

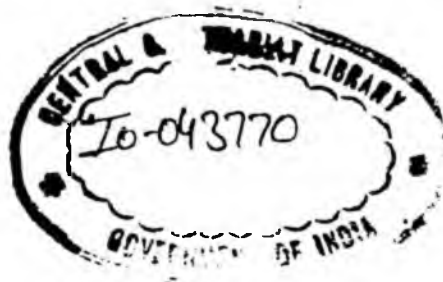


CRITICISMS
ON
**THE REPORT OF THE PATNA UNIVERSITY
COMMITTEE.**

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CRITICISMS

ON

THE REPORT OF THE PATNA UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE:

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NOTES OF CRITICISM ON THE REPORT OF THE PATNA UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE.

1. There were 17 members in the Committee and the Government was fully represented by eight members.

The Orissa Division was very ably represented by the two able and learned men of the Division, namely by the Hon'ble Mr. Das and the Raja of Kanika.

The Chota Nagpur Division was not represented in the Committee. The Reverend Mr. Thomson represented the College to which he was attached and he was in no sense representative of the people of Chota Nagpur. I suppose Mr. Sen represented the Bihar domiciled Bengali community and cannot be said to be a representative of the people of Patna Division. The Mohamadan community was represented by its two able leaders of that community and lastly the Kayastha community of the whole Bihar was over-represented by the three leaders of that community, namely the Hon'ble Rai Shiva Shankar Sahai Bahadur, C.I.E., Hon'ble Babu Dwarka Nath and Mr. Singh.

It must be conceded at the outset that the population in Bihar of Kayastha community will not exceed more than one per cent. and still they had three representatives in the Committee. The real local inhabitants of the Patna, Tirhut, Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur Divisions had no representative in the Committee and hence their report is defective in one principal point, namely as to the Vernacular languages of the people.

2. In Chapter 1, page 9, of the Patna University Committee's report the discretion of the Committee was limited by imposing the condition, namely that the University being intended for the benefit of the whole province, the needs of all parts of the country and of all the sections of the people should receive careful attention. The University Committee entirely neglected to find out the mother-tongue of the people of the Chota Nagpur, Patna, Tirhut and Bhagalpur Divisions.

The Orissa Division people were ably represented and they must thank the two leaders of their community who represented them in the University Committee for getting the Oriya language included in the Arts and Science Departments of the new University. The Bihar domiciled Bengali community whose numerical strength is very limited, secured the benefit by getting the Bengali language included in the Arts and Science Departments of the new University by the strong support of their representative, Mr. Sen.

The Mohamadan representatives did well in the Committee and secured all that could be secured for the Mohamadans. The three leaders of the Kayastha community did well for their community and got Hindi included in the Arts and Science Departments of the new University. But the woe is to the local inhabitants, who were unrepresented in the Committee. Excepting the Oriya language not a single other local language of the Bihar and Orissa was included in the Arts and Science Departments of the new University. The two big divisions of the Bihar, namely Tirhut and Bhagalpur, have got a local language and it is called Mithila language. Ninety-five per cent. of the people of those two divisions speak Mithila language, but still the members of the University Committee did not think it proper to include this language in the Arts and Science Departments of the new University. The three Kayastha members of the Committee know this very well, but still they did not speak a single word in the report in favour of including this language in the new University curriculum.

It may be urged that Mr. Singha and the Hon'ble Babu Dwarka Nath spent their early lives in Allahabad and hence they were not familiar with the languages of the Bihar, but this argument cannot stand as they are legal practitioners and of considerable practice, they are sure to have come across those local languages in dealing with witnesses and papers in connection with cases.

But there cannot be any excuse in the case of Hon'ble Rai Shiva Shankar Sahai Bahadur, C. I. E.

He has spent practically whole of his life in Bhagalpur and in dealing with tenants of the Banaily Raj, of which he is the Manager, he is coming in contact with such local language daily. He is the servant of the Raja Sahib of Banaily who is a Maithil and whose mother-tongue is Mithila language and I am informed he is fully alive to it but still he kept silent in the Committee and did not even inform informally the official members of the Committee the existence of such language.

3. May I be permitted to ask whether the University Committee enquired into the needs of all the parts of the country and of all the sections of the people. Have they ever enquired about the local languages of the four divisions of Bihar? If not, the important point was not enquired into and the Government may be pleased to redirect them to enquire again as to the existence of local languages of these four divisions and to include them in the Arts and Science Departments of the new University.

4. The mother language of a nation is the chief medium of acquiring the foreign tongue and a student will never acquire a sound learning in foreign language, when devoid of his own mother-tongue. This is the chief reason of introducing in the University curriculum the Vernacular languages of each class of people. I understand that a memorial signed by over 50,000 (fifty thousand) people was submitted to the Government a long ago to include Mithila language in the curriculum of the University but no reply as yet has been vouchsafed. It is now time for the Government to consider the memorial and to include Mithila language in the University curriculum.

5. The Government will have to come to conclusion that Hindi is not the mother-tongue of any class of people inhabiting any village, pargana, or the district of Bihar; hence the introduction of Hindi in the new University curriculum amounted to kill the local language and to keep the people ignorant of the mother-tongue.

6. It is the duty of the Government when establishing a new University to find out in each district the prevailing language spoken by the majority, the views of the local people and then to decide whether such language should or should not be included in the University curriculum. There is still ample time to take the course suggested above and to satisfy the people with decision after due enquiry.

BADRI NATH UPADHYA,

P. O. Korah,

District Purneah.

No. 876, dated Bankipore, the 13th April 1914.

From—F. WALFORD, Esq., A.R.C.S., M.I.M.E., Principal, Bihar School of Engineering, Bankipore,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of a copy of the Report of the Patna University Committee and of Government Resolution No. 389 E. T., dated the 19th March 1914.

Accepting the invitation extended in the resolution, I submit for consideration the following comments on the report:—

Whilst approving generally of what is proposed to be done towards the improvement of the outlying and local colleges, I consider that—

- (1) The number of students with whom the proposed University is to deal is altogether too great having regard to the resources and needs of the Province.
- (2) The share of cost of their education to be borne by themselves or their guardians is too small.
- (3) Question affecting the courses of instruction, especially the standard of the examinations, should not be controlled by Convocation but by educational experts.

In connection with the first I would refer to the ever-present contest which exists in the educational world in India on the question of efficiency *versus* numbers. The advocates of efficiency maintain that, with the present meagre educational resources, it is not possible to educate the many well and therefore more good would result from concentrating these resources on the few. Their opponents declare that no aspirant for higher education should be rejected and point to the unfairness of providing education for a fortunate few at the expense of the many. The champions of efficiency are far outnumbered, but their cause is a strong one and they speak from inner knowledge of the type of education they advocate, while the majority of their adversaries labour under the disadvantage of never having seen a Western University and can speak only from experience of Universities in India.

I think that the existence of this long drawn out controversy affords adequate proof that the two ideals are incompatible under existing conditions. A new University must therefore take up its stand one side or the other of this question.

The defects of the existing Indian Universities are well known. They are devised for numbers rather than efficiency and are run in the interests mainly of the poorer classes, whose members look to the possession of a degree as a means of obtaining a livelihood. They are not and cannot be centres of learning and refinement comparable with Universities of Europe, nor can they be expected to provide the social advantages which are generally associated with a University career. The Patna University Committee sets out to generate something better for Bihar, but the scale on which they propose to make a start is calculated to defeat their object.

The proposed University is planned to accommodate no less than 3,500 students so that it is obvious that the majority of the Committee have declared for numbers rather than efficiency. They realise that they cannot secure both and the arguments they advance on page 12 of their report, in favour of quantity before quality, are singularly unconvincing and further, while they advocate that the popular demand for higher education must be satisfied to the utmost, they fail to give any indication of its possible subsequent effects.

Allowing for, say, 40 per cent. of failures, the University would turn out no less than 500 graduates per annum nearly all of whom would expect to find such employment as they considered suited to their attainments. Can employment be found for so many every year in this Province?

In ten years there would be five thousand graduates. What is to become of all those young men? They cannot all be absorbed into the Government service and the standard of their education being no better than that of their neighbours, they could find no market for their services outside the confines of the Province. What course would be left to them but to join the ranks of the unemployed and discontented critics of Government? It is safe to say that a University of the size proposed would in course of time flood Bihar with unemployed graduates and render it as seditious and unsettled as any part of India.

I am unable to understand the policy of providing Universities at great public expense and of attracting, by small fees and numerous scholarships, large numbers of poor students without at the same time considering whether such policy will react to the greater interest and happiness of the people. The troubles which follow on such a policy are everywhere evident in India and it would be a matter for regret if the educational policy of this new province were to follow on the same wrong lines. It is my opinion that the size of the proposed University should be governed not by the popular demand for education, but by the capacity of the Province to absorb its products into suitable employment calculated to render them useful and respectable members of society.

Messrs. Russell and Jackson in their dissentient note have proposed the alternative of a small but more highly efficient type of college than any yet existing in India. They are advocates for efficiency and I unhesitatingly join with them and vote for quality rather than quantity.

The cost of the student at which it is proposed to provide a University career is the second point to which I wish to refer.

Taking the average tuition fee at Rs. 6 the college and hostel fees together would amount to about Rs. 30 monthly. If the working year last 10 months the cost of a youth's education would be Rs. 300 per annum or Rs. 1,200 approximately for the four years' course for degree. This sum would be reduced considerably if the student be so fortunate as to obtain one of the numerous stipends or scholarships which are provided from public and private funds.

The old proverb "Mal-e-muft dil-e-be-rahm" is as applicable here as to any other fact in life but there is another aspect of this question that is not often referred to.

Educational qualifications have come to play an important part in the marriage customs of Hindus of the higher castes. Commenting on the prices paid for bridegrooms, in the last census report, Mr. O'Malley observes:—"In spite of the growing number of bridegrooms with University qualifications their price is still very high. A Kayasth, for instance, in Champaran obtained Rs. 700 for a son who had passed the Entrance Examination," and further on—"The price of a Bihari B.A. husband has been known to run up to Rs. 3,500."

Assuming the average price paid for a graduate bridegroom to be Rs. 3,000 a parent investing Rs. 1,200 or less in his son's education would stand to reap a monetary return of Rs. 1,800 on his marriage. Not a bad speculation as such things go. Without doubt a shrewd parent sees clearly what is possible once a degree is obtained, well paid service under Government, endowment on marriage and a pension, and his son is started off on a career, generally foreign to that of his father's and eventually swells the already swollen ranks of candidates for Government service or for some other "black-coatsitting-down" employment. Professions such as Medicine or Engineering are tabooed for, as the Committee observe, "the courses are long and difficult and the education is expensive when compared with that of an Arts or Science student." The noble works of alleviating the sufferings of mankind and of "harnessing and directing the forces of nature to the service of man" are to be left to other hands mainly because a means to 'soft' employment is flourished before the eyes of every young Indian at the threshold of his active life. This is the effect of offering too cheap an education in an Indian Arts University.

The third criticism I offer concerns the constitution and powers of Convocation.

The Committee no doubt appreciate the lamentable results which have arisen in other Indian Universities from popular control, especially of the standard of examinations. Is the constitution of Convocation of the Patna University calculated to prevent a similar state of affairs arising in Bihar?

It is recognised in the report that for many years to come an adequate supply of teachers of University status will be unobtainable so that the new University must start its career manned largely by teachers who are not entirely fitted to take their part in guiding it along an admittedly difficult path. As its initial steps will determine its character and fix its status in the educational world the question of its control is more important in the beginning than at any other stage of its life.

Convocation is to consist of 160 members about half of whom will be Professors and teachers of the University. Of the latter about 25 may be classed as being of "University rank". The general public are to be represented by 56 gentlemen elected in the manner set forth in the last two paragraphs of the list.

It is proposed to endow this body with extremely wide powers "All proposed regulations and changes of regulations, etc., are to be referred by the Council to Convocation and finally submitted to the Local Government." The first sentence is almost all that is needed. It covers everything including regulations relating to the courses of instruction and the conduct and standard of the examinations.

It seems to me that the proposed constitution of Convocation in no way ensures the maintenance of a standard of examination which must of necessity be higher than that ruling at present if the Patna University is to advance the cause of education as the Committee professes it will do.

The representatives of the general public and the junior teachers of the University will find it extremely difficult to resist the popular demand for easy examinations and large pass lists and, as they together outnumber completely the advocates of efficiency, the very defects which all concerned with the true interest of education so deeply deplore, are likely to creep into the Patna University at the outset.

Let Convocation be given what powers it may the regulation of the courses of instruction and the standard of the examinations should be left entirely in the hands of expert educationalists.

No. 85, dated Cuttack, the 14th April 1914.

From Rai WOPENDRA NATH GHOSH, Bahadur, B.A., M.B.A.S., Deputy Collector in charge, Orissa Canals Revenue Division,

To—The Offg. Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

In response to the Resolution dated the 19th March 1914, I have the honour to submit a note on the Report of the Patna University Committee. I have not found it necessary to make any remark regarding fees, scholarship, cost of scheme, site and other matters dealt with in the appendices. I have confined myself to teaching, courses, Entrance qualification, residential advantages, tutorial staff and the very essence of University education which will bring out a class of men who may command respect and may take the place of guides in the society in which they may come to live and move.

2. I have had the advantage of my personal experience in the Education Department so early as 1886 to 1889 when I founded the residential system, special tutorial class and discipline of the mind of students by keeping before them an example to follow by all movement of their teacher which led to good training. In these attempts I had the pleasure and good fortune to obtain encouraging remarks from the late Sir Edward Baker who was then Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum and from Sir Stuart Bayley, the then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, whose visit the school had the honour to receive.

NOTE.

1. Of the many great and noble deeds done during the British rule in India the work of education has been the greatest and noblest. Nearly 80 years ago when the question of imparting high education in India was discussed, the study of European literature and science was decided upon in preference to oriental learning. It was the genius of Macaulay that in 1835 planned, founded and constructed the education system in all grades which continued to work till it received the further development from the Educational Despatch of 1854. Since then during this period of more than half a century, the progress of education has been marvellous. Though the educational work of England in India by the enterprize of the Missionaries and the efforts of Government has been great it has now to face a difficulty to meet the growing demands of the country and to lay down the line by which the students can well develop and correctly apply their knowledge to the best advantage of themselves and of the country. The policy of Government has been always characterised by a sincere desire to meet the educational requirements of the people and the present move is quite in agreement with its past traditions.

2. The situation upon which the Government has been drawn at present to formulate the scheme for imparting true high education has been felt by every right-thinking man. The process of formulation of a scheme is arduous when the problem is not looked upon and dealt with keeping the real object in view. The phenomenal aspect of a problem carries many away from the real. Every phenomenon of consciousness consists of two elements, a matter and a form. The matter and the form are thus given in conjunction and require an effort of analysis. This analysis may or may not be performed by this or that man according to the circumstances in which he is placed failing to grasp it in all its aspects, *viz.*, personality, space, time, unity, plurality and totality. The necessary truth thus appear diversified and the symbolical form of the problem becomes rather the subject of discussion than the essence of its necessity, *i.e.*, the substitute for the real. We have thus the manifold aspects of the great fundamental problem of high education which varies in its external form, but one in its real impart stimulating the researches of thoughtful men.

3. Whether we examine the system of prehistoric times with its later developments, whether we discuss the system of 1833 with that of 1858 or with that now the subject-matter for discussion, the great truth of high education is underlying in all the development of mental, moral and physical power of man. Any system which keeps these sources of development in equipoise is the best. I believe the report of the Patna University Committee has kept clearly in view this reality, although discussion has expanded upon the phenomenal side of the problem.

AIM AND METHOD. (PAGES 11 TO 15.)

4. The scheme promulgated in the report will satisfy the real need of high education. It has been rightly said—"We live in a world, not in heaven." "That gives more solid hope for the future than theoretically attractive conception" should be a criterion of the present day educational policy. To discover the student of merit and to attract the best men for the duties of a teacher should be, as has been pointed out, the hinge upon which the portals of a great University should rest. To make the students pursue the course for which they are fitted both by their intelligence and environments is not only for the good of the young men but also for the devotion of the energy of a University.

ENTRANCE QUALIFICATION. (PAGES 16 TO 18.)

5. It is desirable that all people should have a literary and scientific knowledge to conduct themselves so as to earn a livelihood, sooner the better, but it is highly undesirable to bring a crowd at the door of the University who are hardly fit for high education intellectually. To open the flood gate of the University for such men means to deteriorate the University itself, however much the Government and the people spend to make the institution a potential power by securing the best intelligence and inexhaustible riches. What is very much apparent in this country is that the student seeks for a career after he comes out with degrees. If he would chalk out the career according to needs of the country and employ his powers towards that end, much waste of his energies and eventual disappointment in life would cease to exist. Practically the high education should be sought for the sake of education only, but not as a means for subsistence. The new University Act and the rule for equipment of High schools and colleges are certainly satisfactory so far that they help the student to proceed according to his intellect. Intellect is not uniform in the evolution of nature. To feed a University on the result of an Entrance Examination which cannot practically distinguish cramming from true merit, is not sound in principle.

6. The ceremony to admit undergraduates as members of a University is no doubt a good feature, for it is highly desirable for them to know what threshold they are about to cross rather than to hear what devolves on them after they crossed it and reached the goal. Up to now the Vice-Chancellor's peroration has no teaching effect. What transitory impression it would make on the mind of the young men at a time when they are jubilant over their success. The great thing in high education—the culture of a moral intuitive faculty, the love of truth, the development of a sense of gratitude and forbearance, etc., with which the ancient Indian literature is replete should rather be arrayed before their eyes at the very outset to continue to deepen the impression that showered for a moment at the close of the University career.

DEPARTMENT AND COLLEGES OF THE UNIVERSITY. (PAGES 19 TO 30.)

7. The residential is the only system which can be the best means to inculcate education. This heritage of the Indian people from the ancient master is nearly lost. It is not what a poor man cannot afford, but what will tend to give a lasting impression of high education on the young mind should be the point for determination. If the teacher is efficient, observant and loving he can rightly weed the field of University education to give a healthy growth

to the capacity of the student selected and planted on the field thoroughly prepared. Even the well-prepared garden of a residential college without a gardener who can work with heart and soul may be parched and famished. No body other than the Government can have this duty well done is beyond the pale of all doubt. The whole out-look in any sphere can catch the eyes of those who stand on the top but not of those who are below. The paternal care of the Government which has resulted in advancement of education for nearly a century should not be subjected to the will of the thousand of the crying children who look for nothing but his own. To leave a matter of such great importance to the prudence of the Governing Body is in fitness of things.

COURSES OF STUDY AND METHODS OF INSTRUCTION AND EXAMINATION.
(PAGES 31 TO 41.)

8. Regarding courses of study the most important thing is the selection of books. The subjects do not present that difficulty which the books do. Whatever may be the number of hours the student is concerned with his own progress, whatever may be his subject, the acquisition of knowledge depends on the book. The Calcutta University set Mr. N. N. Ghosh's book on Indian History for the Matriculation. How this decision is arrived at is certainly difficult to understand. A beginner in History will study with advantage the actual events. The constitution of Government and its power and mode of administration which Mr. N. N. Ghosh's History relates, it is no good to inculcate in the mind of the beginner. The political history should not be crammed in the beginning for the students cannot master the subject unless they know all that necessitated the changes. The selection of books is therefore a salient feature under this head.

9. As the percentage of readmission has not been rigidly fixed there cannot be any objection to debar a student who fails in an earlier stage. The wasted energy does not help the young man very much when he obtains a degree after several attempts. When a student succeeds in his second attempt naturally his proficiency should not be considered of the same class as of one who succeeds in his first attempt.

TEACHING STAFF. (PAGES 52 TO 61.)

10. Most of the Indian Professors believe the Educational service does not pay well compared with other services. The brilliant students seek employment in other lines of the service. The selection of Professors has therefore to be sought from other countries. For the teacher and the taught the principle is the same. The love of education for the sake of education only should inspire the both. The teacher should be prepared to devote himself rather for imparting education than for making money. There are men though few of this sort of temperament. Success of an Educational institution depends on their contented mind. This contentment cannot be purchased necessarily at high cost. The Missionaries are the best examples for others who enter the field. Many European M. A.s spent years devotedly for what little they earned. Mr. Young as Headmaster of the European School at Cuttack for upwards of a quarter of a century worked devotedly with small emoluments and remained contented. When Indian M. A.s will be ready to take up the Educational Service with that mood of mind great success will attend the University. A teacher is held always in great respect ; he has ample time to devote upon his self-improvement. Furthermore if the University has its own atmosphere in every sense as detailed in the report there are good souls in the world who would prefer the vocation of a teacher to many others in life. These are gratifications which should outweigh other considerations men have in other walks of life. Of course the emoluments should be such as to place the educationists above the ordinary wants of life which Goldsmith described

"Man wants but little have below,
Nor wants that little long."

The scheme framed to remunerate the teacher it is hoped will place him in that position.

SANSKRITIC SUBJECT. (PAGES 62 TO 67.)

11. There are a large series of English books on Indian Bibliography, Philology, History of literature, Philosophy and religion, Indian Art and Archæology, Grammars and Dictionaries, Romance and Rhetorics which should form a part of the Sanskrit studies. Pure Sanskrit books as they are taught in the *Tols* cannot develop the student's mind in this particular branch of study. Sanskrit, Archæology and History have their special significance in the courses fixed for University education, all tending to educate the young students in all that existed in the past. But the method of the study especially in Sanskrit has not been defined in the report. Mr. Justice Pargiter at the time of his retirement from India delivered a lecture on the method, Sanskrit should be taught. He suggested that grammar and vocabulary should be taught along with the literature so that much waste of time may be avoided. He said the life of a man was too short to spend a number of years in the study of grammar and vocabulary before taking up the subject itself, literature, philosophy or sciences, to enable him to utilise his knowledge to the fullest extent. He has shown by his own writings in the Journals of the Royal Asiatic Society to what advantages a student can turn the great epics of India. His disquisition on the subject that Aryans were the natives of India and not adventurers from the Caucasus is well worth the study of any one who boasts of having read the Mahabharat.

LAW. (PAGES 68 TO 70.)

12. The study of law is the most important subject. This requires a thorough knowledge of the language in which the law books are written. The subject does not require a tangible matter to handle as what obtains in the study of medicine, engineering and other scientific subjects. The legal jurisprudence is as much an important course in the study, so much we find the knowledge is lost in its actual application. Legal profession is therefore gradually becoming difficult to follow by the earnest and honest workers. The cheap education in law for over a quarter of a century has brought about this change. Needy young men, having obtained the degree in law have jeopardised the jurisprudence. It is wrong argument to say that the degree of L. L. B. will necessarily be harmful. If young men of good capacity and tolerable means have the opportunity to practise in the Courts of Law they will not degrade the profession so much as the men with B. L. degree have done by reason of sheer want of subsistence. The love of truth should characterise every man who will take to practising at the bar. Keats wrote :—

“Beauty is truth, truth beauty that is all
Ye know on earth and all ye need to know.”

MINUTES. (PAGES 121 TO 164.)

13. As I have already said the phenomenal side takes much more writing than the real side of any problem. I do not wish to enter into the arguments of such learned men as Mr. C. Russel and Mr. V. H. Jackson and others whose minutes have been appended to the report. It is very dangerous to compare too unequal things and to draw the same inference from promises which are not identical. If we go compare the London University with that just beginning to usher in Bihar and Orissa we make a mistake. Because Bihar has not the same ingredients as London can now command, it is no argument to say that attempts should not be made to start a University life in the province. The principal feature in all Universities in the world lies in the fact that infuses the higher culture of the mind, that produces original research in learned subjects by the genius of the land, that tends to establish a power in social and other organisation of mankind. If the new University scheme provides means to obtain the results no one should oppose it. The beginning of every thing is a beginning and cannot be compared with the end. It is a futile argument to consider when question of official and non-official elements in the constitution, management and examination of the University are brought into existence. If you want to have a purely

academic University there need not be a disquisition on preponderance of official over non-official and *vice versa*. Similarly the question of public feeling should not interfere with the principle upon which the University is to start. All the minutes by members of the Committee touch upon phenomenal side of the question and do not practically improve the report itself.

CUTTACK :

The 13th April 1914.

WOPENDBA NATH GHOSH,

Deputy Collector.

Dated Muzaffarpur, the 15th April 1914.

From—The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. FILGATE, C. I. E., General Secretary, Bihar Planters' Association, Ld., Muzaffarpur,

To—The Offg Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Ranchi.

With reference to your No. 389E.T., Education Department, dated the 19th March 1914, I have the honor to inform you that our Association are in full accord with the minute of Messrs. Russell and V. H. Jackson as set forth in pages 12. to 143 of the Patna University Committee's Report and consider it a most sound and practical solution with reference to the question of higher education in this country.

Dated Balasore, the 15th April 1914.

From—Babu HARI CHANDRA SARKAR, Secretary, National Society, Balasore,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

With regard to the Resolution No. 380E.T., of your Government, in the Education Department, dated Ranchi, the 19th March 1914, I am directed by the National Society, Balasore, to submit the following comments:—

It has been proposed that the Vice-Chancellor of the new University will be a paid Government official. Up to date the Vice-Chancellors of all Indian Universities have been honorary men. The Calcutta University, which the Society believes the first and foremost of the Indian Universities, has an honorary non-official Vice-Chancellor. If such Universities can be managed by honorary men efficiently, the Society does not find any safe ground for doing away with it in Bihar. The Society rather thinks an outsider is better able to detect defects than one belonging to the Department. The amount proposed to be expended on a paid Vice-Chancellor can be usefully utilized in improving such educational matters which have been left out for want of funds.

The Society regrets it is unable to endorse the views of the University Committee for the substitution of School Final for the Matriculation Examination. The Society apprehends this change will deter the future development of high education in the Province. This feeling has been shared by the public since the introduction of School Final in Middle and Primary schools as the results therefrom have not been encouraging.

The Society regrets it cannot share the views of the Committee about the fate of the students who fail to pass at the first chance. At least two more chances after the first failure should be allowed, as the failures, in many cases, may be from mere chance or sudden mishap. The Society further suggests that all restrictions, as proposed, for re-admission of failed students may be removed.

Since the aim of the University is to disseminate sound education in its jurisdiction as widely as possible and considering the backwardness in education in the Province and the poverty of the people in general, means should be devised for imparting sound education with as little expense as possible. It should not be so costly as to place it beyond the reach of a vast bulk of the poor students. In order to afford this, the Society thinks measures should be adopted to bring high education within the easy reach of the students of the different parts of the University jurisdiction by establishing High schools and colleges not only at Divisional Centres but also at District Centres according to demand. In conclusion, the Society begs to state that there is a strong feeling in Orissa for the affiliation of the Ravenshaw College to M. A. and B. L. degrees as the students from Orissa can hardly avail of a sound education in the Patna Central College, for, to the people of Orissa, the Patna Central College would be more disadvantageous than Calcutta owing to its distance and new surroundings which are not the case with Calcutta, as there are thousands of people of Orissa there, besides in manners and customs the Bengalis do not differ much from the Oriyas.

Dated the 21st April 1914.

From—E. SCHRODER, Esq., Headmaster, Zila School, Bhagalpur,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

With reference to the Resolution of the Government of Bihar and Orissa in the Education Department, No. 389E.T., dated the 19th March 1914, I have the honour to forward herewith some suggestions in connection with the Report of the Patna University Committee.

Some suggestions in connection with the Report of the Patna University Committee.

So far as the general character of the proposed University is concerned, I entirely agree with the dissenting minute of Messrs. Russell and Jackson in its destructive criticism of the scheme approved by the majority of the Committee. I differ from them, however, in the positive proposals for the solution of the problem.

The establishment of a University such as is approved by the best modern opinion and is aimed at by the Government of India is, I opine, not practicable in the present circumstances of the Province, as it would involve the total abolition of the present colleges and more especially of the external colleges.

It is clear from the dissenting minutes of the non-official Indian members of the Committee that they prefer the preservation of the present state of things; and I have no doubt that the concentration of all higher teaching at one place would be keenly resented.

The great defects of higher education in the existing federal Universities (so-called) have been—

- (1) the almost total absence of character-training;
- (2) the want of zeal for the highest type of scholarship for its own sake;
- (3) the want of opportunities and guidance for original work for the widening of the bounds of knowledge.

I believe that all these defects can be remedied without fundamentally disturbing the existing institutions.

(1) As regards training of character, the great want is the production of men, self-reliant (without being self-opinionated or conceited), open-minded, clean-minded who will do their duty honourably under all circumstances.

As regards the means to this end, I must first state my firm opinion that religion has nothing whatever to do with the question; that nothing but example and environment will mould a man's character.

I believe that this example and environment can be produced in the existing colleges, more especially by the provision of an improved staff who ought not to be only men of knowledge, but also men of character. It must be remembered that the character-training of the English gentleman does not begin in the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge. By far the greater part of this training he receives in the "Public School". Many of the best type of English gentlemen have never seen the inside of a University at all.

It is almost solely by constant association with men of this type that the character of the Indian graduate can be moulded into the proper form.

(2) and (3).—As regards points (2) and (3), it is my opinion that only association with, and guidance by, men of the highest scholarship, who themselves have a holy zeal for the acquirement of knowledge, for the investigation of the unknown and the expansion of the realms of knowledge, can produce similar aspirations in the pupils.

It would, I think, be possible to erect on the foundation of the existing colleges a superstructure of a real "University", consisting, not of buildings, but of a band of men (specialists) who would be able to guide the graduates of the existing colleges into the recesses of higher thought and endeavour. There are men of this type now in India, both among Europeans and Indians, who have made a name for themselves in the world of learning (they are few and far between, it is true); and such are the men from among whom the staff of the University should be recruited.

In the selection of these men no regard should be had to race, religion, nationality, or "Service". The best men should be obtained, the salary should be the emoluments attached to the chair they hold, their appointment should be made by the Viceroy on the nomination or recommendation of the faculty concerned (in the same manner in which a University Professor in Prussia holds his title from the King and in the same manner as an Indian Army Officer holds his commission from the Viceroy as the representative of the King-Emperor).

As regards details. The existing colleges should teach up to the present B.A. Honours standard. The examination should be conducted by the senior teachers of the college. As regards the written papers, alternative sets of question papers, based on the teaching the students have received in the college, might be prepared, from which the Professor of the University in charge of the subject might make a selection. The papers should be judged by the staff of the college and with their judgment forwarded to the University. No one who has not taken Honours should be admitted to the "University" studies leading to the M.A. and Doctor degrees.

Outlines of the standard required for the college (B.A.) degree might be prescribed by the "University"; in all other respects the colleges should remain unhampered in their teaching and management. They should have full power to admit students on the "Leaving Certificate" examination or to demand an additional test. In case of an additional test being demanded, no fee should be charged for the additional examination.

Plenty of scholarships should be provided to enable poor students of outstanding merit to proceed to college and from college to the "University"

Neither the colleges nor the University should be dependent on examination fees.

The recognition of schools should be in the hands of the Education Department.

The "Leaving Certificate" examination should be conducted by a Board appointed by the Education Department and should be largely oral. A classical language should not be demanded from every student for admission to a college. Every High school should have a classical and a modern side, Science being made alternative with a classical language. (At present Science teaching practically ceases with the 5th class of a High School; a student wishing to take up a Science course in college has to begin anew after an interval of four years, which is an anomaly.)

After a certain number of years nobody should be appointed as teacher in a college, unless he had taken the M.A. degree of a recognised "University," and nobody should be Principal who has not taken (by examination) the Doctor degree of a European, Indian, or Japanese University (American degree barred). In years to come, there would be a wider field for the selection of the "University" Professors, as the men appointed to the colleges would already have the real University spirit and would be more inclined to continue their studies with a view to distinction. Nobody should be appointed to a chair in the "University" who had not made a name for himself among servants.

The title of "Professor" should be reserved for the members of the "University" staff, and in exceptional cases might be conferred on distinguished educationists as an honour.

The existing "B. A." degree would continue to qualify for the upper subordinate positions in Government departments, for teachership in a High school (if supplemented by professional training in a Training College), or entrance into other professional colleges.

The plan herein suggested is really an attempt at systematizing such efforts as are now at work for the purpose of raising the Calcutta University to a higher level. As in Calcutta the plan would afford a splendid outlet for the liberality of local magnates in the endowment of professorial chairs.

It would remedy the great mistake made at the start, the application of the term "University" to a conglomeration of colleges of various degrees of efficiency. It is absurd to suppose that a college with its limited resources can ever aspire to "University" teaching. No one man can, *e.g.*, master at the present time the whole of what is comprised in the one subject "Chemistry"; University Professors in other countries are masters of special branches of their subjects; to style a college teacher Professor is a degradation of the term. The German University, of which I have personal experience, had, years ago, about 110 teachers in 4 faculties. It is only by such a subdivision of labour that the highest results can be attained. Such a thing is impossible in a college.

The opportunities afforded by such a "University" should be freely open to suitable men now in the services, from which purpose study leave might be freely granted.

I am not qualified to estimate the cost of the scheme suggested. I do not think it would be necessary to fix the emoluments of the University Professors extraordinarily high, as this is not the case in Europe, and as the type of man wanted will not be solely attracted by the pay but chiefly by the nature of the work.

I certainly do not think the expense would exceed that of the scheme worked out by the Committee, more especially as the improvement of local colleges should be left almost entirely to local effort.

E. SCHRODER,

Headmaster, Zilla School, Bhagalpur.

Dated Calcutta, the 22nd April 1914.

From—The Rev. R. F. PEARCE, Church Missionary Society, Calcutta,

To—H. McPHERSON, Esq., Offg. Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

Patna University Committee.—In reply to your Circular No. 389E.T., dated the 19th March 1914, I write to say that on April 21st an informal meeting was held of the following members of the Mission Sub-Committee in connection with the Patna University Scheme :—

Rev. E. T. Butler, Acting Secretary, C. M. S., Bengal (in place of Rev. E. T. Sandys, now on furlough).

Rev. W. E. S. Holland, Principal, St. Paul's College, Calcutta.

Rev. R. F. Pearce, C. M. S., Calcutta.

The Patna University Committee's Report was discussed, and I am requested to forward to you the following suggestions as a result of our discussion.

1. On page 55, in the arrangement for the Teaching Staff, we note that no Missionary is put down to teach Philosophy. We are very anxious that the Missionary body should have a share in teaching this subject. We feel that in this subject there is a very definite Christian point of view, and beg that the Missionaries may have an opportunity of presenting it. We suggest that the following alterations be made in the arrangements for teaching :—

- (1) One Missionary instead of one Mission Teacher, to teach Philosophy.
- (2) In compensation for this—
either (a) one Missionary, and one Mission teacher, to teach History, instead of two Missionaries, or (b) one Mission teacher to teach Mathematics, instead of one Missionary.

2. On page 49 (Chapter VII, 3) and on pages 74-5 (Chapter XII, 4) it is proposed that each resident student shall pay an establishment fee of Rs. 2-8, and a rent of Re. 1-8 in addition, if he has a room to himself. It is not definitely stated whether this money is to be paid into the funds of the University or the College where the student resides. But if, as we presume, it is proposed that this be paid to the University, we would like to propose that, of the Re. 1-8 extra to be paid by each student for a separate room, only 8 annas be paid to the University, and the other rupee to the College, where he resides. When we requested that single rooms be provided for students in the Mission College, it was agreed that the extra cost involved in the building by this arrangement should be met by demanding a higher rent from the students. We suggest that this demand would be met by a charge of 8 annas a head per mensem. We suppose that the difference in cost between a hostel with 200 single rooms, and a similar hostel with 50 dormitories holding 4 students each, would not exceed Rs. 30,000. The annual interest on this at 4 per cent. is Rs. 1,200; the monthly interest Rs. 100. This would be met by a fee of 8 annas a head from each student.

3. On page 79 (Chapter XII, 13) are the words "If anybody's parents desire that any particular form of religious instruction should be given to their sons, the University or College Authorities should endeavour to meet their wishes by affording suitable facilities." We presume that these words do not apply to the Mission College. It will, of course, be understood that the Missionary Body cannot afford facilities for teaching any other religion but Christianity within their walls.

4. In the same paragraph it is said that sites will probably be reserved for the religious worship of Hindus and Muhammadans. We trust that similarly a site may be reserved near the Mission College, on which a Chapel may be built for Christian worship.

I have the honour to request that you will kindly forward the above suggestions to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Dated Bankipore, the 24th April 1914.

From—Khan Bahadur SABFARAZ HUSSAIN KHAN, President of the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Bihar Provincial Moslem League, Bankipore,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Ranchi.

I beg to enclose herewith copy of the Resolutions passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the Bihar Provincial Moslem League at Bankipore presided over by me and I hope you will place it before His Honour in Council.

The following Resolutions were adopted regarding the Patna University at the extraordinary general meeting of the Bihar Provincial Moslem League :—

1. That this meeting of the Bihar Provincial Moslem League strongly urges upon the Government the necessity of establishing a college within the Patna University for higher studies in Arabic with English or German as optional subject.

2. That in view of a large number of private Madrassas existing in this Province the League is of opinion that these institutions will serve as feeders to the proposed college for studies in Arabic, to which students trained in these institutions may be admitted on passing a prescribed preliminary examination. The League further urges upon Government that existing Madrassas may be improved by Government as far as practicable and that new Madrassas be also started by Government in this Province wherever necessary.

3. That in view of the poverty prevailing amongst the Musalmans of this Province, the league strongly urges upon the Government to raise the amount of stipends and number of scholarships to be awarded in the Central University and to reserve an adequate number of such stipends and scholarships for Musalmans and further to create a sufficient number of free studentships for them within the Central University and to reserve an adequate number of such free studentship in the external colleges.

4. That the League respectfully suggests the following modifications in the scheme of the proposed University :—

- (a) The recommendation for the establishment of a Mission college within the Patna University be disallowed and another college be established in itsstead on the lines of Bisseswar College and be maintained by Government.
- (b) The proposal for substitution of School Final Examination for the Matriculation Examination and the transfer of the recognition of schools from the University to the Education Department be abandoned or that School Final Examination be introduced as an alternative to the Matriculation as it exists in the United Provinces and Madras.
- (c) The plucked students of the Central University and external colleges should be allowed to appear as private students without any restriction but in case they desire admission to a college they should be given two more chances of appearing as students of a college.
- (d) Provision for at least 500 day scholars should be made within the Central University and no restriction on the number of day scholars should be made in the external colleges.

- (e) The B. A. and B. Sc. pass students should be qualified to appear for M. A. and M. Sc. Examination as collegiate or non-collegiate students.
- (f) College for medicine and Engineering be established simultaneously with the creation of the Patna University.
- (g) The students passing any examination in any other University of India may be admitted in the Patna University to continue their further studies.
- (h) The present tuition fee existing in the various colleges be maintained.
- (i) That the tuition fee for M. A. classes should be reduced and the fee suggested by the Dacca University Committee should be adopted.
- (j) That the post of Vice-Chancellor should be honorary and should be given to non-official.
- (k) That the Convocation should be constituted in such a way as to admit more non-official element in it.
- (l) That the number of persons to be elected by the Convocation from amongst themselves to the Council should be raised to ten and provision should be made for one Oriya, one domiciled Bengali and one Muhammadan.
- (m) That in Convocation there should be a provision that if in the opinion of the Chancellor, Muhammadans are not sufficiently represented, 7 out of 26 nominations should be given to the Muhammadans.
- (n) That Barristers of ten year' standing should be eligible to be registered as voters.
- (o) That at page 106 of the Report, instead of the words "*bonafide* residents" the words "permanent resident" be substituted.

5. That a copy of the above Resolution should be submitted to the Government through the Chief Secretary under the signature of the President of this meeting.

