1935, Periodical Inspection Report, 1938.

(<sup>2</sup>) "The College is Catholic in character and is open to students of every race and creed, though at present there is only one Muslim student and the rest are all Hindus. There are now seven High Schools in the State which serve as feeders to the College." (*Inspection Report, 1938*).

(<sup>\*</sup>) Affiliation Report, 1936; Standing Report, 1938; Periodical Inspection Report, 1938; Memorandum of Association of the General Council, dated the 1st September, 1932; Rules and Regulations, dated the 6th January, 1933.

Ajmer-Merwara nominated by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, four representatives of the Old Boys, and persons of distinguished position and ability, not exceeding five in number, co-opted by the General Council. The Ruling Princes (or in case of minority the head of the administration) may appoint, a high official of the State or a gentleman of high social status, preferably an 'Old Boy,' as his representative. His Excellency the Viceroy is the 'Patron' and the Hon'ble the Resident is the 'Visitor' of the College. The General Council usually meets once a year; its agenda is prepared by the Secretary under the instructions of the Working Committee. The President and the Vice-President are elected annually by the General Council from among the Ruling Princes of Rajputana. The Principal of the College is the Secretary of the Council as well as the Committee. The annual inspection of the College is conducted by the Educational Commissioner or an officer appointed by the Government of India in association with a political officer of the Rajputana Agency.

The management of the College is vested in a Working Committee consisting of eight members—five Rajputana Princes and two "Old Boys"—elected by the Council for a period of three years from among its members and a political officer appointed by the Hon'ble the Resident for Rajputana. The budget requires the sanction of the General Council, and the rules and regulations framed by the Working Committee have to be submitted for its consideration, but the Working Committee has the management of all the affairs and funds of the General Council and 'the authority to exercise all the powers of the General Council.' The Principal has 'the executive and disciplinary charge of the College.' He appoints members of the staff and has the power of appointing them from a lower to a higher grade post. It is his duty to enforce the rules and regulations but, subject to some conditions, the teachers are allowed to appeal from his orders to the Working Committee.

Apart from the Principal, six teachers are in the service of the College on various grades. They are employed according to a written contract which is full and detailed; service may be terminated at any time by three months' notice on either side; notice on behalf of the College is to be given by a resolution of the Working Committee. The Assistant Warden's grade is Rs.750—50—1,000 and the two senior Lecturers, Rs.400 and Rs.300—15—375. The staff contributes one-twelfth of their salary to the provident fund and the College contributes an equal amount.

There are no science classes and no post-graduate classes. The College buildings and gardens cover an area of 300 acres. 'The financial resources of the College Section are sufficient to ensure its continued maintenance.' The endowment and reserve funds are invested in Government securities to the face value of Rs.1,69,300.

APPENDIX  
Staff of the United  
(As at Jan

Serial no.	Subject	Name	Qualifications
1	2	3	4
(1) AGRA COLLEGE, AGRA			
1	Chemistry	H. Krall	B.A. (T.C.D.), M.Sc., Dip. Ed., F.I.C.
2	English	M. S. Sundaram	M.A. (Madras), B.Litt. (Oxon.), Dip. Ed. (Oxon.).
3	Do.	Chandra Puri Goswami	M.A. (Alld.), LL.B.
4	Do.	Hari Ram	M.A. Eng. (Punjab), B.T., M.A., Phil. (Alld.).
5	Do.	N. N. Mukerji	M.A. (Cal. & Dacca), F.R.E.S. (London)
6	Do.	Kishore Saran Varma	M.A. Eng. & Phil. (Patna)
7	Do.	Shyam Sundar Chaturvedi	M.A. (Alld.)
8	Do.	Brijedish Prasad	M.A. (Alld.), Research Scholar I Year (Alld.).
9	Do.	Kunwar Bahadur Bhatnagar	M.A. (Agra)
10	Persian	Muhammad Tahir Faruqi	M.A. (Agra), Dabir-i-Kamil (Luck.), Fazil, Kamil, L.E.A.U. (Alld.), H.P.A. (Hons.) in Urdu (Punjab).
11	Sanskrit and Hindi	Jagannath Tewari	M.A. (Hindi and Sans., Benares), Shastrī.
12	Do.	Kailash Chandra Misra	M.A. (Agra), Hindi and Sans., Sahitya Shastrī, Sahitya Acharya (Benares).
13	Hindi	Bishambhar Dayal Shandilya	M.A. (Agra)
14	Philosophy and Logic.	P. M. Bhambhani	B.A. Hons., M.A. (Bombay)
15	Do.	Ramesh Varma	M.A. (Agra)
16	Economics	Lokendra Nath Ghosh	M.A. (Cal.)
17	Do.	Kashi Prasad Mathur	M.A. (Alld.)
18	History and Political Science.	Dr. Y. Prasad	M.A. (Benares), Ph.D. (London).
19	Do.	Dr. Mahdi Husain	M.A. (Punjab), Hons. Persian Ph.D. (Lond.), D.Litt. (Paris).
20	Do.	Bishan Narain Verma	M.A. (Alld.), LL.B.
21	Mathematics	Shyama Charan	M.Sc. (London), M.A. (Benares), Holland Medalist.
22	Do.	Mannoo Lal Misra	M.A. (Alld.)
23	Do.	Rama Kant Chaturvedi	M.Sc. (Luck.), B.Sc. (Hons.)
24	Do.	Joti Prasad Agarwal	M.A. (Agra)
25	Physics	Dr. N. K. Sethi	D.Sc. (Cal.), M.Sc. (Alld.)
26	Do.	Dr. S. K. Mukerji	M.Sc. (Alld.), Ph.D. (London)
27	Do.	Sukhdeo Prasad Khandelwal	M.Sc. (Alld.), F.C.I. (Birm.)

"J" (2)

Provinces Colleges

ary, 1940)

Designation	Scale of salary	Present pay	Last date of increment
5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	
Principal and Professor ..	1,200—50—1,250	1,250	15th October, 1938.
Professor .. ..	350—35—700	433	15th October, 1939.
Do. .. ..	200—20—400	400	1st July, 1930.
Lecturer .. ..	200—10—250	250	1st July, 1928.
Do. .. ..	200—10—250	250	Ditto.
Do. .. ..	150—10—250	170	1st August, 1939.
Do. .. ..	200—10—250	250	1st July, 1933.
Junior Lecturer .. ..	100—10—200	140	10th July, 1939.
Do. .. ..	100—10—200	110	7th October, 1939.
Professor .. ..	200—10—300	250	7th August, 1939.
Do. .. ..	200—10—300	220	15th July, 1939.
Lecturer .. ..	100—10—200	130	8th November, 1939.
Temporary Lecturer .. ..	.. ..	100	.. ..
Professor .. ..	200—20—360	360	1st July, 1936.
Temporary Lecturer .. ..	.. ..	100	.. ..
Professor .. ..	200—20—400	400	1st July, 1928.
Lecturer .. ..	200—10—250	250	1st July, 1934.
Professor .. ..	450—30—750	750	1st September, 1939.
Lecturer .. ..	200—10—250	250	1st July, 1928.
Do. .. ..	150—10—250	210	1st July, 1939.
Professor .. ..	350—30—700	700	Ditto.
Lecturer .. ..	200—10—250	250	28th July, 1931.
Do. .. ..	200—10—250	250	1st July, 1933.
Do. .. ..	100—10—200	160	15th July, 1939.
Professor .. ..	500—50—1,000	950	1st October, 1939.
Do. .. ..	200—20—400	400	1st July, 1930.
Lecturer .. ..	200—10—250	250	1st July, 1928.

Serial no.	Subject	Name	Qualifications
1	2	3	4
(1) AGRA COLLEGE, AGRA—(concluded)			
28	Physics	Vacant	.. ..
29	Do.	Sada Behari Raizada	M. Sc. (Alld.).. ..
30	Do.	Ram Swarup Singh	Ditto .. ..
31	Do.	Mata Prasad Mathur	M. Sc. (Agra).. ..
32	Do.	N. R. Banerji	Ditto .. ..
33	Do.	Shambhu Dayal Chaube	Ditto .. ..
34	Chemistry	Bishambhar Lal Vsiah	M. Sc. (Alld.), A. I. C. (Great Britain and Ireland).
35	Do.	Jang Bahadur Jha	M. Sc. (Alld.).. ..
36	Do.	P. N. Katju	Ditto .. ..
37	Do.	Purshottam Das Goyal	Ditto .. ..
38	Do.	Lalta Prasad Saxena	M. Sc. (Agra).. ..
39	Do.	Rameshwar Dayal Gupta	M. Sc. (Agra), A. I. C. .. ..
40	Do.	Jag Ram Gupta	M. Sc. (Agra), L. T. (Alld.), LL. B. ..
41	Do.	Dr. Kunj Behari Lal	M. Sc. (Agra), D. Sc. (Agra), Research A. I. C.
42	Do.	Kesho Das Jain	M. Sc. (Agra).. ..
43	Zoology	A. J. Faruqi	M. Sc. (Alld.), Ph.D. (London), D. I. C.
44	Do.	Nawal Kishore Singh	M. Sc. (Alld.).. ..
45	Do.	Raghunandan Prasad Varma	Ditto .. ..
46	Do.	Dayal Saran Srivastava	M. Sc. (Luck.) .. ..
47	Do.	Raghunandan Sahai	M. Sc. (Agra).. ..
48	Botany	Rai Bahadur Dr. K. C. Mehta	M. Sc. (Punjab), Ph.D. (Cantab), F. N. I.
49	Do.	Salig Ram Sud	M. Sc. (Punjab) .. ..
50	Do.	Babu Lal Gupta	M. Sc. (Alld.).. ..
51	Do.	Dr. R. P. Asthana	M. Sc. (Alld.), Ph. D. (London), D. I. C.
52	Do.	Dr. U. N. Chatterji	M. Sc. (Alld.), D. Phil. (Alld.), B.Sc. (Hons.)
53	Law	Joti Prasad	B. A., B. Sc., LL. B. (Alld.), Lumsdon Gold Medalist.
54	Do.	H. P. Bagehi	M. A., LL. B. (Alld.) .. ..
55	Do.	A. C. Mukerji	B. Sc., LL. M. (Bombay).. ..
56	Drawing	M. K. Verma	Teacher Artist and member of Royal Society of London.

## DIX "J" (2) - (continued)

Designation	Scale of salary	Present pay	Last date of increment
5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	
Lecturer .. ..	100—10—200	..	..
Do. .. ..	200—10—250	250	1st July, 1934.
Junior Grade Lecturer ..	120—10—200	200	Ditto ..
Ditto .. ..	120—10—200	200	1st July, 1935.
Temporary Lecturer .. ..	..	100	..
Demonstrator .. ..	..	50	..
Professor .. ..	200—20—400	400	1st July, 1928.
Lecturer .. ..	200—10—250	250	Ditto ..
Do. .. ..	200—10—250	250	26th February, 1933.
Do. .. ..	200—10—250	250	23rd December, 1935.
Junior Grade Lecturer ..	120—10—200	200	1st July, 1933.
Ditto .. ..	120—10—200	200	15th July, 1938.
Ditto .. ..	120—10—200	200	15th July, 1939.
Temporary Demonstrator ..	..	50	..
Ditto .. ..	..	50	..
Professor .. ..	350—30—650	380	11th July, 1939.
Lecturer .. ..	200—10—250	250	1st July, 1928.
Junior Grade Lecturer ..	120—10—200	200	1st July, 1933.
Ditto .. ..	120—10—200	200	1st July, 1939.
Temporary Demonstrator ..	..	50	..
Professor .. ..	500—50—1,000	1,000	17th September, 1932.
Lecturer .. ..	200—10—250	250	1st July, 1928.
Do. .. ..	200—10—250	250	1st September, 1934.
Temporary Lecturer .. ..	..	230	..
Junior Lecturer .. ..	100—10—200	120	..
Professor .. ..	200—20—400	400	1st August, 1934.
Reader .. ..	200—10—250	250	1st August, 1930.
Junior Lecturer .. ..	100—10—200	140	18th August, 1939.
Lecturer .. ..	..	150	..