6. That copies be also sent to the local press.

Dated Bankipore,
The 24th April 1914.

} SARFARAZ HUSSAIN KHAN.

PATNA UNIVERSITY.

Meeting of the Ranchi Bihari Public, Sunday, April 26th 1914.

At a general meeting of the Local Bihari public held at Ranchi on Sunday, the 26th April, the following resolutions were adopted :—

1. That this meeting is strongly of opinion that the present Matriculation Examination should be retained at least as an alternative for the School Final as proposed by Patna University Committee, because the system has very successfully stood the trials that have been made up till now in Calcutta and other Indian universities and it is feared that a departure from this system may likely hamper the educational progress in this our new Province.

2. That this meeting strongly recommends the system of Honorary Vice-Chancellorship in this University as is prevalent in Calcutta and other Indian Universities, as the course has been found successful in up to date existing Universities and there is no necessity for any deviation in this direction.

3. That this meeting strongly deprecates the restriction being placed on the number of day-scholars in Central and external colleges, inasmuch as it will deter the prosecution of high education by the poor class of students which form an overwhelming majority in this Province.

4. That this meeting further begs to protest against any restraints and restrictions being laid on the plucked students from being admitted to their respective colleges and appearing at the University Examinations, as this rule will prevent many intelligent students from showing their merit which they failed in consequence of some adverse circumstances to show in their previous examinations.

5. That this meeting strongly urges upon the Government the necessity of equipping the proposed University with the establishment of Medical and Engineering Colleges on the strict lines of the Calcutta Medical and Sibpur Engineering Colleges in consideration of the truth that supply is the cause of demand—a principle which has been found to hold good. The experiences of such other Technical Colleges when they were erected and opened for the first time bear this out.

6. That this meeting highly desires the necessity of Hindi and Urdu being taught even in the M. A. classes and M. A. degree given as a necessary consequence.

7. That this meeting views with consternation and alarm the proposal to restrict the teaching of the Honours course to the Central Colleges of the University, for it will result in denying superior education to the students who cannot come over from mufassal to the headquarters of the University and these will be necessarily handicapped in the race of life by reason of their not possessing superior education which will both be a social and economic evil inasmuch as the loaves and fishes of office which always go to the best educated people will be monopolised, as they have been hitherto, by those who have had the facilities for such education elsewhere, and this proposal is more to be deprecated in that it is based upon arguments that will not bear examination, for, if it is essential for Honours teaching that it should be "the influence of the best teachers operating in the most suitable and inspiring environments" the men who go in for Pass courses who are weaker than the men who take to the Honours course and who therefore are in greater need, and if such influence should be withheld the facilities for studying the pass course also for it is not implied that the teachers in the mufassal colleges are inadequate in number or deficient in qualifications for the teaching of the Honours course. On the other hand, it is conceded by the University Committee that it is possible to give Honours and post-graduate instruction of some kind at the various centres.

That this meeting entirely deprecates the proposal for establishing a Mission College within precincts of the University, as this cannot but be construed by the public as a new departure from the policy of the strict religious neutrality.

Dated Bhagalpur, the 26th April 1914.

From—Babu CHARU CHANDRA BASU, Secretary, Bengali Settlers' Association, Bhagalpur,

To—The Private Secretary to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa.

have the honour to submit herewith the opinion of the members of the Bhagalpur Bengali Settlers' Association re the new Patna University I shall be highly obliged by your kindly placing the same before His Honour for His Honour's favourable consideration.

This Committee is of opinion that there is no good ground for the substitution of the school Final Examination for the Matriculation. The reason assigned, *viz.*, that otherwise the work of the University will be more complicated does not appear to be sound. The system is working satisfactorily in the Calcutta University, and the work that is likely to devolve upon the new University does not seem to render the task of conducting the Matriculation Examination very heavy. The staff as suggested for the new University will be sufficient for the purpose, and no reduplication seems to be necessary.

2. The recognition of schools should rest with the University as in the Calcutta University.

3. The post of the Vice-Chancellor should be honorary as in Calcutta. The post may very well be filled up from among the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court that is going to be established in the new Capital.

4. Provision should be made for the election of some members at least from the domiciled Bengali community to the Convocation just as in the case of Muhammadans and Oriyas.

5. There should be appointed one Lecturer in Bengali in the central University in the same way as provision has been made for Hindi and Oriya teaching.

6. The Tej Narain Jubilee College has already been teaching Chemistry up to the B. A. standard. This College should be affiliated up to the B. Sc. standard and provision should be made for opening classes to prepare students for the B. Sc. degree and for Honours courses for the B. A. degree.

7. The rules for the readmission and permission to reappear at subsequent examinations in the case of plucked candidates and especially in the law examination seems to be unduly hard. There should be no restriction to their appearing at subsequent examinations, provided they attend necessary lectures. The clause "if not regarded hopeless" should be omitted. No percentage should be fixed for readmissions.

8. As regards the constitution of the controlling body of the Tej Narain Jubilee College :—

Two members should be elected by the College staff from amongst themselves, and

Two members to be elected by the Chancellor

instead of one member to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor and three to be nominated by the Chancellor.

9. Regarding the constitution of the Council one at least of the seven members to be elected by the Convocation should be a member of the domiciled Bengali Community.

10. There should be no further examination after the Matriculation Examination for entrance to the University.

11. Restrictions regarding permission to enter on a post-graduate course by making the approval of the senior Professor necessary should be withdrawn. It should not be strictly enjoined that only those who have secured honours or distinction in the B. A. and B. Sc. Examinations are eligible for the N.A. and M. Sc. degrees ; ordinary pass students should also be allowed to go in for the higher degrees.

12. In the matter of award of stipends and scholarships students belonging to the domiciled Bengali community should be equally eligible with Biharis and Oriyas.

CHARU CHANDRA BASU.

Secretary.

Dated Gaya, the 26th April 1911.

From—The Hon'ble Mr. BISHUN PRASHAD, Gaya,

To—The Offg. Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

I have the honour to submit the following observations on the recommendations of the Patna University Committee and trust they will receive due consideration at the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council :—

1. *The Site.*

After giving the subject a very careful consideration, I regret to observe that the Committee rather summarily rejected the Bankipore site which, if adopted, would have saved the elaborate scheme suggested by the Committee to enable the day-scholars to study in the University Colleges. The Bankipore site would have been cheaper too on account of the existing buildings which might have been easily adapted for the requirements of the University and the scheme of Bankipore water-supply would have supplied pure drinking water to the University area.

2. *One College in Bankipore.*

I am strongly of opinion that one College must be retained in the Bankipore town as an external College for the Patna division, affiliated to the Central University. I note that provision has been made for a non-collegiate department in the University which will admit 300 students, and various facilities have been suggested to enable the day-scholars to study in the University. It would be very difficult for these 300 students to traverse the distance every day and study in the University in spite of the various facilities suggested. For all practical purposes, they will not be able to enjoy the University life; at best they will go there at 10 and attend lectures for three to four hours, and hasten back to their places of residence. They would not be able to take part in the games, or what has been called the life of the University. That being so, I venture to submit that the non-collegiate department of the University will not meet the need of that class of poor students for whom it is meant, and I, therefore, strongly suggest that one Art College must be retained in the town. The existing buildings of the Patna College, its hostels and residences for the members of the staff, would provide a very suitable place for locating this College. I cannot see any reasonable objection to this. The necessity of making provision for day-scholars having been recognised, it is only right and proper that this should be met in a way which will enable the poor class of students to derive benefit from it. It is not fair to ask these students who will live in town to cycle from 10 to 14 miles every day, or to undertake a daily railway journey, to attend College lectures in the University. The attraction to the Central University lies in its residential system and therefore the day-scholars cannot derive any great advantage by merely attending lectures at the University. I, therefore, strongly urge that the Government should retain one College in Bankipore, and this will obviate the necessity of maintaining any elaborate non-collegiate department in the University. Those of the day-scholars who will undertake the journey to the University can easily be admitted into any of the Colleges. Without having an external College at Bankipore, the site selected for the University will not be acceptable to those people of the Patna division who are interested in the education of that large class of students who cannot afford to live in the University.

3. *The Mission Colleges.*

The public opinion with regard to the establishment of a Mission College in the University area is very strongly opposed, and I would urge on the attention of the Government the desirability of eliminating it. Instead of this College, the Government should establish an external College in Bankipore town as suggested in the preceding paragraph. The educationa

activities of the Christian Mission form a part of their propaganda work, and it would therefore be very undesirable to have any such College within the University area.

4. *Engineering and Medical Colleges.*

I am surprised to find that the Committee have negatived the establishment of Engineering and Medical Colleges on the ground that sufficient number of students will not be available to study, to justify expenditure on their establishment and maintenance. In the course of my speech on the resolution moved in the Council about the establishment of an Engineering College, I have pointed out the hollowness of such contention. As regards the establishment of a Medical College, the need for it is nowhere greater than in our Province. There is a very wide scope for the employment of graduates in Medicine in this Province, and on account of the dearth of qualified men of this Province, outsiders are being taken in the Medical Service. There may be some difference of opinion with regard to the desirability of establishing an Engineering College at once, but I submit, there can be no two opinions with regard to the establishment of a Medical College. The recommendation of the Committee with regard to this matter is positively disappointing, and I trust the Government will consider this matter on its own merits, without being in any way influenced by the decision of the Committee.

5. *The cost of Education.*

Looking on page 49 of the report of the University Committee, I find that the cost of living in the Central University, apart from food, cloths, books, etc., ranges from Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 17. This is, I submit, very prohibitive, and will prevent a large number of students from living in the University. I, therefore, suggest that the proposed University fee should be abolished, and fees in all the Colleges except the Patna College, should be made uniform and should range between Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 10-8. As recommended by the Dacca University Committee, no tuition fees should be charged from Post-graduate students.

6. *The School Final Examination.*

The public opinion has unanimously disfavoured the absolute supersession of the Matriculation Examination by that of the School Final. For reasons, I need not state here, the School Final Examination is very widely regarded as one which will retard the progress of education in this Province. It would, therefore, be very impolitic to start the educational machinery of the Government with anything like this examination which will prejudice the public mind against it. I, therefore, urge that the School Final Examination, if introduced at all, should be adopted only as an experimental measure in a few schools, and the Matriculation Examination should be retained as an entrance qualification for joining the University.

In this connection, I entirely associate with the majority of the University Committee that the Principals of the Colleges should not be allowed to hold any supplementary test examination of their own before admitting students to the Colleges.

7. *The staff.*

The University Committee has noted with regret that very few teachers in the Colleges of Bihar and Orissa are natives of this province, and the Committee has suggested that Government should award stipends to enable promising graduates to study at Oxford or Cambridge. The suggestion is no doubt very useful and would doubtless receive the best attention of the Government, but the difficulty comes in when, after their return from England, they are asked to serve in the Provincial Educational Service, and they are told not to think of ever entering the Indian Educational Service. Besides sending students to England, I would suggest that the Government should award a number of scholarships, say of Rs. 50 a month, tenable for two years, to promising graduates of this Province to prosecute Post-graduate

studies, in this country with a view to their becoming teachers in the Colleges, and they must be given a starting pay of Rs. 250, the initial pay given to the members of the Provincial Executive Service.

8. *Plucked students.*

The recommendation of the Committee with regard to the admission of plucked students has created great consternation among the people, the more so, because only two members of the Committee have protested against the same. No student, in my opinion, should be forcibly asked to put an end to his career as student, and prevented from appearing at any examination. If there be any difficulty in the matter of their accommodation in the educational institutions, they should be allowed to appear as private students for which they will pay the usual examination fees. I dissent from the view taken by the Committee in this matter as it is likely to create positive discontent among the people and I have no doubt the Government will reject the suggestion of the Committee, which apart from its inherent injustice, is not at all fit to be adopted in the present educational progress of this Province which loudly calls for expansion and not contraction of education.

9. *Examination by Compartment.*

I am grieved to find that five educational luminaries of the Province have thought it their duties to oppose the system of examination by Compartments, recommended in Chapter V, paragraph 7, of the report. This is one of the redeeming features of the committee's recommendations and I trust the Government will not interfere with it.

10. *The Paid Vice-Chancellor.*

I have not been impressed with the view of the Committee in regard to the necessity of having a paid wholetime Vice-Chancellor. The number of Colleges is limited, and the Principals of all Colleges will be given an allowance of Rs. 200 a month, to look after the administration of the College. Apart from the view that there should be an Honorary Vice-Chancellor, I do not think that a paid Vice-Chancellor is at all necessary, unless it be that the Registrar of the University who at present does the routine work which is heavy will be a mere Personal Assistant to the Vice-Chancellor.

11. *The Legal Study.*

The recommendation of the Committee with regard to the establishment of the Law College introduces a very radical change and it is difficult to say at present how it will affect the educational progress of the Province. The absence of such subjects as History, Philosophy, and Economics will undoubtedly detract from the general culture of a graduate of the proposed Law College. If the scheme suggested by the Committee commends itself to the Government, I venture to suggest the following modifications :—(1) That a graduate, desiring to join the Law College, should be allowed to finish the course in two years only, that is to say, he should be exempted from appearing at the first year's examination which should consist of the B. A. Pass Course in English for other students and (2) that the graduates should be allowed to practise in Muffasal courts directly after they obtain their degrees.

12. *Miscellaneous.*

(a) The name of the Muzaffarpur College should be " Greer Bhumihar Brahman College " instead of the " Greer or Bhumihar Brahman College " which is more or less meaningless.

(b) The recommendation of the Committee that no student should be permitted to take Post-graduate course unless he has been accepted by the Senior Professor of the subject, and that he should not be ordinarily accepted unless he has taken honours in that subject or secured distinction in the pass examination is calculated to discourage students from pursuing studies for the M. A. degree, and should not be accepted.

Demi-official, dated Bankipore, the 28th April 1914.

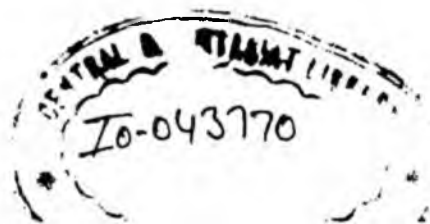
From—Dr. LAKSHMIPATI, L.R.C.P. ES., (Edn.),

To—The Hon'ble Mr. H. McPHERSON, I.C.S., Offg. Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

I beg to enclose herewith a copy of my criticism on the proposals contained in the Report of the Patna University Committee. I hope the Government will consider my suggestions.

Some Cogent Remarks on the Patna University Committee Report.

The perusal of the Report of the Patna University Committee shows that the members appointed to work out a practical scheme have dispassionately studied the question from their respective points of view ; they have devoted special attention to the subject inasmuch as they have taken great pains in collecting facts and figures and marshalling them in due order to arrive at a conclusion—well-meaning conclusion—that could be acceptable to the average person. It is true some of these gentlemen have written notes of dissent and shewn their independence. But it must be conceded that the report, as it stands, is the joint work of all. At the very outset I must remark that there is a vein of officialism running through, which can be discerned by any person who cares to consider the whole matter rather deeply. I do not say that the non-official members did not exert their utmost in voicing forth the opinions of the educated men of the province ; what I would like to remark is this, that the whole report savours of officialism in a way. The chapter on the administration of the University reveals that a large majority of the members of the Convocation will be selected from the ranks of high officials of the Local Government. Naturally, therefore, these members will be more or less influenced. A casual glance at the constitution of the English or the Scottish Universities shows that in those countries quite a different custom prevails. The English and the Scottish Universities enjoy a freedom which is not vouchsafed to the Indian Universities. Here the Professors are appointed by the Government and they belong to a distinct service. Moreover, they are not given full liberty with regard to the particular lines they might wish to adopt with regard to the mode and method of teaching a subject. Members of the Indian Educational Service are recruited in England and sent out to India as Professors of English, Mathematics, Philosophy and so forth. They take charge of the classes, and in many cases they do not succeed in making impressions on the Indian student. A fresh, raw graduate from an English University requires some sort of apprenticeship before he can be expected to conduct the classes efficiently. In the English Universities the chair is not offered to fresh graduates anywhere. They have to serve as tutors, lectures, and as assistants for a few years before they can aspire to the professorial chair. Once they are appointed to a chair in the University they practically make up their mind to stay there permanently, and naturally they devote their attention whole-heartedly to their work. This hardly obtains here in India. In this country, owing to a strange irony of fate, or to some secret beaurocratical laws, these Professors are transferred from one place to another, and sometimes they are asked to teach different subjects at different times merely to conform to the exigencies of the service. This leads to a detachment of interest in work and the person becomes a mere listless automaton. This is not speaking too strongly, for it is a fact that now-a-days the teachers and the Professors deem their duty sufficiently performed after they have, in the fashion of the day, gone through their unenviable performance in explaining the subject-matter of the prescribed course of studies, without ever taking any trouble in infusing into the minds of the students a spirit of friendliness, co-operation and other good moral qualities. A companionship more or less of constant nature is a desirable thing before one can expect the germination of the nobler qualities that go towards the making



of the man. It is a pity indeed that the teachers and the Professors that are sent out to India from the United Kingdom do not show the same sympathy and do not extend the same helping hand of a friend which their brothers in the profession do towards their students at home. The drift of writing so much on this particular topic is to emphasise on the needed reforms in this direction. The same mistakes should not be committed when organising the new University. So long as Professors will consider themselves as Units of the official beurocracy, matters will stand still where they are; success cannot be attained if the work is to be proceeded on old lines. The very proposal to appoint a paid Vice-Chancellor bespeaks in plainer terms that the University will be dominated by officialism. A competent Indian gentleman of high educational attainments could easily be secured, and some honorarium be offered to him. The University should not, so to speak, form a department of the Local Government. In matters of educational policy and internal management the Deans or the Principals of the various colleges should have the right to guide the University on approved lines. There should be no person to act in the capacity of a Dictator over them. But for the matter of finance and other extraneous simple affairs an educational Secretary to the Government would be quite equal to cope with the work. These general remarks are tribly applicable in the case of all Universities, and I would commend these to the serious attention of the authorities.

THE RESIDENTIAL SYSTEM.

The residential system of University education is the ideal one; and it should be our aim to have it when practicable. But they are to be met with certain difficulties in the realisation of the ideal. A residential University on the lines of the Guruhula of Kangsi or the school at Bolepur, combines in itself at the same time advantages of both Western and Eastern culture. Moral education apart from sectarian religious teaching should form the basis of all true education. Segregation and seclusion do not harm or dwarf the intellectual development of the student, provided that they are surrounded by the pressure of the intellectual giants and nurtured by them. The students should live under the immediate supervision of their teachers and Professors so that they may fully benefit by their personal and individual example. A closer companionship will engender in them a spirit of emulation for higher ideals. The advantage of a University life would only then be reaped. But if the members of the staff will keep themselves aloof from the student community, as it is painfully the case to be observed in the existing colleges, no good—real and tangible—can be gained by a so-called residential University. The residential University should be located far from the vicinity of a town. The site selected is not a very happy one, inasmuch as it will be in close proximity to the proposed Government House and the High Court on the one hand and the village-town of Khagole on the other. Whatever may be the ideals of a residential Western University, it can be safely said that they are not perfect institutions. When the young student is allowed to roam about (howsoever under restricted conditions) the adjoining town or bazar, it is hardly conceivable that he can keep himself above all the temptations of these places. Of course every body cannot take advantage of such an ideal institution like the Guruhula. It must be reserved for the selected few, But in order to provide education cheaply and to a large number of people, it is imperative that the provisions should be such that an average person could take advantage of them. Independent colleges in the different centres will be required to meet the requirements of the people of the district areas. They should be run on approved lines, but independently. In matters of examination only they should be required to co-operate with the Central University, or they could be trusted to manage these also. There should be a standardisation of studies to be prescribed for the various degrees. As far as could be made practicable, hostel arrangements should be provided in connection with such mufassil colleges. But when sufficient accommodation could not be provided owing to certain causes, day-scholars should be allowed every privilege and facility to prosecute their studies. The extern lodging houses should be made to conform to the hostel regulations, and attention should be specially directed to ensuring a

highly moral environment. Discipline in a residential University should be maintained with strictness. The proposal to divide the students into groups and sub-groups and entrust them into the hands of a tutor, is an excellent one and, if carried out in practice exercising due care and discretion, will surely produce a gratifying result. The only danger is that the poor tutor may not at all times find himself capable to meet the wishes of a dictatorial Principal who cares more for prestige and so-called efficiency than the growth of a rational attachment between the teachers and the students founded on the broad basis of mutual help and co-operation.

ENTRANCE QUALIFICATIONS.

It has been proposed by the University Committee that the School Final Certificate should be accepted as qualifying for admission to the Patna University. They do not recommend that the new University should undertake the onerous duties of conducting a Matriculation Examination of its own. In my opinion they want to shirk from a most important and responsible duty. The School Final Examination will no doubt serve the purpose as well. But there could never be the uniformity of results so much desired. Moreover, as has been pointed out by many knowing men of the province, it will instead of aiding students hamper their progress very seriously. It would be best for the University to recognise certain examinations of other educational institutions in addition. But to facilitate matters there should be the Matriculation Examination conducted on practically the same old lines. Most of the English and the Scottish Universities conduct their own preliminary examination and they do not meet with any difficulties.

EXAMINATIONS.

The rules laid down for the treatment of candidates who fail are unnecessarily severe and unjust. An unsuccessful candidate should be afforded every facility to further prosecute his studies and to appear at his examinations. No limit should be imposed with regard to the number of times, unfortunately, he will have to appear. Having spent so many years in regular study, if circumstances go against him at times, he should not be victimised. The English and the Scottish Universities do not prevent unsuccessful students from appearing any number of times at examinations they choose to, provided the fees for these examinations are paid and the student has fulfilled the usual requirements as to lectures, etc. Diffusion of knowledge should be the aim of all educational institutions. It is hardly conceivable that uniformly brilliant results could always be expected. Mechanical process does not find a place in educational matters. The individual development of a particular student varies from that of another and their respective aptitudes are also unequal; therefore there is bound to be indifferent result. Moreover, examinations are in a great measure chances. It is then therefore, desirable that some sympathy be shown towards the pitiable lot of the unsuccessful student and some sort of indulgence be given him to recoup himself and prepare himself for other chances that may prove after all lucky.

MISSION COLLEGE.

The inclusion of a Mission College within the Patna University is quite a new innovation. It is an unprecedented departure from all accepted policies. I don't understand why Government is going to have recourse to differential and at the same time preferential treatment. A concession granted to a particular community shows that favouritism has much to do with it. Surely other groups of people belonging to different communities will surely feel the prick of it. A policy of evenhandedness in matters of education is greatly desired. I do not say that a backward race or section of a community should not be helped—and helped adequately—when people belonging to it so desire it. But to go to the length of providing for a separate college for a special class of people is another thing. I believe the proposed Mission College will be intended for the education of the Eurasian youths mainly. In other provinces there are a great many converts

and naturally the different missionary bodies have made provisions for them by establishing schools and colleges : these institutions are (most of these) in flourishing condition inasmuch as they are financed by the Mission fund which is ample enough to meet the various expenses of their propaganda work. As for instance, there are the Bishop's College and the St. Xavier's College at Calcutta, Canning College at Lucknow, Foreman Christian College at Lahore, Madras Christian College, and many more too numerous to mention. Even in our own province there is St. Columba's College at Hazaribagh. The existence of all these colleges carrying their work efficiently shows clearly that there is no real want for the provision of education of Christian youths. They can well manage their own affairs and I don't think they stand in any need of help. In Bihar particularly the Christian Mission has not flourished to a great measure, and there are to be found only a sprinkling of Christian converts here and there. And these people seem to care less for higher education. This fact is quite patent also as it is plainly evident from the inspection of the admission register of institutions even of purely Missionary enterprise. The Eurasian community seem contented with the monopoly of the appointments they have apparently secured in the Railway and the Telegraph Departments. I do not wish it to be understood that there is to be attached any slur on the race as a whole, but I believe I have stated the facts as they stand to investigation. Well these youths could very well be accommodated in any of the regular colleges, provision being made for the board and lodging in a separate block. The University should be quite free from sectarian and religious questions. It should aim to serve all the sections equitably and justly. For the matter of religious education there could with great advantage be instituted a Faculty of Divinity on the same lines as it obtains in the English and the Scottish Universities. It will be a great advantage to the Christians to make a regular and thorough study of their scriptures and by so doing they will turn out excellent Indian Ministers who will be competent to take over charge of the theological department of the Mission work in India. But this Faculty of Divinity should be open to all. If a Hindu or a Muhammadan student wished to prosecute his studies in that direction he should be encouraged to do so and every facility should be given him in accomplishing his desire. The Faculty of Divinity or Theology or whatever suitable nomenclature to given to it should include in its provisions for the study of Hindu as well as Muhammadan scriptures. In short, it will be an ideal institution for the study of comparative religion and at the same time it would make a speciality of comparative philology and ancient civilization and culture. I am sure it will be a very popular institution and most people will avail of the post-graduate instruction given there. It will engender a spirit of friendliness and mutual co-operation. For it is a potent fact that the common frictions and petty misunderstandings that daily arise are due simply to ignorance and apathy. A study of a comparative nature will broaden the views of the students and I believe they will cultivate a spirit of toleration and respect for the view of others. But instead of such an institution as I have above outlined, a purely Mission College teaching the regular course with perhaps the addition of doctrinal matters of Christianity, is intended, I like to remark in all good faith, that the institution will utterly fail to fulfil its purpose. At the same time the preferential treatment accorded to the particular community will cause heart-burning in others. Therefore, I say, it is highly imperative to weigh all the *pros* and *cons* of this subject before anything definite can be arrived at. It is incumbent on the Government to collect all the public opinion on the whole question of the foundation of the new Patna University and then decide the practical shape it has to give it in order to make it an ideal University, in every way, the realisation of the cherished desires of a newly-awakened people.

LAKSHMIPATI.

The 27th April 1914.

Dated Calcutta, the 27th April 1914.

From—R. N. GILCHRIST, Esq., Indian Educational Service, Professor of Political Philosophy, Presidency College, Calcutta,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

In accordance with the notification of the 25th March in the *Bihar and Orissa Gazette*, I beg to give my opinion on certain points in the Report of the Patna University Committee.

In the first place, I wish to remark on minute No. XII (under the heading Minutes by members of the Committee) of Messrs. Cadwell, Jackson, and Russell.

It is proposed to import a number of "distinguished Professors" into the University at special rates of pay. This suggestion has also been made by the Dacca University Committee, and as the future of the Indian Educational Service is intimately bound up with such proposals, I, as a member of that Service, wish to analyse to the best of my power what these proposals really mean for members of the service.

When officers are recruited for the Indian Educational Service as Professors they are usually told that their work will be up to the highest standard, *i.e.*, the M. A. Standard, prescribed by the Indian Universities. The India Office authorities, in recruiting for the service, select men who in their opinion are fitted to carry on this work, and these officers when they come to India naturally expect to do the work which they have seen prescribed by the calendars of the various Universities in India. Whether these officers carry on M. A. work or not depends largely on the colleges to which they are posted. If they are posted to a big centre such as Calcutta, Presidency College, they will have to undertake the highest work in their respective subjects. If they are posted to a small Government college in the mufassal, they will find that the college in all probability is not affiliated to the M. A. standard. They will have, accordingly, no M. A. work to do, but that certainly does not mean that they have not the ability to do it. If they had not the ability to do it, they would not have been selected by the Secretary of State. *All officers of the Indian Educational Service who have been selected as Professors are selected on the understanding that they will have the highest work to do!* I appeal to the experience of any recently appointed officer to the service in support of what I say. I appeal, further, to the selecting Committee of the India Office, as represented in India by the Hon'ble Mr. W. W. Hornell, Director of Public Instruction in Bengal. Mr. Hornell, I think, will affirm that the Committee of selection works on that basis, at least, it did so when he acted as a member of it.

The result of such an understanding is that the Professors of the Indian Educational Service expect to be given high responsibilities in University work. They are the leading professional educationists in India; they are representatives of Government in education; and they reasonably expect to have an influential voice in the guidance of education in India. They at least have reason to demand a controlling power in their own subjects. Where it is not so, it would be difficult to understand their *raison d'etre* at all. What the Patna University Committee proposes to do is to appoint certain men from outside who presumably will take precedence of every officer in India. This principle seems a most pernicious one, for reasons which I shall now give.

The minor meaning of the proposal is simply this that the longer an officer serves in India, the less competent he becomes. If officers are to be supplanted in the way proposed, then clearly they are regarded as incompetent. It seems rather a gratuitous assumption to condemn at once all the Professors of Government colleges on the ground of incompetency. On what

grounds is the competency of officers to be judged? The number of lectures, the number of publications, or the amount of "Research" (a much abused term) may be taken, and I venture to express the opinion that taking these things together, and not forgetting other considerations, we may not find it so easy to condemn the Indian Educational Service Professors. They do not claim to be Kelvin's or Rayleigh's and certainly their circumstances do not give them the opportunity of becoming Kelvin's or Rayleigh's, even granting the potentiality. In making Universities on paper, we must surely not forget the conditions of India.

Professors in India have little or no time for research. They have to lecture two, three or even four hours a day. The libraries are very bad, certainly they do not provide material for research; the climate does not favour such work: in fact, the average Indian Educational Service officer has practically no time and very little opportunity for research. But in all cases that I know what small portion of time the Professors have is given to some work which is of value as research. But their main work is teaching, and the main work of all Indian University Professors for years to come will be teaching. The basis must come before the superstructure, and the basis has not yet been properly laid, and in laying that basis the Indian Educational Officer have been engaged and are engaged at the present time. At the same time, these officers are quite competent to guide any research that may be done, and to supersede them will bring all the troubles consequent on supersession.

Another question arises—by whom are they to be superseded? The usual answer is "by men who have got a European reputation." I venture to state directly that no officer with a European reputation will come to India at terms which any Indian University can afford to give. A man with a European reputation knows well that to keep that European reputation he must stay in Europe. With the present educational facilities of India, the first thing he would do were he to come to India would be to lose his European reputation. That is universally true even in Sanskrit, when Europe keeps the men with European reputations to herself.

Calcutta University has recently had a number of such men delivering lectures. These lectures were delivered as part of holiday tours as a rule. The lecturers were not appointed permanently, but delivered lectures for a few weeks in the cold weather. I refer to the one permanent appointment—Doctor Young's—to instance the sort of terms which men of European reputation require. Men of European reputation, the really first-class scholars of the West, will not come to India permanently, except on terms that the Universities here cannot offer.

Who, then, are to be the superseders? They will be *our own class-fellows at the Universities who instead of coming to India directly, as most of the recent Indian Educational Service men have done, have stopped at Home as lecturers.* In other words, they qualify to supersede officers who have served in India by serving at Home. I venture to take my own case as an instance. I came to India practically direct from the University, and the prospects I have now are that some of my contemporaries who have stayed at Home will supersede me in my work. I elected to come straight to my work, and as such it is put before me as a disqualification. That is the plain logic of the position, and perhaps it may be brought out by a supposed parallel instance.

Take a member of the Forest Service. He comes out here and works, say, for five years, but it may be a fellow student worked in laboratories at Home. After five years' service, this officer is told that he must give way to the superior experience of his fellow student, or take a parallel instance in the Civil Service that no Civil Service officer can, say, rise to be Commissioner of a district, because his experience in India has disqualified him, and experience in England has qualified his college contemporary who now will supersede him.

Further, regarding the terms offered, I wish to point out that Rs. 1,800 is small enough remuneration for Indian Educational Service officers. In fact, to judge by the opinion of junior members of the service, which opinion I know well, unless even better prospects are offered to the service, there will be much dissatisfaction. These terms will certainly not procure officers different in kind from the present men. I repeat that if "men of European reputation" are to be procured, the Government must be prepared to pay salaries of about Rs. 4,000—6,000 a month; and at the present stage of Indian education such would be utter waste. There is no material to work on to justify such an expense. In my opinion even now a large amount of money is spent in most unremunerative ways in University education.

The importation of so-called "distinguished men" is, in fact, a sop which, like all sops, is pernicious. The Indian Universities must provide *Indians* to be the distinguished men of the Universities for the spade work, for the guidance, officers of the type of the Indian Educational Service are quite sufficient.

To sum the whole matter up the proposal is in the first place unfair to a body of hardworking officers, and if carried into effect will create much dissatisfaction; secondly, to procure the type of men seemingly desired such terms will have to be offered as under present are impossible. These "men of European reputation" should be allowed to remain in Europe, and there are many scholarships available whereby the able Indians can go to learn under them. The proposal looks well on paper—to use a current phrase it is good *nam ke waste*. When examined, it is utterly worthless,—in fact less than worthless, positively harmful.

There is one other point to which I wish to refer, shortly. Several of the Patna College Professors insist on strengthening the colleges. I think that this opinion cannot be emphasised too much. From the point of view of sound education, and sound discipline—an important point in India—college responsibility is of paramount importance. To reduce colleges to being impotent limbs of the University is a fatal policy. It is against the most modern views we have (in the London University Report); it is against common sense. The reason of course in India is a strong one that certain colleges should not be given full responsibility as they cannot be staffed so as to bear such responsibility, to which I venture to reply that unless a college can undertake such responsibility, and can be entrusted with it, it should not be a University College. Such colleges should be made High schools, under the Department of Education. *No college which cannot be self-examining should be allowed to become a college in the University.* To be self-examining it must have a strong and trustworthy staff, and if it cannot have that, it should be made a school. The experience of Calcutta University should act as a guide in this matter. It seems inadvisable to repeat in a new institution what Calcutta University plainly shows to be unsound.

1. With due deference to public opinion, I hope that Government will not recede from the position that the University shall be mainly residential. For the diffusion of education, which is certainly a great desideratum in the backward province of Bihar, the mufassil external colleges should prove ample, and these would be multiplied if need arose.

2. *Paragraph 16.*—With reference to Entrance qualifications it would be well if irrespective of the school leaving or the Matriculation being fully approved of every college would have its own Entrance Examination.

3. *Paragraph 19, etc.*—Sooner or later the professional colleges will have to be opened. Similar consideration weighed with the Allahabad University in the beginning; but very soon difficulties began to arise on account of diverse conditions obtaining at Allahabad and Lahore (where the Medical College was). There may be no immediate need; but the need has to be kept in view.

4. *Paragraph 24.*—The cry for more colleges need not be heeded now. New colleges will certainly be established when needs arise.

The question of the Mission College is more political than educational. There is no doubt that its establishment within University area will give occasion for much misunderstanding and undesirable criticism. How far this should be heeded rests with the Government.

The external colleges should on no account be allowed to teach more than the ordinary B. A. standard. This will save Government from much expense in connection with those colleges specially in connection with Laboratories.

Paragraph 34.—Except in Bengali, there is not sufficient literature available in any vernacular of Northern India to afford sufficient ground for the B. A. Course. Further an Indian graduate without knowledge of an Indian classic cannot be deemed to have acquired much culture. So instead of mere 'vernacular' I should have 'vernacular and the allied classical language.' Even in Bengali, an examination sufficiently wide for the B.A. is not possible except with artificial restrictions and stiffenings.

Paragraph 38.—In the Doctorate in Science or Arts it should be ruled that the candidate should not be below 30 years of age. This will save the highest degree from being overcrowded. A 'doctor' should stick for life to his subject. If one becomes a doctor earlier, say in direct continuation of his M. A. or LL.B., we shall have many brilliant young men taking the Doctorate and then becoming Deputy Collectors or Munsifs. This should be avoided—at least for the highest University degree.

Paragraph 41.—In regard to methods of examination, through *viva voce* for all examinations above B. A. pass is essential.

Paragraph 57.—The two Services—Provincial and Imperial—may be retained if necessary. But it should be seen that no other distinction save that of pay is made, specially when members of both are Professors with similar duties. Under the present system a distinct stamp of inferiority all round is fixed on the Provincial Service man. This is what is more galling than the lower pay.

Paragraph 167, etc.—This is a matter of detail on which there is bound to be much diversity of opinion. This should be left entirely to be dealt with by the Board of Studies of the University.

GANGANATHA JHA.

The 27th April 1914.

Dated Calcutta, the 28th April 1914.

From—The Hon'ble MAULVI SYED MAHAMMAD TAHIR, 8, Ghulam Subhan Lane, Calcutta,

To—The Hon'ble MR. H. MCPHERSON, I.C.S., Offg. Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Ranchi.

I have the honour to submit as follows, a few observations on the Report of the Patna University Committee. In doing so I beg leave to state that I have thoroughly studied the Report, held consultation for days together with educated gentlemen of the Province and ascertained the views of my constituency on the subject.

1. While appreciating fully the advantages that accrue to students in residential Colleges, I am strongly of opinion that undue importance should not be attached to this system, but as ably set forth by the five Bihari Members of the Committee in their note on pages 145 to 147* of the Report, efforts, in the first instance, should be directed towards the multiplication of Colleges and High Schools at all such places where demand for them may manifest itself.

“In view of the backwardness of education in the Province and the poverty of the people” the predominating policy of the University ought to be to place the system of education on a liberal policy so as to prepare as many students as possible in every part of the Province fit for receiving higher education and this object can only be achieved by spreading over the Province “a net-work of Schools and Colleges,” to use the words of His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor. The most pressing and immediate need of Bihar is to place education within easy reach of all rich and poor alike.

2. I am in entire accord with the views of those members of the Committee who have objected to the introduction of the School Final Examination in place of the present Matriculation Examination. I beg to submit that as far as I have been able to gauge public opinion in respect of this change there exists a strong feeling against it. In my humble opinion there seems to be no reasonable ground for abolishing the Matric system which has been found to be highly satisfactory and the change contemplated will not improve the situation but hamper the progress of education in a Province where exists a stronger and more pressing need for encouragement and diffusion of knowledge and learning.

3. The entire management and control of secondary education should in all fairness and justice be entrusted to the University and not to one or a few selected persons and any departure from the long-observed and well-tried rule will cause a considerable alarm in the Province. In entrusting to the University the full, free and unrestricted control of the Secondary Education there would hardly be any cause for such an alarm.

4. I find it difficult to subscribe to the views of the Committee expressed on page 19 of the Report that “Islamic subjects such as Tafsir, Hadis, Fiqah, Usul and Kalam should be given an appropriate place in the Arabic courses for the Arts Degree.” This make-shift will make the confusion worse confounded and is bound to be strongly objected to by the non-Moslem students taking up Arabic as second language in the same way as our boys object to the inclusion of Hindu Mythological stories in Urdu text books. Besides a superficial knowledge based on cramming, of detached portions of Tafsir, Hadis, Fiqah, Usul and Kalam incorporated in a book of 50 or 60 pages will in no way supply the want that is sought to be remedied in the absence of an Islamic Institution. There is even at present ample justification for the opening of a department for Islamic studies in the Central University and I shall be wanting in my duty both as a Mussalman and the representative of the Mussalmans of the Bhagalpur Division if I do not strongly urge for the same.

5. While fully realising and appreciating the spirit that is embodied in the suggestion of the two Muhammadan Members of the Committee that both Moslem and Hindu students should live in the same building, I am of

opinion, and my observation is based on actual experiences, that the suggestion, if carried into effect, cannot be worked without giving rise to quarrels over matters of every-day life and that the object of creating harmony and brotherhood that is sought to be achieved, will be totally frustrated and the situation will present difficulties of a serious nature.

6. The rules suggested for the re-admission of plucked students to subsequent examination are extremely stringent and unduly severe. There should be no restriction as to the chances afforded to plucked students, and students passing in the second and any subsequent attempts should be allowed the same privileges as those passing in the first attempt. Restrictions for admissions to Post-Graduate studies appear to me to be too stiff, discouraging and unsympathetic. In all these cases the Rules prevailing in the Calcutta University should be adhered to. To impose unnecessary restrictions referred to above is to shut the door of secondary and higher education against the children of the Province. If such restrictions had existed in the Calcutta University Bihar would not have possessed even the few graduates she has at present.