Serial no.	Subject	Name	Qualifications	Designation
(2) ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, AGRA				
1	..	The Rev. Canon T. D. Sully.	M.A. (Oxon.) ..	Principal ..
2	English ..	Mr. C. Mahajan ..	Ditto ..	Vice-Principal ..
3	Do. ..	Mr. Suraj Prasad Sharma.	M. A. (Alld.) ..	Assistant Professor ..
4	Do. ..	Mr. P. C. Gupta ..	Ditto ..	Lecturer ..
5	Do. ..	Mr. B. P. Bagchi ..	M. A. (Agra) ..	Tutor ..
6	Do. ..	Miss M. Bald ..	B.A., Ph. D. (Edin.)..	Assistant Professor ..
7	Persian and Urdu	Mr. A. H. Faridi ..	M. A., L. T. (Alld.) ..	Professor ..
8	Ditto ..	Mr. H. H. Qadri ..	Inter. (Punjab) ..	Lecturer, Urdu ..
9	Ditto ..	Mr. Wali Mohammad Khan.	Fazil (Alld.) ..	Tutor, Persian ..
10	Hindi ..	Mr. Hari Har Nath Tandon.	M. A. (Benares) ..	Professor ..
11	Do. ..	Mr. Ambika Charan Sharma.	M. A. (Agra) ..	Tutor ..
12	Do. ..	Mr. Gulab Rai ..	M. A. (Alld.) ..	.. ..
13	Philosophy ..	Mr. S. P. Adinarayan	M. A. (Madras) ..	Lecturer ..
14	Do. ..	The Rev. J. P. Ferguson	M. A. (Glasgow) ..	Assistant Professor ..
15	Economics and Commerce.	Mr. R. R. Gupta ..	M. A. (Cal.), B. Com..	Professor ..
16	Ditto ..	Mr. H. L. Puxley ..	M. A. (Oxon.) and Yale	Do. ..
17	Ditto ..	The Rev. N. Timothy	M. A. (Agra), B. Com.	Lecturer ..
18	Ditto ..	Mr. R. S. Dwivedi ..	Ditto	Assistant Professor ..
19	Ditto ..	Mr. C. T. Gideon ..	M. A., L. T. (Alld.) ..	Lecturer ..
20	Ditto ..	Mr. N. K. Sarkar ..	M. A. (Cal.) ..	Tutor ..
21	Ditto ..	Mr. E. W. Lall ..	Dip. Stenotyping ..	Do. ..
22	Ditto ..	Mr. J. S. Gideon ..	M. A., L. T. (Alld.) ..	Do. ..
23	Ditto ..	Mr. Chandra Bhan Gupta.	M. A. (Agra) ..	Do. ..
24	Ditto ..	Mr. A. N. Agarwal ..	M. A. (Alld.) ..	Do. ..
25	History ..	Mr. J. C. Taluqdar ..	M. A. (Cal.) ..	Professor ..
26	Do. ..	Miss M. E. Gibbs ..	M.A. (Oxon.) and Manchester.	Assistant Professor ..
27	Do. ..	Mr. V. Tapper ..	M. A., L. T. (Alld.) ..	Lecturer ..
28	Mathematics ..	Mr. C. R. Chaturvedi	M. A. (Alld.) ..	Professor ..
29	Do. ..	Mr. P. T. Chandni ..	M. A. (Madras), M.Sc., (London.)	Assistant Professor ..
30	Do. ..	Mr. Athar Ali Khan	M. A. (Agra) ..	Lecturer ..



DIX "J" (2)—(continued)

Date of birth	Community	Date of joining College	Scale of salary	Present pay	Last date of increment
10-3-'80	English ..	November, 1912	Rs. 100 (fixed)	Rs. 100	
2-1-'95	Indian Christian.	July, 1929 ..	350—30—650	650	July, 1939.
March, 1903	Hindu ..	July, 1926 ..	230	230	Ditto.
16-3-'08	Do. ..	July, 1931 ..	100 (fixed)	100	
2-7-'17	Do. ..	July, 1939 ..	125	125	
..	English ..	October, 1936	200 (fixed)	200	
1892	Muslim ..	July, 1920 ..	250—10—300	300	
1891	Do. ..	July, 1927 ..	100—5—150	150	
1890	Do. ..	Ditto ..	80—5—100	100	
November, 1904	Hindu ..	July, 1928 ..	200	200	
12-2-'09	Do. ..	July, 1936 ..	100	100	
..	Do. ..	..	Honorarium ..	250 per annum.	
..	Indian Christian.	July, 1931 ..	150—10—200	190	
15-5-'07	English ..	July, 1938 ..	Missionary ..	..	
5-4-'08	Hindu ..	July, 1922 ..	200—20—400	400	
6-11-'07	English ..	November, 1932	Missionary ..	..	
27-3-'01	Indian Christian.	July, 1924 ..	150—10—200	200	
23-10-'00	Hindu ..	July, 1928 ..	200—10—250	220	
17-11-'05	Indian Christian.	July, 1930 ..	150	150	
12-12-'14	Do. ..	October, 1939	100	100	
3-7-'93	Do. ..	July, 1926 ..	100—5—120	120	
30-12-'08	Do. ..	July, 1931 ..	100 (fixed)	100	
25-6-'15	Hindu ..	July, 1938 ..	100	100	
15-3-'19	Do. ..	July, 1939 ..	100	100	
September, 1893	Do. ..	July, 1919 ..	200—20—400	400	
3-9-'01	English ..	November, 1933	Missionary ..	..	
13-12-'07	Indian Christian.	July, 1939 ..	150	150	
14-10-'94	Hindu ..	July, 1916 ..	200—20—400	400	
24-8-'07	Indian Christian.	October, 1935	235—5—250	250	
July, '07	Muslim ..	July, 1934 ..	100 (fixed) + 20	120	