7. There should be no line of demarcation between residential and non-Collegiate students as to accommodation and teaching and other facilities, for in creating such a difference the door of higher education proposed to be imparted in Bihar at an enormous expense of public money, will be to a great extent closed to those poor students who cannot afford to reside in the University. Such a difference will undoubtedly give a rude and severe blow to the cause of education in Bihar.

8. There should be no restrictions, no conditional rules and no unnecessary obstacles put in the way of the diffusion of learning and the more so in a Province which is proverbially backward in education.

9. Provision for teaching of Arabic has been made only in the King's College and in no other College in the Province which means that a student taking up Arabic and desiring to study in any of the other Colleges will have either to give up study or take up a subject not congenial to his taste which will result in his failure. Besides a student desiring to take up History along with Arabic cannot seek admission in any of the Colleges either in the Central University or in any of the external Colleges.

10. There should be at least one external College at a convenient and suitable place in Bankipore.

11. It is a matter of surprise that Physiology and Geology have not been included in the list of subjects to be taught at the University. It should be borne in mind that students desirous of qualifying themselves for the degrees of Medicine and Engineering have to study these two subjects, respectively, and besides there has of late arisen a strong inclination among the students to learn these two useful and practical subjects.

12. The suggestions made by the members of the Committee in general and of the Sub-Committee in particular with regard to Law Examinations, have received my careful and serious consideration and I do not see any reason why a departure should be made from the rules existing in the Calcutta University where excellent and efficient arrangement has been made to impart legal education on improved lines.

13. The age limit of 16 years for Matriculation Examination should in all fairness and justice be removed, as I know from experience of specific cases, that deserving candidates are unnecessarily detained and asked to wait till they should be of 16 years and thus there is caused a waste of some years which may usefully be utilised in College life.

14. Having regard to the increase of expenditure in receiving education under the system proposed by the Committee and in view of the general poverty of the Musalman of Bihar, and further having regard to the fact that the amount allotted to the Province out of the Mohsin Fund is very small, I would strongly urge the necessity of making ample provision for junior, senior and Post-Graduate Scholarships for Moslem boys.

15. In view of the fact that Urdu is one of the compulsory subjects both for I.A. and B.A. Examinations, and that it is taken up as such not only by Moslem boys but also by a large number of Bihari Hindu boys and even now by Bengali boys it does not stand to reason why no provision for its teaching has been made, either in the University or in the external Colleges, whereas a member of Provincial Educational Service has been reserved for the teaching of Hindi and a member of Subordinate Educational Service for Oriya in the Central University.

16. The suggestion for the use of a black cap similar to that worn by the Nepalese by all the Indian under-graduates of the Central University cannot be approved by Muhammadan parents whose susceptibilities would be unnecessarily hurt if their children are forced to use any other head-dress than the recognised Turkish Fez. In making a choice as to the head-dress regard must be had to the sentiment, nationality and distinctive feature of each community.

17. Adequate arrangement should be made to enforce the observance of religious rules by the students of the different communities.

18. There exists an unanimity of opinion in regard to the inadvisability of locating a Mission College within the four walls of the Central University.

19. The entire educated Province is against the appointment of a paid Vice-Chancellor and the reasons against it have been very lucidly and ably urged by almost all the Indian Members of the Committee, which I fully endorse.

20. The condition as to the nomination of five Muhammadan Graduates by the Chancellor as laid down on page 105 of the Report should be removed.

21. In view of the fact that the executive authority has been vested in the Council, it will be essential in the interests of the Mussalmans to make adequate representation of this community on this body and out of 25 members constituting the Council the nomination of at least five Muhammadans should be assured.

22. Barristers should not be allowed to be classified with registered Graduates to enjoy equal privileges with them for it is apprehended that by the inclusion of foreign element the prestige, independence, solidarity and comradeship of the University will be very badly affected.

Dated Aurangabad (Gaya), the 28th April 1914.

From—Saiyid ABDUS SAMAD, President, Managing Committee of the Edward Memorial Ayurvedic Pathshala, Aurangabad, and Subdivisional Officer,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

May it please you, Sir.

I on behalf of the members of the Managing Committee of the Edward Memorial Ayurvedic Pathshala, Aurangabad, district Gaya, most respectfully beg to approach you with this memorial for kind and favourable consideration.

A large number of people who are poor do not get any proper medical help, especially during the outbreak of an epidemic which is not unfrequent and numberless poor persons die practically for want of any medical relief, as neither they can afford to engage the doctors nor is there a sufficient number of doctors to extend their helping hands to all the poor suffering humanity. Consequently the poor masses have to depend for their lives on the indigenous system of treatment which is natural and suitable to their poor circumstances inasmuch as this system of medicine is one which can be carried on with the help of drugs and herbs available locally, and the Baidis when they have finished their training have had their education so cheaply that they can afford to charge the smallest possible fees. But there is a dearth of good practitioners in the indigenous system for want of institutions for the scientific training of the students in this system. To meet the pressing need for the due development and promulgation of the indigenous system a number of Ayurvedic Pathshalas has been started here and there in this province. But as there has been as yet no arrangement for any examination in the Ayurvedic system by the Board of Sanskrit Examination and also because there is no college for the higher education in this system, the said Pathshalas, though going a good deal to remove the keenly felt want of the public, are not making satisfactory improvements. There was a great hope that the new University scheme would remove this long-felt want and include the education in the Ayurvedic system also in the Sanskrit College and would make certain arrangements for the examination of the students of the Ayurvedic Pathshalas of the province by the Board of Sanskrit Examination, Bihar Province, which is contemplated to be constituted. But the University report does not contain any provision for the same and so it has been resolved in a special meeting of the Pathshala Committee (the copy of the proceeding of which is annexed hereto for your kind perusal) that this memorial be submitted to you. I therefore beg to approach you with this memorial and fervently hope that you will give this matter your most generous and sympathetic consideration and pass such order as you may deem fit and proper for the inclusion of the Ayurvedic education in the Sanskrit College recommended by the University Committee and the examination of the students of the Ayurvedic Pathshala by the Board of Sanskrit Education contemplated to be constituted, and for this act of generosity I and the other members of the Committee shall as duty bound ever pray.

Copy of the proceedings of a special meeting of the Managing Committee of the Ayurvedic Pathshala held on 28th April 1914.

P R E S E N T :

1. M. Saiyid Abdus Samad, in the Chair.
2. M. Saiyid Abu Mohamad.
3. Babu Lachmi Narayan Lal.
4. Babu Ganes Prasad.
5. Babu Sashi Bhushan Mukerjee.
6. Babu Surya Bhan Lal.

Resolved—

1. That a memorial be submitted to the Government of Bihar and Orissa on behalf of the Patshala Committee requesting the Government to be so good as to include the education in the Ayurvedic system of medicine in the Sanskrit College recommended by the University Committee and the examination of the students of the Ayurvedic Patshalas of the province by the Board of Sanskrit Examination contemplated to be constituted.

2. That a copy of this resolution be annexed to the memorial and submitted to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

The 28th April 1914.

ABDUS SAMAD.

**VIEWS AND SUGGESTION OF THE MUHAMMADAN ASSOCIATION
OF BHAGALPUR.**

1. The association is not in favour of the School Final Examination rather it is against it and begs to suggest that the same be not given effect to. It does not consider that such examination will be useful.

2. The control of the secondary education, the association begs to submit, be not entrusted to the Director of Public Instruction but to the University itself.

3. There ought to be provision made for an Islamic College in the Central University.

4. The association does not look with favour the residence of the Muhammadan students with the Hindu students in the same building.

5. The restriction imposed on plucked students should be removed.

6. A large number of scholarships be created for Muhammadan students.

7. Provision for teaching Urdu be made in Colleges.

8. The limit of age for Matriculation should be removed.

9. With regard to the Uniform this association submits, that it is not in favour of introduction of a particular Uniform, it further submits that if this be indispensably necessary, the Muhammadans be exempted from wearing Nepalese cap.

10. That post of Vice-Chancellor should not be a paid one but it should be an honorary one.

11. The adequate number of the Muhammadans be taken for the representation of the Mahammadan interests both on the Convocation and the Council.

12. There should not be a hard and fast rule for compelling students to reside in Colleges.

BHAGALPUR,

The 29th April 1914,

SHAHAMAT HUSAIN,

Secretary.

MOSLEM LEAGUE, BHAGALPUR.

This League is of opinion that there is no good ground for the substitution of the School Final Examination for the Matriculation.

The Matriculation Examination has stood the test of time and on the whole has been a success. It is working quite satisfactorily in other Provinces and should not be abolished.

(2) The post of the Vice-Chancellor should remain honorary as is the case in other Universities in India.

The Honorary Vice-Chancellor of other Universities have given their time ungrudgingly and have rendered valuable services. This League does not see any reason why an outsider capable of discharging the duties of Vice-Chancellor should not be appointed.

(3) The rule with regard to the re-admission of students who have been unsuccessful in the examination and the rules about the permission to re-appear at subsequent examinations, appear to be unduly severe and unnecessary. No restriction should be placed on a student presenting himself for an examination as many times as he likes, provided he has attended the requisite percentage of lectures.

As regards re-admission no percentage should be fixed.

(4) The League regrets to find that no college for Islami studies on the lines of the Dacca University Scheme has been sanctioned by the Committee.

The League, while congratulating the Hindu community for getting a special college for Sanskrit studies, humbly begs to place the claims of the Muhammadan community for an Arabic college for imparting Arabic education to the boys of the community.

The reasons advanced by the members of the Committee are untenable.

If there are no organized Arabic schools and Madrassa, there are no Sanskrit schools and Pathshalas throughout the Province which will serve as a feeder to the Sanskrit College.

The League strongly urges upon the Government the desirability and the necessity of establishing a college for Arabic studies on the line of the Dacca University Scheme. We feel constrained to remark that the interests of the Muhammadan community in this respect have been greatly neglected.

(5) In the constitution of the Council of the T. N. Jubilee College one at least of the 7 members to be elected by the Convocation should be a member of the Muhammadan community.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

S. M. NAIM,

(*Barrister-at-Law*),

Honorary Secretary, Bhagalpur

District Moslem League.

BHAGALPUR;

The 29th April 1914.

No. P. U.—1, dated Bankipore, the 29th April 1914.

From—Babu BHAVANI SAHAY, B.L., Joint Secretary, Patna Bar Association,
Bankipore,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

I beg to submit, for the consideration of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa, the views of the Patna Bar Association on the scheme as laid down by the Patna University Committee in their report, and the suggestions of the Association in connection with the proposed Patna University.

University education in the Province of Bihar and Orissa dates from the year 1863 when the first college was started at Patna. Since then, higher education has been developing here at a slow and unsatisfactory rate. We come to the year 1907 when this Province, which had hardly made any substantial advance, had to meet and adapt itself to a new environment as was created by the University Act of 1904. The work of adaptation has hardly been complete when this Province is again being confronted with another wholesale change and is asked to break all connections with the old and to chalk out a new and untrodden path. This Association respectfully submits that in education, as in any other sphere of human activities, a change of a somewhat revolutionary character is harmful to the interest of the people. It creates for the time being an atmosphere of confusion, unsettles the progressive growth of education, and renders its further development a subject of vague speculations and uncertain experimentations. In the opinion of this Association the cause of education can be better served by following the method of conservation and reform. While keeping the door open for all future improvements, such a method is more convenient, safe, and economical. This Association therefore regrets to find that the University Committee have formulated a scheme which in almost every respect is a departure from the existing system.

This Association is of opinion that besides maintaining a higher degree of efficiency in education and discipline, a modern University should also aim at so broadening the surface of higher education as to bring it within the easy reach of all sections of the people. Universities of Europe and America have put this as their definite goal which they have been steadily pursuing with all the resources and energies of their States at their back. This Association regrets to find that the University scheme as has been formulated by the Patna University Committee possesses few of those features which have rendered many of the Western Universities so popular in their own countries. On the other hand, it has set up a series of disabilities and introduced a number of innovations which, in the opinion of this Association, will surely have the effect of restricting the area of higher education in this Province.

The removal of all the colleges from the town of Bankipore, the abolition of the Monghyr College, the reduction of the status of the external colleges by placing them in an inferior position as colleges of lower grade, the abolition of the Matriculation Examination, the rigid enforcement of the residential system, the enhancement of the college fees and the introduction of new ones, the complete officialization of the University and of the external colleges are some of the innovations which, in the opinion of the Association, are retrograde steps which are most likely to impede the progress of higher education in this backward and somewhat neglected Province.

The introduction of the School Final system in place of the present Matriculation Examination has been a subject of much anxious consideration, and this Association, after due deliberation, has come to the opinion that such a system will adversely affect both the quality and the quantity of higher education. The introduction of the School Final system will bring

about a complete separation between higher and secondary education and will make the higher schools quite independent of the University. . But it cannot be disputed that the University is only a continuation of High Schools and that the quality of the work done by the former depends almost entirely on the quality of the material produced by the latter. Therefore a system which will eliminate all control of the University over the High Schools is open to objection even on the ground of efficiency. Under such a system the University shall have no hand in fixing the standard of Entrance qualifications nor any substantial voice in the work of selecting those students who come up to the required standard. Such a relation can hardly be said to be satisfactory and it may lead to undesirable results. Sooner or later a demand will come from the University to be vested with the power to hold a supplementary Entrance Examination, as can be foreshadowed from the minute of dissent submitted by Messrs. Russell and Jackson in the University Committee Report. The University Committee have already proposed to give the college authorities the discretionary power to select their own fresh men from among the holders of the School Final Certificate. Having gone so far the holding of a supplementary Entrance Examination by the college authorities will come as a matter of course, till at last the multiplicity of examinations will make the whole system cumbrous.

Thus it appears to this Association that the present system of the Matriculation Examination is far more preferable as it maintains an intimate connection between higher and secondary education, any severance of which is expected to be harmful to both.

As the scheme is silent on the organization of the School Final Board the Association is unable to give any definite opinion on its constitution. But whatever constitution is given to the Board it will always stand between the two horns of the dilemma. The Board can work efficiently and satisfactorily only if the University and the non-official element together preponderate. But in this case there shall be left no justification for the creation of the new School Final system and the abolition of the present Matriculation one. If, on the other hand, there is a preponderance of the official element, the Board will become a department of the Government whose policy will control and shape the secondary education of the Province. Such a system, even if it meets the true ends of education, as regards which this Association has reasonable doubts, it may involve the Government in future difficulties, and for the satisfactory working thereof the Government will be considered wholly responsible as being a party to it.

External Colleges.

This Association begs to submit that an invidious distinction has been made by placing the external colleges in an inferior position as institutions of a lower grade. It has been proposed by the University Committee that the external colleges should not teach B. Sc., nor Honours in any subject, nor shall they be allowed to open M. A. or M. Sc. classes. In this connection this Association begs to differ from the view upheld by the University Committee that instructions in the higher branches of study should be concentrated at one centre. This might have been the right course in the case of a University of narrow territorial limits, but in the case of a University like that of Patna whose jurisdiction will extend from the foot of the Himalayas to the shores of the Bay of Bengal, the adoption of the principle of concentration will make the Patna University scheme an unsound one.

The Association further begs to invite the attention of the Government to the educational policy of the Government of India as has been enunciated in their Resolutions dated the 21st February 1913. The 45th paragraph of the said Resolution says—"It may be possible hereafter to sanction the conversion into local teaching Universities with power to confer degrees upon their own students, of those colleges which have shown capacities to attract students from a distance and have attained the requisite standard of efficiency."

Now looking to the above principle as laid down in the latest Resolution of the Government of India, this Association regrets to say that the Patna University scheme goes directly against it so far as the external colleges of the Province are concerned. By assigning a subordinate and inferior position to these colleges it has rendered them once for all incapable of attracting good students even from their own local area or to attain the requisite of efficiency and so the aforesaid intention of the Government of India will ever remain unfulfilled so far as this Province is concerned.

This Association further begs to invite the attention of the Government to the report of the London University Commission of 1913 which is considered to embody the best modern opinion on the subject of University education. The Commissioners are emphatic in their assertions that the under-graduates should be trained by the best Professors from the beginning of their University career and that these teachers should not be separated from the best of their students when they reach the stage of post-graduate work. But the Association regrets to say that none of these wholesome requirements can be realised in the external colleges under the proposed Patna University scheme.

The University Committee speaking in defence of their scheme write—“We have to create an institution all the parts of which will gradually grow better and better and for this to be possible the various colleges must be members on a fairly equal basis of a homogeneous whole.” But in the opinion of this Association to degrade the external colleges to an inferior position cannot make them feel that they are “members on a fairly equal basis of a homogeneous whole,” nor can it leave room for the growth and expansion of the external colleges.

This Association, therefore, suggest that the external colleges should be allowed to teach up to the B. Sc. and Honours classes and provision should also be made to open M. A. and M. Sc. classes at important centres, e. g., Bhagalpur and Cuttack.

This Association looks with great dismay at the proposal of the University Committee to remove the present colleges from Bankipore and abolish the Monghyr College altogether. This reduction in the number of easily accessible centres of University education will impede the progress of higher education in this Province by shutting its doors against a considerable section of the poor and middle class students. The history of higher education in some of the advanced countries of the West points to the conclusion that the progress of higher education depends upon the creation of a net-work of colleges throughout the country at convenient and accessible centres. Mr. G. Balfour writing in his Educational System of Great Britain and Ireland says—“The most important change in the English higher education has been the creation throughout the country of University colleges which in some instances have become new Universities, but in all cases have extended higher teaching to towns and individuals it had never reached before, at low charges and in numerous subjects for which a demand has come into existence.” This Association therefore urges upon the Government the absolute necessity of retaining the present Monghyr College and at least one 1st-grade college in the town of Bankipore and of creating new colleges at new centres where a demand for higher education has come into existence. Any other course will, in the opinion of this Association, cause widespread dissatisfaction, especially among poor and middle class people.

The Residential system.

This Association, though it appreciates the manifold advantages of the residential system, is of opinion that under existing local conditions any rigid enforcement of such a system as has been contemplated in the Patna University scheme will make the University a place of resort for the rich and well-to-do classes and the door of higher education will be closed against an overwhelmingly large percentage of poor and middle class students.

Colleges worked on residential system are not only new to India but new to such advanced countries as America, Germany, Scotland and new to a certain extent even to England. Scotland is the stronghold of non-residential Universities. The Universities of America and Germany are also non-residential. In England also, except the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the other Provincial Universities and the University colleges allow a very large percentage of their students to live as day scholar. It is no doubt true that the people of these countries have begun to appreciate the manifold advantages of the residential system, but only as an ideal to be brought into application by a slow and gradual process. When such is the state of things in the advanced and richest countries of the West, to saddle a poor and backward Province with a rigid enforcement of the residential system is to set back the hands of progress so far as higher education is concerned.

Therefore this Association begs to suggest that the Government should be pleased to make provision for at least 500 day scholars in the Central University and that there should be no restriction on the admission of day scholars in the external colleges provided they live with their parents or relatives or in licensed lodgings or in approved houses.

Administration of the University.

The Patna University Committee have proposed that the Government of the new University of Patna should be vested in a Convocation and a Council. The Convocation should have legislative powers and shall deal with legislative matters and questions of general principle. The Council shall be the supreme executive authority of the University and will be responsible for its general financial administration. It appears from the report that all questions relating to instruction in the University should be referred by the Council to the Convocation and finally submitted to the Local Government. The Council shall further approve the general arrangements for teaching made each session. It shall also exercise a general control over teaching in the external colleges and shall appoint examiners and decide and select the recipients of scholarships, prizes and degrees.

Thus there shall be two distinct governing bodies—the Convocation and the Council—who will divide between themselves 3 distinct functions, viz., legislative, administrative and academic. This appears to this Association an anomaly and what makes the constitution defective. The government of a University falls into three natural divisions, viz., the legislative, the administrative and the academic departments. If we look to the English Universities, we find that the government of those Universities is generally carried on through three distinct bodies performing three distinct functions of legislation, administration and education. But the Patna University scheme seems to have departed from this natural and appropriate course and seeks to perform three distinct functions with the help of two instead of three bodies. This Association submits that under such a constitution it is more than probable that there may arise a confusion in the distribution and discharge of the different functions. The Council has been saddled with various sorts of work. Besides being the Central Executive body, it shall further deal with questions relating to education and instruction and to some extent it will deal with matters of legislation inasmuch as the University scheme provides that all questions involving a relaxation of the Regulations of the University should, in the absence of express provisions to the contrary, be referred to the Council and decided by it. Thus this Association finds that under the proposed constitution of the University, there is an overlapping of division of work over and above its defect of incompleteness. It would have been much better if all legislative work had been carried on by the Convocation and the Council should have been left an entirely administrative and executive body and the power to regulate and superintend education, instruction and discipline of the University had been delegated to a third and altogether a separate Academic Council.

Another consequence of the above defective division of work is that the Convocation has been made almost an assembly of teachers. Instead of creating an Academic Council and placing them more suitably there, they have been placed in a vast number on the Convocation which they will appropriate to themselves. Now, in the opinion of this Association, it seems to be undesirable that there should be a preponderance of the teachers on the legislative body. Outsiders, provided they are men of learning and experience, are better able to know the educational needs and requirements of the whole Province and to regulate the general principles on matters relating to education, to find out and remedy all defects in the existing system of administration, and to adapt it to changing conditions, than the teachers of the University who by their very position and experience are not expected to be so good legislators. This Association, therefore, suggests that for the better government of the University there should be a majority of such non-official members on the Convocation who by reason of their exceptional position in the political, social or commercial world and their interest in education may be in a very favourable position to render the University valuable services. Provision should also be made that all donors of some such decent amount as the University may fix should be given a seat on the Convocation. By adopting such measures the University will be brought in direct contact with the leaders of men and action in the Province. A modern University cannot flourish if the people it mainly serves is indifferent to its life and growth. Further, the Patna University being dependent on public funds it is but just and proper that the public should have a substantial voice on the governing bodies of the University. By thus taking the public into confidence the University will make its own path smooth and easy by working in mutual co-operation with the representatives of the people.

This Association now comes to another serious innovation which is sought to be introduced in the new Patna University. Under the proposed scheme plucked students shall be given one chance only to appear at any subsequent University examination. In the opinion of the Association this novel proposal of the University Committee is both arbitrary and unjust. This feature of the proposed University has made it clear that notwithstanding the best of intentions of the members of the University Committee, the scheme if carried into effect is bound to reduce the area of higher education. This Association begs to submit that examinations, however well conducted, can hardly be said to be the real test of merit. Success in examination more often depends on individual idiosyncracies and on such accidents as generally attend an examination of a few hours. Such being the limitations which render the result of an examination inconclusive and uncertain, if any student fails to come out successful through such an ordeal on two successive occasions, it would be an act of cruelty to ask him to stop his scholastic career for the rest of his life. It would be hardly fair to attempt to set up a barrier against the career of an aspiring and diligent youth only because he has failed twice under a system of examination which is being condemned in almost all the civilized countries as being insufficient and inconclusive.

This Association, therefore begs to suggest that the plucked students of the Central University as well as of the external colleges should be allowed to appear as private students without any restriction, but in case they desire admission to a college they should be given two more chances of appearing as students of a college.

Legal studies.

The University Committee have recommended that students who pass the I. A. or I. Sc. Examination will be allowed to join the LL. B. classes. The Association begs to differ from this proposed recommendation of the University Committee for the following reasons :—

The aforesaid recommendation if carried into effect will tend to foster an abnormally greater tendency to go up for the Bar in preference to the pure B. A. or B. Sc. courses, a fact which must be looked upon with great concern by all true well-wishers of the Province. Moreover, the establishment

of the Patna High Court will call forth the highest intellectual and legal acumen of Bihar lawyers and the more qualified the law students become by higher culture and knowledge the better will they be able to cope with their increased responsibility.

The University Committee have further recommended that an LL. B. of the University should be admitted to practise in the legal profession after serving an apprenticeship for two years with a practising Barrister or Vakil and after passing such further examination as the High Court may prescribe. Thus it appears to this Association that the difficulties regarding the length of the course which they attempt to remove is not at all solved. This Association therefore suggest that the existing system of legal studies obtaining at present in the Calcutta University may be adopted.

Again, the exclusion of the practical elements as Civil Procedure Code, Criminal Procedure Code, Law of Evidence and Law of Transfer from the Patna University legal studies can hardly be justified, as a true function of the University should not be confined to only specific study of the subject but should rather embrace the practical requisites of Indian Lawyers by not only prescribing a study of the practice, proof and procedure followed in Indian Law Courts but also the attendance at "Moot Courts."

Mission College.

Another proposal made by the University Committee to which this Association begs respectfully to invite the attention of the Government is that relating to the establishment of a Mission college in the Central University. While fully conscious of the eminent and valuable services rendered by Missionaries toward education in India, and of the "good influences" which a Mission college may add to the University, this Association is of opinion that the Government will be better advised if it gave up this project on the following grounds:—It is clear and unmistakable that public opinion is viewing with grave suspicion and anxiety a project in the furtherance of which the Government is called upon to violate that pledge of religious neutrality which Her Imperial Majesty Queen Victoria gave to the people of India and which her worthy successors have repeatedly confirmed.

Under the circumstances this Association humbly advises the Government to avoid the manifestation of any leaning towards the proposed Mission college, and to establish another non-sectarian college with the same funds within the Central University.

This Association views with great concern the raising of the scale of fees existing in the various colleges of the University as appears from the recommendation of the University Committee. The Committee itself has admitted that this Province has been backward and neglected in the matter of education and the public naturally expects the Government to make reparations for this past neglect. It is a matter of common knowledge that the existing scale of fees has been found to be prohibitive in the case of a large number of poor and middle class students; and so any attempt to enhance the same is likely to be attended with harmful results. The rise in the prices of living has considerably affected the income of the middle class people in this Province and the result of the above suggestion of the University Committee will be the practical exclusion from University education of a large section of the middle class people of Bihar (the poor classes being excluded as a matter of course) and education will be confined to a narrow circle of wealthy classes in the Province. Therefore this Association respectfully submits that the following scale of fees be introduced:—

			Rs.	
(a)	Patna and King's College	...	6	all through up to the M. A. and M. Sc. standard.
(b)	Biseswar College	...	4	ditto.
(c)	Muzaffarpur	}		
	Bhagalpur			
	Hazaribagh			
	Ravenshaw			
	} College		{ 4	for Arts.
			{ 5	for Science.

This Association further urges upon the Government the desirability of modifying the University scheme in the following particulars:—

- (a) By allowing students who have passed an examination in another Indian University to continue their studies in the Patna University.
- (b) By removing the disability placed on B. A. and B. Sc. pass students by allowing them to appear for M. A. and M. Sc. Examination as either collegiate or non-collegiate students.
- (c) By making a more ample provision for free and half-free students both at the Central University and the external colleges.
- (d) By raising the number of scholarships and stipends both at the Central University and the external colleges.

Dated Laberiasarai, the 29th April 1914.

From—The Hon'ble Babu BEAJA KISHORE PRASAD, M.A., B.L., President, 5th Bihar Provincial Conference,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

I have the honour to forward herewith copies of the resolutions adopted at the fifth session of the Bihar Provincial Conference held at Bankipore on the 10th and 11th of April 1914 relating to the Patna University Committee's report for the kind consideration of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

The Conference fully appreciates the desire of the Government to improve the quality of education and to help its advancement in the Province of Bihar and Orissa, and it also fully endorses the directions given by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to the Patna University Committee to draft a scheme which will benefit all parts of the Province and all sections of the people and which should not involve any such additional cost to the student as would discourage them from taking full advantage of the facilities offered. The Conference also equally agrees with the opinion of the majority of the members of the University Committee that no scheme should be framed which would mean the sacrifice of the interests of the many to the good of a small minority, that the University is intended not only to produce scholars but to train citizens as well, that it should be made possible for any student of ability to secure the highest possible teaching that the University could provide, that the question of expense and the adaptation of the design to the requirements of local condition should be considered, and that theoretically attractive conceptions which have no basis in Indian experience and which would accommodate themselves but ill to the daily facts of Indian thought and life should not be allowed to obscure the real issues. While the Conference agrees with the general aims and ideals thus laid down by the University Committee it regrets that unfortunately the recommendations made by it are calculated in the opinion of this Conference, to offend against these very aims and ideals as also against the directions of the Government referred to above resulting in, the Conference apprehends, the curtailment of the field of higher education in the province, at least so far as the majority of those who generally avail of it are concerned, by raising the cost all round. The Conference thinks that no case has been made out for withholding the power, recognition and affiliation of schools from the proposed University which the existing Universities of India have been enjoying with credit to themselves and without any detriment to the cause of education. The Department of Education controlled by how-so-ever highly qualified a head, cannot be expected to discharge these duties as well as would the executive body of the University controlled by its legislative body which will consist of the pick of the educated community, both official and non-official, and of experienced education experts. The decision of a body so constituted will be far more acceptable than that of an individual officer, however able and experienced. The Inspectors of the department can and will, as is the case with the Calcutta University, carry on the works of Inspectors on behalf of the University and under its control.

While in the opinion of the Conference a School Final Examination under certain circumstances may be useful for those students who do not aim at University education, such an examination will defeat its own purpose if applied as a test for entrance into the University. The Matriculation Examination may safely serve the purpose of both University and non-University students, a School Final Examination cannot under any circumstances do so. An examination to test the merits of the intending students of the University must be constituted with reference to the special requirements of University education and the University authorities are best fitted to lay down the course of instructions for such students and to conduct their examinations. There is no reason why anybody but the University should be authorised to test the merits of those who are to enter its doors.

In the opinion of the Conference the Matriculation Examination of the other Indian Universities should be recognised as sufficient test for admission into the University, particularly in the case of those who are residents of this Province, but who for some reason or other had to obtain their school education outside the Province. It is also submitted that the standard of other Universities and their examinations should be recognised by the proposed Patna University so as to enable students who have passed the examinations of other Universities to prosecute their studies in the proposed University beyond the stage they have passed.

The Conference is strongly of opinion that there is a real and genuine demand in the Province for a Medical College and an Engineering College which should also be started along with the other colleges of the University. It is admitted on all hands that the inhabitants of the Province have not been so far able to join the Medical College at Calcutta and the Engineering College at Sibpur in such numbers as would have been the case if they had had facilities nearer home free from those inconveniences to which they have to submit on account of the distance, the climate, the environments and the cost entailed. Further, had such facilities been available there is no reason to suppose that they would not have done as well in these departments as they have hitherto done in others.

The Conference views with great misgivings the proposal of establishing a Mission College as a part and parcel of the Central University. While the Conference and the people of the country generally are deeply grateful to the Missionary bodies which have at great cost maintained so many educational institutions, spreading the light of knowledge far and wide, and while the Conference fully appreciates the services of those individual Missionaries who have at great personal sacrifice worked in the cause of education, it cannot help, thinking that the Government would not be justified in allowing the establishment of a Mission College as an integral part of the Central University and in practically starting, financing, and maintaining such a college in the face of its avowed policy of religious neutrality. Although the members of the Mission College may be debarred by the rules of the proposed University from preaching and teaching their religion outside the walls of the Mission College, the Conference apprehends that the presence of a body of gentlemen, however well-intentioned, with the avowed object of teaching a particular religion will not be acceptable to the followers of other religions who will have to send their boys to the University, and it is feared that it may even have the disastrous effect of making the University unpopular with the orthodox sections of other communities. But at the same time the Conference is anxious that the number of colleges at the Central University should not be reduced. It is therefore submitted that the proposed Mission College be replaced by other College conducted on the lines of the Biseswar College.

The Conference is further of opinion that it is necessary that some provision should be made for higher studies in Arabic in the shape of a college within the University. It is expected that Madrassas will shortly be started by the Government and they will supply a good number of students to take advantage of the college. Besides, this college is not to be a college for Islamic studies but one for the advancement of the Arabic language and literature to which every one, whatever his religious persuasions may be, will be entitled to admittance if he possesses the necessary qualifications.

The Conference has given its most anxious consideration to the question of the site of the proposed University, and it is of opinion that the establishment of a fully equipped external college at Bankipore is an absolutely necessary condition to the location of the University outside the town. The suggestions made by the Committee for removing the inconvenience to which day scholars will be put if they have to go to the proposed site do not appear to be feasible or to fulfil the purpose for which they are intended. The opening of a Railway station near the University and the distribution of bicycles to students will not afford them any appreciable relief. In the first place, it is not in any case desirable to make any additional demand from the poor student who alone will care to reside in the town in spite of all the facilities which are to be offered by the University. In the second place, a compulsory

cycle ride of 12 to 15 miles a day regardless of season, weather and the physique of the student will not, it is clear, be conducive, either to the improvement of his health which the proposed University is so solicitous about or to his progress in studies. The vicissitudes of an Indian weather, particularly during the rains, may even compel these students to absent themselves from the lectures at the classes of the University. But, despite all these inconveniences to which a day scholar must submit, the Conference is of opinion that the number of day scholars in the University will be large and the provision made for admitting only 300 day scholars is very inadequate. The Conference therefore respectfully suggests that provision should be made for at least 500 day scholars in the University for the present.

The proposals made by the Committee for the treatment of plucked candidates appear to the Conference to be very drastic and calculated not only to cause great disappointments and discontent among individual candidates who may be affected by them, but also to prove a most effective but highly undesirable check to higher education. It is therefore suggested that plucked students from the Central University and the external colleges should be allowed the option of appearing as private students without any restriction, and when they desire admission into a college they should be given two more chances of appearing as students of a college.

In the opinion of this Conference the restrictions which are suggested to be imposed on the students desiring to prosecute M.A. and M.Sc. courses appear to be unnecessarily harsh and novel. It does not always happen that Honours men only do well in the M.A. and M.Sc. Examinations of the Indian University. Many pass men have secured strikingly brilliant results at such examinations. If admission in the M.A. and M.Sc. classes be limited generally to Honours men, it would result in very greatly reducing the number of post-graduate students. The Committee is silent as regards the admission of non-collegiate students to the post-graduate examinations. All the Indian Universities grant this privilege to non-collegiate students. Rather the British Universities are far more liberal in this respect.

In the opinion of this Conference non-collegiate students should be allowed to go up for such examinations. Graduates of other Indian Universities should also be allowed to appear at the M.A. and M.Sc. Examinations either as collegiate or non-collegiate students. Lastly, no restrictions should be placed on their choice of subjects.

The fees suggested by the Committee of the different classes in the various colleges of the Central University are, in the opinion of the Conference, too high, regard being had to the special circumstances of the Province. They have in most cases been increased by almost 50 per cent. and as such are calculated to be prohibitive in the case of the majority of students. The scale of fees proposed, together with the insistence of residence in the case of more than 80 per cent. of students, would involve such an additional cost to them as to discourage them from taking full advantage of the facilities to be offered. In the opinion of the Conference, therefore, there should be no increase in the fees to be levied at the Central University. It is also desirable that the fees chargeable from students up to the B.A. and B.Sc. classes should be uniform. Further, it is desirable, in the opinion of the Conference, to follow the Dacca University Committee's recommendations and not to charge any fees for M.A. and M.Sc. classes.

The Conference is very grateful to the Committee for having suggested the creation of scholarships and stipends. But considering the great increase in the cost of education that would result if the recommendations of the Committee be accepted even substantially and the poverty of the classes who generally take to education—and that will continue to do so for many years to come—it is highly desirable, in the opinion of the Conference, to substantially increase the number of stipends and scholarships both at the Central University and the external colleges, and to institute an adequate number of free studentships in the University and to increase the number of free studentships in the External Colleges.

The Conference has very carefully considered the recommendations of the Committee regarding legal studies, but it regrets to have to say that they appear to it to be of a retrograde nature. The Conference further regrets that the Sub-committee appointed to consider this very important question did not have the advantage of the advice and experience of a single graduate in Law of an Indian University. It seems that the proposals made by the Committee would not effect any saving of time to the student who intends to join the legal profession. It does not also provide him with any better equipment for making his way in the profession. On the other hand, it deprives him of the advantage of that general culture and broader outlook which the higher study of a subject like History or Philosophy, Economics or Literature, or Mathematics and Science is likely to offer him. The courses of study in Law prescribed by the various existing Universities in India are calculated not only to make the student acquainted with principles of Law but also to fit him with that kind of knowledge which is necessary to enable him to enter the profession at once. The Conference is strongly opposed to the lowering of the standard of legal studies or of that general culture which a lawyer ought to possess. It is therefore respectfully suggested that the regulations now in force in the Calcutta University both in respect of the courses of study and the qualifications for admission should be adopted. If, however, the suggestions of the Conference are not accepted, the Conference would earnestly suggest that such changes in the curriculum should be made as to enable the student to join the profession directly after obtaining the LL.B. degree and that he should be allowed to practise in the mufassil courts without having to do any chamber work. In this connection the omission of such an important and instructive branch of Law as the Law of Evidence is too glaring to escape notice. The provision for 190 students in the Law College appears to be too small. There should be room for at least 400 students.

The Conference cannot help expressing its disappointment at the suggestion made by the Patna University Committee for abolishing the Diamond Jubilee College of Monghyr. The people are anxious that existing facilities for higher education should not be in any way curtailed as a result of the establishment of a University in the Province. If the Monghyr College stands in need of improvement it should be placed in such a financial position as to afford those improvements. The reason suggested by the Committee that Bhagalpur is at a distance from Monghyr does not seem to have much force in it seeing that the distance between Muzaffarpur and Bankipore barring the Ganges is about the same. Moreover, Madhipura and Supaul, two subdivisions of Bhagalpur, are nearer to Monghyr than to Bhagalpur.

When the Committee had in its view to see that the various colleges of the proposed University should be members on a fairly equal basis of a homogeneous whole, it appears to be strange to the Conference that the Committee should have proposed to give only pass course to the external colleges excepting the College at Cuttack, and to have stopped at the junior course stage so far as science teaching is concerned. The Conference thinks that the divisions of Bhagalpur, Tirhut and Chota Nagpur would not be able to compete with the Patna Division and would remain in the back ground, if their colleges are not brought to the same level with Cuttack College for the present. The inhabitants of these Divisions cannot be expected to take full advantage of the facilities proposed to be offered at the Central University. It is a matter of history that but for the establishment of the Divisional Colleges those parts would have remained still more backward in spite of the fact that there were two colleges at Bankipore. The whole history of education in Bihar will show how the absence of adequate facilities in the locality has kept Bihar as a whole backward in comparison with Bengal, as also one part of Bihar in comparison with another..

The accommodation provided for science study at the Central University seems to be inadequate, and when one takes into consideration the fact that Bihar is particularly backward in the matter of education in science, one cannot help thinking that the study of science should by all means be encouraged and not kept down either by restricting the accommodation in the Central University

or concentrating it at Patna or demanding any additional charge from students of science. The Conference therefore suggests that provisions should be made for teaching science for the present, at least for the B.Sc. pass standard in all the external colleges.

The divisional colleges are under the regulations of the Calcutta University capable, with the existing staff, of imparting instruction to at least 600 students. The Committee itself is of opinion that of late there has been a steady rise in the number of students seeking admission into the various colleges of the Province, and it is expected that this tendency will continue, as there has been an increase in the number of students in schools also; and it is also expected that the establishment of a separate University in Bihar would give a great impetus to higher education in Bihar. The Conference, therefore, thinks that no restriction should be placed on the number of day scholars in the external colleges.