Serial no.	Subject	Name	Qualifications	Designation
(2) ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, AGRA—(contd.)				
31	Geography ..	Mr. N. N. Ghose ..	M. A. (Liverpool) ..	Lecturer ..
32	Do. ..	Dr. D. N. Mehta ..	M. A. (Alig.) ..	Tutor ..
33	Physics ..	Mr. K. C. Banerji ..	M. Sc. (Alld.) ..	Professor ..
34	Do. ..	Mr. K. P. Mathur ..	M. Sc. (Agra) ..	Demonstrator ..
35	Chemistry ..	Dr. K. C. Pandya ..	M. A. (Bom.), Ph. D. (London) ..	Professor ..
36	Do. ..	Mr. N. M. Antani ..	M. A. (Bom.) ..	Do. ..
37	Do. ..	Mr. Jagdish Shanker ..	M. Sc. (Luck.) ..	Lecturer ..
38	Do. ..	Mr. F. C. Bosman ..	B. Sc. (Alld.) ..	Demonstrator ..
39	Do. ..	Mr. S. C. Banerji ..	M. Sc. (Agra) ..	Do. ..
40	Do. ..	Mr. Sodhi Tejpal Singh ..	Ditto ..	Do. ..
41	Zoology ..	Mr. L. P. Mathur ..	M. Sc. (Benares) ..	Professor ..
42	Do. ..	Mr. Beni Charan ..	M. Sc. (Alld.) ..	Lecturer ..
43	Do. ..	Mr. R. P. Cornelius ..	M. Sc. (Agra) ..	Do. ..
44	Botany ..	Mr. M. N. Mukerji ..	M. A. (Cal.) ..	Professor ..
45	Do. ..	Mr. C. S. Krishnamurti ..	M. Sc. (Benares) ..	Demonstrator ..
46	Physiology and Hygiene ..	Mrs. R. P. Cornelius ..	..	..
47	..	Student Tutors ..	..	..
48	..	Student Demonstrators ..	..	..
<i>Missionary Staff—</i>				
1	..	The Rev. Canon T. D. Sully ..	M. A. (Oxon.) ..	Principal ..
2	Philosophy ..	The Rev. J. P. Ferguson ..	M. A. (Glasgow) ..	Assistant Professor ..
3	History ..	Miss M. E. Gibbs ..	M. A. (Manchester) ..	Ditto ..
4	Economics ..	Mr. H. L. Puxley ..	B. A. (Oxon.) ..	Professor ..
5	Physics ..	Mr. R. L. Moore ..	B. Sc. (Manchester) ..	Assistant Professor ..
(3) MEERUT COLLEGE, MEERUT				
1	..	Col. T. F. O'Donnell ..	B. A. (Hons.) Dublin ..	Principal ..
2	English ..	Chand Bahadur ..	M. A. (Punjab and Alld.) ..	Professor ..
3	Do. ..	J. C. Biswas ..	M. A. (Cal.) ..	Assistant Professor ..
4	Do. ..	H. M. Mukerji ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..
5	Do. ..	U. N. Mathur ..	M. A. (Alld.) ..	Ditto ..
6	Do. ..	P. K. Goswami ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..
7	Do. ..	G. P. Rajbanshi ..	M. A. (Luck.) ..	Lecturer ..
8	Do. ..	Ishtar Saran ..	M. A. (Agra) ..	Do. ..
9	Do. ..	Daya Ram ..	M. A. (Alld.) ..	Do. ..
10	Do. ..	Karar Husain ..	M. A. (Agra) ..	Do. ..
11	Do. ..	D. P. Vaishya ..	M. A. (Eng. and Hist.) Benares ..	Do. ..
12	Do. ..	G. N. Agnihotri ..	M. A. (Agra) ..	Do. ..



Serial no.	Subject	Name	Qualifications	Designation
(3) MEERUT COLLEGE, MEERUT— (contd.)				
13	Persian	F. S. Gilani	M. A. (Punjab)	Professor
14	Do.	M. A. Khan	M. A. (Agra)	Reader
15	Sanskrit	D. N. Shastri	M. A., M. O. L. (Punjab)	Professor
16	Do.	P. L. Shastri	Shastri (Punjab)	Reader
17	Hindi	K. N. Pant	M. A. (Agra and Alld.)	Lecturer
18	Urdu	S. A. Mazhary	M. A. (Bombay)	Do.
19	Philosophy	J. N. Sinha	M. A., Ph. D., P. R. S. (Cal.)	Professor
20	Do.	J. P. Suda	M. A. (Alld. and Agra)	Assistant Professor
21	Economics	N. L. Bhatnagar	M. A. (Alld.)	Professor
22	Do.	D. L. Dubey	M. A. (Alld.), Ph. D. (London)	Do.
23	Do.	Dhru Singh	M. A. (Alld.)	Lecturer
24	History and Politics	B. R. Chatterji	D. Litt. (Punjab), Ph. D. (London)	Professor
25	Ditto	G. N. Bose Mullick	M. A. (Alld.)	Do.
26	Ditto	S. P. Sinha	Ditto	Assistant Professor
27	Ditto	Bal Kishan	M. A. (Hist.) Agra, M. A. (Pol.) Nagpur	Lecturer
28	Mathematics	Madan Mohan	M. A. (Benares)	Professor
29	Do.	Rameshwar Dayal	M. A. (Alld.)	Assistant Professor
30	Do.	D. M. Roy	M. A. (Cal.)	Ditto
31	Do.	Dharamvir Singh	M. A. (Benares)	Ditto
32	Physics	V. S. Tamma	M.Sc. (Alld.)	Professor
33	Do.	R. B. Mathur	Ditto	Assistant Professor
34	Do.	Shital Prasad	Ditto	Ditto
35	Do.	Roop Kishore	Ditto	Demonstrator
36	Do.	Shiam Lal	M. Sc. (Agra)	Do.
37	Chemistry	S. S. Joshi	M. Sc., D. Sc. (Luck.)	Professor
38	Do.	M. M. Sharif	M. Sc. (Aligarh)	Assistant Professor
39	Do.	M. P. Gupta	M. Sc. (Alld.)	Ditto
40	Do.	A. N. Chatterji	Ditto	Demonstrator
41	Do.	H. L. Dubey	M. Sc., D. Phil. (Alld.)	Do.
42	Law	B. N. Mithal	B. Sc., LL. B. (Alld.)	Professor of Law

## DIX " J " (2)—(continued.)

Community (English, Indian Christian, Hindu or Muslim)	Date of birth	Date of joining College	Scale of salary		Present pay	Last date of increment
			Rs.	Rs.		
..	..	..	200-10-300	300		
..	..	..	75-5-100	100		
..	..	..	200-10-300	300		
..	..	..	75-5-100	100		
..	..	..	100-10-150	150		
..	..	..	100-10-150	150		
..	..	..	200-20-400	400		
..	..	..	200-10-250	250		
..	..	..	200-20-400	400		
..	..	..	200-20-400	300		
..	..	..	100-10-150	150		
..	..	..	300-30-650	650		
..	..	..	200-20-400	400		
..	..	..	200-10-250	250		
..	..	..	..	100	Temporary.	
..	..	..	200-20-400	400		
..	..	..	200-10-250	250		
..	..	..	200-10-250	250		
..	..	..	150-10-250	200		
..	..	..	200-20-400	400	Allowance.	
..	..	..	200-10-250	250		
..	..	..	200-10-250	200		
..	..	..	100-10-150	150		
..	..	..	100-10-150	100		
..	..	..	200-20-400	400		
..	..	..	200-10-250	250		
..	..	..	200-10-250	250		
..	..	..	100-10-150	150		
..	..	..	100-10-150	150		
..	..	..	100-10-150	150		

Serial no.	Subject	Name	Qualifications	Designation
(3) MEERUT COLLEGE, MEERUT— (concluded.)				
43	Law ..	M. D. Jaini ..	M. A. (Cantab), Bar-at-law ..	Assistant Professor
44	Do. ..	S. C. Gupta ..	Bar-at-law ..	Doitt. ..
45	Com. and Business	Banwari Lal ..	M. A., B. Com.(Agra)	Ditto. ..
46	Ditto. ..	S. K. Tankha ..	B. Com. (Bombay) ..	Doitt. ..
47	Ditto: ..	B. N. Tandon ..	M. A. (Agra), M. A. (Com.) Calcutta, Ph. D. (Munich).	Instructor ..
48	Ditto. ..	J. P. Rastogi ..	M. A., B. Com. (Agra)	Do. ..
49	Ditto. ..	P. D. Mathur ..	M. A. (Prev.), B. Com. (Agra).	Do. ..
50	Ditto. ..	S. S. L. Gupta ..	B. Com. (Lucknow) ..	Do. ..
51	Drawing ..	R. N. Tandon ..	School of Arts, Bombay.	Lecturer ..
52	Biology ..	V. Puri ..	B. A. (Agra), M. Sc., D.Sc. (Agra) ..	Do. ..
53	Do. ..	P.D. Gupta ..	M. Sc. (Zool.) (Luckow)	Demonstrator ..
(4) SANATAN DHARMA COLLEGE, CAWNPORE				
1	History ..	Kali Shankar Bhatnagar	M. A., LL. B. ..	Professor ..
2	English ..	Vidya Dhar Misra ..	M. A., B. A., (Hons.), LL. B.	Do. ..
3	Do. ..	Mahadeo Prasad Srivas- tava.	M. A. ..	Lecturer ..
4	Do. ..	Devi Prasad Srivastava	M. A., LL. B. ..	Do. ..
5	Do. ..	H. N. Sabharwal ..	M. A. (History and Politics), LL. B.	Lecturer, English and History.
6	Do. ..	Siv Saran Sharma ..	M.A., B. A. (Hons.) ..	Lecturer, English and Mathematics.
6(a)	Do. ..	Har Narain Misra ..	M. A. ..	Lecturer ..
7	Sanskrit ..	C. S. Pande ..	M. A. (Hindi & Sans.)	Do. ..
8	Do. ..	Satya Narayan Pandey	M. A. ..	Lecturer, Hindi and Sanskrit.
9	Hindi ..	Ayodhya Nath Sharma	M. A. ..	Lecturer ..
10	Bengali and Theology.	Radhika Prasad Shastri.	Vedanta Shastri ..	Do. ..
11	Economics ..	L. C. Tandon ..	M. A., M. Com. (Cert.), A. I. B. (London).	Professor and Prin- cipal.
12	Do. ..	Krishna Kumar Sharma	M. A., B. Com. ..	Lecturer, Com. and Econ.
13	History and Pol. Science.	Mahadeo Prasad Sharma	M. A. (History and Politics).	Lecturer ..
14	Mathematics ..	Kunwar Bahadur ..	M. A. ..	Do. ..
15	Law ..	Kali Shankar Sharma	M. A., LL. B. ..	Professor ..

## DIX "J" (2) - (continued.)

Community (English, Indian, Christian, Hindu or Muslim)	Date of birth	Date of joining College	Scale of salary  Rs.	Present pay  Rs.	Last date of increment
..	..	..	75-5-125	115	
..	..	..	75-5-125	90	
..	..	..	200-10-250	250	
..	..	..	200-10-250	250	
..	..	..	100-10-150	150	
..	..	..	40-4-60	60	
..	..	..	..	60	Temporary.
..	..	..	..	60	Do.
..	..	..	100-10-150	150	
..	..	..	100-10-150	140	
..	..	..	..	100	Temporary.
Hindu	..	July, 1923 ..	300-25-600	600	July, 1938.
Do.	..	August, 1931 ..	200-20-400	275	Do.
Do.	..	July, 1929 ..	150-15-300	290	Do.
Do.	..	December, 1931	150-15-300	255	Do.
Do.	..	November, 1934	100-10-200	130	January, 1939.
Do.	..	December, 1937	80-10-200	110	December, 1939.
Do.	..	November, 1936	80-10-200	100	January, 1940.
Do.	..	August, 1928 ..	150-15-300	200	July, 1938.
Do.	..	July, 1936 ..	80-10-200	100	August, 1938.
Do.	..	July, 1926 ..	150-15-300	300	
Do.	..	August, 1930 ..	50-5-75	75	
Do.	..	July, 1928 ..	500-25-700	600	July, 1939.
Do.	..	July, 1925 ..	150-15-300	280	July, 1938.
Do.	..	July, 1925 ..	150-15-300	270	August, 1938.
Do.	..	August, 1930 ..	150-15-300	300	July, 1938.
Do.	..	August, 1929 ..	150-15-300	300	July, 1938.
Do.	..	July, 1928 ..	250-25-500	475	Ditto

Serial no.	Subject	Name	Qualifications	Designation
(4) SANATAN DHARMA COLLEGE, CAWNPORE—(concluded.)				
16	Law	Babu Lal Misra	B. A., LL.B.	Lecturer
16(a)	Do.	Ganga Ram Talwar	M. A., B. Com., LL. B	Do.
17	Commerce	S. R. Rallan	B. Com. (Hon.) (Birm.)	Professor
18	Do.	Bhagwati Prasad Gupta	M. A., B. Com.	Lecturer
19	Do.	Avtar Singh Upla	Ditto	Do.
20	Do.	Milki Ram Tokhi	M. A., B. Com., LL.B.	Do.
21	Do.	Pran Nath Kapoor	Ditto	Do.
22	Do.	Shiv Narain	B. Com., L. C. C. (London)	Instructor, Type-writing.
23	Do.	C. L. Mehrotra	M. A., B. Com.	Lecturer
24	Do.	G. S. Verma	Ditto	Do.
(5) BAREILLY COLLEGE, BAREILLY 1938-39				
1	English	A. C. Dutt	M. A. (Alld.), M. A. (Lko.), M. R. A. S. (England).	Principal
2	Do.	Dr. A. K. Das Gupta	M. A., B. T. (Cal.), Ph. D. (Edin.).	Professor
3	Do.	G. P. Johari	M. A., LL. B. (Lko.)	Lecturer (English)
4	Do.	P. G. Narayana	M. A. (Agra)	Ditto.
5	Do.	R. A. Misra	M. A. (Lko.)	Ditto.
6	Do.	A. Shakoar	M. A., B. T. (Alig.)	Assistant Lecturer
7	Do.	D. C. Sharma	M.A. (Lko.)	Ditto.
8	Persian and Urdu	Kabir Ahmad	M.A. (Alld.)	Professor (Persian)
9	Ditto	M. T. Siddiqui	Ditto	Lecturer (Urdu)
10	Ditto	Khaleeque Ahmad	M. A. (Nagpur)	Assistant Lecturer (Urdu).
11	Sanskrit and Hindi	S. D. Pant	M. A. (Alld.) and (Agra), B. T. (B. H. U.), M. A. (Agra)	Professor, Sanskrit
12	Ditto	B. N. Sharma		Lecturer, Hindi
13	Ditto	G. N. Jayal	Ditto	Assistant Lecturer, Hindi.
14	Philosophy	H. D. Gupta	M. A., LL. B. (Alld.)	Professor
15	Economics	R. K. Sharma	Ditto	Do.
16	Do.	S. S. Saxena	M. A. (Agra), B. Com. (Alld.), M. Com. (Cal.)	Lecturer
17	Do.	N. K. Chaddha	M. A., LL.B. (Alld.)	Do.