The T. N. J. College and the B. B. College are striking examples of what private beneficence could do for education, unsupported, until very recently, by the Government. These colleges had been under the control of the public throughout. Even in the proposed arrangements the assets of these colleges will form not an inconsiderable portion of their outlay. The Conference is grateful that the Committee has proposed that the Banaili Raj, one of the greatest benefactors of the T. N. J. College, should have a voice in its administration. But the provision proposed to be made for the admission of non-official elements in the Governing Body of the college seems to be inadequate and unsatisfactory. The Conference thinks that the educated public generally, and the graduate of the college particularly, should be encouraged to keep up their connection with it by allowing them representation on the Governing Body. The Conference is also of opinion that the post of Secretary to the Governing Body should be open to election by its members. In this way the public will take a genuine interest in the college which is in every way desirable. The case of the Bhumihar Brahman College may also be considered in the same way in the matter of admission of non-official elements and its ex-graduates into Governing Body proposed.

It has been proposed by the Committee that the Bhumihar Brahman College should be called the Greer or Bhumihar Brahman College. The Conference is of opinion that the name of the community which founded the college and maintained it unaided by Government for a period of 14 years, and whose contribution to the endowment fund is considerable, should continue to be associated with the institution. The name proposed by the Committee has the disadvantage of being inconveniently long and the result of the change in course of time will be that the words Bhumihar Brahman will drop out from the nomenclature of the college. This, in the interest of higher education and the cause of private beneficence, is not at all desirable.

The constitution of the Convocation as proposed by the Committee does not contain adequate non-official element and is certainly defective as compared with that of the proposed Dacca University in this respect. In this connection it is further to be borne in mind that whereas in the Dacca University most of the Professors will be inhabitants of the Province, such will not be the case for many years at least in the Patna University. It is therefore necessary, in the opinion of the Conference, to increase the non-official and elected elements in the manner proposed by the resolutions of the Conference in this connection. Unless it is done the Conference apprehends one of the principle objects of giving a separate University to the Province, *viz.*, of allowing the the children of the soil to have an effective voice in the affairs of the University, would be defeated. The constitution of the Council should also be liberalised by the inclusion of more non-official and elected element as proposed by the resolutions of the Conference on this point. This Province has been granted the boon of a Government in Council with an Indian member as one of its Councillors for which the people are very grateful. The Conference therefore regrets that th

Committee should have thought fit to propose the appointment of a paid official business head of the University in the person of the Vice-Chancellor. The post of a Vice-Chancellor is the highest that an Indian of high intellectual attainment can aspire to. The Conference, therefore, thinks that this Province with its only University should not be deprived of a privilege which will be enjoyed by all the Provinces having Universities. Further, much of the dignity that now attaches to the post of a Vice-Chancellor will, the Conference apprehends, be lost by making it a paid one.

In connection with the constitution of the proposed University the Conference is further of opinion that the proceedings of the Council should be subject to confirmation by the Convocation.

No. 204, dated Bankipore, the 30th April 1914.

From—Babu RAM LAL SINHA, B.L., Honorary Secretary, Bengali Settlers' Association, Bihar and Orissa, Bankipore,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

I have been directed by the Committee of the Bengali Settlers' Association, Bihar and Orissa, to forward to you the following short criticism on the proposals contained in the report of the Patna University Committee for being placed before His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council :—

1. That Central University should be open to all students, whether domiciled in the Province of Bihar and Orissa or not. Similarly the external colleges should be open to all students irrespective of the district or province to which they belong.

2. That the proposals for the introduction of School Final Examination be abandoned, and the Matriculation certificate be considered sole Entrance qualification in the case of all High school candidates.

3. That any student passing any examination of any other University should be admitted for further studies without undergoing the corresponding examination of the Patna University.

4. That the proposal of the transference of the power of recognition of secondary schools from the University to the Education Department be abandoned.

5. That Medical and Engineering Colleges be established simultaneously with the creation of the new University.

Medical and Engineering College.

External Colleges.

6. That a fully equipped External College be maintained at Bankipore.

7. That all B.A. and B.Sc. pass students (though not of exceptional ability) should be qualified to appear for the M.A. and M.Sc. examinations.

M. A. degree.

8. That if any candidate fails to pass any of the University Examinations in the first chance, he may be given two more chances as a college student, and further chances may be given to him if he appears as a non-collegiate student.

Examinations.

9. That the external colleges should be allowed affiliation in B.A. Honours and B. Sc. courses.

10. That provision for at least 500 day scholars should be made in the Central University, and no restriction be placed on the number of day scholars in any of the external colleges.

11. That students for the M.A. and M.Sc. examinations should be permitted to appear either as collegiate or non-collegiate students.

12. That the prevailing rate for tuition fees in the existing colleges be maintained. They should not be increased.

Fees and scholarship.

13. That no fees for post-graduate courses (M.A. and M.Sc.) should be levied.

14. That excepting the college fees, no University fee be levied in the Central University.

15. That the total number of junior scholarships should be raised from 62 to 80 and of senior scholarships should be raised to 40.

16. That the scholarships should be made tenable in any college of the Patna University, and in the Arts, Medical and Engineering Colleges of other Universities.

17. That the number of free studentship should be increased in the Central University and in the external colleges.

18. That the annual fee for graduates to keep their names in the books of the University should be rupee one only, or a lump sum of Rs. 20.

19. A Bengali teacher for general assistance should be added to the teaching staff of the Central University.

Teaching staff.

20. That the distinction between Indian Educational Service and Provincial Educational Service should not be maintained in the Central University.

21. That the scheme of legal studies in the Patna University should correspond with that which at present obtains in the Calcutta University.

Law.

22. That only graduates should be allowed to go up for the Law study.

23. That the LL.B. Examination be not introduced.

24. That a graduate in Law should be admitted to practise in the District Courts without serving as an apprentice for two years.

25. That the tuition fee in the Law classes ought to be calculated in the same rate as in the B.A. classes.

Dress.

26. That the wearing of academic dress should not be made compulsory.

27. That in case of Bengali under-graduates of the Central University the wearing of black cap at lectures and in tutorial classes be dispensed with.

28. That the post of the Vice-Chancellor should be honorary. He should be elected by the registered graduates of the University.

Administration of the University.

29. The number of members of Convocation should be raised from 160 to 200.

30. If the Chancellor is of opinion that the Bengali domiciled community is not adequately represented in the election, three of the nominations should be reserved for the domiciled Bengal community, of whom at least two should be non-officials.

31. That the number of persons to be elected by the Convocation from amongst themselves to the Council should be raised from 7 to 10, of whom one at least should be a Bengali domiciled in the Province: one a Oriya, and another a Muhammadan.

32. After the lapse of three years from the formation of provincial electorate graduates from the Bihar and Orissa Colleges of pre-Patna University period should be allowed to continue on the register.

No. 1809-J., dated Bhagalpur, the 30th April 1914.

From—The Hon'ble Mr. W. EGERTON, I.C.S., Offg. Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Government letter No. 437-441T., dated the 29th March 1914, calling for an expression of my opinion on the proposals of the Committee appointed to consider the scheme for the creation of a teaching and residential University at Patna.

2. In reply, I beg to say that the District Officers of Bhagalpur and Purnea and the Deputy Commissioner of the Santal Parganas, whom I consulted in the matter, have no suggestions or criticisms to offer on the proposals. As regards Monghyr, I beg to submit a copy of a letter No. 1326J—IX-1., dated the 28th April 1914, from the Magistrate (Mr. Johnston) containing his criticisms on the subject.

3. I am not in a position to offer an useful opinion on this important question, as I have not studied the problem or the locality. Personally I should have preferred Ranchi to Patna as being more central. This would also have suited Orissa better.

No. 1325J—IX-1, dated Monghyr, the 28th April 1914.

From —J. JOHNSON, Esq., I.C.S., District Magistrate, Monghyr,

To—The Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division.

With reference to your memorandum No. 1380-83J., dated the 18th instant, forwarding copy of the Officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa's No. 437-441T., dated the 28th March 1914, I have the honour to state that while I am in favour of the institution of a University at Patna, I cannot but think that the movement is proceeding at present to a very great extent on wrong lines. For at least the last fifteen years the Indian University system has been subjected to one main criticism, which is that with the exception of the comparatively few who find employment in Government service, the whole ability of the country is being turned in the direction of Law, which is at best a useless profession, in the sense of being non-productive, except to the members of it and not in any way increasing the wealth of the country, while every one can remember instances where the influence of certain members of it has been actively mischievous. Resolution after resolution has been passed, and scheme after scheme has been adopted—I speak from memory and newspaper reports as I have not the official papers before me—with the object of diverting a proportion of the educated youth of the country into more useful channels, and now in the scheme of this University, I find that not merely nothing is being done to counteract the tendency which has been considered so deplorable, but actually it is being accentuated by making access to a degree in Law easier than before, while no steps have been taken to institute faculties of Medicine and Engineering in regard to the former at least of which professions the demand exceeds the supply, and the absence of a sufficient number of properly qualified men is admittedly a crying need. While there may not be so much demand for highly trained engineers, at the same time the absence of facilities for graduating in that course places Bihari students at a serious disadvantage since the colleges of other Provinces will only admit a limited number, and then as a matter of grace. The same principle applies to Medicine. An instance of the working of the system has occurred the other day in connection with

this district. An additional Overseer was being appointed, and in order to obtain relief from the work of calculating certain strains in connection with the Kiul bridge, which involves a knowledge of higher mathematics, the District Engineer insisted that the candidate should be a B.E. Four or five B.E's applied, and immediately a paragraph appeared in the "Beharea" insinuating that the District Engineer, being a Bengali, had inserted the condition about the candidates being a B.E. in order to favour his own race, since under existing conditions no Bihari could possibly attain that qualification. This turns out to be not quite literally true, and possibly with luck, two or three Biharis a year may do so, but my point is that even with a University of their own Biharis would not be any further forward in this respect or in regard to Medical study than they are at present, and would still have to go begging, hat in hand, to other provinces to admit a microscopic number of them to these classes annually. This state of things is bound to produce continual dissatisfaction, and I consider that faculties of Medicine and Engineering will have to be established sooner or later, and, if so, I would very strongly recommend that this should be done at once, especially in view of the crying need of the province in regard at least to medical aid.

With regard to the proposed Sanskrit College, as Sanskrit is not one of my subjects, I am not in a position to express an opinion, but I would invite attention to the following extract from the note from one of the most brilliant of my Deputy Magistrates, who is himself a Hindu :—

"In my opinion, it would be a useless waste of money and energy to found a Sanskrit College at present as a sop to sentiment. Pataliputra was no doubt the Imperial city of Maurya India, but it was the political capital only. The light of Asia, the wisdom of the Buddha, radiated not from there but from the far off monastic University of Nalanda. But hardly any vestige of either is left. Pataliputra lies buried deep beneath the soil of Patna and only a few mounds of earth at Bargaon mark the site of far-famed Nalanda. Whatever is left of the spirit of ancient Hindu learning now lurks in the remote villages of Tirhut (Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur). It will not bear transplantation (paragraph 2, page 62). Patna is no longer a centre of Hindu culture. Muhammadan influence dominates there. A number of orthodox Pandits or their young scions pursuing their studies according to traditional methods (sub-paragraph 2, paragraph 2, page 62) will feel out of their element in the atmosphere of the essentially modern University of Patna where modern methods, modern systems and modern modes of living will peer and jeer at them.

"The better course, at least for some years to come, will be for the Bihar and Orissa Government to strengthen and subsidise the Benares College which has furnished the model for the proposed institution and to send Bihari students there. This will concentrate effort. The same principle has been proposed in case of the Medical and Engineering Colleges. The advantages of Benares for Sanskrit studies are obvious. Hoary with age and traditions Benares is still the home of Hindu Philosophy and learning. In hundreds of her schools Shastras are still read and commented upon. The best and the most renowned of Sanskrit scholars go there at some period or other of their life. There is already an up-to-date Sanskrit College there and a modern University will be founded in course of a few years by the Hindus. Benares is easily accessible by rail from all parts of Bihar, and Sanskrit scholars will gladly go there. If Bihar ever produces another Panini, Patanjali, Yajna-Nalkya, Maitreyi or Paikshadbar Missra, the fit nursery for him will be the holy city of Benares."

Before going any further with the proposal in regard to this college, I am of opinion that steps should be taken to find out to what extent the Hindus really want it, and if they do, how far this is a genuine demand, or simply to balance the Islamic Department proposed for the University of Dacca. I greatly doubt whether there is so much demand for studies of this nature as is sometimes supposed. There is in Sassaram a Madrassa, the principal curriculum of which is Islamic studies, and I found a very

strong movement on the part of the Muhammadans of the town to modernise the institution, raise the English Department to practically an equal footing with the others, and in effect to turn the institution into a High School for Muhammadans, with special privileges and the teaching of one or two additional subjects. It seems to me that the proposed Sanskrit College is likely to be either a failure or a very qualified success, and that Bankipore being so close to Benares, the recognised centre of Sanskrit studies will never be able to compete with the latter place, and it would be much better to recognise the fact and send there any of the students who wish to make his special study of Sanskrit on the ancient lines.

I do not know enough of the geography of Patna to express a very decided opinion, but I have very grave doubts as to whether the site selected for the new University is a suitable one, while the proposal to get over the difficulty of distance by supplying the students with bicycles seems to me to border on the ludicrous. This solution would certainly not be held to meet the case if one can imagine that for sanitary reasons the colleges of Oxford were proposed to be abandoned, and the University transferred to Didcot, which shares all the advantages that are claimed on behalf of the new site, an open situation, well-wooded country, and proximity to the railway line. I notice that the distance of the site proposed is not given, but on examination of the map I find that it is seven and a half miles in a direct line from Gulzarbagh Railway Station, which may be taken as the central position of Patna, which is not so much less than the distance between Oxford and Didcot. The comments of the Deputy Magistrate I have already quoted on the bicycle scheme are as follows :—

“The proposal of furnishing day scholars with bicycles seems impracticable. In the dust-storms of summer and during the rains the students will feel very uncomfortable indeed. Until special ‘Versity’ trams or omnibuses come into being, the students may be conveyed from the town by a regular service of University coaches which will stop at fixed times and places to pick up students. Girls are carried in a similar manner to the Bethune College at Calcutta.”

I entirely agree with the Deputy Magistrate’s remarks so far as bicycles are concerned, but my sense of the ludicrous revolts against the proposal of conveying the students to their lectures after the manner of pupils to a girls’ school. Some part of the difficulty may be got over if the East Indian Railway Company will put on a frequent motor coach service between Patna and the proposed University, but this in order to be of any use to the student community must be run at a very nominal rate, and the question is whether the Railway Company will find it worth while to block their main line by increasing to such an extent the traffic on one short section of it for such a comparatively trifling return. Trams other than steam or electric will spend half a day on the journey, and the narrowness of the streets of Patna City renders it unsuitable for tramway traffic. A possible solution would be if the East Indian Railway Company could be persuaded to lay down a third line for local traffic between the different parts of Patna, but this will be expensive, and I doubt very much if the Railway would find it worth while to do so. I would therefore recommend that if the thing can possibly be done, the proposed University should be located somewhere nearer the centre of the town, and not separated from it by all the breadth of the Bankipore maidan and the land taken up for the new Capital. From the map it appears, and I am informed by residents of Patna, that there is a good deal of open land to the north of the Railway line between Bankipore Railway Station and Gulzarbagh Railway Station. Most of the land to the south of the Railway there is entirely open, and I am informed that though some of it goes under water, it does not all do so. I would therefore recommend that all this quarter should be carefully examined, and that if a site could be found fairly near the city, but not absolutely jammed into the midst of the inhabited quarter, it should be selected in preference to the one proposed. There is no necessity that the site for the University should be in the form of a square : if the square is broken up into two rectangles, it would seem to be possible

to find an equal amount of space to the north of the Railway line, and if the ground is suitable, I see no reason why some of the buildings should not be placed to the south of it. Should the Departments of Medicine and Engineering be subsequently opened, this will bring all the University institutions within easy reach of each other, while, if the University is located on the proposed site, the Medical and Engineering Schools will be as much cut off from the others as those of the Universities of Durham and St. Andrew's, which have their Medical and Engineering Schools in different towns from those of the Universities themselves. If no suitable site can be found nearer to Patna than the one proposed, I would raise the question of whether the University should be located at Patna at all. I have no particular ambition to have a University established here, but I may point out that there is a site which possesses all the advantages of that proposed, and a good many others in addition, quite close to the town of Monghyr, which is supposed to be much healthier than Patna, is almost equally accessible from the districts north of the river, and with a few modifications in the train service could be made almost equally accessible from the south of it. Should an Engineering Department be established, and if it is found possible to come to an arrangement with the East Indian Railway Company, the proximity of the Jamalpur Workshops would afford great facilities for practical training. On the whole, however, I am of opinion that the balance of advantages lies with Patna, provided the site is selected with due regard to the needs and convenience of the students. An examination of the map annexed to the report would almost suggest the idea that the principal attraction of the present site was to bridge the gap between the new Capital and Khagaul.

No. G.-307-6, dated Bankipore, the 1st-2nd May 1914.

From—The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. A. W. OLDRAM, I.C.S., Commissioner of Patna,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

In reference to your letter No. 437-441T., dated the 29th March 1914,

1. Letter No. 910-G., dated the 27th April 1914, with enclosures, from the District Officer of Shahabad.

2. Letter No. J.-130-4, dated the 29th April 1914, from the District Officer of Gaya.

I have the honour to forward copies of the papers noted in the margin, containing the opinions that have been received up to date from the officers consulted by me on the proposals contained in the report of the Patna University Committee.

2. Personally, I am largely in sympathy with the views expressed by Messrs. C. Russell and V. H. Jackson in their minute of dissent published at pages 121 to 143 of the printed report. I am of opinion that the scheme put forward by the Committee is too ambitious, having regard to the conditions of the Province and the material available both in respect of teachers and students; and I apprehend that if an attempt be made to give effect to the proposals of the Committee in their entirety, the general standard of teaching will not be appreciably raised, and the education imparted at the Central University will not reach the high level it should be our object to attain. We should be most careful not to give effect to any measures that will have the effect of largely increasing the number of graduates without markedly improving the tone and standard of education; and I fear that the chief result of the Committee's scheme will be to raise very largely the annual output of graduates, most of whom will look to Government to provide them with employment.

3. I do not like the selection made by the Committee of a site for the University. Apart from the difficulty and cost of acquiring the additional area of land that would be necessary, the two most serious objections to the establishment of the University in Patna itself arise from—

- (1) the baneful moral atmosphere of a large city like Patna, and
- (2) the unfavourable sanitary conditions, the city being subject to severe outbreaks of plague and other diseases.

If the University be established on the site selected by the Committee, I do not consider that either of these objections will be sufficiently met. The colleges will still be close to areas subject to virulent outbreaks of plague (*e.g.*, Phulwari), and there will still be danger of the contaminating influences of city life. Moreover, it is undesirable, in my opinion, that the site of the new Capital should lie immediately between the University and the city.

4. If the University must be located somewhere in the vicinity of Patna, it should lie at a greater distance from the city; but I consider that it is a mistake to restrict the selection of a site to Patna or its immediate neighbourhood, and that it would have been better for many reasons to have established the new University in a more salubrious climate, such as that of Hazaribagh, where the cost of land would also have been less.

5. The inclusion of a Mission College in a new University established at Patna will be liable to much misunderstanding; and I think that this part of the Committee's proposals will require careful consideration at the hands of Government.

No. 910-G., dated Arrah, the 27th April 1914.

From—J. F. GRUNING, Esq., I.C.S., District Officer of Shahabad,

To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I have the honour to invite a reference to your memorandum No. G.—307-2, dated the 2nd April 1914, with which was forwarded a copy of letter No. 437-441T. of the 29th March, regarding the creation of a University at Patna. I have consulted the Subdivisional Officers and Khan Sahib Saiyid Ahmad Ali Khan, and I enclose copies of their opinions for your information.

I have read the report with great interest, and I consider that taking all the circumstances into account the proposals of the majority should be accepted. I recognize the force of the arguments put forward in their minute by Messrs. Russell and Jackson, but I think that their alternative scheme is hardly suited to the conditions of the Province, and would, if adopted, raise a storm of protest.

I am not competent to enter into details, but I concur entirely in the view expressed by the Subdivisional Officer of Sassaram that it would be a serious mistake to lower the cost of the education to be given at the expense of its quality. The Vice-Chancellor should certainly be a wholetime officer, nominated and not elected.

District Magistrate,

I have consulted some leading non-official gentlemen of the town on the report of the Patna University Committee with the following result:—

1. There are no two opinions as regards the location of the University as proposed by the University Committee.

2. Public feeling is rather strong as regards the proposal that the School Final Certificate should be the only Entrance qualification for admission in the University. The general opinion is that the School Final and Matriculation Examinations should go hand in hand and students with either qualification should be admitted into the University. One of the two institutions is bound to die a natural death by the natural rule of the survival of the fittest. It is also urged that the Matriculation Examination should not be excluded from the control of the University.

3. The unanimous opinion is that three chances and not two should be allowed to University students for passing their examination.

4. As regards the proposal of Messrs. Russell, Jackson, Shaw and Sen, that colleges should have authority to hold a supplementary examination, opinion here generally agrees with that of the majority of the Committee that multiplicity of examinations should be avoided and other tests should be applied for the selection of candidates. With respect to the difficulty anticipated by Mr. Russell and his colleagues if candidates for particular courses exceed the available accommodation, it has been suggested that admission should be made according to the divisions in which the candidates have been respectively placed; those who have passed in the 1st division should be admitted first, and if there is still room left those from the 2nd division may be selected, and so on. If the number of candidates who have passed in the 1st division alone exceeds the prescribed number, the marks obtained by the candidates may be considered. In making the selections the Final and Matriculation Examinations should be considered as of equal standard.

5. It is agreed that there should be a wholetime Vice-Chancellor for the Patna University. The appointment should, however, be made by election and not by nomination. The opinion of the majority is that the election of the Senators should not be subject to the veto of the Chancellor. The only dissentient voice is that of Rai Bahadur Chaturbhuj Shahai, who considers such veto to be essential and beneficial in the present state of the province. The unanimous opinion is that the appointment should be for 5 years and not less, as otherwise the Vice-Chancellor will have no abiding interest in the University entrusted to his charge.

6. As regards the establishment of a separate Muhammadan Arabic College, the Hon'ble Mr. Ahsan-ud-din Ahmad has already consulted the leading Muhammadan gentlemen of the place who all advocated the necessity of a separate Arabic College in the University. The Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad has probably submitted his report to Government, and I need not go over the same ground here. I need only add that the leading Muhammadans here are strongly against the proposal of the University to introduce Fiqh, Hadis and Tafsir as a curriculum in the ordinary secular colleges.

AHMAD ALI KHAN.

The 2nd April 1914.

No. 532, dated Buxar, the 16th April 1914.

From—W. JOHNSTON, Esq., I.C.S., Subdivisional Officer of Buxar,

To—The Collector of Shahabad, Arrah.

With reference to your memorandum No. 748 of the 7th April 1914 forwarding memorandum No. 307/2 of the Commissioner, and asking me for an opinion on the proposals of the Patna University Committee; I have the honour to give my opinion as noted below :—

Into the details of the scheme as worked out by those who have put their signature to the majority report I am not competent to enter.

The great question at issue is whether the University will be an examining body first and a residential University with all that that the means afterwards or whether it will be constructed as an Indian, Oxford or Cambridge. I consider that Messrs. Russell and Jackson have made out a good case in their minority report, and I would suggest that if what they propose is considered an ideal incapable of attainment at present, then a compromise should be struck between their proposals and the proposals of the majority in this way that the students of all the affiliated colleges outside Patna, should, while they are allowed to read the first part of their University course at these affiliated colleges, be compelled to come to Patna, say for the last two years and read there: this would make them University-trained men in the wider sense and not merely Examination-passed graduates.

No. 449B./VII-C, dated Sassaram, the 17th April 1914.

From—W. J. C. LAURIE, Esq., I.C.S., Subdivisional Officer of Sassaram,

To—The Collector of Arrah.

In reply to your No. 748 of 7th April 1914, I have the honour to state that I have no opinion on the Patna University Report to offer, except that it would be a serious mistake to lower the cost of the education proposed to be given at the expense of its quality, as is being demanded by critics of the scheme.

No. J.130/4, dated the 9th April 1914.

From—J. T. WHITTY, Esq., I.C.S., District Officer of Gaya,

To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

In reference to your memorandum No. G.307/2, dated the 2nd instant, forwarding, for an expression of my opinion, a copy of Government letter No. 437-441T., on the subject of the Patna University Committee's proposal, I have the honour, after consulting some of the officers in the district, to state that I have no suggestions to make.

No. 171, dated Gidhaur, the 4th May 1914.

From—The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir RAVNESWAR PRASAD SINGH, Bahadur, K.C.I.E.,
Maharaja Bahadur of Gidhaur,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

I have the honour to submit that I have carefully gone through the Report of the Patna University Committee and have given my most careful consideration to the question of the type of University which would be best suited to the present educational needs of the new province.

To me it appears that Bihar is a bit "backward" and that therefore it should be our constant aim and object to widely diffuse sound knowledge throughout the length and breadth of the province in commensurate with the present educational condition of the people. The people are not to blame for the above; the blame is rather due to the neglect Bihar has suffered from in the matter of education. Now the benign Government has come to its rescue, and I trust everything will be all right by and by.

I regret I cannot submit to the Government; my humble opinion on this important matter is a little earlier. However, I hope and fully trust the following general suggestions, as proposed by me, if carried into action, will be effective and remove the slur and raise the status of the people of this province to that of its sister provinces.

Wider diffusion of education.—Under this head it should be borne in mind that education should be within the reach of all the poor, the middle class and the rich. That is, it should be made cheaper or as little expensive as possible. The University scheme appears to me to be a little expensive.

2. Multiplication of colleges and schools is necessary and should not be neglected, eye being had to the expansion of education as aforesaid.

3. I am in favour of an honorary non-official or official Vice-Chancellor, regard being had to the long-established practice.

4. In a word, I would like to have this new University follow in the wake of the Calcutta University which is the best of all the Universities with its time-honoured traditions and glory.

5. I give my preference to the Matriculation Examination conducted by the University. Testing the merits of boys who will enter the University, I believe, should be better placed in the hands of the University than in the outside Board.

6. One thing more; I beg to suggest that our new University should be self-contained. By this I mean that no students of this University should go elsewhere to prosecute the different branches of studies they like to choose. Another thing is that the B.L. students of the new University should have the same qualification as those of the Calcutta University.

7. That plucked students should only be allowed to appear *once more* is the most objectionable suggestion, and that therefore it should be remedied at once. Besides, there is another drawback which is equally objectionable. It is that the students after passing their respective examinations cannot enter schools or colleges for want of room. This rule barring against their admission is very stringent, so long we have not sufficient number of schools and colleges to take them in, and that therefore it should be made elastic in order to remove the hardships the students labour under to get themselves admitted into their respective schools and colleges.

8. The site selected for the University will not suit the day students who will have to come from far off. A central site somewhere near the site of the Patna College in the heart of the town, it is hoped, will remove this difficulty.

9. The spread of Sanskrit education I have said about in my budget speech. I do not like to touch any more on the subject, as the benign Government of His Honour have held high hopes to me.

There are many other matters, such as the pay of teachers, appointment of qualified natives in the superior service of the Education Department, etc., etc. But these are matters that are receiving the best attention of the Government and we may look forward to have our aims fulfilled in no time for which the grateful thanks of the people are due to Government.

Resolutions adopted of the fifth session of the Bihar Provincial Conference regarding the Report of the Patna University Committee.

Patna University.

I.—(a) That this Conference urges upon the Local Government the desirability of extending the time for receiving comments, criticisms and suggestions on the Patna University Committee report till at least before 1st July 1914, so that the public may have adequate opportunity of expressing their views thereon.

(b) And also that of the publication of their recommendations to the Government of India, so that the public may have an opportunity to express their views thereon before the Government of India submit their recommendations on the subject to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

II.—That this Conference while placing on record its appreciation of the services of the Patna University Committee in carefully elaborating the scheme of the proposed University, urges that the scheme should be modified in the following particulars —

- (i) by abandoning the proposals for the introduction of the School Final Examination either as a substitute for or as an alternative to the Matriculation Examination and the transfer of the recognition and affiliation of schools from the University to the Education Department ;
- (ii) by allowing plucked students from the Central University and the external colleges the option of appearing as private students without any restriction, but that when they desire admission to a college they should be given two more chances of appearing as students of a college ;
- (iii) by allowing affiliation to the external colleges in B.A. Honours and B.Sc. courses ;
- (iv) by making provision for not less than 500 day scholars at the Central University ;
- (v) by placing no restriction on the number of day scholars in the external colleges ;
- (vi) by removing the disqualification on B.A. and B.Sc. pass students from appearing for M.A. and M.Sc. examinations either as collegiate or non-collegiate or private students or restricting their choice of subjects ;
- (vii) by establishing a Medical and an Engineering College simultaneously with the creation of the new University ;
- (viii) by disallowing the scheme of a Mission college as an integral part of the Central University and by replacing it by another college on the lines of the Biseswar College maintained by the Government ;
- (ix) by raising the number of stipends and scholarships both at the Central University and the external colleges, and instituting an adequate number of free studentships in the University and increasing the number of free studentships in the external colleges ;
- (x) by allowing students who have passed an examination in another Indian University to continue their studies in the Patna University beyond the standard they have passed, as is the system obtaining at present ;
- (xi) by allowing plucked students who have subsequently passed to be graded along with those who passed at the first chance ;

- (xii) by maintaining the present scale of tuition fee and not increasing the cost of education at any stage ; and
- (xiii) by establishing a fully equipped external college at Bankipore in case the Central University is located at the proposed site.

Legal Studies.

III.—(a) That this Conference is of opinion that the scheme of legal studies in the proposed Patna University should correspond to that which obtains at present in the Calcutta University.

(b) That if the Government ultimately decides to accept the scheme formulated by the Committee, this Conference is of opinion that students obtaining LL.B. degree should be allowed to practise in mufassil courts directly after obtaining the decree and in the High Court after passing the chambers examination.

(c) That provision be made for at least 400 students in the Law College instead of 190 only as proposed by the Committee.

Arabic Studies.

IV.—That this Conference urges upon the Government to establish a college for higher studies in Arabic within the Patna University, inasmuch as it is expected that Madrassas will be shortly established by Government in this province which will serve as feeders to the college.

Tuition Fees.

V.—That this Conference is of opinion that the recommendation of the Dacca University Committee that there should be no tuition fee for M.A. and M.Sc., students should be adopted and not that of the Patna University Committee on this point.

University Constitution.

VI.—That this Conference is of opinion—

(a) That the office of Vice-Chancellor should be honorary and that it should be thrown open to election by the registered graduates on such terms as the Chancellor may deem fit ;

(b) That the Convocation should be so constituted as to give fuller representation to the non-official elements of the province ;

(c) That the number of persons to be elected by the Convocation from amongst themselves to the Council should be 10 instead of 7 and that provision should be made for the election of not only an Oriya but also of a domiciled Bengali ; and

(d) That the proceedings of the Council should be subject to confirmation by the Convocation.

(e) That if the Chancellor is of opinion that the domiciled Bengali community is not adequately represented in the Convocation, three of these nominations should be reserved for domiciled Bengali graduates, of whom at least two should be non-officials.

(f) That Barristers of five years' standing be registered as voters for the purpose of voting and for standing as candidates for election to the Convocation.

The Bhagalpur College and Bhumihar Brahman College.

VII.—That this Conference is of opinion that adequate representation should be allowed to non-officials and *ex*-graduates of the T. N. Jubilee College and B. B. College on their governing body and that the post of the Secretary of the governing body should open to election by its members.

D. J. College, Monghyr.

VIII.—That this Conference is of opinion that the D.J. College, Monghyr, should be retained and affiliated to the Patna University and that the Government should make adequate provision for its maintenance and enable it to open I.Sc. classes.

B. B. College.

IX.—That the Bhumihar Brahman College should not be called Greer or Bhumihar Brahman College, but its name should be retained as Bhumihar Brahman College.

To

His Honour the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of
Bihar and Orissa.

The humble petition of the Muhammadans
of Chota Nagpur

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—

1. That since the Patna University Committee was established they hoped that its recommendations would be such as to afford better facilities for the education of their sons.

2. That your humble petitioners are much aggrieved by the recommendations of that Committee.

3. Your humble petitioners object to the exclusion of Arabic from all the external and internal colleges of the University with the single exception of the King's College while study of Sanskrit has been allowed in all the colleges. The sacred books of the Muhammadans are all in Arabic. The abolition of Arabic and so a better knowledge of their religion would, it is feared, turn them into a Godless people and no good citizens of the State.

4. Your petitioners are further aggrieved that Urdu, which is at present the national language of the Muhammadans, has been excluded from all the colleges without exception. It means a gradual death of their national literature. In justice, the same facilities should be allowed to Urdu as has been allowed to Hindi in the different colleges.

5. That they are sorry to find that the Mission College has excluded Arabic, Persian and Urdu which means that its doors shall be shut to the Muhammadans.

6. That the education in the University Colleges, taking fooding and all the other items of expenditure, would not cost per boy less than Rs. 35 a month, which is too heavy for the Muhammadans of Chota Nagpur with an income of only 26 S. per head a year on the average, according to Lord Curzon. It means only closing the doors of higher education against them.

7. That it is a recognised fact that your petitioners are backward in progress and education—so justice required that they should be allowed the same special indulgence and help as has been allowed to the Anglo-Indians and native Christians on this very ground—who have been separated from other races and allowed their own educational institutions with large special grants for them, from Primary schools upwards to colleges.

8. That the population of the Muhammadans in this Province being about 14 per cent., your petitioners humbly pray that a proportionate number of seats be reserved in the different colleges for the Muhammadan boys.

9. That in matter of the distribution of scholarships, the same proportion be allowed, and the scholarships be granted to successful Muhammadan students in order of merit and be made tenable in the college they join.

10. That the reason why there are no Muhammadan *maktabs* of the status of recognised Sanskrit *tols*, is that the Subordinate Educational Officers belong to a different race, unable even to write a single sentence in Urdu and so having no sympathy with the Muhammadan education.

11. That the special Muhammadan officers appointed to watch over Muhammadan education have been given no power of initiative or control and are generally ignored by the officers of other race with whom lies the power of granting stipends to the Muhammadan schools, and who only have the sole control over such schools.

A. K. KHAN,

Barrister-at-Law, and others.

No. 193-T.J., dated Camp Borasambar, Sambalpur, the 18th May 1914.

From—The Hon'ble Mr. F. N. FISCHER, I.C.S., Commissioner of the Orissa Division,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

With reference to your letter No. 437-441-T. of 29th March 1914, asking me for my general opinion on the Patna University report after consulting selected officers, I have the honour to say that the proposals for the creation and constitution of the University with external affiliated colleges, are, in my opinion, suitable to the conditions and requirements of the province.

2. The essence of the scheme is the residential system and University atmosphere, combined with proper discipline and physical training, and I consider that this should be developed to the fullest extent possible. The admission of day-students would, in my opinion, be a great mistake, and it would be better to retain the existing Patna College for them, or (better) to provide an external college at Patna of the improved type proposed for Cuttack, Bhagalpur, etc., as suggested by the Magistrate of Balasore, Rai Mano Mohan Ray, Bahadur, a copy of whose letter I enclose. What he says seems to me to have considerable force.

3. He further suggests the elimination of the Mission College and the Sanskrit College. The necessity for the former is not very apparent from the report; and from the conditions considered on page 28, there appears to be some doubt as to the permanence of the Mission College.

4. The Sanskrit College doubtless rounds off the whole scheme, but with the Rai Bahadur, I doubt the necessity of it; and the study of archæology might appropriately be left to the Oriental Institute at Delhi.

5. I am also in doubt whether provision is not being made for an excessive number of students in the external colleges.

6. The creation of a residential hall for the sons of zamindars is an excellent suggestion, but the Political Agent, Mr. Cobden-Ramsay, rightly observes that the college at Delhi will be more suitable for the higher education of the sons of Feudatory Chiefs, though the residential hall might be appreciated by the smaller chiefs who are unable on the score of expense to send their sons to the Chiefs' college.

7. In paragraph 10, page 27, it is said that "a separate block containing five dormitory rooms" is proposed for Oriya students, but it is not apparent how many students will be accommodated—100 or 20. In paragraph 16, page 80, it is explained that a *block* is a residential unit of 100 "single" rooms, whilst in paragraph 17, page 89, it is said that each dormitory room will accommodate four students. I merely point out this discrepancy in order to draw attention to the necessity of providing *sufficient* accommodation for Oriya students.

8. Three scholarships a year are set apart for natives of Orissa, but the Political Agent, agreeing with the Raja of Kanika, suggests that in view of the poverty and backwardness of the Oriya and his need for greater encouragement, more liberal provision might be made.

9. The proposal to substitute the School Final Certificate for the Matriculation Examination as the qualification for admission, seems to have given rise to general apprehension on the score that the School Final Examination will not be sufficiently under the control of University, but this is clearly unfounded, as the report shows. Mr. Cobden-Ramsay suggests that the non-official elements should be fully represented on the Board to conduct this examination.

10. Indian gentlemen also appear to consider the limitation of the chances of examination to two to be unduly severe. Two chances should ordinarily be enough though for certified illness or other unavoidable cause a third chance might be allowed.

11. The officiating Magistrate of Cuttack, Babu Banka Bihari Singh, suggests that for the purpose of admission to the Central University or to the external colleges, the sons and dependants of officers who are natives of other provinces, but who are serving in Bihar and Orissa, should be placed on the same footing as students domiciled in the province, as otherwise great individual hardship might be caused.

12. Mr. Cobden-Ramsay considers the fees too low, and I am inclined to agree with him. He also expresses the opinion that the Vice-Chancellor should be a paid Government official, which should certainly be the case, and is, I think, contemplated.

No. 1897 —IVE-15, dated Balasore, the 20th April 1914.

From—Rai MANO MOHAN RAY, Bahadur, Magistrate, Balasore,

To—The Commissioner of the Orissa Division.

With reference to your memorandum No. 728-J., dated 31st March 1914, on the subject of the proposals of the Patna University Committee, I have the honour to state as follows:—

2. The distinctive feature of the proposed University is that it partakes of the character both of a federal University of the Calcutta type and of a residential and teaching University like Oxford or Cambridge or the proposed Dacca University. These two types are, however, of a fundamentally different nature and in the absence of a precedent, it is necessary to proceed very cautiously in framing a scheme intended to combine the advantages of both the systems. The main *raison de etre* of a residential and teaching University is that it creates a certain University atmosphere charged with many beneficial and healthy influences. The proposed Patna University departs from this ideal in two ways:—(1) by permitting the affiliation of external colleges, (2) by allowing the admission of day-scholars, though under restrictions.

I am inclined to think that while the affiliation of external colleges should be allowed the efficiency of the University as a residential one should not be further impaired by the admission of day-scholars. The foreign and the residential elements are not likely to blend into a harmonious whole. The number of these non-residential students is estimated to be 300 and it is proposed to put them into a non-collegiate department (*vide* paragraph 5 at page 24 of the report). The nature of the organization of this department as indicated in paragraph 7 of chapter XII of the report appears to be cumbrous and unsuitable. The best course would, I think, be to do away with this non-collegiate departments in the Central University and in lieu thereof to provide for an external college at Patna of the same type as the proposed colleges at Cuttack, Muzaffarpur, etc. The existing Patna College may be utilised for this purpose. When all the other divisions of the province will each have a college of a residential type with suitable provision and facilities for day-scholars—at Cuttack, Hazaribagh, Muzaffarpur and Bhagalpur—there is no reason why the Patna Division should not have one. The Central University will not meet the requirements of the poorer students of that Division and it will also be difficult for many students of the Patna City to attend the Central University which will be located at a great distance from the city regularly in all seasons.