## DLX "J" (2)—(continued.)

Community (English, Indian Chris- tian, Hindu or Muslim)	Date of birth	Date of joining College	Scale of salary		Present pay	Last date of increment
			Rs.	Rs.		
Hindu ..	..	July, 1929 ..	100—10—200	170	May, 1938.	
Do. ..	..	October, 1930	100—10—200	120	October, 1938.	
Do. ..	..	July, 1939 ..	200—20—400	320	Ditto.	
Do. ..	..	July, 1928 ..	100—10—200	200	..	
Sikh ..	..	January, 1932	80—10—200	100	July, 1938.	
Hindu ..	..	August, 1937 ..	80—10—200	100	July, 1939.	
Do. ..	..	August, 1933 ..	100—10—200	140	February, 1939.	
Do. ..	..	July, 1925 ..	75—5—100	100	July, 1930.	
Do. ..	..	July, 1939 ..	150—15—300	230	..	
Do. ..	..	July, 1938 ..	80—10—200	100	July, 1939.	
Hindu ..	11-12-'82	16-7-'09	650—50—800	800	23rd August, 1938.	
Do. ..	January, 1897	19-8-'32	200—20—400	320	1st July, 1938.	
Do. ..	29-10-'08	6-1-'32	150—10—200	190	Ditto.	
Do. ..	23-12-'08	1-8-'32	150—10—200	190	1st July, 1937.	
Do. ..	31-12-'09	4-11-'32	150—10—200	160	1st July, 1938.	
Muslim ..	3-7-'97	12-7-'34	125—0—125	125	..	
Hindu ..	15-1-'07	2-11-'35	..	120	..	
Muslim ..	7-4-'90	10-12-'23	200—10—300	300	July, 1936.	
Do. ..	25-9-'01	7-8-'29	150—10—200	200	December, 1936	
Do. ..	10-12-'04	14-7-'36	..	60	..	
Hindu ..	31-3-'93	1-7-'25	200—10—300	300	July, 1937.	
Do. ..	22-1-'06	1-7-'29	125—10—200	185	1st July, 1938.	
Do. ..	1-12-'05	5-11-'34	100—5—150	115	1st December, 1938.	
Do. ..	8-11-'95	15-12-'24	200—20—400	400	15th December. 1 1934.	
Do. ..	7-12-'99	9-7-'24	200—20—400	400	July, 1935.	
Do. ..	28-8-'04	7-8-'29	150—10—200— 5—250.	215	1st July, 1938.	
Do. ..	1-1-'08	1-8-'32	150—10—200	200	Ditto.	

Serial no.	Subject	Name	Qualifications	Designation
(5) BAREILLY COLLEGE, BAREILLY— (concluded)				
18	Economics ..	B. R. K. Tandon ..	M. A. (Agra) ..	Assistant Lecturer ..
19	History ..	S. B. Banerjee ..	M. A. (Cal.) ..	Professor ..
20	Do. ..	G. P. Mehrotra ..	M. A. (Alld.) ..	Lecturer, Civics ..
21	Mathematics ..	D. P. Bhattacharya ..	M. A. (Cal.) ..	Professor ..
22	Do. ..	R. K. Vaish ..	M. Sc. (Alld.) ..	Lecturer ..
23	Do. ..	B. R. Thakur ..	Ditto ..	Do. ..
24	Physics ..	B. P. Saxena ..	M. Sc., LL. B. (Lko.)	Professor ..
25	Do. ..	R. S. Mathur ..	M. Sc. (Agra) ..	Lecturer ..
26	Do. ..	Muhammad Yehiya ..	M. Sc. (Lko.) ..	Demonstrator ..
27	Chemistry ..	Lakshmi Narayana ..	M. Sc. (Alld.) ..	Professor ..
28	Do. ..	A. K. Bhattacharya	Ditto ..	Lecturer ..
29	Do. ..	Karta Sabai ..	Ditto ..	Demonstrator ..
30	Law ..	M. A. Hussain ..	B. A., LL. B. (Cantab.)	Senior Lecturer ..
31	Do. ..	M. M. L. Mathur ..	B. A., LL. B. (Alld.) ..	Junior Lecturer ..
32	Do. ..	B. L. Agarwala ..	M. A., LL. B. (Alld.) ..	Ditto ..
33	Commerce ..	Shankar Lal ..	M. A. (Alld.), B. Com. (Lko.)	Lecturer ..
34	Do. ..	R. N. Bhatnagar ..	B. Com. (Agra) ..	Assistant Lecturer ..
35	Do. ..	V. N. Verma ..	B. Com. (Lko.) ..	Stenotyping Instructor.
(6) D. A.-V. COLLEGE, CAWNPORE				
1	Philosophy ..	L. Diwan Chand ..	M. A. (Phil. and Eng.)	Principal ..
2	English ..	Mr. S. P. Saxena ..	M. A. (Eng.) ..	Professor of English
3	Do. ..	Mr. R. D. Trivedi ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..
4	Do. ..	Mr. R. K. Ghosh ..	Ditto ..	Assistant Professor
5	Do. ..	Thakur Jaideo Singh	M. A. (Phil. and Sanskrit.)	Ditto ..
6	Do. ..	Mr. R. C. Rao ..	M. A. (Eng.) ..	Ditto ..
7	Do. ..	Dr. H. Hukku ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..
8	Sanskrit and Hindi	Pandit Ram Behari Lal	M. A. (Prev. Sans.), Shastri, Veda Tirth.	Professor of Sanskrit
9	Ditto. ..	Pandit Munshi Ram	M. A. (Hindi and Sans.)	Professor of Hindi