It is therefore necessary in the interests both of the Central University, and of the poorer students of the Patna Division to dispense with the non-collegiate departments of that institution and to maintain an external college at Patna.

3. The estimated cost of the proposed University is very high and it is therefore necessary to see whether any reduction is feasible. I am inclined to think that of the various elements of the University enumerated in paragraph 5 at page 24, the Mission College and the Sanskrit College may very well be dispensed with. There are numerous *toles* in which the various branches of the Sanskrit literature and Shastras are efficiently taught and Sanskrit title examinations are conducted and the need of a separate Sanskrit College in the Central University does not appear to be a very clamant one. There are not sufficient reasons to justify the provision of a Mission College in the heart of the University. It may give rise to an agitation for the establishment of an Islamic college and a Hindu college in course of time. Moreover, the number of Christian converts is not large in Bihar. In the part of the province (*i.e.*, the Chota Nagpur Division) where Christianity has made striking progress, the St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh, constitutes adequate provision for the higher education of the Christian element of the population. It is not likely that in addition to the students taught in that institution so many as 200 Mission students will be forthcoming in the Central University as estimated in paragraph 5, at page 24 of the report. The omission of these two colleges (the Sanskrit and the Mission) from the Central University scheme is likely to effect a material reduction in the cost.

4. The question of School Final Certificate *versus* Matriculation examinations as qualification for entering the portals of the University raised in chapter III of the Committee's report is interesting and important. The trend of modern educational opinion is in favour of the School Final Certificate and this system which discourages cram and prevents undue importance being attached to the results of a single examination is more scientific than the other one. It, however, presupposes a very efficient and very reliable staff of teachers in the High English Schools, condition which is yet far from attainment in a large proportion of the schools. The safest course would be, while introducing the School Final certificate, to retain the Matriculation examination as an alternative and await the result of experience.

5. It appears from paragraph 4 at page 49 of the report that the scale of fees will vary in various colleges of the Central University. This variation is apparently based on wealth, *i.e.*, the varying circumstances of the students receiving instruction in the University. I am inclined to think that regard may be had to another basis of variation as well. One of the colleges may be appropriated to the instruction of the pick of the students, *i.e.*, those students who will take up the Honours courses. The method of instruction necessarily adapts itself to the capacity of the students and very often those who have bright parts are hampered by the necessity of receiving instruction along with ordinary or even dull students. If one of the colleges is set apart for students taking up the Honours course it will develop a high standard of teaching and offer an example which the other colleges will strive to emulate. I do not mean that students taking up the Honours course should be shut out of the other colleges. These colleges will contain the pass course students with a sprinkling of the Honours course ones, but there should be one college for the exclusive use of the Honours course students. It will of course be the premier college of the Central University. In this connection I would observe that the Honours course should commence in the intermediate classes. Paragraphs 6 and 7, chapter V, of the report appear to contemplate that the Honours course should commence not in the Intermediate but the B. A. classes. Such an arrangement is likely to prove a drag on the better class of boys during the first two years of their University life.

6. I am inclined to think that the students failing at the University examinations should be allowed two more chances instead of one. The latter arrangement which appears to be favoured by the Committee (*vide* page 40 of the report) appears to be too stringent and unsuited to the stage

which the province has reached. The number of Intermediates and B. As. in this province is still very small. After a considerable increase in the number has been effected the regulation on this point may increase in stringency.

7. Adverting to paragraph 12, chapter XII, of the Committee's report I am of opinion that a uniform academic costume should be prescribed not only for the students of the Central University but of the University as a whole including the external colleges. It will be a symbol of unity and foster the growth of solidarity and corporate life. It will also tend to inculcate a sense of order and discipline.

8. The absence of any provision for direct religious and moral teaching in the University is disappointing. The reference to religious instruction in paragraph 13, chapter XII, of the report is very meagre, while reference to moral instruction is conspicuous by its absence. I am inclined to think that arrangement can be made to inculcate the fundamental principles of religion and morality in a manner to which no community can possibly take exception.

No. G.-307-9, dated Bankipore, the 21st May 1914.

From—The Commissioner of Patna,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Education Department.

In continuation of this office letter No. G.-307-6, dated the 2nd May 1914, I have the honour to forward a copy of letter No. J.-27-14, dated the 15th May 1914, from the District Magistrate of Patna who was consulted on the proposal contained in the report of the Patna University Committee.

No. J. 27-14, dated Bankipore, the 15th May 1914.

From—H. W. P. SCROOPE, Esq., I.C.S., Magistrate of Patna,

To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

With reference to your memorandum No. G. 307-2, dated the 2nd April 1914, forwarding for my opinion copy of the report of the University-Committee, I have the honour to say that whilst the care, thoroughness and attention to detail with which the Committee have discharged their duties are such as to compel admiration, the cost of their scheme cannot be contemplated without considerable misgiving. We read in their report (Chapter XII, 1) that the aim and object of a University should be to teach a student the great lesson of life and fit him for the work which he has to do in the world. But the world of India has unfortunately so little to offer to the University graduate that the wisdom of the policy of equipping him for the battle of life at an enormous cost to the State may reasonably be questioned. It is a common and true complaint now-a-days that Indian Universities are turning out graduates in large numbers to whom the most that life can offer is a place in the rank and file of an overstoked legal profession : and as a matter of fact there is practically no other profession outside Government service which affords a livelihood to an educated Indian. Want of employment among the educated classes and the poverty resulting therefrom constitutes the main problem which government has to face now-a-days and it does not seem that the establishment of a University on the lines proposed will contribute in any appreciable degree towards its solution. It cannot of course be denied that our present educational methods leave much to be desired. But even though they were the most perfect in the world, they would not serve to develop the material prosperity of the country, or to open up new walks in life to the finished product of the University, or to allay existing discontent in the slightest degree. An expensive residential University is, in my opinion, a luxury with which the province in its present stage of development can very well dispense. At least a portion of the vast sum proposed to be spent upon its equipment might with advantage be devoted to improving communications, developing existing methods of agriculture and promoting the growth of the province upon commercial and industrial lines. A non-residential University might be established in the first instance and expanded in the course of time and, as funds admitted, into a residential institution.

2. Assuming, however, that the establishment of a residential University has been definitely decided upon, I have the following remarks to offer :—

3. The proposed abolition of the Entrance examination is viewed unfavourably by all classes. Although the standard of attainments required by it appears to have fallen in recent years, it has rightly or wrongly come to be regarded as a test qualifying for clerical employment. Its retention seems desirable if only as a concession to popular prejudice. The efficiency of a final school test would of course depend mainly upon the extent to which the examining body will be dissociated from the school. It is not at all desirable that the schools should be left to themselves in this matter.

4. The estimated cost of living at the University seems unduly high and the comforts and conveniences with which it is proposed to surround the under-graduate unduly elaborate, if regard be had to the manner of life which circumstances compel the average graduate to pursue when the time comes for him to face the world. The consequence of accustoming the youth of the middle classes to a standard of life to which they cannot expect to attain in their own homes, cannot but be bad.

5. There is a consensus of opinion among all classes that students failing to pass a University examination should be allowed two more opportunities of appearing. I agree with this view.

6. I am wholly opposed to the system of examination by compartments proposed in paragraph 7 of chapter V for the reasons given in the note of dissent No. 111.

To

HIS HONOUR SIR CHARLES STUART BAYLEY, K.C.S.I.,

C.I.E., I.C.S., I.S.O., Barrister-at-Law,

Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,

We, the undersigned, on behalf of the Maithil community of Bihar, beg most humbly and respectfully to approach Your Honour with this our humble memorial representing our cause in the matter of the recognition of Vernacular languages by the Education Department of Your Honour's Government.

Our community, we crave leave to state, is an extensive one both as regards area and population. We inhabit the country known as Mithila (comprising the districts of Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, parts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur and Purnea), Manbhum and Singhbhum and the strip of Terai lying under the lower ranges of the Himalayas and the Maithili-speaking people numbered more than ten millions at the last General Census, 1911.

The language spoken by our community well known as Maithil or Tirhutia is an off-spring of Sanskrit and is of unknown antiquity. Eminent philologists have recognised its importance and declared its high place in the linguistic history of India. It has been regarded as the immediate source of the Bengali language.

Our language is not without a considerable body of good and useful literature. The renown of Maithil Bidyapati as a poet is spread far and wide over the country. Other less known writers are Gobind Das Jha, Nandipati Jha, M. M. Umapati Jha, Lal Kavi Jayanand Dass, Haldhar Dass, Chandha Jha, Harakh Nath Jha, Bhanunath Jha, Raghunandan Dass, Jivan Jha, and Makund Jha. All these shed lustre on the dark pages of the mediæval history of India. Then since the introduction of modern culture under the fostering care and benign influence of the British rule in India, there has been an increasing stimulus to literary activity in our language and at present there is quite a sufficient body of useful literature to serve as text-books for use in schools and colleges.

As there are differences between Maithili and Hindi in alphabet, grammar, philology and idiom, Hindi cannot very well take the place of Maithili as Vernacular. The replacement of Maithili by Hindi, besides presenting unnecessary difficulties to the Maithili-speaking children whose number is considerably large, is calculated to efface altogether the one very important dialect that was so widely prevalent in Ancient Mithila and that has still been in use over a large and extensive tract of land. In fact, Maithili-speaking children find it difficult for them to pronounce the words of the Hindi language correctly and have to learn it not with the ease and familiarity of a Vernacular but with much difficulty and effort. There is thus as much waste of energy in their attempts to master it as in the case of a foreign language and the main purpose of studying a Vernacular is not served.

We therefore, representing the Maithil-speaking community, beg most humbly to approach Your Honour and pray that Your Honour may be graciously pleased to take the claims of our language as a Vernacular into Your Honour's kind consideration and provide for its recognition in the schools and colleges of the province.

And for this act of kindness we, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

KAPILESWAR MISRA KAVYATIRTHA KAVIRATNA

Secretary, Maithil Mahasabha, Laherwa Sarai (Darbhanga).

COMMENTS ON THE PATNA UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE REPORT.

EXAMINATION.

Matriculation Examination.—While fully appreciating the importance of the School Final Certificate, I strongly hold that the Matriculation examination should not be abolished. The School Final Examination will be controlled and conducted by a body which may have no connection with the University authorities. Admitting the fact that the University may prescribe subjects which will qualify for Matriculation, there must be a test to ascertain how the subjects have been taught and whether they come to University standard. Such being the case the University must have some test of its own at the time of admitting students in colleges. If the University feels reluctant to take the responsibility of school education, the Matriculation examination may be held on the same principle as the previous of the Cambridge University or the Responsion of the Oxford. The Matriculation Examination held on this principle will enable the University to ascertain the fact whether the students are fit to be taken into the colleges or not. Moreover, only students securing very high marks in the Matriculation examination should be allowed to go up for an Honour degree. Then the colleges will be relieved of the difficulty in filling in the vacancies as they may take students out of those successful at the Matriculation examination in order of merit.

Islamic College.—It is regrettable that the Patna University Committee cannot find a place for Islamic College in the University. No sufficient reason has been given for excluding this college at present. The Committee has blindly relied on the minute submitted by the Musalman gentlemen who were on the Committee. The statement that the Musalman community does not want in Islamic College should not have been taken as Gospel truth. They might have consulted some of their friends knowing the fact that they (friends) hold the same views as their own. Having seen this statement I enquired of some leading men as to their views about an Islamic College in the Patna University. Each and all were of opinion that the University must have the Islamic College side by side with other colleges. Such personal enquiries like experience must differ. It will be impossible for the Government to decide in favour or against the Islamic College if the question will be allowed to drift in such a way among the community. Unanimity on any point or subject, be it the best and most beneficial, is impossible in these days. Let the Government take initiative as it has always done in the matter of education in India. We all know the present Patna College was not created and established by the agitation of the people of the province. It is idle to say that if the Islamic College were created sufficient number of students will not be forthcoming to join it. A spurious argument has been put forward that seldom any student takes Arabic in his Matriculation examination. The report admits the regrettable absence of a chair for teaching Arabic in the present Patna College. When the Government has shut the door against Arabic learning why the students should be blamed for not passing their Matriculation in Arabic as their second language. The Musalman members of the Committee have laid great stress on the dearth of *organised* Madrasas in this province, though at the same time they seem to admit that there are Madrasas all over the province. Many of them are as organised as one can wish except that they do not teach English. As neither the University nor the Islamic College can be built for some years, say at least four or five years to come, many of these Madrasas will be in a position to supply students with sufficient Arabic knowledge for the University Matriculation examination. Then the ideal organised Madrasa with English as second language has already been started. No other than Mr. Nur-ul-Huda himself has established such a Madrasa. It is working satisfactorily. By the time University has been established, he may turn out boys fit to appear at the University Matriculation. Then many other noble and generous hearted people may follow suit with him. The present tendency of Musalman students can easily be measured by the fact that many young men go through and complete their training in

Arabic and then they take to the study of English language and join the schools and complete the educational course in vogue. The Government is fully aware of the fact that every Musalman child begins his studies by reading Arabic, and if he gives it up it is only because he finds the avenue to Arabic learning closed to him as he proceeds on. It is the duty of the Government to give every facility to the Musalman youths to acquire the knowledge they desire to have. Comparison is always odious, but many times it cannot be helped. Hindus have got a Sanskrit College and the Christian a Missionary College in the Patna University, but the Musalmans have been left without to college of their own within the sacred precincts of the University. Is the Government going to create the invidious distinction on the plea that two Musalman gentlemen on the Committee do not want it? These respectable gentlemen may profess to assume a representative character, but it is certain they were not sitting on the Committee as a representative of the Musalman community. As the absence of an Islamic College in the University is to be deplored, the existence of a Mission College is a surprise. The Mission College side by side with other colleges looks awkward and misplaced. The very name should preclude it from being placed among other colleges. A proselytising agency should not have been allowed a space where other secular colleges stand. The Mission College in the Patna University has been vehemently protested by the whole people of Bihar at the Bihari Conference some weeks hence. It proves the fact that the Bihari or the people of this province do not want it. Instead of this Mission College the Islamic College in the Patna University may be substituted. A scholarship of Rs. 200 a month to those poor students who desire to read Arabic in Patna Islamic College is a poor consolation when we know that they shall have to prosecute their studies in Dacca. It is too well known a fact that the Biharies have a sort of dread for the climate of Bengal. There will be very few who will be willing to risk or to sacrifice their health or life for the sake of learning and knowledge. To add Fiqh, Tafsir, Usul and Kalam to the Art course is unnecessarily overburdening the course. Either the students will not take these subjects at all or if they did they will have very superficial knowledge of them so this scheme cannot compensate for the absence of an Islamic College. In the end I submit the Government of Bihar and Orissa will find its way to sanction an Islamic College in the Patna University at least for the wounded feelings of the Musalmans of this province and that college will be erected along others.

Examination.—For an Honours degree two chances at an examination may be quite sufficient, rather more than sufficient, when we know that the Cambridge and Oxford Universities allow only one chance. But to apply the same rule to ordinary B. A. or B. Sc. degree it becomes unnecessarily hard. For the ordinary degree no such rule should be required—an ordinary degree may be acquired in the same way as it is done at present in the Calcutta University. As there will be residential colleges and the number of students in each college is limited, those who cannot secure ordinary degree in two years should not be allowed to remain in residence in any college, but at the same time they may appear for the examination as a non-college or as a private student. Similar rule should hold good for the Intermediate examination for those reading for an ordinary degree.

S. Q. HUDA.

CALCUTTA WEEKLY NOTES.

13TH APRIL 1914.

The Patna University Committee's scheme of Legal Education.

The report of the Patna University Committee is very interesting reading. We are, however, not concerned with the scheme of general education formulated by the Committee for the proposed University. But we are glad to be able to express our complete accord with the scheme for legal education recommended for the University. The Committee is perfectly right in saying "that the scientific study of law in itself affords a good intellectual training sufficing, when properly pursued, to occupy the whole of a man's time and to give him the same degree of culture as other honour subjects." It is proposed under the scheme that after a student has passed the Intermediate examination, he will be allowed to take up the law course for graduation at the University. This is the system which obtains at Oxford and Cambridge and we see no reason why the same should not be adopted here. Of course, we would have objected if the study of law had been limited in the manner suggested by the Sub-Committee, *viz.*, that it should be open to those only who would pass the Intermediate examination having taken either Sanskrit or Arabic as one of their subjects. We are at one with the Committee that no such restriction should be imposed. It is also reasonable that under-graduate students going up for the law degree of the University will be required to take up English as a compulsory additional subject and that they should be trained chiefly in the theory, history and principles of law rather than its technique. Although we admit that the course prescribed by the Calcutta University for the B. L. examination gives the students a thorough good grounding both in theory and principles of law as also in its practical application, still it cannot be ignored that at our *alma mater* comparatively little importance is attached to the study of the historical development of law as also of constitutional law. The Patna University Committee is to be congratulated for having recommended these subjects for the special duty of the law students. We must also confess that there is a great deal of force in the objections urged by the Committee against the adoption of the Calcutta system of making law a subject-matter of post-graduate study. Should law be adopted as a subject for graduation in the proposed Patna University, the pleaders' examination should be abolished. We are of opinion that the system recommended by the Patna University Committee should be adopted by all the Universities in India. We do not however approve of the suggestion that those who graduate in law should be divided into two classes, those showing proficiency being given the L. L. B. degree and those securing a mere pass being given the B. A. degree. It would be better if those who obtained honours in the subject were styled B. A. with honours and others as pass B. A's. The higher degree of L. L. B. might be reserved for a supplementary examination in the practice of law.

We have always been of opinion that the mere passing of examination in law should not furnish a passport to practice in the law courts. We therefore welcome the suggestion that law graduates must serve out two years' apprenticeship with some practising lawyers of no lower grade than a Barrister or Vakeel or a graduate pleader authorised by the High Court to take apprentices. The certificate to practice should be given by the High Court only to such apprentices after having passed such examination in the practice of law as may be prescribed by the High Court in this behalf. It is after they have thus qualified for practice that they should be given the degree of L. L. B. by the University on payment of some fee to the University. Both the pass and the honours B. A's., should be allowed to qualify themselves for practice in this manner. For it must be remembered that it is often the man with the stronger common sense, and not necessarily the better scholar, who makes the

more successful lawyer. The training we suggest will put a wholesome restriction on the present practice of allowing every graduate in law to practice in our law courts. Those who intend to practice law must take to it seriously and must be trained under lawyers of approved standing, merit and character. A judicious restriction of this kind would be wholesome alike for the legal profession and the public. We have long urged for this reform and we shall be glad to see the Patna University take the lead of the other Indian Universities in this respect.

No. 127, dated Bankipore, the 27th April 1914.

From—The Honorary Secretaries, Bihar Landholders' Association, Bankipore,

To—The Offg. Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Ranchi.

The suggestions of the Executive Committee of the Behar Landholders' Association are based on the supposition that the establishment of a residential and teaching university and the locating of it at the proposed site is now beyond the scope of discussion. Our Committee, therefore, confines its remarks to the details of the scheme as drawn up by the Patna University Committee on which the suggestions of our Committee have been invited by the Government. Our Committee regrets that the time granted for submitting suggestions has been so short, because, the question of education, which affects the future of the new province requires very cautious, careful and mature consideration. Our Committee therefore wishes to add that owing to this shortness of time these suggestions cannot be exhaustive and it hopes that it may not be taken for granted that our Committee approves of all the suggestions on which it may be silent.

Before dealing with the details our Committee wishes to make a few general remarks—

I.—STAFF.

Turning to the question of the cadre of the Patna University, our Committee feels bound to express its sense of disappointment at finding that the unfortunate distinction between the Indian and Provincial Educational Service is going to be maintained and perpetuated. It fails to understand why this artificial and unfair distinction is going to be continued in the new University at Patna in which so many desirable and necessary reforms and changes are being introduced. The Patna University is going to be a new institution with new aspirations and healthy traditions and is expected to foster a healthy corporate life; but our Committee apprehends that if this bad tradition of the past is not rectified it will greatly hamper the attainment of this very desirable object. There is also this further apprehension that if this distinction is maintained it will prevent the growth of that healthy camaraderie which is aimed at by the establishment of this teaching and residential University at Patna. The kind of work which will be done by the members of the Indian and Provincial Educational Service men will be identical in all respects, the only difference between the two services being the difference in pay and therefore it is apprehended that whereas the Indian Educational Service will be manned entirely by Europeans the Provincial Service will be entirely composed of Indians. This result, our Committee regrets to have to say, is wholly undesirable and it fears that the effect of this will be altogether disastrous and deplorable.

II.—DISCIPLINE, SOCIAL LIFE, ETC.

The efficiency of the system will depend not so much on the abstract merit of the system itself as upon the men who work it in the way it is got to work. Bearing this fact in mind our Committee wishes to draw the attention of the Government specially to one matter. Free quarters will be provided in the new University to most of the members of the Indian Educational Service but the Provincial Service men will have to pay a certain percentage of their pay as rent for the quarters that will be allotted to them. Apart from this unequal treatment the object of the arrangement seems to be to bring Indian students in close touch chiefly with the European members of the staff. Speaking in the abstract nothing but good can result from constant and frequent intercourse between teachers and students. But European professors in this country are apt to forget that they are professors and place too much importance on the fact that they are Europeans. They except from Indian students a deferential and obsequious manner and attitude which European students never observe towards European professors and

this attitude the Indian students naturally resent as something offensive and humiliating. It is well-known that students all over the country feel and resent the domineering or at best the patronising attitude which European professors are apt to assume. Either they resent this openly and are led to commit breaches of discipline or they adopt a servile and cringing attitude before Europeans which is subversive of all manliness and self-respect; deference towards superiors is no doubt a gracious and seemly virtue, but it ought to be compatible with the development of a manly and self-respecting spirit. Considering the fact that European professors are too apt to look upon Indian students as coming from an inferior race and thus assume a patronising and domineering attitude, it is extremely doubtful whether this constant intercourse between Indian students and European professors as proposed by the Patna University Committee will be to the advantage of either, unless the European professors mould their conduct on the model of the professors at Oxford, Cambridge and other European universities.

Our Committee therefore suggests—

- (a) that professors (both Indians and Europeans) should be placed on the same footing and the difference between them should not be accentuated by the creation of a district and a separate service for each class, *e.g.*, Indian Educational Service for European and Provincial Service for Indians, and
- (b) that steps should be taken to ensure free, easy and sympathetic social intercourse amongst the professors themselves on the one hand and the professors and students on the other.

The Committee recommends that a Visiting Committee of independent visitors with powers to report to the Vice-Chancellor for the better Government of the University and for promoting better relations between professors and students, professors and professors and students and students, be appointed.

It is further suggested that the Warden and Dean of the University should be Indian and not European, because the discipline enforced by a European Warden and a European Dean would be thing imposed by fear; would be mechanical, artificial and lifeless and therefore will hinder the growth of a free liberal and generous spirit of obedience and deference.

Speaking generally of the kind of social life which the new University will seek to develop our committee approves of the general supervision but apprehends that there will be too much supervision and too much tutelage which will greatly hinder the growth of free and spontaneous spirit and originality. In no European University is there so much of tutelage and supervision. The subjects for debates are neither scrutinized nor censored either at Oxford or at Cambridge and our Committee thinks that the effect of this constant and vigilant watchfulness will be to prevent the growth of taking the initiative on the part of the students if not altogether to deaden it. It is further apprehended that the products of so much tutelage and vigilant watchfulness will be totally unfit to fight the battles of life.

III.—ADMINISTRATION.

The administration of the Patna University is going to be vested in a convocation for legislative and in a council for executive purposes. But of the 160 members only 25 will be elected by the general electorate of registered graduates or in other words less than one-sixth of the total number. The elective element, therefore, in the opinion of our Committee will be altogether too small. Under the circumstances it is suggested that this number should be raised to 76. The other suggestions on this subject will be found later on.

IV.—EDUCATION OF POOR STUDENTS.

The scale of fees for the different colleges are so very high that our Committee apprehends that it will seriously interfere with the spread of education amongst people of moderate means. It, therefore, thinks that

provision should also be made in the new University for their education of two classes of students, *viz.*, (a) poor students who depend for their education on the kindly patronage of charitably disposed people. (b) boys of parents of moderate means with a large family. It is not the lot of every student to be so clever as to secure scholarships for which provision to a certain extent has been made in the new University. There are poor students in this province of mediocre ability who can only prosecute their studies if they can secure the help of some well-to-do relations or friends and this they can only secure if only a moderate fee is charged from them. Our Committee, therefore, suggests that within the University area there should be established another college with accommodation capacity of 250 to 300 to be run, even at a loss, where such poor students would be taken either free of charge or on payment of a nominal fee.

Having made these general remarks our Committee now beg to enter into details chapter by chapter.

Chapter I and II.—Need no discussion.

Chapter III.—On the question of the School Final Examination our Committee is of opinion that the time is not yet ripe to entrust this important matter in the hands of the different schools and their Head Masters. It, therefore, agrees with the view expressed by the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Shoeshanker Sahay, C.I.E., Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Fakhruddin, Hon'ble Babu Dwarka Nath and Mr. S. Sinha and it suggests that the New Patna University should conduct Matriculation examination on the lines of the Calcutta University, in which the taking of a classical language need not be compulsory.

On the question of curriculum our Committee generally agrees with the suggestion made by the Patna University Committee but as to admitting female candidate to the University our Committee is of opinion that time is not yet ripe when such candidates could be admitted into the University unless entirely separate arrangements could be made for their instruction.

Our Committee strongly protests against the suggestions made by Messrs. Russell, Jackson, Sen and Shaw in their note of dissent that there should be a further examination by the College authorities for the admission of the students in the colleges.

As to the age at which students should be allowed to appear at the Matriculation examination our Committee thinks that the age limit should be 15 and not 16 as suggested by the University Committee.

Chapter IV.—The mining interest of the new province is daily becoming an important one. It is, therefore, suggested that geology and mineralogy should be included among the science subjects and provision should be made in the new University to enable students to become mining exports and mining engineers. Steps should also be taken by the new University to so arrange matters with the existing working mines in the province that the students of the new University who take mining as a subject may have facilities afforded to them in obtaining practical training at such mines on the subject.

It is further desirable that the new University should be complete in itself and should not stand in need of help from other sister Universities for the study of medicine, engineering and Arabic. Our Committee, therefore, strongly urges on the Government the desirability of raising the present Temple Medical School and the Bihar School of Engineering to the status of first grade Colleges and the establishment of a College for Arabic studies within the University area.

In the Sanskrit College provision should be made for the teaching of the Ayurvedic system of medicine for which a special chair should be founded. In the proposed college for Arabic studies a similar provision for the teaching of the Unani system of medicine should be introduced. The Committee is further of opinion that for teaching English to the advanced students of the Sanskrit and Arabic Colleges special staff should be appointed.

Our Committee does not agree with the suggestion of the University Committee that there is no need for an Agricultural College at Sabour. On the contrary, it is of opinion that the Sabour College should be incorporated in the University as an external college. On the ground stated above our Committee suggests the addition of the following colleges to the University :—

- (1) College of Arabic studies.
- (2) College or Hall for poor students and students of moderate means to be called the Queen's College.
- (3) Medical College to be affiliated as an external college.
- (4) Engineering College to be affiliated as an external college.
- (5) College for technology.
- (6) Sabour Agricultural College to be affiliated as an external College.

Provision in the regulations should also be made for the establishment of other external colleges in thickly populated centres in the future, if and when necessities for such colleges arise.

Chapter V.—Our Committee strongly urges on the Government the desirability of including the following subjects in the courses of study to be established in the new University :—

French, German, Latin, Greek, Geology, Mineralogy, Physiology and Political Philosophy. Our Committee takes it for granted that mathematics includes elementary, higher and applied mathematics.

Considering the fact that the instructions in arts subject do not need the use of expensive instruments it is desirable and our Committee, therefore, strongly urges the desirability of allowing facilities to the external colleges to impart instructions in the honours arts subjects up to the B. A. standard and it is further strongly urged that a student who has taken up honours in one subject should have facilities afforded to him to enable him to take honours in any other subject or subjects after a further course of study for one or two years as the University authorities may think fit. It is further desirable that a student should be given the option of changing his courses of study either before or after passing any of the examinations and that the Master's degree should be open to all graduates irrespective of their having taken up honours in the subject when graduating.

On the question of instructions it agrees with the views expressed by Messrs. Russell, Jackson, Shaw and Sen that there should be general lectures delivered to about 120 students supplemented by tutorial instructions in groups of not more than 15. On the question of examination by compartments our Committee very strongly approves of the same.

The Committee views with great concern the proposal made in the report preventing students from making a second attempt at any examination. It is therefore, recommended that students should be allowed to appear twice as members of the college and after that as private students if they so desire. This will, in the opinion of our Committee, prevent any undue overcrowding in any of the colleges.

Our committee suggests that the following scales of fees should be charged from students appearing at different examinations :—

	Rs.
(a) Entrance Examination Fees	10
(b) I. A., and I. Sc., Examination Fees	20
(c) B. A., B. Sc., B. L., Examination Fees	30
(d) M. A., M. Sc. M. L. ditto	50
(e) Doctor's Degree ditto	100

Chapter VI.—Dealing with the question of the teaching of archaeology it is recommended that both practical and theoretical instruction should be imparted so that students may be able to start practical research work if they so choose immediately after leaving the University.

In the course prescribed for History, the University Committee has entirely omitted such important subjects as the History of England and History of Modern Europe. Our Committee cannot too strongly urge the necessity for imparting instructions on these subjects and it further suggests that instead of a mere outline of the History of Turkey and Persia, the history course should include a general outline of the history of the rise and progress of Islam from the days of the Prophet down to the present times.

Inasmuch as the subject of "environment and climate in their relation to natural character" is yet in an embryonic stage and not free from accrimonious controversy it is desirable that this branch of the subject should be altogether left out, because it is apprehended that a discussion of such subjects amongst students themselves on the one hand and students and European Professors on the other may lead to grave and serious results.

Chapter VII.—While admitting that instructions in a residential college with all its facilities and advantages has to be an expensive affair our Committee considering the local conditions suggests that the following scales of fees should be fixed for the different colleges :—

	Rs.		
(a) Patna and King's College	...	6	all through up to the M. Sc. St.
(b) Biseswar College —	...	4	Ditto ditto.
(c) Queen's College or College for the poor, free, half-free or		3	Ditto ditto.
(d) Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, Hazaribagh and Ravenshaw College.		} 4 for Arts. } 5 for Science.	

It is further strongly urged that the entrance fee should be altogether abolished and that no fee should be charged for the registration of students. The calculations made in paragraph 4 of chapter VII should, therefore, be modified in the light of the scales suggested above. Our Committee, is also of opinion that the registration fee for graduates should be optional and not compulsory. It strongly disapproves of the special graduate scholarship as suggested by the University Committee in the case of Uriyas, Beharee Muhammadans and aboriginals because such distinctions would not engender any spirit of emulation in the case of the backward communities, which is so essential in the interest of progress and advancement.

As to free studentship in external colleges our committee is of opinion that 10 per cent. of the total number of students in each class should be allowed to join free of charge provided in the opinion of the local governing bodies they can ill-afford to pay the requisite fees. Our Committee strongly protests against the suggestions made by some of the members of the University Committee in their note of dissent that there should be no free studentship in any of the colleges.

Chapter VIII.—In the light of the suggestions made, regarding the previous chapters, as to the courses of study our Committee suggests that the following chairs will have to be added to the teaching staff :—

- (a) Chair for Urdu.
- (b) Do. Bengalee.
- (c) Do. Mineralogy.
- (d) Do. Geology.
- (e) Do. French.
- (f) Do. German.
- (g) Do. Latin.
- (h) Do. Greek.
- (i) Do. Political Philosophy.

Considering the high pay that the principals of the colleges will draw and also in view of the fact they will have free quarters it is undesirable to give them any further special allowance Rs. 200 nor does our Committee consider it desirable to pay special professors more than Rs. 1,000.

Chapter X.—Turning to the question of legal studies our Committee regrets to find the omission of most of the practical subjects needed for the Indian Law Courts and therefore suggests the inclusion of the subjects prescribed for the B.L. examination of the Calcutta University along with those already suggested by the University Committee and further considers it to be desirable to give the students the option of reappearing at this examination as often as they choose to do so as non-collegiate or private student.

Many of the readers of the Inns of Court in England are practising lawyers of eminence and consequently it is strongly urged that except the principal and two whole-time professors the rest should be selected from amongst eminent local practitioners and the hours of lectures should be so arranged as not to clash with their professional work.

Chapter XII.—In view of the fact that there will be about 1,800 students to look after, our Committee thinks that the provision made for the medical supervision is insufficient. It, therefore, suggests that there should be not less than two experienced Assistant Surgeons who have passed at least the L.M.S. examination for general purposes and two Assistant Surgeons possessing the same qualification in charge of the Hospital and Quarter for infectious diseases.

As to the long vacation our Committee thinks three months to be quite sufficient which should be spent by the professors not only in England but in other foreign countries also when they so desire.

Our Committee further thinks that religious instructions should be made compulsory and that two places of worship, one for the Hindus and the other for the Muhammadans, should be built and maintained at the cost of the University.

As regards the academical dress our Committee is of opinion that there is no necessity for the introduction of uniform costume.

Chapter XIII.—As to the design and equipment of the Central University, our Committee is not in a position to give any opinion but it hopes that the buildings on the University site will be better designed and planned than those that are being erected for the New Capital.

Chapter XIV.—With regard to the instructions that are going to be imparted in the external colleges our Committee hopes that Vernacular with regard to Bhumihar Brahmin College (the present name Bhumihar Brahmin College to be retained in deference to the strong feeling of the Bhumihar Brahmins and other communities) includes Hindi, Urdu and Bengalee, with regard to T. N. College it would be Hindi, Urdu and Bengalee, and in the case of the Ravenshaw College the terms includes Bengalee and Uriya.

Chapter XV.—Our Committee has already made certain general remarks regarding the administration of the new University and begs to add the following in continuation thereof.

Chancellor.—In as much as he will have power to nominate a certain number of members for the Convocation and Council, our Committee suggests that the elected members of the Convocation should not again be called upon to have their election confirmed by the Chancellor. Our Committee further suggests that of the governing bodies of the external colleges only one in each should be nominated by the Chancellor.

Vice-Chancellor.—Our Committee does not see the force of the argument adduced by the University Committee for the appointment of a highly paid wholetime Vice-Chancellor. Our Committee agrees with various notes of dissent on the subject and very strongly approves of the suggestions made

therein that the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor should be an honorary one, to be held for a period of three years only and should not be open to the members of the Educational Service. The selection of senior professors from amongst the members of the staff should be made by the Vice-Chancellor in consultation with the Council subject to confirmation by the Convocation.

Convocation.—Our Committee is strongly of opinion that the Convocation ought to have the power to revise the orders of the Council dealing with the Executive Government of the University. All resolutions of the Convocations unless requisitioned to be rescinded by two-thirds of its members should be final. Our Committee strongly disapproves of any interference by the Local Government in the internal affair of the University.

Our Committee fails to understand the suggestions made by the University Committee to include the Bishop of Chota Nagpur as an *ex-officio* member of the Convocation and strongly disapproves of the same.

Our Committee strongly disapproves of the establishment of any Mission College within the University area. All proposed regulations and changes in regulations; all changes in the rates of fees; the incorporation of any new college in the University or the exclusion of any incorporated college; the inclusion of any subject of instruction in the curriculum of the University or any of its colleges; or the abandonment of any subject previously taught; the lowering or raising of the stage up to which instruction is given in any subject, all these matters should in the opinion of our Committee be submitted by the Council to the Convocation and the decision of the Convocation should be final and our Committee strongly disapproves of the suggestions made in the Committee's report that they should be submitted to the Local Government.

As has already been submitted before, the elective element in the Convocation is too small. Our Association therefore, strongly recommends that this number should be raised to 76 to be elected as follows :—

- (a) Fifty graduates to be elected by the general body of registered voters which term shall not only include the registered graduates but also graduates of other Universities and Barristers of not less than five years' standing residing in this province also duly registered. This registration of graduates, etc., to be continued even after the lapse of three years from the date of the creation of the new Patna University.
- (b) Twenty-six persons irrespective of their University qualifications to be similarly elected by registered voters as aforesaid.

Registration on the roll of the University as a voter should in the opinion of the Committee be on the payment of an initial sum of Rs. 2 as also the payment of Rs. 2 per annum thereafter as long as such person wishes to remain on the roll. This annual payment of Rs. 2 however may be commuted to a consolidated sum of Rs. 16 if paid in a lump.

When a voters' name has been removed from the rolls for non-payment, the payment of all arrears, in the opinion of our Committee ought to entitle him to come on the rolls again.

Council.—Our Committee generally approves of the personnel of the Council as proposed by the University Committee with the following reservations :—

- (a) Six members of the teaching staff instead of being nominated by the Chancellor should be elected by themselves.
- (b) The seven persons to be elected by the Convocation as follows :—
 - (1) Behari Muhammdan, (2) one Uriya, (3) one domiciled Bengalee
 - (4) two Behari Hindus, (5) two general, *i.e.*, who need not necessarily be a member of the Convocation.

The internal Government of the University, *e. g.*, the appointment of officers, additions and modifications of the sanctioned staff should in the opinion of our Committee, be entirely controlled by the Council subject to its ratification by the Convocation. Our Committee is of opinion that interference in these matters by the Local Government will unnecessarily complicate the machinery of University administration.

Board and Committees.—In view of the suggestions already made, the Committee is of opinion that the following Boards will have to be added to the Boards of studies, (a) Geology, (b) Mineralogy, (c) Latin, (d) Greek, (e) French, (f) German.

Further it is the opinion of our Committee that the proceedings of all Boards and Committees should be submitted to the Convocation through the Council for confirmation and ratification.

As to the Board of Law it is strongly urged that of the two judges of the High Court to be nominated by the Chancellor one at least should be either a Vakil or a Barrister Judge. It is also desirable that the maintenance Committee should include senior students at least one from each college, the Finance Committee should include two persons elected by the Convocation and the Library Committee three more similarly elected.

The three members of the Committee dealing with the questions relating to the transfer of students should in the opinion of our Committee be elected by the Convocation instead of being nominated by the Vice-Chancellor. It is also undesirable to leave the matter of transfer to the option of the Principal in cases of students who either from ill-health or on the ground of the removal of their parents need a transfer certificate. This matter should entirely be left in the hands of the parents or guardians on whose recommendations such transfer must necessarily be granted.

It is desirable that the Appointment Board should have certain proportion of elective element in its constitution. It is, therefore, strongly urged that the three senior professors instead of being appointed by the Council should be elected by the Convocation and three non-officials elected by the registered voters should be added to the Board.

Turning to the question of college government our Committee is strongly of opinion that in each of the governing bodies should be added two persons, one elected by the Convocation and one by the student of the college itself and it strongly urges that where the governing body of the college is dissatisfied with any order of the Council it should have power to appeal to the Convocation whose decision in the matter should be final.

In the case of Tej Narayan College, however, the governing body of the same which has been suggested by the University Committee should be increased by three more to be elected by the students themselves.

As has already been urged before, it is strongly urged that the administration of the University should entirely be in the hands of the Council and Convocation subject, of course, to the general supervision of the Local Government.

If the views expressed above be accepted, our Committee fails to see any reason for the retention of the services of the Director of Public Instruction and it thinks that his office may be substituted by the appointment of a person who should be called the Inspector-General of Schools and who shall have no concern with the college.