## DIX " J " (2)—(continued.)

Community (English, Indian Christian, Hindu or Muslim)	Date of birth	Date of joining College	Scale of salary		Present pay	Last date of increment
			Rs.	Ra.		
Hindu	1-3-'10	14-7-'36	..	60	..	..
Do.	7-'93	1-9-'19	200-20-400	..	400	February, 1931.
Do.	16-9-'14	14-11-'38	..	75	..	..
Do.	3-'88	1-8-'13	200-20-400-25 -500.	..	500	July, 1935.
Do.	13-1-'01	2-8-'26	150-10-200-5- 250.	..	215	1st July, 1938.
Do.	16-11-'06	1-8-'30	150-10-200-5- 250.	..	210	Ditto
Do.	1-1-'04	2-8-'26	200-20-400	..	340	Ditto
Do.	27-12-'04	1-8-'31	150-10-200	..	200	Ditto
Muslim	16-1-'05	1-8-'32	100-10-150	..	150	Ditto
Hindu	30-6-'91	16-7-'21	200-10-400	..	400	July, 1933.
Do.	17-12-'01	1-7-'25	150-10-200-5- 250.	..	215	1st July, 1938.
Do.	31-10-'05	1-7-'32	100-10-150	..	140	Ditto
Muslim	4-11-'94	1-8-'30	..	..	150	..
Hindu	6-4-'96	1-8-'30	..	..	100	..
Do.	12-2-'96	1-9-'31	..	..	100	..
Do.	20-8-'01	16-8-'27	150-10-200	..	200	July, 1933.
Do.	1-3-'04	1-7-'25	70-5-100	..	100	July, 1932.
Do.	17-1-'08	1-7-'31	50-5-100	..	75	1st July, 1938.
Hindu	1878	1-7-'19	500-50-1,000	..	1,000	1st July, 1936.
Do.	1903	1-7-'27	200-20-400	..	400	1st July, 1939.
Do.	1898	16-10-'29	150-10-250	..	250	1st July, 1935.
Do.	7-'87	16-8-'24	150-15-300	..	300	Ditto
Do.	16-1-'96	9-7-'28	150-10-250	..	250	Ditto
Do.	22-4-'1900	13-7-'28	150-10-250	..	250	1st July, 1939.
Do.	1905	1-11-'30	150-10-250	..	220	Ditto
Do.	1891	1-7-'19	150-10-250	..	250	1st July, 1932.
Do.	1902	12-7-'26	150-10-250	..	210	1st July, 1939.

Serial no.	Subject	Name	Qualifications	Designation
	(6) D. A.-V. COLLEGE, CAWNPORE-- (concluded.)			
10	Philosophy ..	Lala Krishna Kumar	M. A. (Phil.) ..	Assistant Professor of Philosophy.
11	Economics and Commerce.	Lala Kalka Prasad Bhatnagar.	M. A. (Econ.) ..	Professor of Economics.
12	Ditto ..	Mr. Baljit Singh ..	Ditto ..	Assistant Professor of Economics.
13	Ditto ..	Mr. D. K. Sakhwalkar	M. A. (Econ.), B. Com.	Professor of Commerce
14	Ditto ..	Thakur Balwan Singh	Ditto ..	Assistant Professor of Commerce.
15	Ditto ..	Mr. C. P. Srivastava	Ditto ..	Ditto ..
16	Ditto ..	Mr. Satyadeo Chandapuri.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..
17	Ditto ..	Mr. Raghunath S. Saxena.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..
18	Ditto ..	Mr. Budh Sen Nigam	Ditto ..	Lecturer in Commerce.
19	History and Political Science.	Lala Gobind Ram Sethi	M. A. (History) ..	Professor of History.
20	Do. ..	Mr. S. N. Varma ..	M. A. (Pol.) ..	Professor of Politics.
21	Mathematics ..	Mr. Ekanath Banerji	M. A. (Math.), B. Sc.	Professor of Mathematics.
22	Do. ..	Pandit Kanhaiya Lal Misra.	Ditto ..	Assistant Professor of Mathematics.
23	Physics ..	Pandit Tota Ram Sharma.	M. Sc. (Phys.) ..	Professor of Physics
24	Do. ..	Mr. Bishambhar Dayal	Ditto ..	Assistant Professor of Physics.
25	Do. ..	Mr. B. G. Kacker ..	Ditto ..	Demonstrator ..
26	Chemistry ..	Mr. Hazari Lal Rohtagi	M. Sc. (Chem.) ..	Professor of Chemistry.
27	Do. ..	Mr. D. P. Goswami ..	Ditto ..	Assistant Professor of Chemistry.
28	Do. ..	Mr. Ramavatar Srivastava.	Ditto ..	Demonstrator ..
29	Law ..	Babu Niwaran Chandra	M. A., LL. B. ..	Professor of Law ..
30	Do. ..	Babu Ganesh Prasad	B.A., LL.B. ..	Part-time Lecturer in Law.
31	Do. ..	Mr. Shah Bashir Alam	Ditto ..	Ditto ..
32	Do. ..	Mr. Devendra Swarup	Ditto ..	Ditto ..

## DIX J (2)—(continued)

Community	Date of birth	Date of joining the college	Scale of salary	Present pay	Last date of increment
			Rs.	Rs.	
Hindu ..	9-1-'98	24-8-'21	150—10—250 ..	250	1st July, 1933.
Do. ..	5-'98	1-7-'19	200—20—400 ..	400	1st July, 1936.
Do. ..	..	23-9-'37	..	140	..
Do. ..	1-6-'93	21-9-'21	150—15—300 ..	300	1st July, 1933.
Do. ..	21-1-'01	9-7-'23	150—10—250 ..	250	1st July, 1933.
Do. ..	1-2-'05	9-8-'29	150—10—250 ..	190	1st July, 1933.
Do. ..	21-7-'05	16-7-'28	100—10—200 ..	200	Do.
Do. ..	1900	7-'21	100—10—200 ..	200	1st July, 1932
Do. ..	1-9-'14	14-7-'37	..	75	..
Do. ..	9-'94	8-8-'20	200—20—400 ..	400	1st July, 1936.
Do. ..	6-'08	1-9-'31	150—10—250 ..	200	1st July, 1933.
Do. ..	24-5-'37	17-8-'27	200—20—400 ..	400	1st July, 1937.
Do. ..	1898	9-7-'23	150—10—250 ..	250	1st July, 1933.
Do. ..	1892	1-7-'27	200—20—400 ..	400	1st July 1933.
Do. ..	3-'03	14-7-'28	150—10—250 ..	230	1st July, 1933.
Do. ..	23-8-'09	8-7-'31	75—5—100 ..	100	1st July, 1933.
Do. ..	11-'03	13-7-'27	200—20—400 ..	340	1st July, 1933.
Do. ..	6-3-'03	27-10-'28	150—10—250 ..	250	Do.
Do. ..	1-1-'09	18-7-'32	75—5—100 ..	100	1st July, 1933.
Do. ..	1899	9-8-'29	200	200	1st July, 1933.
Do. ..	6-3-'04	20-7-'33	100	100	Do.
Muslim ..	1903	1-7-'33	100	100	Do.
Hindu ..	16-4-'12	7-'36	100	100	1st July, 1933.