Appendix II.—On the question of the study of History our Committee is of opinion that an outline of the History of England should form a subject of study for the Matriculation examination and in the I. A. examination and outline of English History should be substituted by a history of modern Europe from the Fall of Constantinople down to the 18th century. Similarly in the B. A. Honours course the constitutional History

off England should be for the period beginning with the reign of Alfred the Great, down to 1845 and the Indian History should include the Hindu and Muhammadan periods also.

In conclusion, our Committee cordially thanks the Government for giving them this opportunity of submitting their suggestions on the important question of education in their new province which materially affects the future progress and advancement of the people and which has always been the tender care of our benign Government. It is sincerely hoped that these suggestions may not be put down to a spirit of carping criticism ; but that they are the outcome of a genuine and earnest desire on the part of our Committee to co-operate with the Government in making the University a popular and a really efficient one which may even excel the reputation of our old Nalanda University and may be a model for the rest of India to imitate and emulate.

Telegram, dated Supaul, the 20th May 1914.

From—Chhota Kupathak, President, Public Meeting, Supaul,

To—Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa.

Resolved in general meeting of populace of North Bhagalpur to represent that Mithila language being mother tongue of this area may be adopted in University.

Telegram, dated Madhubani, the 7th May 1914.

From—President,

To—Private Secretary to Lieutenant Governor of Bihar and Orissa

Maithils of Madhubani Subdivision, Darbhanga, in meeting assembled resolved that claims of Maithils language mother tongue of millions of people from hoary antiquity for inclusion in Patna University curriculum be duly considered by the benign Government and pray for its recognition as Vernacular in the said University.

Telegram, dated Bettiah, the 28th April 1914.

From—President, Bettiah Maithil Community,

To—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa.

Bettiah Maithil Community requests that Maithili language be taken in Patna University.

Telegram, dated Begusarai, the 27th April 1914.

From—President, Maithil Community, Begusarai,

To—The Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa.

A meeting consisting of the members of the Maithil Community of Begusarai division was hold to-day and it was resolved and passed unanimously that the Government be requested to include Mithila language in the curriculum of the new University and that the said resolution passed be wired to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor with above requests.

Telegram, dated Laheriasarai, the 24th April 1914.

From—Secretary, Maithil Mahasabha, Laheriasarai,

To—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa.

Maithil Mahasabha sending memorial for introducing Maithili language in University and requests Your Honour to receive deputation headed by Hon'ble Babu Kirtyanand Singha for explaining whole thing awaiting orders.

Telegram dated the 25th April 1914.

From—Chief Secretary of Bihar and Orissa,

To—Secretary, Maithil Mahasabha.

Lieutenant-Governor has received your telegram of yesterday. Memorial of Maithil Mahasabha is to be considered in Council when received. His Honour considers it unnecessary to trouble deputation to wait on him at present stage, but will receive them later on in Ranchi if still desired.

Dated Cuttack, the 25th May 1914.

From—Saiyid MUHAMMAD NUR-UL-HAQQ, Honorary Secretary, Central National Muhammadan Association, Cuttack Branch,

To—The Offg. Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

I am desired by the members of the Central National Muhammadan Association, Cuttack Branch, to submit the following opinion on the subject of the report of the Patna University Committee.

That this Association finds with regret that no provision has been made for Arabic studies in the Patna University on the lines on which a department for Sanskrit studies has been recommended by the Committee.

This may be done by organizing institutions of the type of *tols* when no such exists in the province.

This Association cannot deny the utility of the suggestions made by the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur and Mr. Huda in connection with the starting of well organised Madrasas all over the province. This would no doubt facilitate Muhammadan education and the need for the establishment of a separate department for Islamic studies would surely be then felt by the Musalmans of this province and a sufficient number of students would be forthcoming to avail themselves of its advantages.

Attached to this University an institution should be established of such a type in which the students after finishing their career in the so-called well organized Madrasas should be admitted and for the encouragement of the meritorious students some allowance should be made in the shape of scholarships. In this institution the students should be thoroughly trained up to the standard of the ordinary Arts course, so that after holding the degrees they might claim to have the same privilege on an equal footing with the graduates of the other Universities. Attached to this institution separate hostel accommodations should be made for Muhammadan boys with a prayer hall where they might say their usual prayers.

As regards the question of replacing the Matriculation Examination by a School Certificate, the Association is not a position to give any definite opinion; but this much may be said that the people are averse to changes and consider it with horror, inasmuch as the doors to higher education may thus be narrowed.

In connection with the appointment of Vice-Chancellor of this University the Association is of opinion that an outsider non-official will be better able to manage the functions of the University than one taken from the Education Department.

Dated Muzaffarpur, the 29th May 1914.

From—The Secretary of the District Muslim League, Muzaffarpur,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

I have the honour to state that at a meeting of the Members of the District Muslim League the report of Patna University was read and discussed, they approved of, the general scheme and beg to make the following suggestions—

- (a) The proposed university should be so constituted as to embrace in itself the secondary education in schools and collegiate education.
- (b) The costs of education as laid down in the report are very high, and against the 3rd condition of the resolution of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council No. 917E.S., dated the 13th May 1913. The pecuniary condition of Muhaammadans barring few exceptional cases in Bihar, is very low if the costs of university education as suggested in the report be approved of, a large number of Muham-madan students of poor means will be deprived of university education. The league beg to suggest that the costs should not be raised higher than what at present exist.
- (c) There appears no provision for the study of Arabic and Persian literature, although some provision is made for Islamic studies; it is highly desirable in the opinion of the league that an adequate provision should be made for the study of Arabic and Persian literature apart from Islamic study, in the central and external colleges of the proposed university.
- (d) The proposed introduction of the system of School Final Examination as a substitute for, or as an alternative to the present Matriculation Examination is in the opinion of the league undesirable and should be abandoned.
- (e) Provision should be made in the proposed university for opening of the honours and M. A. classes in all external colleges.
- (f) Provision should be made for opening science classes in the external colleges.
- (g) Restriction placed against the plucked students appearing at the university examinations is highly undesirable and should be abandoned.
- (h) Private students should be allowed to appear at the university examinations under conditions prevailing in the Calcutta University.
- (i) The standard of the legal studies should be the same as that of the Calcutta University.
- (j) The intermediate passed students should not be allowed to qualify themselves for the LL.B. Examination.
- (k) The post of the Vice-Chancellor should be made honorary and it should be thrown open to election by the Convocation.
- (l) The number of stipends and scholarships both at the central university and the external colleges should be raised and an adequate number of free-studentship be fixed in the university as well as in the external colleges.
- (m) The recommendation of the Dacca University that there should be no tuition fee for M.A and M.Sc. students should be adopted in the proposed university.

No. 11, dated Ranchi, the 30th May 1914.

From—Maulvi MUHAMMAD ABDUS SALAM, President of the Ranchi Moslem Union

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

In pursuance of Government Resolution No. 389E.T., dated the 19th of March 1914, and of subsequent date, inviting criticisms and comments on the Patna University Committee report I have the honour to submit the following suggestions on behalf of the Ranchi Moslem Union :—

(1) The proposal to supersede the present Matriculation Examination as the qualifying test for admission to the University by the School Final Certificate system will, it is feared, retard the further development of higher education in this province. Both the Matriculation Examination and the School Final Certificate system may be allowed to stand until the latter proves a success by experience. Both the examinations may also be conducted by the University and not by this Board of Control as in Madras and the United Provinces.

(2) The fact that Government do not think it possible to found a successful department of Islamic studies at Patna at the present time is rather discouraging to a good many Moslems of this province. An Arabic College on the lines of the Sanskrit College, Benares, is no less a desideratum than a Sanskrit College : the more so because Arabic is not yet a dead language like Sanskrit : the latter is confined to India, while the former is far widely spoken.

(3) As regards professional departments, it is believed that there is a sufficient demand in the provision of training in Medicine and Engineering to justify a provision for University courses in them. It will neither be convenient nor desirable if Bihari students are sent to the neighbouring provinces for such training.

(4) It does not appear that any arrangements have been made for a separate college or separate residential quarters for Muhammadan students. Government may kindly take into consideration the absence of any such provision.

(5) The condition that those students who fail to pass the examination prescribed by the University in the first chance will be given a second opportunity may be liberally considered with a view to allowing a third one.

(6) It is proposed that vernacular languages will be taught by the general staff, though there will be a Hindi teacher for the Biseswar College and an Oriya teacher for the King's College. No provision has been made for a teacher for the Urdu language in any of the colleges. It therefore appears that Urdu will be taught by Professors of Arabic or Persian in the general staff and such Professors are not generally well versed in Urdu, their teaching in that language cannot be expected to be efficient. The question of providing a separate teacher for Urdu in the Provincial Educational Service at least for the King's College may therefore be taken into consideration. It is also suggested that one Professor of Arabic and one of Persian in the Indian Educational Service may be provided for the University.

(7) A less expensive gymnasium might perhaps serve the purpose.

Dated Gaya, the 30th May 1914.

From—Babu DASARATH LAL, Pleader, President, Public Meeting, Gaya,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

As President of a public meeting held at Gaya to-day, I have the honour to submit herewith the resolutions passed therein concerning the Patna University Committee's Report for the kind consideration of the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

Resolutions passed at a public meeting held at Gaya under the presidency of Babu Dasarath Lal, Pleader, on the 30th May 1914.

I. That this meeting respectfully but strongly urges upon the Government the necessity of equipping the proposed University with a Medical and an Engineering College, the want of which is chiefly responsible for the paucity of Behari Engineers and Medical men.

Proposed by Babu Kailaspati, L. L. B., seconded by Babu Balgobind Sahay, B. L., and carried unanimously.

II. That this meeting strongly deprecates the restriction being placed on the number of day-scholars in Central and External Colleges inasmuch as it will be prejudicial to the spread of higher education in Bihar.

Proposed by Babu Bhatan Lal, seconded by Babu Kamalhari Sahay, and carried unanimously.

III. That this meeting respectfully suggests that the plucked students may be allowed at least two chances for appearing from their colleges and as private students afterwards for as many times as they like.

Proposed by Babu Parmeshwar Dayal, B. L. seconded by Babu Jageswar Prashad, B. L., and carried unanimously.

IV. That this meeting deprecates the proposal for the establishment of a Mission College within the precincts of the University being contrary to the Government policy of strict religious neutrality and urges the necessity of establishing another college in its place on the lines of Biseswar College.

Proposed by Babu Bishun Prashad, I, Vakil, seconded by Maulvi Saiyid Fazilat Hussain, B. L., Vakil and carried unanimously.

V. That this meeting further urges the modification of the scheme of the proposed University in the following particulars :—

- (a) by abandoning the proposal for the introduction of School Final Examination either as a substitute for or as an alternative to the Matriculation Examination, inasmuch as there is an apprehension that its effect would be to place great powers in the hands of the Executive and Departmental authorities ;
- (b) by allowing affiliation to all the External Colleges in B. A. Honours and B. Sc. pass courses ;
- (c) by removing the disqualification on B. A. and B. Sc. pass students from appearing for M. A. and M. Sc. Examination either as collegiate or non-collegiate students or restricting their choice of subjects.
- (d) by allowing students who have passed an examination in another Indian University to continue their studies in the Patna University beyond the standard they have passed ;
- (e) by maintaining the present scale of tuition fee and not increasing the cost of education at any stage, regard being had to the poverty and backwardness of the province.

Proposed by Babu Manik Chand, seconded by Babu Krishna Prashad and carried unanimously.

VI. That this meeting is of opinion that the office of the Vice-Chancellor should be honorary and should be filled up by election.

Put from the chair and carried unanimously.

VII. That this meeting deeply regrets the proposal of abolishing the Monghyr College and urges upon the Government the necessity of not only retaining it but maintainig it on an improved scale.

Proposed by Babu Baikunth Prasad, seconded by Babu Jadunandan Pal and carried unanimously.

VIII. That this meeting is of opinion that there should be established a separate college for Arabic and Persian studies on the lines of the Sanskrit College.

Proposed by Maulvi Fazilat Husain, seconded by Babu Kailaspati, and passed unanimously.

A meeting was convened this day, the 27th of May 1914, by Maulvi Saiyid Ahmad Hossain, B.A., B.L., Secretary to the Bar Library, of the Members of the Muzaffarpur Bar to consider the report of the proposed Patna University with Babu Jogendra Chandra Mukherjee in the Chair.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted :—

(1) That the proposed University should embrace within itself the Secondary, Collegiate and the College education.

(2) That the cost of education will increase to such an extent as to disable the middle and the poor class of students from taking full advantage of the facilities to be afforded by the proposed University and to this extent it is at variance with the third condition laid down by Government in the Resolution of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, No. 917E., dated the 19th May 1913.

(3) That the proposed introduction of the system of School Final Examination as a substitute for, or as an alternative to, the present Matriculation Examination is in the opinion of this Bar undesirable and should be abandoned.

(4) That the proposal of taking away the power of recognition and affiliation of the High Schools from the hands of the University and transferring them to the Education Department should be abandoned.

(5) That provision should be made in the proposed University for opening of the Honours and M.A. Classes in all the external colleges.

(6) That provision should be made for establishing a Medical and an Engineering College in the Central University simultaneously with the creation of the new University.

(7) That provision should be made for opening Science classes in B.A. in the external colleges.

(8) That allowing M. A. and M.Sc. course to those students only who pass B.A., with Honours will unnecessarily hamper the cause of the higher education in this province.

(9) That no restriction should be placed against the plucked students appearing at the University examinations.

(10) Private students should be allowed to appear at the University examinations under conditions prevailing in the Calcutta University.

(11) That the standard of the legal studies should be the same as that of the Calcutta University.

(12) That the tuition fees of the various classes should not be enhanced.

(13) That the Intermediate passed students should not be allowed to qualify themselves for the LL. B. Examination. And if the proposed system of legal studies be adopted, the students who pass the LL. B. Examination should be admitted to practice in mufassil courts without serving an apprenticeship for two years.

(14) That the Convocation should be vested with the powers of revising the orders of the Council dealing with the Executive Government of the University.

(15) That the establishing of a Mission College as an integral part of the proposed University is viewed with great alarm and should be abandoned.

(16) That the post of the Vice-Chancellor should be made honorary and it should be thrown open to election by the Convocation.

(17) That the number of graduates to be elected by the general body of the registered graduates constituting the Convocation should be raised from 25 to 50.

(18) That the Convocation should be so constituted as to give further representation to the non-official elements of the province.

(19) That the number of stipends and scholarships both at the Central University and the External Colleges should be raised and an adequate number of free-studentships be fixed in the University as well as in the External Colleges.

(20) That the recommendation of the Dacca University that there should be no tuition fee for M. A. and M.Sc. students should be adopted in the proposed University.

(21) That provision should be made for the increase of the teaching staff in the colleges with the proportionate increase in the number of students, from the maximum limit.

(22) That the members of this Bar beg to suggest that the Managing Committee of the external Colleges should consist of official as well as non-official members, the number of the Indian non-official members being not less than one-half of the total number.

(23) That the proposal to fix a limit of the number of students in the external colleges is in the opinion of this Bar undesirable and unsuited to the present condition of the people. They however beg to suggest that the number of students might be fixed with reference to the arrangement for teaching staff made in an individual college.

(24) That a copy of the above resolutions be sent to the Local Government under the signature of the President.

JOGENDRA CHANDRA MUKHERJEE,

President.

Dated Daltonganj, the 27th. May 1914.

From--Babu SARADA SANKAR MAITRA,

To--The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

In submitting herewith the annexed copy of the draft resolutions regarding the proposed Patna University rules, I beg leave to state that the resolutions were discussed and passed at general meeting of the residents of Daltonganj. I hope that the various suggestion made by the meeting will receive the sympathetic and favourable consideration of the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

PATNA UNIVERSITY.

Meeting at Daltonganj.

The following resolutions were discussed and duly passed at a General Meeting of the residents of Daltonganj held on Sunday last, the 24th May 1914, and presided over by Babu Sarada Sankar Maitra, Mukhtear.

I. That this meeting highly recommends the system of Honorary Vice-Chancellorships as is prevalent in other Indian Leading Universities and is strongly opposed to the appointment of a paid Vice-Chancellor in the proposed Patna University on the following grounds:—

- (a) There being no dearth of self-sacrificing men in Bihar and Orissa who can devote their time and energies to the proper discharge of the duties involved.
- (b) Expediency of having an individual outside the Education Department as the controlling head of the University.
- (c) Unnecessary expenditure of a large amount of money.

II. That this meeting strongly urges that seats available in M. A. and M. Sc. classes after being provided for B. A. and B. Sc., Honours passed students and candidates passing with distinction should then be necessarily filled up by B. A. pass students.

III. That this meeting strongly deprecates any restriction being placed upon failed candidates either as to their appearance at subsequent University Examination or in their re-admission to their respective colleges.

IV. That in view of the growing demand and necessity for higher technical education in Bihar and Orissa this meeting strongly but respectfully urges upon the Government to establish a Medical and an Engineering College in this our new Province simultaneously with the creation of the proposed Patna University.

V. That this meeting is of opinion that a fully well-equipped external college should be maintained on the present site of the Patna College for the use of the day-scholars resident at Patna avoiding thereby the many miscellaneous conveyance arrangements and unnecessary expenditure.

VI. That considering the ever increasing aptitude among the students of this Province for taking up Honours in B. A. and B. Sc., classes, this meeting expresses its deep sense of regret at the suggestions of the Patna University Committee, regarding the course of studies in mufassal colleges and highly recommends the teaching of those subjects for which there be local demand in mufassal colleges up to the B. A. Honours and B. Sc, pass, and honours course.

VII. That this meeting is of opinion that :—

(a) the curriculum of the proposed LL.B. examination should also include India Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, and Evidence Act and other Indian Enactments as at present prescribed for the L. B. examination of the Calcutta University.

(b) That L. B. graduates should be allowed to practise in mufassal courts immediately after their passing the LL.B. examination.

VIII. That this meeting begs to stongly protest against the heavy increase in the scale of fees as has been recommended by the Patna University Committee and suggests the following rates or fees in the various college :

(1) Patna Colloge Rs. 8 per month for the fees of tuition, residence, athletic, and social, amenities in all the classes up to M.A. and M.Sc. classes.

(2) Other Central Colleges, Rs. 6 per month for the fees of tuition, residence, athletic and social amenities in all the classes up to M.A. and M.Sc. classes.

(3) External collegæ Rs. 4 for Arts and Rs. 5 for Science courses in all the classes.

IX. That this meeting views with consternation and alarm the proposed introduction of the School Final examination either as a substitute for or as an alternative to the Matriculation Examination and further recommends that the present system of Matriculation examination as in the Calcutta University should be maintained in the new Patna University.

X. That in the opinion of this meeting it is absolutely necessary that in the Convocation the number of graduates to be elected from general body of the Registered graduates should be increased from 25 to 40 at the least.

XI. That this meeting suggests that the proposed Sanskrit College in the University area should be named Oriental College and should also make provisions for the studies of Arabic and Persian, that copies of these resolutions should be sent to the local Government and the Local Press.

No. 305, dated the 30th May 1914.

From—The Head Master, Zilla School, Balasore,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

In obedience to the Government Resolution No. 389-E.T., dated the 19th March 1914, forwarding a copy of the Report of the Patna University Committee of 1913, I have the honour most humbly and respectfully to submit the following suggestions :—

CHAPTER II.—AIMS AND METHODS.

(a) While the objection to a Federal University having a single select college of its own have been very fully considered, the arguments in favour of a residential University at this stage of education of the Province have not been very convincing. The country is not yet ripe or sufficiently advanced so as to be ready to reap the benefits of the residential colleges and schools even. It would be very far long before people can be induced (even they have the means to do so) to send up their sons and wards to a Residential University for training or education at "an enormous cost" (as such conservative people would say). I state this from my own experience as the late Superintendent of the Ravenshaw College Hostel, and as Head Master here and elsewhere.

Under the circumstances my humble submission is that residential colleges should be stimulated as far as possible for some years to come Government showing the way by the establishment of 1st grade colleges with 1st class equipment both for Arts and Sciences up to the B.A. and B. Sc., standards at Patna, Ranchi and Cuttak, the headquarter's of the three sister provinces under His Honour's administration. For the present, the University should have colleges teaching the M. A. standards only in the several branches—Law, Medicine, Engineering, Pedagogies and other professional branches. For standardising the education in the external residential colleges, the University should also have a body of peripatetic Readers, Lecturers and Professors, as well as its Inspectors. The Vice-Chancellor's visits will also help a great way to promote the cause of education. In this way, when its course of time residential colleges will be very popular and will show a tendency to increase in number, than the question of a residential University can be conveniently solved.

(b) Under the present University scheme, Orissa, situated far off as it would be from the centre of intellectual activity, will receive very few waves of culture and learning, unless University Readers, Lecturers and Professors come over to Cuttack to deliver certain courses of lectures for certain terms of the year, thereby standardising the education in the external colleges as far as possible. The proposal that "students must be brought on occasion to the centre, even if they at a distance, and inter-communication between the University and the internal colleges on the one hand and the local colleges on the other, must be encouraged in the case of both teachers and students in all possible ways," is fraught with pecuniary and other sentimental difficulties and will not lead to that amount of benefit which internal colleges will enjoy.

CHAPTER III.—ENTRANCE QUALIFICATIONS

As the school final system to be introduced in this province is not yet known, it is difficult to say about its utility as an Entrance qualification to the University.

CHAPTER IV.—COLLEGES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

It is not understood very well why a Mission sectarian college has been proposed to be incorporated with the University. In future Government may be very much handicapped when other sectarian colleges will be proposed for incorporation with the University by other sections of the population of this province.

CHAPTER V.—METHODS OF INSTRUCTIONS.

Paragraph 6.—I would fully prefer the system of small classes proposed for Dacca during the junior stage, inasmuch as boys fresh from school and unaccustomed to lecture systems, do not in the majority of cases derive much benefit from lectures.

Paragraph 11.—My humble opinion is that in the case of the intermediate course in science, three lectures a week must be supplemented by three days' practical works lasting $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours each for each subject, since such practical work would make them more efficient than more theoretical training.

Last but one paragraph.—It would be a very good thing if the percentage of re-admissions were not rigidly fixed, specially in Orissa, where there is only one college; otherwise there would be extreme hardship to many. Provision should therefore be made for bigger second and fourth-year classes in the Ravenshaw College. The case of a good student of the 4th or 5th year class who is considered by his teachers as sure to shine very well in the examination and who suddenly falls ill or is visited with some terrible calamity during the course of the examination and fails, may be death with leniency at the next chance, i.e., he may get honours or grade, if he qualifies himself for such.

CHAPTER VII.—FEES.

The fee rates on the King's College in which Oriyan students will be accommodated may be lowered a little more in favour of such candidates, most of whom are not rich.

CHAPTER IX.—SANSKRITIC STUDIES.

If the Sanskritic studies are not to be conducted according to European methods, then it is not understood why a Sanskrit College for studies according to the old system should form an integral part of the University. Such a college should be located apart, since life in the University will be very little influenced by its presence.

CHAPTER XI.—TRAINING COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS.

The scheme of having a training college for graduates only incorporated with the University is very excellent since it will stimulate a healthy activity and idea of corporate life and *esprit de corps* in the minds of the pupils. But so long as school teachers of long experience are trained, the course of studies may cover one year only. In the case of junior teachers and of fresh men, the course of studies should cover two years. As a rule, senior teachers are now being trained first. Later on, the college will be peopled with new junior teachers, and fresh men who will require more than one year to master the subject of studies prescribed. Provision will also have to be made for grant of 20 stipends or more of Rs. 20 or Rs. 25 each in order to attract better men in the field and to help the poor but deserving graduate eager to make education his life profession.

There should also be a professional teacher on School Hygiene in the staff of the colleges and specialists or teachers on Kindergarten work and manual training in the staff of the practising school which should have classes from the infant standard up to the 1st class of a High school.

In conclusion, I beg most respectfully to state that in all other matters I fully agree with the Committee.

Telegram dated Champanagar, the 26th May 1914.

From—TRILOCHAN JHA, President, Maithili Branch Subodhini Sabha, Champanagar,

To—The Private Secretary to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, Government of Bihar and Orissa, Camp.

Maithili Branch Subodhini Sabha, Deorhī, Champanagar, humbly request His Honour to give Maithili language proper place in University curriculum.

Dated Cuttack, the 27th May 1914.

From—Babu MADHU SUDAN DAS, Oriya Translator to Government, Cuttack,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

As desired in the Government Circular No. 389-E., dated the 19th March 1914, I beg most respectfully to submit below some of my views with regard to the report of the Patna University Committee.

2. Agreeing in the main with Messrs. Russell and Jackson in their views as set forth in their minute appended to the Committee's report with regard to the "conditions indispensably necessary for real University work," I believe that so long as—

- (a) a clear distinction, both of standards and methods, between University and school studies be not observed and a body of students qualified, both in knowledge and ability, be not available for admission into the University, and
- (b) a body of teachers fully competent and qualified to control their own work be not recruited for every institution under the University,

no real centres of learning in which the students can enjoy "the full advantage of the teaching of residential system of University life" which the Government of India have laid so much stress on, can possibly be created in this country. Superstitious reverence for examination results, although of recent origin, is so deeply implanted in the mind of the Indian public that the needs slow but sure eradication; for the baneful results of this reverence are, according to the best modern opinion on the subject, manifested in various ways in the lives of educated Indians of the present generation.

3. Although I agree in the main with Messrs. Russell and Jackson in the remedies suggested by them for the eradication of the evils of the University education in India of the present day, I differ from them in some of the working details which I set forth below, especially in consideration of the needs and longings of the people of Orissa and of the rest of this Province, so far as my knowledge regarding it goes.

4. It is admitted on all hands that the present Matriculation Examination of the Cuttack University is an inadequate test for recruiting students for University education as well as for the public service, and it is a satisfactory thing that the Patna University Committee has proposed to substitute for it the School Final Certificate Examination; but this is not the only reform which will set right the present evil. In my humble opinion the I.A. and I.Sc. courses which come properly within the scope of High English Schools should be included in the curriculum of studies for secondary schools. But in this connection the Committee is of opinion that there will arise great difficulty involving much expense in equipping all the High English Schools of this Province for an additional two years' course, I find that there is no necessity of equipping all the High English Schools of this Province in the manner suggested. In my humble opinion only one Government Model High English School at every Divisional headquarters of this Province fully equipped to teach up to the I.A. and I.Sc. courses will, under the present circumstances, sufficiently answer the purpose in view. Such a school should have only six classes, the lowest corresponding with the fourth class of a High English School of the present day. In that case there will be three classes of secondary schools, *viz.*, the third-grade secondary schools teaching up to the Middle English course of the present day, the second-grade secondary schools teaching up to the High English School course of the present day, and the first-grade secondary schools teaching up to the I.A. and I.Sc. courses. The I.A. and I.Sc. Examinations should be conducted by the University and each of them will be a test of sufficiently searching character for recruiting students for admission into the University. The papers for these examinations should not, however, be difficult, but they should be of a higher standard. The School

Final Examination should be conducted by the Education Department, which will have to constitute an examination Board for the purpose. All the secondary schools should be fully controlled by the Education Department of Government, the University having powers to inspect the first-grade schools only for the purpose of granting recognition, to prescribe courses of studies for the I.A. and I.Sc. Examinations, and to conduct these examinations.

5. If what I propose be given effect to, the students who seek service will be eliminated either at the end of the School Final course or at that of the I.A. and I.Sc. courses. On completion of the I.A. or I.Sc. courses some will prepare for law, some for medicine, some for Engineering and the rest, only a limited number, will have to go up either for the Arts or for the Science courses of the University. Consequently it will be necessary to make provision for a smaller number of students in each of the University and external colleges than that for which the University Committee has thought fit to make room under the present circumstances. Some of the external colleges also, which are weak and not far off from Patna, may be reduced to the status of first-grade secondary schools.

6. From what has been stated it follows that the true University course either in Arts or in Science will extend over four years instead of six, as proposed by the Committee, and as the number of students seeking admission either into the Arts or the Science course of the University will necessarily be small, provision need be made only for a smaller number of students both in the University College and in the external colleges.

7. I have to offer no better suggestion with regard to number, staff and administration of the University College than what have been proposed by Messrs. Russell and Jackson; but in my humble opinion the courses of study in science of that college should include Geology and Mineralogy, subjects for the study of which nature affords abundant facilities in the two sub-provinces of Chota Nagpur and Orissa. This University College together with the Law College, the Sanskrit College and the college for Teachers, should be situated in one locality; the site selected by the Patna University Committee for the purpose appears to me preferable to all others. All these colleges should be purely residential.

8. I have the knowledge regarding any of the external colleges dealt with in the report of the Committee, excepting that of the Ravenshaw College at Cuttack. Consequently I have no suggestion to offer regarding any of them except the Ravenshaw College.

9. Messrs. Russell and Jackson propose that provision should be made for Honours both in Arts and Science at the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, and it should be equipped and organised with a view to the establishment, at as early a date as practicable, of a separate University College for Orissa, of a similar type to the University College at Patna. In addition to this I beg to suggest that M. A. classes should be opened in that college from the very outset. The expense for opening these classes will not be very heavy and it may be partly met out of the savings effected from being required to make provision for a lesser number of students (say 300 only) than that proposed by the Committee. Moreover, these classes, if opened, will satisfy the public opinion and aspirations of the people of Orissa. The University Committee propose that Science should be taught in the Ravenshaw College up to B. Sc. pass course only, but in my humble opinion it will not be productive of any good result, for in that case Oriya students passing only the B. Sc. Examination without Honours "should not," as the Committee has rightly said "ordinarily be accepted" at the University College to continue a post-graduate course in their respective subjects. If it be not possible on account of cost to provide at the outset for Honours in all the Science subjects at this college, it will satisfy a great public demand if it can for the present be affiliated with the University in Honours in such popular subjects as Botany, Physics; and Chemistry.

10. The most suitable site for the college should be the one at Chauliganj as selected by the University Committee and it should be residential, and if possible, only a limited number of non-resident students (say up to a maximum of 20 per cent. of the total) might be admitted.

11. The management and financial control of the college should be vested in its own governing body and the control of examinations and courses of study and power to draft common regulations, should be vested in the governing body of the University, in which the staff of this college and non-official educated gentlemen of Orissa should be adequately represented.

12. The University Committee have decided not to have a Law College for Orissa on account of the small number of students who will avail of the opportunity and also for the heavy expense which a scheme for teaching Law at Cuttack will entail. It is no doubt true to a very large extent, but in order to satisfy the popular demand for Law education in Orissa it will be necessary for Government not to limit the number of law scholarships to any number. The pleadership examination classes which are now open in connection with the Ravenshaw College will, however, if abolished, as it is anticipated to be from the fact that the University Committee make eligible the I. A. and I. Sc. Pass students to read for the LL. B. degree, necessitate the establishment of a Law College at Cuttack in the near future, for the demand to study Law will be so great that the Government will not find it either advisable or economic to provide so many Law scholarships for Oriyas at the Patna Law College.

13. The scholarships both for Law and post-graduate work proposed by the University Committee to be awarded to Oriya students for continuing their studies at Patna appear to me to be insufficient both in number and value.

14. In conclusion, I respectfully crave indulgence to be excused for offering these suggestions which have been so audaciously put forward.

No. XVII, dated Cuttack, the 28th May 1914.

From—Babu KALPATARU DAS, Secretary, Oriya People's Association, Cuttack,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

As public opinion has been invited on the report of the Patna University Commission, we on behalf of the Oriya beg to offer some suggestions and fervently hope that they will receive favourable consideration at the hands of the authorities.

At the outset we convey our sincere thanks to the authorities for the care they have taken in adapting the scheme to a certain extent to the special requirements of Orissa, and for holding out hopes for giving her a separate University in future. But at the same time we feel it our duty to say that the arrangements as now proposed are not adequate to meet the present demands of our students, and especially so when the new University is being located at a place which is not in any way attractive to the Oriya students. Whatever that may be, we now content ourselves in making the following suggestions :—

The main reason assigned for introducing School Final system in the place of Matriculation Examination is said to be a step to improve the efficiency of secondary schools. But to us the procedure does not seem to be commendable. The proper method in our opinion should be first to improve the efficiency of secondary schools before School Final system is introduced (if it is to be introduced at all). For illustration, we beg to point out the disappointing results that have followed the introduction of School Final system in the Middle Vernacular and Middle English Schools in this Province. It is quite manifest that boys turned out by these schools under the present School Final system are by far inferior to those that came out under the old examination system. So we are naturally apprehensive that the same consequences will follow if Matriculation Examination be replaced by School Final system. We therefore request that for the present the Matriculation system be continued as heretofore, until at least so long as the Secondary Schools are not brought up to such a standard as will justify the proposed change.

It is admitted on all hands that scientific education is an essential thing for the future advancement of a nation. Under the proposed scheme the Ravenshaw College will only teach up to the B. Sc. pass standard. That being so, Orissa will be deprived of that most important branch of knowledge which the new University promises to give. Looking at the results of the last few years in I. Sc. Examination of the Ravenshaw College, it will be seen that the number of students taking to the Science course is increasing every year, and amongst them, students are not wanting both in number and capacity, for whom B. Sc. Honour class is desirable. Not to give them any such facility near at hand is to cool down their ardour; and it is not within the means of every student of Orissa, nay not of the majority of them, to avail of the opportunities at Patna. In our opinion the reasons which prompted the Committee to recommend B. Sc. class in the Ravenshaw College may equally be urged in favour of B. Sc. Honour. Without such a class no number of post-graduate scholarships will make up for the difficulties which our students are sure to labour under, in going through a mere pass course.

The rates of fees for the junior Science, senior Arts and senior Science classes in the Ravenshaw College as proposed by the Committee are too high for poor Oriya students. The high rates of fees will have a deterrent effect. In our opinion the present rate of fees be continued under the new scheme.

We fully appreciate the reasons of the University Committee in not recommending for the establishment of M. A. and LL. B. classes in the Ravenshaw College. But at the same time we beg to urge upon the notice of the authorities the necessity of making sufficient provisions for those students

IV.—Post-graduate and Law Scholarships.

but will read for M. A. and LL. B. degrees. So instead of awarding a fixed number of post-graduate and Law scholarships they may be varied according to the necessity of each year so that no student, who is really deserving and anxious to get M. A. or LL. B. degrees, may be prevented from prosecuting his studies for want of funds. Moreover, in order to enable such students to live comfortably in the University hostel the amount of each scholarship may not be fixed at less than Rs. 30, or such of the Oriya students as cannot get any support from home may be exempted from College fees. In this connection we beg to submit that the expression "Oriya students" may be used instead of "Natives of Orissa" in page 50, paragraph 6, of the Commission report regarding the award of scholarships.

With reference to paragraph 4 of page 17 of the University Committee Report regarding the Entrance qualification of aboriginal students, we beg to submit that Oriya may be fixed for as a foreign language for aboriginal students of Orissa in the place of "Hindi."

V.—Foreign language regarding aborigines of Orissa.

As regards the appointment of Vice-Chancellor, we fully endorse the views of Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Das, C.I.M., given in page 161 of the University Committee's report.

VI.—Appointment of Vice-Chancellor.

Dated Bankipore, the 29th—30th May 1914.

From—Babu BHAVANI SAHAY, Secretary, Bihar Educational Association, Bankipore,
To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

In continuation of my letter, dated the 29th April 1914, in connection with the scheme for the Patna University, as laid down in the report of the Patna University Committee, I beg to thank Government for extending the time to submit comments and suggestions thereon; and crave leave to state as follows :—

The members of the University Committee have thoroughly gone into the question of collegiate education in this province, and so far they deserve our gratitude. But this Association regrets to find that the policy underlying the scheme propounded by them has ignored the backwardness of this province so far as higher education is concerned. Quality of the education to be imparted is decidedly a desirable object, but it cannot safely be pursued to the utter disregard of quantity, at least in the present backward condition of the province, and any scheme calculated to place higher education beyond the means of the poor and the middle class sections means the practical withdrawal of the benefits of education from the generality of the people. The majority of the students come from the poor and the middle classes. It is to these classes that higher education is the means of social elevation and pecuniary amelioration, and it is these classes again who supply unambitious and unostentatious men who would devote themselves to the pursuit of knowledge merely for the sake of intellectual advancement. They should form the chief objects of solicitude in the eyes of Government when discussing educational problems and laying down educational schemes. What is known as the well-to-do class is a minority in the population of Bihar, to them education is one of the many luxuries of life to be pursued at leisure and given up with a light heart, to whom at all events pecuniary limitations cannot form a prohibitive barrier.

This Association regrets to find that a number of disabilities have been introduced in the University scheme which would have the effect of restricting the area of higher education in this province and thereby aggravate its already deplorable backwardness. The rigid enforcement of the residential system, the enhancement of the college fees and the introduction of fees hitherto unknown, the reduction of the status of the external colleges by placing them in an inferior position as colleges of a lower grade, the abolition of the Matriculation Examination, and the introduction of the School Final system, the officialisation of the University, the removal of all the colleges from the town of Bankipore, are some of the innovations which are likely to impede the progress of higher education in this backward province.

The Residential System.

The Association is of opinion that under existing local conditions any strict and rigid enforcement of the residential system as has been contemplated in the Patna University scheme, would shut the door of University education against a majority of the poor and middle class students and make the University a place of resort for the rich and well-to-do classes alone. Colleges worked on the residential system like that detailed in the report of the University Committee are new to this country, and new, to a certain extent, even to the country from which it purports to be imported. It is true that the people of England, Scotland, Germany and America have begun to appreciate the advantages of this system, and this Association also appreciates in some measure those advantages. But to India this system presents itself as an ideal attainable by slow and gradual experimentation. To launch the system in its completeness in a poor, backward, and till recently, a somewhat neglected province, would be a sudden and unhealthy change, and is sure to set back the hands of progress so far as higher education is concerned. This Association submits that an ampler provision should be made for day-scholars in the Central University and the external colleges; the number provided for being scanty and insufficient

considering, on the one hand, the demand for higher education, and on the other, the limited number of students who can avail themselves of the advantages of the residential system. The painful experience of last year in the Patna College should afford a powerful ground for more seats for day-scholars being provided for both within the colleges of the Central University and the external colleges.

College Fees.

This Association regrets to find that the scale of fees has been proposed to be raised in the various colleges of the University—a course which is likely to make University education almost inaccessible to a large section of the poor and middle class students in this province. This Association begs to suggest that the following scale of fees be introduced :—

- (a) Patna College—Rs. 6 in all the classes up to the M. A. and M. Sc. standard.
- (b) Law College—Rs. 6 throughout.
- (c) Bisseswar College—Rs. 4 in all the classes up to M.A and M. Sc. standard.
- (d) Muzaffarpur College
- (e) Bhagalpur " }
- (f) Hazaribagh " } Rs. 4 for Arts and Rs. 5 for Science.
- (g) Cuttack " }

The External Colleges.

This Association further submits that by assigning a subordinate and inferior position to the external colleges the University Committee have rendered them incapable of any future development or of maintaining the requisite standard of efficiency. These colleges can hardly be expected to "grow better and better" so long as they are kept on an unfair basis of inequality. This Association submits that the external colleges should be allowed to teach B. Sc. and Honours classes and arrangements be made to open M.A. classes at some of the important places in the province.

School Final.

This Association is of opinion that the introduction of the school final system would bring about a complete separation between higher and secondary education. It would not be to the interest of either that the secondary schools should thus become independent of the University. The people of Bihar are naturally apprehensive of this proposal inasmuch as its introduction would place considerable power in the hands of the executive and departmental authorities—a state of things which is regarded as undesirable. The existing system has worked so well and for so long a period that there can be no justification for an innovation in this direction.

University Constitution.

This Association is of opinion that the office of the Vice-Chancellor should be honorary, and that it should be thrown open to election by the registered graduates of the University on such terms as Government may deem proper. There does not seem to be any valid reason for departing from the old and existing practice of having an honorary Vice-Chancellor which has hitherto proved successful in all the existing Universities in India.

This Association further begs to suggest that the Convocation should be so constituted as to give fuller representation to the non-official elements of this province. The non-official members on the Senate should be selected, by reason of their high position in society and their interest in matters educational. A modern University should be based on the good will and confidence of the people whom it is intended to serve.

The removal of the colleges from Bankipore.

The people of the Patna district, and for the matter of that of the whole province, for whom Patna has been a place of frequent resort and fixed abode on account of a variety of connections and associations, view with grave concern the proposal for the removal of all the colleges from Bankipore and the location of the same within the area of the Central University. There is a reasonable apprehension that the consequence would be to shut the door of higher education against an overwhelmingly large percentage of the poor and middle classes. The creation of the non-collegiate department of the University can hardly remedy the anticipated evil, and in spite of the proposed arrangements for conveyance the day-scholars would find it a difficult task both from the pecuniary point of view and that of physical wear and tear to attend the University lectures. Cycling may be a refreshing recreation and a beneficial constitutional exercise, but to travel a distance of 10 to 20 miles daily in all seasons and under the most inclement weather and then to devote an undiverted attention to one's books is an achievement hardly conceivable in the case of a Bihar student with an average health. The people of the Patna district would be affected more than those of any other district in the province inasmuch as they have been settled in Patna and Bankipore for a great length of time and cannot be expected to shift their residence to the new Capital.

Under the circumstances the proposal for the removal of all the colleges from Bankipore would be impolitic; and this Association suggests that at least one first-grade and fully equipped college should be retained in Bankipore. If there is an apprehension somewhere that a college in Bankipore some 6 miles from the University would not be successfully maintained, it only shows that the extent of the popular demand for higher education has not been properly gauged. If there be an apprehension that the colleges within the Central University would be started by the retention of one first-grade college at Bankipore, it would show that those colleges are not expected to present sufficient attractions to the students for whom they are intended. This Association thinks that such apprehensions have no foundation whatsoever.

This Association further submits that as the non-collegiate department is not intended to be a part and parcel of the new University, it can with advantage be shifted to the town of Bankipore where it would render more useful service to poor and middle class day-scholars.

Engineering and Medical Colleges.

This Association regrets to find in the University report the absence of any provision for the Engineering and Medical Colleges in this province. There would be manifold difficulties in our students going to Lucknow or Calcutta for receiving medical education. This Association begs to submit that instead of making students of Bihar depend upon the good-will of the Medical Colleges of the sister provinces, the Temple Medical School at Bankipore be developed into a college.

The demand for Engineering hands is steadily increasing and the field for Engineering is expanding in this province. It would not be very creditable to the Government of this province if Engineers were to continue to be imported into Bihar from other provinces or that Bihar students should continue to be made to undergo immense trouble and almost unbearable expense of receiving education in this department of knowledge at colleges far away from their home and sympathetic surroundings. This Association begs to suggest that the Bihar School of Engineering be developed into an Engineering College.

Ayurvedic Studies.

This Association respectfully urges upon the Government the desirability of opening an Ayurvedic college of medicine. This would afford an opening for a portion of the scholars of the proposed Sanskrit College. It would besides conduce to revive the old system of Indian medicine which is well suited to the people of this country in every respect.

The Monghyr D. J. College.

This Association further begs to submit that the proposal for the abolition of the Monghyr D. J. College has caused great anxiety in the minds of the people of Bihar. It is the creation of new colleges at convenient and easily accessible centres of the province that can alone satisfy the growing need of the province for higher education. This Association submits that the college at Monghyr should be retained on such terms as to the Government may appear proper.

Examinations.

This Association begs so submit that the proposal of the University Committee to give only one further chance to plucked students for appearing at the same examination would cause a great hardship to the students. Inasmuch as an examination is after all but an uncertain and inconclusive mode of testing merit, to ask a student to stop his scholastic career for the rest of his life if he got plucked for two successive chances, is a measure which would be as arbitrary as unjust. This Association therefore begs to suggest that the plucked students of the Central University as well as of the external colleges should be allowed to appear as private students, without any restrictions, but in case they desire admission to any college they should be allowed two more chances of appearing as students of a college.

Stipends and Scholarships.

This Association begs to submit that, inasmuch as this province is very poor and much backward in education, ample provision should be made for stipend and scholarship both in the Central University and in the external colleges, and further urges upon Government the necessity of making a more ample provision for free and half-free studentships, in order to afford encouragement and facilities to deserving poor students in obtaining the benefit of higher education.

The Mission College.

This Association begs to submit that the creation of a Mission College within the University area as has been suggested in the University report and its working on the lines laid down therein is a distinct departure by the Government from its wholesome policy of strict religious neutrality. The Government should not allow a Mission College to be established practically with its own funds and make it an integral part of the proposed residential University. The question of grave principle is involved in the proposal, and this Association earnestly hopes that the Government would not accept the recommendation of the University Committee about the Mission College; and that they would establish instead another non-sectarian college within the University area so that the total number of colleges may remain the same, or may establish at Bankipore one first-grade and fully equipped college so earnestly desired by the Bihar people.

The Site.

The next point to which this Association begs to refer is the question of site for the proposed University. This Association is fully aware of the fact that the majority of those that come to receive higher education in this province are poor and middle class students. They would experience great difficulties by the location of the University at its proposed site. It was resolved at the last Bihar Educational Conference that the University be located within the town of Bankipore; it being hoped that improvements in sanitation which the Government have decided to introduce would make Bankipore an ideal town, free from the ravages of plague and other epidemic diseases; and that the strip of land between the Ganges and the main road including the present Patna College ground would form an ideal site for the location of new University.

Legal Studies.

This Association begs to invite the attention of the Government to the proposal of the University Committee relating to legal studies. The Committee seem to have lost sight of the fact that an equipment for the legal profession requires wide and varied knowledge, and unless students are sufficiently advanced in Arts the intricacies of the law may be lost upon them. The result of the lectures in law being thrown open to those that have just passed the I.A. or I.Sc. may be to produce mediocre lawyers and to present before students a temptation too strong to resist of preferring a course of studies that bids fair to be paying after a very short time and abandoning at too early a stage the idea of going up for B.A., B.Sc., M.A. and M.Sc. courses.

In this connection the Association further begs to point out that the difficulty as regards the length of time has not been successfully met, inasmuch as the University Committee have recommended that an LL.B. of the Patna University shall be admitted to practise after serving an apprenticeship for two years at the end of which he should have to undergo a further examination to be prescribed by the High Court. The proposal has got another defect, namely, it excludes the practical courses, *e.g.*, the Civil Procedure Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, the Law of Evidence—a measure that would injuriously affect the efficiency of the standard of legal studies. This Association begs to suggest that the system of legal studies as obtains in the Calcutta University should be maintained.

The teaching Staff.

In the pinion of this Association it would be unfair and discouraging to the Indian teachers to place them in a distinctly lower grade of service, namely, the Provincial Educational Service, and to reserve appointments in the Imperial Service for Europeans. This Association submits that no such arbitrary barrier should be set up and that the door of the Imperial Service should be thrown open to merit irrespective of any other consideration. This Association also urges upon the Government the justification of increasing the number of teachers in the Provincial Educational Service and reducing proportionately the number of teachers belonging to the Indian Education Service as has been proposed by the University Committee.

No. 194, dated Cuttack, the 5th June 1914.

From--Babu RAM SHANKAR RAY, Honorary Secretary to the Orissa Association, Cuttack,

To--The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

In compliance with the request contained in letter No. 389E. T., dated the 19th March 1914, inviting the opinion of the Association on the various proposals of the Patna University Committee, I have the honour to submit the following:—

(1) The Association is not in favour of superseding the present Matriculation system as the test for admission to the University by the School Final Certificate system. The reasons against this departure have been fully discussed by several Indian members of the Committee, and on an examination of these arguments the Association is decidedly against the abolition of the Matriculation Examination.

(2) It is stated at page 16 of the report that the Central University should be opened to all students who are domiciled in the province of Bihar and Orissa and to natives of the province wherever they may reside, and that, subject to the prior of such candidates, any other students may be received. This may operate as a great hardship to sons and relations of Government officials and other public servants and professional men who are not domiciled in, but are residents of, the province.

(3) It has been proposed that a student entering the University must pass in a classical language, exception being made in favour of aboriginal students who have to learn Hindi as a foreign language. The Association desires to add that aboriginal students of Orissa must pass in Oriya and not in Hindi.

(4) In the absence of a college for women in the province of Bihar and Orissa, the female students desiring to prosecute their higher studies, may be admitted to existing colleges but experience shows that there must be special arrangements for them, such as separate seats in separate rooms, if practicable.

(5) Some Muhammadan members of the Association regret to observe that the Government have not thought it possible to found at Patna a successful department for Islamic studies. In their opinion it is not desirable to include Islamic subjects such as Tafsir, Hadis, etc., in the Arabic courses for the Arts degree; inasmuch as the teaching of religious subjects by non-Moslems and especially by Quadianis cannot be approved of by Sunni Muhammadans; besides, the non-Moslem students desiring to take up Arabic may find it objectionable to study Islamic subjects.

(6) At page 26 of the report it is said that two Muhammadan members are of opinion that the Muhammadan community do not desire at present separate residential quarters for Muhammadan students. This view does not seem to be right. The Muhammadan students from Orissa and other parts of Bihar and Chota Nagpur may feel a great inconvenience if residential quarters are not provided for them.

(7) In view of a heavy expenditure the Committee have not recommended the establishment of an Engineering or a Medical College and further maintained the opinion that out of the total vacancies occurring annually in the Cuttack Medical College 5 per cent. may be reserved for Oriya students; considering the present condition of Orissa and the desire on the part of her young men to make some progress in the studies of Medical Science, the Association is, however, of opinion that the aforesaid arrangement would not suffice for the needs of Orissa. To help the cause of Medical studies the Government should increase the number of scholarships and should make provision for the admission to Calcutta or Lucknow Medical Colleges of all students, either Oriya or domiciled in this province, who are desirous of pursuing medical studies. The Association apprehends that only 4 vacancies in the Sibpur Engineering College and 2 in the Thomason Civil Engineering College at Roorkee, reserved for the students of Bihar and Orissa, will not be sufficient for the purpose. The students of Orissa require greater encouragement in the shape of scholarships for the prosecution of their Engineering studies at Sibpur and Roorkee.

(8) Having regard to the utmost importance of Agricultural Colleges in the country, Sabour college ought to be constituted an external college of the proposed University.

(9) The Association is glad to find that the Committee have agreed with members representing Orissa that a college for women should be established at Cuttack as soon as there is reason to believe that at least 10 students will join it each year.

(10) The province of Bihar and Orissa is very rich in mineral resources and it is disappointing to find that Geology and Mineralogy have been excluded from the curriculum of the University. These subjects and Physiology should form part of the University curriculum, and some provision should be made teaching these subject in B. Sc. classes to be opened in the Ravenshaw College.

(11) The Committee have arrived at the conclusion that for the present the external colleges should teach the various Arts subjects up to the B. A. pass standard and Science subjects up to the standard required for the Intermediate Examination, only exception being made in favour of the Ravenshaw College in which B. A. Honours and B. Sc. pass courses should be provided.

(12) The reasons which have found favour with the Committee for providing B. Sc. pass courses should have led the Committee to hold that there should be B. Sc. Honours and M. Sc. classes in the Ravenshaw College, the only college in the province, and far away from the plague-stricken capital. Moreover, the B. Sc. pass courses would not be at all attractive to students as they cannot study for M. Sc. without passing B. Sc. with Honours.

(13) It is remarked by the Committee that students taking Honours in certain branches of Sanskrit will not be required to take pass course in English. In the opinion of the Association English pass courses should not be dispensed with in case of students taking up Honours in Sanskrit.

(14) The Committee have remarked at page 36 of the report that no pass students should be permitted to enter on a post-graduate course. This does not seem to be a sound view. A very competent student may, for various causes over which he has no control, fail to secure Honours or distinction in the pass examination. It will not be fair to debar him from entering upon the post-graduate course and getting an opportunity to rise to the highest rung of the academic ladder. In the opinion of the Association the M. A. and M. Sc. degrees should be open to all B. A.'s and B. Sc.'s as at present.

(15) Provisions should be made for teaching Organic Chemistry in I. Sc. classes in the Ravenshaw College. This will better fit the students to enter the Medical College.

(16) At page 39 of the report the Committee lay down rule that Inter-Examination in Arts and Science and the examination for the B. A. pass degree should only be held in the external colleges. The Association humbly suggests that an exception should be made in favour of the Ravenshaw College. It will be highly expensive and inconvenient to B. A. Honours and B. Sc. students from Ravenshaw College to appear at the examination to be held at the Central University.

(17) Having regard to the poor circumstances of the majority of the students the scale of fees for the Ravenshaw College seems to be high.

(18) The Committee have recommended that ten scholarships of the value of Rs. 20 a month and tenable for three years may be allotted to natives of Orissa who desire to enter the Law Department of the Patna University. The value of the scholarships seems to be low. The number of scholarships should also be increased, in view of the fact that LL. B. may be the only law examination during the régime of the new University.

(19) There should be a qualified man of Provincial Educational Service to teach Oriya in the Ravenshaw College. The Muhammadan members of the Association also desire that there should be a Professor of Provincial Educational Service to teach Urdu in the Ravenshaw College.

(20) It is very gratifying to see that the Committee have made various proposals for the progress of Sanskrit learning in the country, and the Association only humbly suggests the establishment of a well-equipped Sanskrit College at the holy town of Puri.

(21) The Association take exception to the appointment of a paid Vice-Chancellor. In the sister University of Calcutta, the practice hitherto followed has been to select an Honorary Vice-Chancellor, who can command the confidence of the people and the Government. This practice has been very successful in the University of Calcutta, and the Association do not find any sufficient reason justifying a departure from this practice.

(22) At page 105 of the report it is proposed that five Oriya gentlemen should be nominated by the Chancellor of whom at least three should be non-officials. The Association is of opinion that this number should be increased to ten. The Association humbly suggests that there should be two Oriya gentlemen instead of one in the Council of the University as proposed by the Committee.

Dated Calcutta, the 26th May 1914.

From—Babus GANESH DUTT SINGH, B.A., B.L., RAJENDRA PRASAD, M.A. B.L.,
BAIDYANATH NARAYAN SINHA, M.A., B.L., F.C.U., and BADRI NATH
VARMA, M.A.,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

We have the honour to submit the following note on the Patna University Committee's Report for the kind consideration of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

We may be permitted to state here that two of us were members of the Sub-Committee appointed by the last Provincial Conference of Bihar to draft a note embodying the views of the Conference regarding this matter in the light of the resolutions passed by it; hence the similarity in the language of portions of the note with portions of that submitted to the Government on behalf of the Conference.

We are very grateful to the Government for its desire to further the cause of education in the province of Bihar and Orissa and to improve its quality. We are in full accord with the directions given by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to the Patna University Committee to draft a scheme that will benefit the whole province and meet the needs of all sections of the people and which should not involve any such additional cost to the students as would discourage them from taking full advantage of the facilities offered. Further, we are in complete agreement with the majority of the members of the University Committee that no scheme should be framed which would involve the sacrifice of the interests of the many to the good of a very small minority, that it should be made possible for any student of ability to secure the highest possible teaching that the University could provide, that the question of the expense and the adaptation of the design to the requirements of local conditions should be carefully considered, that theoretically attractive conceptions which have no basis in Indian experience and which accommodate themselves but ill to the daily facts of Indian thought and life should not outweigh and obscure the real issues, and that the University should not only turn out scholars but also train citizens of the world.

We have carefully considered the recommendations of the University Committee in the light of the above aims and ideals laid down by the Committee, but we regret that in our humble opinion they are calculated to offend against those very aims and ideals as also the directions of the Government already referred to. We very much fear the recommendations are likely to result in the curtailment of the field of higher education, at least so far as the majority of those who generally avail themselves of it are concerned by raising the cost all round. Moreover, the scheme suggested by the Committee has no basis in Indian experience and the cost of the Government as calculated and recommended by the Committee would be too much for the limited benefit that would accrue. We regret that the Committee should have thought fit to recommend the introduction of a scheme like the one it has drawn up, into a province which is admittedly backward in education and where the people are poor and the Government itself has not a sufficiently large and growing income so as to be able to meet the expenses of such an extravagantly costly scheme.

In making our submissions we are anxious that the establishment of a new University in the province should lead to an expansion of education in the province and should fit even those who are not gifted by nature with parts to enable them to add to the stock of world's knowledge, to play their full part in the civic life of the country. The major provinces of India, *e.g.*,

Bengal, Madras and Bombay, have fully enjoyed the benefits of a federal University for half a century or so. Two other provinces, *viz.*, the United Provinces and the Punjab, have also been in the enjoyment of such a boon for more than a quarter of a century with the result that the people of those parts have after thus qualifying themselves been taking their full share in the administration of their provinces and playing their parts in the various walks of life open to them with no mean distinction. But Bihar, although it had been so long tacked with Bengal, could not do so for the simple reason that necessary facilities did not exist. The only reason why the people of Bihar and Orissa so gladly welcomed its constitution into a separate province was the idea that, though late they would now at last be provided with at least all those facilities which have been in existence in the other provinces of India referred to above. There is no reason to believe that these facilities will ever be curtailed, rather from what have transpired of late the Government of India is anxious to give those provinces additional facilities. While all this is so, we regret the Committee should have thought fit to suggest a scheme for higher education for the new province which has not been tried in any other part of the country and which, we think, will not be introduced into them as the sole means of higher education. Bihar of all the provinces is the least fitted on account of its backwardness in education and the poverty of its inhabitants, for such a novel, costly and doubtful scheme as that suggested by the Committee. In our humble opinion what is most needed in the present circumstances of the province is the provision of adequate facilities for the children of the soil to enable them to enter the various services under the Government and private individuals and the professions and have at the same time the benefits of general culture. This end cannot be achieved unless education is within the easy reach of men of moderate means such as inhabit this province. Also the scheme proposed should be capable of easy expansion and extension at moderate cost to meet the increasing needs of the province. If the scheme proposed by the Committee be examined from these points of view, it would be found, in the first place, that the scheme is abnormally costly for a poor province like Bihar and Orissa both from the point of view of the State and that of those who are expected to take advantage of it,—at least more costly than any system now obtaining in India. Secondly, the scheme is not capable of adapting itself to the demands for higher education which are bound to go on increasing, for the simple reason that the standard of cost insisted upon is beyond the means of either the Provincial Government or any private benefactor or benefactors. Thirdly, the scheme is incomplete in many important aspects, *e. g.*, in overlooking the needs of engineering, medical, technical and commercial education in the province.

All the existing Universities of India have been enjoying the power of recognition and affiliation of schools.

Entrance qualification.

We do not think that any case has been

made out by the Committee for the withholding of the same from the proposed University. The existing Universities have been discharging this part of their duty with great credit to themselves and without detriment to the cause of education, and there is no reason to fear why the proposed University will not be able to do the same. The Department of Education may be under the control of a highly qualified and experienced head, but it cannot be expected to be as competent to discharge these duties as the executive body consisting of the pick of the educated community, both official and non-official, and of experienced educational experts. The decision of such a body will surely be more acceptable than that of an individual officer, however experienced and qualified.

Further, in our opinion no case has been made out for the substitution of the Matriculation Examination by the School Final Examination. The latter may be very useful for such students as do not aim at University examination, but it cannot, under any circumstances, serve the purpose of those wishing to enter a University. If it is made to serve this double purpose we are sure it will defeat its own purpose and perpetuate the defect that is ascribed to the Matriculation Examination. An examination that

would test the merits of the intending students of the University must take into account the special needs of University education and evidently the University authorities are best fitted to lay down the curricula of instruction for such students and to conduct their examination. There is no reason why anybody but the University itself should be authorised to test the merits of those who are to enter its doors.

We beg to submit that the Matriculation Examination of the other Indian Universities should be recognised as a sufficient test for admission into the proposed University, particularly in the case of those who are the residents of the province but who had, for some reason or other, to obtain their school education outside the province. It is further submitted that the standards of the Indian Universities and their examinations should be recognised by the proposed Patna University, so that students who have passed the examinations of other Universities may be enabled to prosecute their studies in the proposed University beyond the stage they have passed.

We are very strongly of opinion that there is a real and genuine demand in the province for a Medical Department and colleges of the University. College and an Engineering College which should also be started along with the other colleges of the University. It is admitted on all hands that the inhabitants of the province have not been so far able to join the Medical College at Calcutta and the Engineering College at Sibpur in such numbers as would have been the case if they had facilities nearer home, free from those inconveniences to which they have to submit on account of the distance, climate, the environments and the cost entailed. Had such facilities been available there is absolutely no reason to suppose why they should not have done as well in these departments as they have done in the department of law which has been open to them. The fact that the Temple Medical School and the Bihar School of Engineering have not attracted many Bihari students is no argument against the establishment of the Medical and Engineering Colleges. It was but natural that students finding that there is but little prospect in joining these schools, should have taken to the study of law which has all along been opened to them.

We have considered very carefully the question of the site of the proposed University and we are of opinion that the establishment of an external college at Bankipore is an absolutely necessary condition to the location of the University at the proposed site or any other site outside the town of Bankipore. The reasons given by the Committee for their placing the Patna and Bihar National Colleges "at the head of the constituent institutions of the new University" and for depriving Bankipore of its colleges have neither force nor logic to support them. It is quite unintelligible to us how the difficulties of poor students who "are fed and housed by charitable persons living in the town" can in any way be mitigated by adding this dignity to the colleges referred to above. It is equally unintelligible to us why the students of the province or their guardians should be considered to be so perverse and foolish as to deny themselves and their boys the benefits of that better type of education which the Committee claims the proposed University will impart even when they can afford to command it and thus deprive the University of the available material for founding an efficient Central University. It is respectfully submitted that there is no justification for making any such supposition, and if students join an external college at Bankipore in preference to the Central University Colleges, it will not be due to their want of the due appreciation of the superior quality of their instruction or of their mischievous desire to keep away from such institutions but wholly and solely to their inability to meet the higher cost involved. Further, there is no reason why the old towns of Bankipore and Patna, the largest in the province which has enjoyed the privilege and advantages of institutions for imparting hire education for more than half a century, should now be deprived of them, specially when other Divisional headquarters which have subsequently been equipped with such facilities will continue to enjoy them. Thus there is no reason

why the poor students of the Patna Division and the towns of Bankipore and Patna should be deprived of the advantages such as being day-scholars to be enjoyed by students of other Divisions and Divisional towns. The Committee has made some suggestions for removing or alleviating the inconvenience to which day-scholars will be put if they have to go to the proposed site, but none of them appears to be feasible or to fulfil the purpose for which it is intended. A railway line between the town and the proposed site will not, in our opinion, be of any appreciable help to the students, inasmuch as those choosing to live in the town will for the most part be poor students who would not be able to afford the additional cost in the shape of railway fare. Moreover, students living in the old town will live mostly in Moradpur, Backerganj, Mahendru and such other quarters, the distance whereof will be a serious hindrance to students residing in those quarters, not to speak of the loss of time which will severely handicap such students in competition with their fortunate confreres. As regards the proposal to start a bicycle fund, it is even more open to such objections. In the first place it is not at all desirable to make any additional demand from the poor student who alone will care to reside in the town in spite of all the facilities offered by the University. In the second place, the student will have to submit to a compulsory cycle ride of about fifteen miles a day, regardless of the season, whether and his own physique, which will be conducive neither to the improvement of his health the Committee is so solicitous about nor to progress in his studies. The vicissitudes of the Indian weather during the rains and the intense heat during summer may even compel him to absent himself from the lectures and the classes of the University. Moreover, the contribution of the University to the bicycle fund will in effect be an unnecessary waste of money, of appreciable help to none but to the bicycle vendor.

But despite all the inconveniences enumerated above it seems to us the number of day-scholars in the University, on account of the high cost involved in residence in the University area, will be very large and the provision made for admitting only 300 day-scholars is very inadequate. We would respectfully suggest that provision should be made for at least 500 day-scholars in the University for the present.

On that portion of the University Committee's report which deals with the courses of studies we can but speak with a great deal of hesitation, emanating, as the proposals do, from a body which had a number of educationists as its members. But we note three very glaring omissions in the subjects presented for study. Geology and mineralogy are important subjects, particularly in a province like Bihar and Orissa, so rich in mines and mineral wealth. The secondary place which has been allotted to Pali is also matter of surprise, especially in view of the rich and hoary traditions of ancient Bihar which are buried in Pali literature and the proposal of the Committee to make Archæology a distinct subject for study. Sociology also is a subject for study of which there is a great field in the province, comprising as it does among its inhabitants different races at various stages of civilization. The Dacca University Committee in their report say:—"The Bengali language has made great progress under British rule and its further development should be regarded as one of the duties of the State Universities of the Bengal Presidency." We beg respectfully to submit that the same should be said of the Patna University so far as Hindi is concerned. Hindi is making progress with very rapid strides these days and it possesses an ancient literature not inferior to any in the world. In this connection we would like to refer to the history of Hindi literature by Pandits Ganesh Bihari Misser, Shyam Bihari Misra, M.A., and Sukhdeva Bihari Misra, B.A., the first part of which has just now been published by the Hindi Grantha Prasaraka Mandali of Khandwa. That book will convince people, who may doubt it, of the exquisite richness of the ancient Hindi literature as well as of its vast potentiality in the future. The book treats of four thousand authors and twelve thousand books. But even this gives but a very inadequate idea of the vastness of the Hindi literature, for large fields are yet

unexplored and thousands of books still lie in obscure places and demand patient research and laborious investigation. We would strongly urge therefore that Hindi should be a separate subject for study in the Patna University like English or Sanskrit, particularly because Bihar is essentially a Hindi-speaking province, a fact which has been recognised by His Excellency the Governor General in Council in the memorable despatch creating this province. In the Calcutta University the knowledge of a vernacular is compulsory, but a scientific study of a vernacular, its history, growth and literature is not insisted upon and the books that are prescribed are modern books which do not help a student to be introduced to that vast and rich literature which lies almost unexplored. The Committee seem to have intended that the scheme of the Calcutta University should be adopted. This, in our humble opinion, seems to be clearly inadequate. If the study of the ancient authors and poets of the Anglo-Saxon and Norman periods can be studied with profit by an Indian student, we fail to understand why the study of works like Chand Bardai's Prithvi Raj Raso should not be considered equally profitable to him. If works of Milton abounding in theological allusions and references can be taught to Indians, there is no reason why the works of Tulsi Das should not be taught to Hindu boys as well for their high intrinsic value as exquisite works of Art as for the elevating tone of the moral teachings contained in them. It can also very well be said that the study of the works of Kabir, Tulsi and other religious teachers will be as profitable to an Indian student as the study of the Bible by the English boy. If the Indian students can be introduced with safety to the love-poems of Byron and the sonnets of Shakespeare, there is no justification for excluding from the University the purifying, ennobling and soul-stirring love-poems of Bihari, Soor and Vidyapati. It may be admitted that modern Hindi literature is deficient, but we submit that it is all the more necessary for that reason that its study should be encouraged, its growth fostered and its progress assured under the protection of an advanced Indian University. We would therefore respectfully urge that Hindi should be made an independent subject of study up to the highest standard recognised by the University and not be relegated to a secondary place. We hope our demand will not be considered extravagant in view of the fact that Marathi is recognised as an independent subject of study up to the M. A. standard of the Bombay University and the day seems to be drawing nigh when the University of Calcutta will give the same position to Bengali.

The proposals made by the Committee for the treatment of plucked candidates appear to us to be very drastic and calculated not only to cause great disappointment and discontent among individual candidates who may be affected by them but also to prove a most effective but highly undesirable check to higher education. It is therefore suggested that plucked students from the Central University and the external colleges should be allowed the option of appearing as private students without any restriction, and when they desire admission into a college they should be given two more chances of appearing as students of a college.

In our humble opinion the restrictions which are suggested to be imposed

on students desiring to prosecute M. A. and M. Sc. courses appear to be unnecessarily harsh. It does not always happen that Honours men only do well in the M.A. and M. Sc. Examinations of the Indian Universities. Many passmen have secured strikingly brilliant results at such examinations. If admission to the M. A. and M. Sc. classes be limited to Honours men, it would result in very greatly reducing the number of post-graduate students. The Committee is silent as regards the admission of non-collegiate students to the post graduate examinations. All the Indian Universities grant this privilege to non-collegiate students. Rather the British Universities are more liberal in this respect. We beg humbly to submit that non-collegiate students should be allowed to go up for such examinations. Graduates of other Universities should also be allowed to appear at the M. A. and M. Sc. Examinations either as collegiate or non-collegiate student. Lastly, no restriction should be placed on the choice of subjects to be made by post-graduate students.

The fees suggested by the Committee of different classes in the various colleges of the Central University appear to us to be too high, regard being had to the special circumstances of the province. They have in most cases been increased by about 50 per cent. and as such are calculated to be prohibitive in the case of the majority of students. The scale of fees proposed together with the insistence of residence in the case of more than 80 per cent. of the students would involve such an additional cost to them as to discourage them from taking full advantage of the facilities to be offered. In our humble opinion, therefore, there should be no increase in the fees to be levied at the Central University. It is also desirable that the fees chargeable from students up to the B.A. and B.Sc. classes should be uniform,

Further, we respectfully submit that it is desirable to follow the Dacca University Committee's recommendations and not to charge any fees for M.A. and M. Sc. classes. The number of students to take advantage of the facilities offered for post-graduate studies is not likely to be large for many years to come; hence the amount of contribution from tuition fees from them will be small and negligible. Besides, post-graduate studies would be fostered for some time to come at least if inducement in the shape of free tuition be offered.

We are very grateful to the Committee for having suggested the creation of scholarships and stipends. But considering the great increase in the cost of education that would result if the recommendations of the Committee be accepted even substantially and the poverty of the classes that generally take to education and that will continue to do so for many years to come, it is highly desirable, in our humble opinion, to increase the numbers of stipends and scholarships at least to the same extent as that proposed by the Dacca University Committee. In this connection it must be borne in mind that the Dacca University will be only supplementing the existing facilities for higher education in Bengal, whereas in Bihar the proposed University will be the only means available to the people for higher education.

We do not consider it proper to enter into the details of the recommendations made in regard to the teaching staff to be provided for both the Central University and the external colleges. But so far as the matter of principle is concerned, there should not be a violent departure from the existing system. The classes both for lecture-work and tutorial work are too small at least from the practical point of view. Higher education cannot advance if such a high standard regarding the number of teachers be insisted upon. There seems to be no reason why the numbers in the lecture or the tutorial class as fixed by the new regulations of the various Indian Universities, adopted after full consideration of the special circumstances of the country, should not be adopted in Bihar also where the high standard proposed, if insisted upon, would be simply disastrous to the cause of the advancement of higher education and would practically make it impossible for new institutions to come into existence. The objection to this becomes still more strong in the case of the external colleges where for the same number of subjects or even less the expense on the staff as proposed would become almost fourfold. In Bihar at any rate the growth of private institutions with, of course, the necessary equipments should not only be not made impossible but should distinctly be encouraged because after all the growing demands for higher education can hardly be met entirely by the State and it is highly desirable that the private beneficence of charitably disposed citizens should be more and more encouraged to be diverted towards the expansion of education.

In this connection we are further of opinion that in the case of appointments on the staff of the colleges under the University from outside the province, only tried and experienced men should be taken in and the appointment of raw recruits from outside the province should be discountenanced as far as practicable.

We have very carefully considered the recommendations of the Committee regarding legal studies, but we regret to have to say that they appear to us to be

of a retrograde nature. We further regret that the Sub-Committee appointed to consider this very important question did not have the advantage of the advice and experience of a single graduate in law of an Indian University. It seems that the proposals made by the Committee would not effect any saving of time to the student who intends to join the legal profession. It does not also provide him with any better equipment for making his way in the profession. On the other hand, it deprives him of the advantage of that general culture and broader outlook which the higher study of a subject like History or Philosophy, Economics or Literature, or Mathematics and Science, is likely to offer him. The courses of study in law prescribed by the various existing Universities in India are calculated not only to make the student acquainted with principles of law but also to fit him with that kind of knowledge which is necessary to enable him to enter the profession at once. We are strongly opposed to the lowering of the standard of legal studies or of that general culture which a lawyer ought to possess. Even the English Inns of Court have now made graduation to be the minimum qualification for Indian students for admission into their portals.

The suggestion made by the Committee that such students as have failed to pass the examination in Law but have secured pass marks in English Literature will be declared to have passed the B. A. Examination, appears to be entirely inconsistent with the dignity and respect which ought to attach to a B. A. degree of the University, inasmuch as it would be impossible to distinguish a genuine B. A. from a disappointed aspirant for the L. L. B. degree. The course prescribed for the LL. M. degree appears to be much too easy for such a high distinction. We beg respectfully to submit that in our humble opinion the aim of any scheme for legal studies should generally be to prepare the student for the profession, inasmuch as only very few can hope to become jurists, and judged by this test the scheme suggested by the Committee appears to be very faulty. It is therefore respectfully suggested that the regulations now in force in the Calcutta University both in respect of the courses of study and the qualification for admission should be adopted. If, however, these suggestions are not accepted, we would earnestly suggest that such changes in the curriculum should be made as to enable the student to join the profession directly after obtaining the LL. B. degree and that he should be allowed to practise in the mufassal courts without having to do any Chamber work. In this connection the omission of such an important and instructive branch of Law as the Law of Evidence is too glaring to escape notice. The provision for 190 students in the Law College appears to be too small. There should be room for at least 400 students.

It has already been suggested that there should be at least one external college at Bankipore. It may be further pointed out that this can be done without extra cost, as the present buildings of the Patna College and other equipments may be readily utilised. We cannot help expressing our disappointment at the suggestion made by the Patna University Committee for abolishing the Diamond Jubilee College of Monghyr. The people are anxious that existing facilities for higher education should not be, in any way, curtailed as a result of the establishment of a University in the province. If the Monghyr College stands in need of improvement it should be placed in such a financial position as to afford those improvements. The reasons suggested by the Committee that Bhagalpur is at a short distance from Monghyr does not seem to have much force in it, seeing that the distance between Muzaffarpur and Bankipore barring the Ganges is about the same.

When the Committee had in its view to see that the various colleges of the proposed University should be members on a fairly equal basis of a homogeneous whole, it appears to be strange to us that the Committee should have proposed to give only pass course to the *external* colleges excepting the college at Cuttack and to have stopped at the junior course stage only so far as science teaching is concerned. We feel that the Divisions of Bhagalpur, Tirhut and Chota Nagpur would not be able to compete with the Patna Division and would remain in the back ground if their colleges are not brought to the same

level with at least the Cuttack College at present. The inhabitants of these Divisions cannot be expected to take full advantage of the facilities proposed to be offered at the Central University. It is a matter of history that but for the establishment of the Divisional Colleges these parts would have remained backward in spite of the fact that there were two colleges at Bankipore. The whole history of education in Bihar will show how the absence of adequate facilities in the locality has kept Bihar as a whole backward in comparison with Bengal, as also one part of Bihar in comparison with another.

The accommodation provided for science study at the Central University seems to be too inadequate, and when one takes into consideration the notorious fact that Bihar is particularly backward in the matter of education in science, one cannot help thinking that the study of science should by all means be encouraged and not kept down either by restricting the accommodation in the Central University or concentrating it at Patna or by demanding any additional charges from science students. We would therefore respectfully suggest that provision should be made for teaching science subjects for the present at least up to the B. Sc. pass standard in all the external colleges.

The Divisional Colleges are, under the regulations of the Calcutta University, capable with the existing staff of imparting instructions to at least six hundred students. The Committee itself is of opinion that of late there has been a steady rise in the number of students seeking admission into the various colleges of the Province and it is expected that this tendency will continue, as there has been an increase in the number of students in the schools also and it is also expected that the establishment of a separate University in Bihar would give a great impetus to higher education in the Province. For these reasons, we think that there should be provision in the external colleges for the present for teaching 400 students in the junior classes and 200 students in the senior classes. We would further add that there should be no restriction as to the number of day-scholars.

The T. N. Jubilee and the B. B. Colleges are striking examples of what private beneficence could do for education unsupported until very recently by the Government. These colleges had been under the control of the public throughout. Even under the proposed arrangements the assets of these colleges will form not an inconsiderable portion of the outlay of these colleges. We are grateful that the Committee has proposed that the Banaili Raj, one of the great benefactors of the T. N. Jubilee College, will have a voice in its administration. But the provision proposed to be made for the admission of non-official element into the governing body of the Bhagalpur College seems to be too inadequate and unsatisfactory.

We think that in the interest of the college, the public generally and the graduates of the college particularly should be encouraged to keep up their connection with the college by allowing them representation on the governing body. We are also of opinion that the post of Secretary to the governing body should be open to election by its members. In this way the public will take a genuine interest in the college which is in every way desirable. The case of the Bhumihar Brahman College at Muzaffarpur may be considered in the same way in the matter of the admission of non-official element into the governing body proposed.

It has been proposed by the Committee that the Bhumihar Brahman College should be called the Greer or Bhumihar Brahman College. We beg humbly to submit that the name of the community which founded the college and maintained it unaided for a period of 14 years and whose contribution to the endowment fund is considerable should continue to be associated with the institution. The name proposed by the Committee has the disadvantage of being inconveniently long and the result, in course of time, will be that the words Bhumihar Brahman will drop out from the nomenclature of the college. This, in the interest of higher education and the cause of private beneficence, is not at all desirable.

The constitution of the Convocation as proposed by the Committee does not contain adequate non-official element, and is certainly defective as compared with that of the proposed Dacca University in this respect. In this connection it is further to be borne in mind that whereas in the Dacca University most of the Professors will be inhabitants of the province, such will not be the case for many years in the Patna University. It is therefore necessary, in our humble opinion, to increase the non-official and elected elements. Unless it is done, we apprehend one of the principal objects of giving a separate University to the province, *viz.*, of allowing the children of the soil to have an effective voice in the affairs of the University, would be defeated. The constitution of the Council should also be liberalised by the inclusion of more non-official and elected elements.

This province has been granted the boon of a Government in Council with an Indian member as one of its Councillors for which the people are very grateful. We therefore regret that the Committee should have thought fit to propose the appointment of a paid official business head of the University in the person of the Vice-Chancellor. The post of a Vice-Chancellor is the highest that an Indian of high intellectual attainments can aspire to. We therefore think that this province with its only University should not be deprived of a privilege which will be enjoyed by all the provinces having Universities. Moreover, we may be permitted to express the opinion that it seems to us to be an useless expenditure to have a paid Vice-Chancellor when this work can be done equally well by an honorary one. Further, much of the dignity that now attaches to the post of a Vice-Chancellor will, we apprehend, be lost by making it a paid one.

In connection with the constitution of the proposed University we are further of opinion that the proceedings of the Council should be subject to confirmation by the Convocation.

In conclusion, we beg respectfully to submit that we have touched only the broad outlines of the scheme and the main principles involved. We feel it is unnecessary to go into the details which will be settled when the principles have been accepted. This should not, however, be construed into our acceptance of them.

No. 34G., dated Ranchi, the 29th May 1914.