Serial no.	Subject	Name	Qualifications	Designation
<b>(6) ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE, GORAKHPUR</b>				
1	History	D. Raja Ram	M. A.	Principal and Professor.
2	English	C. C. Chatterji	M.A.	Professor
3	Do.	J. D. Khan	M. A., L.T.	Do.
4	Do.	H. C. Mukerji	M.A.	Do.
5	Persian	M. O. Rahman	M.A. (Pers. and Urdu)	Do.
6	Sanskrit	H. V. Kocher	M. A.	Do.
7	Hindi	R. N. Pandey	M. A., L. T.	Do.
8	Urdu	A. S. Majnoon	M. A. (Eng. and I.V.)	Do.
9	Philosophy	H. B. Mundle	M. A.	Professor
10	Economics	R. N. Sanyal	M. A. (Econ., Hist.)	Do.
11	History	N. N. Mundle	M.A.	Do.
12	Civics	S. K. Patro	M. A., B.L.	Do.
13	Mathematics	K. C. Chatterji	M. Sc.	Do.
14	Logic	T. P. Roy	M. A. (Eng., Matha.)	Do.
15	Physics	B. N. Ghose	M. Sc.	Do.
16	Chemistry	J. W. Paul	M. Sc.	Do.
17	Do.	Demonstrator	M. Sc.	Do.
18	Biology	M. O. Varkey	M. Sc.	Do.
19	Do.	S. M. Ali	M. Sc.	Demonstrator
<b>(7) CHRIST CHURCH COLLEGE, CAWNPORE</b>				
1	Philosophy	S. C. Chatterji	M.A. (Punjab)	Principal and Professor.
2	English	M. N. Sen	M.A. (Cal.)	Professor
3	Persian	K. A. Wajid	M. A. (Alig.), B. A.	Lecturer
4	Hindi	Pandit Bhuder Shastri	M.A. (Punjab), (Agra), B.A.	Do.
5	Urdu	S. Nawab Husain	M.A. (Alid.)	Lecturer, Urdu and Economics.
6	Economics	Tara Chand	M.A. (Alid.)	Professor
7	Logic	W. Adiseslinah	M.A. (Madras)	Lecturer
8	History	L. K. Tripathi	M.A. (Alid.)	Professor

## DIX J (2)—(continued)

Community	Date of birth	Date of joining the college	Scale of salary	Present pay	Last date of increment
			Rs.	Rs.	
Christian ..	..	1938 ..	500-25-350 ..	525	May, 1939.
Hindu ..	..	1918 ..	200-10-300 ..	300	
Christian ..	..	1926 ..	150-5-200 ..	200	
Hindu ..	..	1928 ..	150-5-200 ..	200	
Muslim ..	..	1931 ..	175-5-225 ..	195	July, 1939.
Hindu ..	..	1937 ..	..	150	Ditto.
Do. ..	..	1937 ..	..	80	
Muslim ..	..	1937 ..	..	100	July, 1939.
Christian ..	..	1931 ..	200-10-300 ..	280	Ditto.
Hindu ..	..	1921 ..	200-10-300 ..	300	
Christian ..	..	1917 ..	200-10-300 ..	300	
Do. ..	..	1934 ..	..	120	
Hindu ..	..	1919 ..	200-10-300 ..	300	
Do. ..	..	1934 ..	150-5-200 ..	155	July, 1939.
Do. ..	..	1925 ..	175-5-225 ..	225	
Do. ..	..	1924 ..	175-5-225 ..	225	
Christian ..	..	1939 ..	100-5-120 ..	120	
Christian ..	..	1925 ..	175-5-225 ..	225	
Muslim ..	..	1934 ..	100-5-120 ..	120	
Indian Christian ..	6-1-'92	July, 1914 ..	600-50-850 ..	850	July, 1930.
Hindu ..	4-5-'99	8th November, 1928.	200-20-400 ..	400	November, 1937.
Muslim ..	27-10-'96	July, 1919 ..	150-10-250 ..	250	July, 1938.
Hindu ..	29-10-'97	July, 1925 ..	150-10-250 ..	230	July, 1939.
Muslim ..	15-3-'06	8th July, 1931	150-10-250 ..	230	Do.
Hindu ..	10-7-'98	17th November, 1927.	200-20-400 ..	400	November, 1937.
Indian Christian ..	1-1-'09	July, 1931 ..	200-20-400 ..	300	July, 1939.
Hindu ..	1-11-'99	July, 1923 ..	150-10-300 ..	280	Do.

Serial no.	Subject	Name	Qualifications	Designation
<b>CHRIST CHURCH COLLEGE, CAWNPORE—(concl.)</b>				
9	Civics ..	Deva Raj ..	M.A. (Cal.) ..	Lecturer ..
10	Mathematics ..	S. D. Seth ..	M.Sc. (Alld.) ..	Professor ..
11	Do. ..	J. L. Sharma ..	M.A. (Alld.) ..	Lecturer ..
12	Physics ..	J. N. Budhwar ..	M.Sc. (Luck.) ..	Do. ..
13	Chemistry ..	A. K. Chaudhri ..	M.Sc. (Alld.) ..	Do. ..
14	Mathematics ..	H. C. Gupta ..	M.Sc. (Agra) ..	Do. ..
15	History ..	M. L. Vidyarthi ..	M.A. (Agre) ..	Do. ..
<i>Missionary Staff</i>				
1	English ..	R. G. Slater ..	B.A. (Hons.) (Cantab) ..	Professor ..
2	Political Science ..	C. Aekroyd ..	M.A. (Hons.) (Oxon.) ..	Do. ..
3	English ..	Rev. R. C. Llewelyn ..	M.A. (Hons.) (Cantab) ..	Do. ..