From—The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. JENNINGS, M.A., Director of Public Instruction,
Bihar and Orissa,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

I have the honour to solicit reference to your No. 442T., dated Camp the 29th of March, 1914, asking me to submit my general opinion on the Patna University Committee's proposals, after consulting selected officers of the Educational Service. On receipt of your letter under reference I consulted the following gentlemen :—

1. Mr. J. H. Thickett, Principal of the Patna Training College, whom I asked to consult Mr. Masood, Headmaster of the Patna Collegiate School.
2. Mr. F. Walford, Principal of the Bihar School of Engineering.
3. Mr. H. Lambert, Inspector of Schools, Chota Nagpur Division with liberty to consult his colleagues.
4. Rai Sahib Bhagwati Sahai, Additional Inspector of Schools, Tirhut Division, with liberty to consult his colleagues.
5. Mr. G. E. Fawcus, Assistant Director of Public Instruction, with liberty to consult his colleagues.

I also addressed the Principals of Patna and Ravenshaw Colleges who were both on the University Committee requesting, that they would invite the opinions of some of the Senior Professors of their colleges, and specifying particularly Mr. Horne and Professor Jadunath Sarkar of the former College and Mr. Duke, Rai Sahib Jogesh Chandra Roy, and Professor Gopal Chandra Ganguli of the latter College. On account of Mr. Duke's recent serious illness I have not received his opinion. All the other gentlemen mentioned above have replied. Messrs. Lambert and Fawcus have consulted the following members of the Indian Educational Service,—Messrs. Blair, McCombe and Orgill, and also Mr. MacLean by correspondence. I have had a summary of the opinions of the above-named gentlemen drawn up and submit a copy of the same with this. I think it fairly represents their views.

2. Messrs. Horne, Walford, Blair, Fawcus, Lambert, MacLean, McCombe and Orgill definitely side with the minute of dissent by Messrs. Russell and Jackson which is appended to the

Minute by Messrs. Russell and Jackson.
(Minute 1.)

Committee's report and which sets forth a rival scheme for a University of a very select nature. Mr. Ross Masood, Professor Jadunath Sarkar, Rai Sahib Jogesh Chandra Roy, Rai Sahib Bhagwati Sahai, and Professor Gopal Chandra Ganguli either definitely oppose or ignore the minute in question. Those members of the Indian Educational Service who favour the scheme of Messrs. Russell and Jackson do not in my opinion add any arguments to strengthen the case which they advocate with that minute I propose to deal in a later paragraph (paragraph 8).

3. All the Indian Educational Service officers mentioned above desire that there should be a preliminary test for admission to colleges in addition to the recognised public examinations.

College Entrance Examinations.
(Chapter III, section 6.)

They do not in my opinion adduce any strong arguments in favour of this additional test which would be only one more examination (or in the form advocated by Messrs. Russell and Jackson, in some cases two or more examinations) in addition to the very ample number that we have at present. Messrs. Russell and Jackson in their minute lay particular stress (page 132) on the "evil dominance of examinations" which "has been more injurious to education in India than in any other part of the world," and I consider them inconsistent in demanding more of this 'evil'. They would doubtless say that examinations conducted by the Professors themselves in their own colleges were

superior to those conducted by judges selected from all over the province and possibly from other parts of India by the University, but I do not think that this contention is logical; ex-hypothesis in the particular case in question the College Professors know no more of the candidates personally than do the University Examiners, and their sole ground of superiority is thus cut from under their feet. It seems to me that college authorities in India would be wise to retain as full a measure as possible of the power of selection, limited only by the qualifying examinations prescribed by the Universities. The Principal of a good college if he has the wit to do so can select personally as good a body of students for admission to his college as the present stage of education in India will permit. Better than that is not at present attainable, and it does not seem advisable to me that the college authorities should give up their power of free selection for the sake of admitting those who in one more examination have obtained a few more marks than others who may have better claims in other respects and may even be abler men. As Messrs. Russell and Jackson themselves point out (page 133), Professor Paulsen in his work on German Universities has stated that productive thinkers in an examination "are at a disadvantage while the passive ones who are adapted to mechanical learning have an advantage"; and again, examinations tend "to foster a lack of independent judgment and exaggerate the value of mere mechanical knowledge." Why Messrs. Russell and Jackson, whilst applauding these strictures passed by so great an authority as Professor Paulsen on examinations, should want an additional test examination for admission to colleges is not clear to me. When the material forthcoming for selection is entirely good a mechanical entrance examination will do no harm, as is seen in the case of some of the great public services which are recruited in this manner; but when the material is so different and the claims so varied as they are amongst candidates for admission to our colleges here I entirely favour admission by the Principal's selection or by that of officers duly deputed by him for the purpose.

4. As regards the site of the Central University the Indian Educational Service officers consulted, except Mr. MacLean and Mr. Masood, are in favour of a Hill Station, and Professor Jadu-

Site of the Central University.
(Chapter IV, section 4 and Chapter XIII).

nath Sarkar states that he finds research work possible at Bankipore for only $4\frac{1}{2}$ months in the year. It appears to me highly possible that Professor Sarkar's contention holds true as regards the present location of Patna College, surrounded as it is on three sides by the hot and unhealthy thickly populated bazar, and with the glare of the river and of the dazzling sand of its bed on the fourth side. The present conditions for work in Patna College do not seem to me favourable, but I am by no means convinced that the conditions of the proposed new University in the open site selected for it by the Committee would be unfavourable to research and learning. As regards the establishment of the University in a Hill station, presumably in Chota Nagpur, advocated by the Indian Educational Service officers mentioned above, it seems to me plainly impracticable. A similar suggestion has been made in the Central Provinces as regards the location of their proposed University. The European professors and some few others there called for a healthy site in the hills; but popular opinion has, I understand, forced the authorities concerned to recognise that the University must be brought to the people and that the people will not go to the hills. Our case in this province is the same and the public feeling seems overwhelmingly in favour of the location of the Provincial University at the provincial capital. I am moreover myself inclined to think that in India a University will not find sufficient intellectual life except in the neighbourhood of the capital and the High Court. My own experience of colleges in the neighbourhood of a High Court and at a distance therefrom have convinced me that a strong bar adds very greatly to the intellectual atmosphere of our collegiate towns.

5. A question which has provoked considerable public comment is that of the establishment of a Mission College at the University centre. Of the officers whom I have consulted all members of the Indian Educational Service are in favour of the establishment of

Mission College.
(Chapter IV, section 11).

such a college. Rai Sahib Bhagwati Sahai also welcomes the idea, and Professor Jadunath Sarkar raises no objection to it but would have the attendance at religious instruction therein optional. Professor Gopal Chandra Ganguli says nothing on the subject of a Mission College at Bankipore, but desires to have one at Cuttack. Rai Sahib Jogesh Chandra Roy is silent on the point. I agree with Professor Sarkar that, where Government aid is given, attendance at religious instruction must be optional for those whose parents have scruples on the subject. It is open to question whether a Mission College in the University centre should not be of the ordinary type rather, than one so closely connected with Government as that in the Committee's scheme. I propose to touch upon the subject of the Mission College further, in a later paragraph (para. 10).

6. Mr. Horne advocates the raising of the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack

A University for Orissa.
(Chapter XIV, section 10).
Medical and Engineering Colleges.
(Chapter IV, section 2).

to the status of a University at once or at an early date; and the Cuttack representatives, Professor Gopal Chandra Ganguli and Rai Sahib Jogesh Chandra

Roy are of the same opinion. This is not in opposition to the Committee's report, which looks forward to the development of Cuttack to the standing of a University hereafter. It is a question of time only, but the Government have quite enough on their hands, I should say, in the proposed establishment of Patna University; and until the Patna scheme has come into being it is scarcely reasonable to call for a University elsewhere within the province. Such a demand seems to me like that for a complete Medical College and a full Engineering College at Patna. These things, it is hoped, will come hereafter; but to undertake too much work at one time is likely to lead to the failure to accomplish any.

7. Mr. Horne complains of the discouraging conditions under which professorial work is carried on in India.

Conditions of professorial work.
(Chapters VIII and XV).

The teacher, he complains, exercises no supervision over the University examina-

tions, for which he prepares his students, and these examinations in his opinion are often subversive of sound principles of teaching. These reasons would appear to be excellent grounds for the creation of a provincial University rather than for opposing it. The general attitude of the Indian Educational Service officers whom I have consulted is one distrust towards the Patna University. They seem to imagine that it will resemble the Calcutta University in which they play a very small part, if any at all. The new University, if it follows the lines recommended by the Committee, will much more closely resemble the Allahabad and Punjab Universities than the University of Calcutta; and Professors in the several Colleges, especially in those of the centre, will, if they have any ability, naturally take a leading part in the formation of the courses of the University and in the control of its policy and of the studies therein. If the University, once established, fails it will largely be through their want of the capacity of leadership..

8. Having thus surveyed the opinions of my colleagues in the Department I propose to turn to the report itself. At the outset I wish to state that

The rival scheme.
(Minute I.)

the scheme set forth by the Committee

has my strong support. Details could and doubtless will be improved but the proposals are in my opinion sound at bottom. The Committee's scheme holds the field; no other scheme put forward appears to me to be really constructive, or at any rate to be worked out, or capable of being worked out, in detail within any definite period. Messrs. Russell and Jackson's minute (minute I) which sets out to be subversive of the Committee's main proposals proves, I think, on scrutiny, to contain little more than a proposal to reduce the number of students in the central University from some 1,700 or 1,800 to 600, and to reduce the colleges at the centre from 6 or 7 to 1; further to introduce two more examinations, *viz.*, a College Entrance Examination as supplementing and checking the Matriculation or School Final

Certificate Examination, and a similar examination after the Intermediate Examination in the case of students from the external colleges desiring to enter the Central College at Bankipore. These measures in my opinion would on the one hand dwarf and enfeeble the University but not radically alter it; and on the other hand would seriously hamper the college authorities in the selection of students, and would imply, in my opinion, wrongly that all candidates for admission to a Government College are fit for such admission if they can pass an examination, which after all will never be the ideal examination even though set by the Professors of the College admitting. I do not think that the numbers proposed by the University Committee are too big and I disagree totally from Messrs. Russell and Jackson when they maintain (pages 141-42) that University education can be imparted as well in a small University as in a large if, that is, education is to imply anything more than a prescribed course and the ensuing degree. There seems moreover a radical inconsistency in the several parts of Messrs. Russell and Jackson's scheme. On the one hand they state (on page 135) that the whole course of study including the conduct of examinations should be entirely under the control of the college staff, and the award of pass and honours degree should rest with the college authorities, who would take into account not only the results of the examination but the whole record of each student. They further say (page 131) that the proposal to retain "a common syllabus and examinations as a link between a number of teaching institutions which will be locally separate and be inevitably somewhat diverse in character and standard is one which we regard as wholly incompatible with the best modern conception of a teaching University The influence of external examinations has perverted the whole character and development of higher education in India. It has hampered and sterilized the work of the best teachers and given an entirely wrong direction to the industry of the students and fostered a wretchedly low conception of the aims and ideals of university training." On the other hand, in spite of these denouncements Messrs. Russell and Jackson are prepared to admit the existence of affiliated colleges within the University though "the work done in these colleges would not be of the same advanced character as that in the University College" (page 138). They go on to say that "there is no reason however why under an improved system and organisation and control they should not do work of a thoroughly sound and useful character, and provide a training well suited to the needs and capacities of their students" (pages 138-39). They also advocate that the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack "should be equipped and organised with a view to the establishment at as early a date as practicable of a separate University College for Orissa, of a similar type to the college at Patna" (page 139). Finally they lay down (page 139) that "the control of examinations and courses of study and the power to draft common regulations, should be vested in the Vice-Chancellor Syndicate and Senate," thus returning to that very proposal "to retain a common syllabus and examinations as a link between a number of teaching institutions which will be locally separate and inevitably somewhat diverse in character and standards" which they regard "as wholly incompatible with the best modern conception of a teaching University" (page 131). Thus to my mind the several parts of Messrs. Russell and Jackson's minute are mutually destructive, and the objections which they raise against the University Committee's scheme are equally repugnant to their own, and the main difference once more is that between a Central University of 600 and one of 1,782, or 1,550 if we deduct the 200 students assigned by the Committee to the Sanskrit College and 32 assigned by them to the Training College for teachers. Messrs. Russell and Jackson, emphasising what they consider the excessive size of the proposed Patna University, point out (page 128) that the total number of students in the six Universities which have been founded in England since the year 1900 comes to only 1,946. "It thus appears" they say "that the number of students to be accommodated in the Patna University (making due allowance for those studying subjects outside the ordinary Arts and Science courses) is about 50 per cent. in excess of the combined total of these six Universities." They, however, have already stated on the same page whilst discussing the number of students in our colleges, that the "number at present recorded for the province of Bihar and Orissa in 1899." These are students ready and waiting for admission, and Messrs. Russell and

two-thirds of them from a University education. If it is not this then it is to exclude the two-thirds from the best college of the University; and in other words their proposal comes to nothing more than a suggestion that one of the colleges of the University should be an Honours College. There is no objection to one of the colleges proposed by the University Committee becoming an Honours College, but Messrs. Russell and Jackson seem to advance no reason whatsoever why the other colleges which the Committee propose to establish in the University area should be banished from the centre to the mufassal. These are colleges which will in my opinion form a valuable feature of the University life at Patna; and I cannot but think that Oxford and Cambridge would suffer in many ways and in public esteem if pass men were entirely eliminated from them. I even know of cases of prominent men who at Oxford were compelled for one reason or another to take pass degrees. Indeed I believe there are many such.

9. At the same time I have to admit that many of our students, especially in the first and second year or Intermediate classes have not received in our present High Schools an education

Intermediate Classes.
(Chapter V, Section 1).

which really fits them for admission to a University. The remedy for this, however, seems to me to lie almost within reach, and in the not distant future we may be able to grasp it. I look forward to the day when the buildings at the University centre and in the divisional colleges will be full, and in order to provide accommodation for further students it will be necessary to follow one of the two alternatives, of which I regard one as the true solution of the secondary education problem in India. As soon as the buildings first provided in the new University are full, room for new comers may be provided either by further building, which I do not advocate, or by excluding students of the first and second year or Intermediate classes or perhaps only those of the first year class and by providing for them in the District High Schools. There is no doubt in my mind that these youths are in almost all cases unripe for University instruction. It is these students who lower the whole tone of work and thought in our Indian Universities and who necessitate the presence in our colleges of teachers with qualifications below those which benefit a University. That these students should be excluded from a University education merely on the ground that they are not yet prepared for it would in my opinion be both illogical and unfortunate. What they need is a couple of years of really good school teaching, which should count towards a University Degree. Again, if room for these youths is to be found in our District High Schools it should only be at first in one school in each Division, *viz.*, the Zilla School at the Divisional Headquarters, which should be thoroughly equipped by Government for the purpose. As the Intermediate classes in these Zilla Schools become full the privilege of opening such classes should be extended to other Zilla Schools, and then to the best aided schools. Good buildings, good grounds, good equipment and a first rate staff are essentials. Meanwhile the pressure on our High Schools is already great, and is increasing yearly. The difficulty of finding room in them for Intermediate classes in addition to those already entertained may appear at first sight insurmountable. The solution, however, is not far to seek. From those High Schools to which Intermediate classes are to be added the classes below the middle section should be removed; and again, provision for these junior classes should be made by the spread of Middle English Schools, a policy which the recent Primary Education Committee recommended and which I heartily support. He should then have besides the Vernacular Middle Schools, which also are greatly needed, a system of widely spread Middle English Schools forming practically a large body of junior schools preparing boys for the Zilla schools, which would include only the Middle, High and Intermediate sections (classes IV, III, II, I and Intermediate first year and second year), thus admitting only bigger boys, normally aged from 13 to 18 as in English Public Schools. The staff of such schools might be expected to consist largely of men of intellectual force and understanding. The elder boys might be expected to have some capacity for scholarship and leading; and the result for which all Indian educationists are looking might thu-

be hoped for, namely, a secondary education which was really worthy and capable of leading up to a University education in the true sense; and which could send to our college classes and professors material that had really been selected, shaped and prepared. I see no real reason why the Science as well as the Arts Intermediate classes should not be transferred ultimately to properly selected schools as suggested. Firm grounding is required for this, not ambitious laboratories. Thus, if Government are in agreement with these suggestions, the Intermediate classes both at the centre and in the mufassal colleges will be regarded as only temporarily located there, until such time as the room occupied by them is needed by the expanding senior classes, and until adequate provision can be made as suggested above for Intermediate classes in selected schools. Such a policy could only be carried out gradually. When the time comes for the change, along with the Intermediate classes a certain proportion of college teachers would be drafted off to Zilla Schools in which the higher section had been opened.

10. As regards the proposed buildings for the new University I would only suggest the following points. The Mission College might for a time be held in abeyance until the numbers desiring admission to the University justified the expenditure; unless indeed the Mission authorities are prepared to establish such a college at their own expense and come up to Government for aid in the usual manner, when they might be treated with generosity and all land occupied by them provided at a nominal rent. Further, the new Patna College residential building (page 16) should, I think, provide for no more than 200 students in residence. As regards this point I have from the first held that 400 students in one building are likely to prove, at awkward times, inflammable and unmanageable, to their own very great disadvantage and loss. Real or fancied grievances will spread like fire among such numbers. I therefore think that if 400 residential students are retained in any one college there should be two quadrangles separated by the whole length of the teaching buildings and under entirely separate management. But if my suggestion in paragraph 9 above is approved it might be best to build only for 200 resident students from the first and to wait further developments.

11. There is one point in the proposed constitution of the University which causes me some uneasiness. The Council of the University as proposed by the Committee is to include in addition to the Vice-Chancellor, the Member of the Board of Revenue, the Director of Public Instruction, 6 members of the the teaching staff, 7 persons elected by Convocation, and the Dean of the non-collegiate students (*i. e.*, with the Vice-Chancellor 17 persons) and a further unknown quantity of Principals "the Principals of all Colleges, internal and external" (Chapter XV, section 5, page 106). I have from the first suggested that the number of Principals should be limited, and it may very well be limited to the number of colleges existing at the time of the opening of the University. It is vain in my opinion to believe that the colleges of the University will not increase in number, and that considerably. Apart from the Principals there will be already a large number of members, (namely, 17) on the University Council. In my opinion though the Principals will be amongst the most valuable members of the Council there is no room for an indefinite quantity of them. I would suggest that the Principal of Patna College should be *ex-officio* a member and that a limited number of Principals should be either nominated by the Chancellor or elected by Convocation. The Committee similarly propose that Convocation should include the Principals of all Colleges, internal and external (Chapter XV, section 4, page 105). I have no objection to an indefinite number in the case of Convocation, which is by its nature a very large body. I am not however, without fear that Convocation, as proposed by the Committee, is too large and unwildy, or without inclination to believe that it would be the better for losing some 36 members, say 25 senior teachers, 5 elected graduates, and 6 persons nominated by the Chancellor.

12. There is a minor point on which a good deal of public attention has been bestowed, *viz.*, the proposed rule that students of the University should be allowed to appear only twice at a Uni-

Failed students.
(Chapter V, section 17, page 40.)

versity Examination. I am of opinion myself that no harm would be done to the University or to the cause of learning if students who have failed twice at any given examination were permitted to appear again as private candidates, provided that each candidate came equipped on each occasion with a certificate from the Principal of the college last attended by him. This would approximate the Oxford and Cambridge plan by which "Pass" students who failed repeatedly at their University Examinations are deprived of the privilege of residence in college and are required to give place to others. Such students are sent into the country to study for their examinations, at which however, they appear as members of their respective colleges and only with the permission of the heads of the same.

13. The question of fees arises, and whereas the general public, as represented in the newspapers, seem to fear that the new University will be costly, there is a body of advocates of "efficiency"

Fees.
(Chapter VII, sections 1-4.)

as against "expansion" who maintain that the fees proposed are too low. The fees proposed by the Committee appear to me to be reasonable and moderate. It should I think be borne in mind that the Indian ideal is not the aristocratic and expensive University of the type of Oxford or Cambridge, but is rather that of free education. I venture to think that high fees at school and college are a mistake in this country, firstly because the intelligent classes can ill-afford them, and because the supposed equivalence of the Indian anna with the English penny is entirely fallacious, the purchasing power and therefore the real value of the former being for the less well-to-do classes here very much greater than that of the latter among corresponding classes in England; and secondly because the magnificently beneficent work of the British Government in India is largely obscured in an Eastern people's mind by the Western habit of charging (with the object of fostering an individualistic self-reliance) for what is imparted, though in reality Government can charge for only one-fourth or less of the value received; and finally because high fees mean mushroom schools and colleges, where the management looks for profit, and where education is given under the most unfavourable circumstances, with many resultant evils.

14. I am not entirely opposed to the retention of a local College in Bankipore if it is clearly understood that this to be a "Pass" College only teaching up to the B. A. Degree, on the same footing as the Divisional Colleges at Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur and Hazaribagh,

A Local College in Bankipore.
(Chapter IV, section 3.)

except that it should be purely non-residential. No students should be admitted therein except those who reside with their parents or natural guardians. This arrangement would free the new University from the necessity of providing within the University area for the studies of non-resident students and would do away with the paraphernalia of a Non-Collegiate hall and class-rooms (Chapter XIII, section 9) with special trains, trams, bicycle, club, etc. (Chapter IV, section 4, page 23). It would relieve the lecturers within the University area of some very poor 'Pass' material and correspondingly raise the intellectual level within the University proper, which would thus become purely residential. It is true that town students would lose correspondingly by being dissociated from the University proper, and the education there given; but the University would probably gain and the somewhat insistent demand of the townspeople would be met.

15. The Committee have introduced in a modified manner the system of examination by compartments. In this they have my full support. I have long been of opinion that the system of

Examination by Compartments.
(Chapter V, sections 12 and 17, page 40.)

examination by compartments is only fair to the candidates, who should not be required to drudge over and over again at subjects in which they have already

satisfied the examiners ; and further this seems to me an important aspect of the case, the compartment system of examination naturally leads to an insistence upon a good standard of knowledge. An examiner who feels that the loss of a mark or two in his subject may detain the candidate in all subjects is always apt to be unwisely lenient, and when all examiners are influenced by this feeling the pass standard in an examination necessarily falls below the standard which many of them desire ; but with the compartment system an examiner of ordinarily firm mind, and with some love of his subject, will insist on a reasonable standard being attained. The Oxford Pass man takes the 3 subjects for his B. A. degree in groups, one or more at a time, and after passing one proceeds to tackle the next. This does not lead to high scholarship, but it does lead to a certain amount of precise knowledge, exactly what is for the most part wanting in India.

15. I may add that such criticisms as I have seen of the School Leaving Certificate Examination, which the Committee recommend (Chapter III, section 3), seem to me to be based on a fundamental misapprehension of its nature. These criticisms are founded upon the idea that the School Leaving Certificate Examination is intended to officialise the sole avenue to the University. As a matter of fact, the effect of the School Leaving Certificate scheme must invariably be to hand over large powers to the teachers who are personally acquainted with the boys' merits and who will be enabled by it to make their opinions weigh. What better the father of a steady and deserving boy could wish for is not apparent. The system is as nearly democratic as any examination system can be, and in giving weight to school marks comes as close to asking the industrious boys to decide his own marks as possible. It will increase reasonable and regular industry, minimise cram and overwork, lend authority and influence to the teacher, the absence of which is fatal to a just and happy upbringing, and at the same time provide a test to counteract those occasional cases of misjudgment that occurs at school.

School Leaving Certificate.
(Chapter III, section 3 and 4).s

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17. Whilst unwilling to add to the length of this letter, I feel that there is one disputed point on which my opinion may be desired. I refer to the paid Vice-Chancellorship. It appears to me that any deliberate consideration of the duties assigned to the Vice-Chancellor by the Committee's scheme (Chapter XV, sections 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 16 and Chapter III, section 7) must lead to the conviction that a whole-time officer will be required. However great the personality, intellectual force and capacity for labour displayed by Honorary Vice-Chancellors in the past, none of them, it appears to me would be capable of performing such duties as are here laid down unless he devoted the whole of his time to the work. Should anyone however devote the whole of his time to the work of the Vice-Chancellor there seems every reason for paying him, unless indeed the intention be the very undemocratic one of reserving the post for rich men. On the lowest calculation the Vice-Chancellor will have to preside at 4 meetings a week, each of which meetings may well occupy 2 hours. He will be required further to inspect all colleges yearly, and to visit all external colleges on at least one other occasion every year for the purpose of holding a formal matriculation ceremony (Chapter III, section 7). Further he will need to deal with emergent questions some of them of great and pressing importance, daily, and to govern a very large population besides the student community within the University area. Indeed it appears likely that Government may find the need of conferring on him magisterial powers such as those exercised by the Vice-Chancellors of Oxford and Cambridge Universities. He will be expected to entertain largely, both in academic circles and for the benefit of distinguished visitors. His entertainments will be a means of uniting all classes of intellectual society in India, and of linking them with those of other countries. Above all he must be a guiding influence throughout the life and studies of the University. That he could satisfy all these requirements to the full during the spare moments of a busy official or professional career, I am unable to believe. The services of Honorary Vice-Chancellors in the past have been great and notable, but the times are changing

The paid Vice-Chancellorship.
(Chapter XV, section 3).

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and the speed and magnitude of work are increasing, and with the new conditions a whole-time working Head of the University seems a necessity. I am however certainly of opinion that he should not invariably be a Government Official, and I consider that when a suitable man is available an Indian educationist should be appointed.

18. As I have said above, I am a hearty believer in the general scheme set forth in the University Committee's Report, and I see every reason to anticipate that a University founded upon these lines will play a leading part in the intellectual future of the Province.

PATNA UNIVERSITY COMMISSION REPORT.
SOME OF THE MAIN PROBLEMS.

Russell and Jackson's Scheme.

For	Against.
Mr. E. A. Horne.	Rai Sahib Bhagabati Sahay.
Mr. F. Walford.	Babu Jadu Nath Sarkar thinks India is not ripe for it yet.
Mr. F. R. Blair.	
Mr. G. E. Fawcus.	
Mr. N. Lambert.	
Mr. J. MacLean.	
Mr. R. McCombe.	
Mr. T. Orgill.	

School Final versus Matriculation.

For Matriculation.

Rai Sahib wants both.	Babu Gopal Chandra Ganguli.
	Babu Jadu Nath Sarkar.

Indian Educational Service officers unanimous that there should be some preliminary test for admission to the college.

Mr. Syed Ross Masood approves of a supplementary Entrance Examination when there is difficulty as regards overcrowding.

University at Cuttack.

Mr. Horne at once or soon.
Gopal Chandra Ganguli at once.
Rai Sahib Jogesh Chandra Roy.
Mr. Masood would have important colleges developed into Universities as soon as possible.

Mission College.

Indian Educational Service officers for.
Rai Sahib Bhagawati Sahay welcomes it.
Babu Jadu Nath Sarkar makes no objection but would have attendance at religious instruction optional.
Gopal Chandra Ganguli advocates a Mission College at Cuttack.

Site.

Indian Educational Service officers except Mr. MacLean unanimous for Hill Station for Central University.

also

Babu Jadu Nath Sarkar who finds research work possible at Bankipore for only 4½ months in the year.

Efficiency versus numbers.

Mr. Horne strong for efficiency.
Mr. Walford strong for efficiency.
Indian Educational Service officers deprecate sudden expansion.

MR. E. A. HORNE.

Discouraging conditions under which Professors work in India. Syllabus allows no healthy and stimulating latitude to teachers. The teacher exercises no supervision over the examination which is often subversive of any sound principle of teaching.

Four-fifths of the students are not fitted by their mental attainments to tackle a subject like economics.

Colleges swamped with students who are not fit to receive a University Education.

He is not satisfied that the report lays an axe at the root of this monstrous growth called University Education.

Profoundly convinced that real advance can only be made on the lines suggested by Messrs. Russell and Jackson.

In the central institution the number of University teachers is too few (7 in Indian Educational Service and 4 in Provincial Educational Service.)

Distinction between University teaching and College teaching is unsound.

Government of University.

(a) Council a heterogeneous body of 26 members of whom only 7 definitely represent the college of the central institution.

(b) Governing bodies of the colleges have functions confined to matters outside
 • the work of instruction. This involves degradation of the existing colleges.

Creation of one or more colleges of type suggested by Messrs. Russell and Jackson not incompatible with improvement of the other colleges; rather essential to it.

College at Cuttack might at once or very soon be raised to full University status.

Scheme of committee would cause standard of University to adopt itself to attainments of weakest affiliated colleges.

Government will serve the best interests of the people by adopting boldly the pathway of reform and efficiency rather than temporising in however liberal a spirit with the existing conditions.

RAI SAHIB BHAGAWATI SAHAI.

CHAPTER II.

Approves of general scheme proposed by Commission. Attacks scheme of Russell and Jackson.

CHAPTER III.

Desires a Matriculation Examination controlled by the University and a School Final Examination by the Department.

• Government schools restricted to School Final. Aided and unaided to have option.

CHAPTER IV.

Patna College should not be removed from present site.

Welcomes proposed Missionary College.

Opposes specialization in one subject at the Honours stage. Specialization at M. A. stage only.

Favours examination by Compartment.

Supports rule that failed students should be re-admitted to examination a second time only. But this restriction should not apply to non-Collegiate students.

Every College should be encouraged to work up to Honours standards.

Post-graduate studies should be centralised.

Scale of fees approved.

Thinks teaching staff will be forthcoming.

CHAPTER IX.

Would include Ayurvedic studies in curriculum of Sanskrit College.

CHAPTER X.

Deprecates proposal that an I. A. or I. Sc. should proceed to LL. B. degrees. Lawyer must have culture. Lawyers are an Economic Evil and should not be afforded undue facilities for qualifying themselves for their profession.

CHAPTER XIII.

The site should not be given up.

CHAPTER XV.

Convocation should have power to revise orders of the Council dealing with Executive Government of University. This point is strongly urged.

He is strongly in favour of a whole-time Vice-Chancellor.

Colleges of Engineering and Medicine.

He thinks that the present schools should be developed into Colleges. This point is strongly urged.

MR. F. WALFORD.

1. Number of students altogether too great and education too cheap.

2. Questions affecting courses of instructions and standard of examination should be controlled by Educational Experts.

1. Committee have declared for numbers instead of efficiency. Mr. Walford calculates an output of 500 graduates per annum. What is to become of them? Discontent and sedition.

He unhesitatingly joins Messrs. Russell and Jackson.

Total cost to parent or guardian of four years course for his son about Rs. 1,200. Marriage market value of a graduate Rs. 3,000. A good investment.

Professions of Medicine and Engineering tabooed because too expensive.

2. Recalls lamentable results of popular control in other Universities.

Convocation to consist of 160 members about half of whom will be Professors and teachers of the University. Of the latter about 25 may be classed as being of "University Rank." General Public represented by 56 members.

This body has extremely wide powers. It should not control courses of instruction or standard of examination.

BABU JADU NATH SARKAR.

23. Mission College. Attendance at its religious teaching should be optional.

36. Non-Collegiate students should be permitted to appear at the M. A. Examination.

49. There should be more single rooms.

52. The number of teachers for History is inadequate.

55. Only 2 teachers of history in Biseswar College which is to specialise in the subject.

57. Distinguished professors on special terms need not always be imported.

77. The dual Government of Principal and Warden is likely to produce friction.

88. In India quadrangles are a mistake. Rows of houses in echelon.

105. The 50 senior lecturers should be elected by the body of Senior and Junior lecturers instead of being nominated by the Chancellor.

171. Two suggestions about History Courses.

174. Number of History candidates has been under-estimated.

Criticises Messrs. Russell and Jackson's scheme.

Possibly such a university will be successfully created 20 years hence.

Post-graduate portion of the University should be in some hill station. Hazaribagh, Ranchi or Mirik.

Serious research work is not possible at Bankipore for more than 4½ months in the year.

School teaching should be in the Vernacular, English a second language.

The School Final cannot serve as a test for admission to the University.

Objects to the distinction between Indian Educational Service and Provincial Educational Service.

Prospects of Provincial Educational Service must be improved. Provincial Educational Service should not be so glaringly inferior to the Executive and Judicial services.

Honours affiliation should not be denied to external colleges.

BABU GOPAL CHANDRA GANGULI.

Professor of English, Cuttack.

Reorganisation of Collegiate instruction should be taken in hand at once without waiting for buildings.

Staff.

None but highly distinguished graduates of famous universities should be appointed.

Objects to the term "Senior Lecturer" which would offend those who have long been styled professors.

Facilities should be afforded for staff of external colleges to visit Central University and other Indian Universities.

Quarters should be provided for all members of Teaching Staff.

Hostels.

One Superintendent and one Assistant Superintendent for 150 boarders not enough.

Welcomes Professor of Physical Education.

University should conduct Matriculation Examination.

Ravenshaw College.

Its numbers justify another College. Why should not one of the Mission Societies be prevailed upon to found a College at Cuttack.

M. A. Classes in English and Philosophy should be opened.

Six instead of 3 graduate scholarships should be given.

There should be 16 free-students.

Donors of Rs. 1,000 should have each one free studentship in gift in perpetuity.

Cuttack should be the centre of B.A. Honours Examination in Arts.

RAI SAHIB JOGESH CHANDRA ROY, CUTTACK.

Oriyas should have a university of their own.

Proposals of the University Commission regarding courses of study will destroy the popularity of Ravenshaw College for Science teaching.

The note deals almost entirely with subjects of study ; especially Science.

He ends with a plea for the Indian ideal of plain-living and high thinking.

The Warden and Hostel Superintendent should be Indians.

MR. J. H. THICKETT.

Confines himself to criticising site and the style of the buildings chosen for the Training College. It should be to the north-west of the University site directly behind the Mission College balancing the Hall of Residence on the north east. Training College and hostel with School and Hostel to be housed in one large 2 storied quadrangle building.

No objection to proximity of school. Compare Oxford and Cambridge.

EDUCATIONAL OFFICERS IN RANCHI.

Mr. MacLean agrees with Indian Educational Service Officers' note except that—

- (1) He thinks that Patna is the right place for the Central University.
- (2) He is not in favour of hostels for women in the University area.
- (3) He thinks that the title of "Professor of Physical Education" should be changed to "Superintendent."

The first two years of the University course outlined in the report are devoted to work which ought to be done in the schools.

The key to University reform lies in the reform of Secondary Education.

Present High School course should lead only to pass course in University.

For admission to honours course of University a course of two years should be added to high school course.

SYED ROSS MASOOD.

1. Disapproves of affiliating University.
 2. Does not agree with Messrs. Russell and Jackson, apparently because their scheme does not sufficiently remove the evils of affiliation.
 3. Patna University should be freed from the weight of the external colleges as soon as possible by gradually developing the most important of these colleges into Universities.
 4. Approves of a whole-time Vice-Chancellor, and thinks that a very great deal depends on the first Vice-Chancellor.
 5. Immediate steps are necessary for the improvement of the High Schools, otherwise University Education will be a failure.
 6. Patna University Matriculation Standard must be much higher than the present Calcutta University Standard.
- A Supplementary Examination for admission to Colleges should be allowed, but only where there is difficulty as regards over-crowding.
7. The B.A. pass Decree Examination should be held at the Central University (this seems to conflict somewhat with his opinion—Nos. 1 and 2).
 8. Mr. Masood lays great stress on the necessity for a Common Dining Hall for Muhamadans.
 9. He thinks that the disciplinary rules on page 78, with the exception of No 5, should not apply to Post-graduate Students.

Dated Cuttack, the 12th June 1914.

From—Babu BANABEHARI PALIT, Honorary Secretary to the Orissa Landholders' Association, Cuttack,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

With reference to your letter No. _____ dated _____, asking for an expression of opinion of the Association on the several proposals of the Patna University Committee, I have the honour to submit the following opinion.

The Association is not convinced of the necessity for introducing the School Final Certificate, as the sole Entrance qualification. "Entrance qualification." The soundness of the proposed test is seriously questioned. The Association endorses fully the views expressed by Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Das, in his note of dissent on this subject.

When the new Province of Bihar and Orissa is going to have a new University of its own it is desirable that it should have a Medical College of its own fully equipped. If this is not deemed practicable the status of the Medical School in Orissa should be raised.

The question of raising the status of the Survey School at Cuttack was raised long ago and it is hoped it should no longer be made dependant upon local contribution but that the new Provincial Government having taken up the important question of higher education in the new province will find funds at the earliest possible opportunity to fulfil the long deferred hopes of the people.

Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Das has, in his note of dissent, drawn attention to the strongly expressed views of the people of Orissa at the last Utkal Union Conference about providing for the study of M. A. and B. L. degrees in the Ravenshaw College. If it is deemed impracticable to give immediate effect to the wishes of the people a larger number of scholarships may be awarded to encourage the young men desirous of prosecuting their studies for such degrees in the central University.

The Association is of opinion that having regard to large mineral resources of the new Province geology and mineralogy should find a place in the curriculum of the new University to enable students to qualify themselves in those branches of study so that their services may be utilized in the development of such resources.

The Association would support the view that the Ravenshaw College should be so equipped as to teach up to the honours standard in the Arts and Science courses. The Association is also of opinion that the M. A. and M. Sc. degrees should be open to all who pass the B. A. and B. Sc. standards and not restricted to those only who pass the honours standard.

The Association is of opinion that an Honorary and non-official should be appointed as Vice-Chancellor of the University. The principle of appointing a non-official "in a position of control has been recognised in the appointments of the highest offices both in India and England" and there is no substantial ground for a departure in the case of the new University in face of the successful results shewn in the case of the Calcutta University where the office has been so long and so worthily held by Honorary Vice-Chancellors.

No. J 2286 -27-17-16, dated Muzaffarpur, the 8th May 1914.

From—The Hon'ble Mr. B. Forster, I.C.S., Officiating Commissioner of Tirhut,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

With reference to your No. 137—411-T., dated the 29th March 1914, asking for an opinion on the Patna University Report, I have the honour to enclose copies of opinions I have received from the District Officers of Muzaffarpur, Saran, Darbhanga and Champaran. Mr. Vernede encloses opinions from three Deputy Magistrates and one Sub-Deputy Magistrate which I forward in original. Some of the remarks made by Maulvi Muhammad Wahid, who is an ex-student of Aligarh, seem worth reading. The opinions of Babu Baij Nath Sahay and Babu Surja Narain Singh may, I suppose, be taken as typical of public opinions in North Bihar on the subject.

2. The only other gentleman I have consulted is Mr. Kennedy, who, as Secretary of the Bhumihar Brahman College, I thought, would like to express an opinion. Mr. Kennedy writes as follows:—

“I consider the Committee make a great mistake in allowing students to take the Law degree without a previous B.A. or B.Sc. I also do not see the point of leaving out adjectival Law, as a subject for the study of a Law degree, especially the Law of Evidence. I am sorry, no provision for special Arabic Department, especially connected with the study of History and Archaeology, similar to the provisions made for Sanskrit study in connection with the same, has been made. A general study of the History of the Near East, as it is commonly termed, *i.e.*, Arabia, Syria, Irak, Persia and Transoxiana from the seventh century on, might be desirable, but the courses of Russian and Turkish history, suggested on page 46, I look on as grotesque.”

3. I regret I can give no opinion of value, since I have not studied the question of Indian Universities, nor gone through the reports of the various Committees and Conferences that have met during the last 13 years. Had I done so, it is very probable that I should have modified the views I have formed at present. I can merely state these for what they are worth.

4. Certain great advantages seem to me to stand out in the proposed scheme:—

(1) The University instead of being merely an Examining Body will also be a Teaching Body.

(2) Residence in College, with the exception of a comparatively small number of unattached or non-Collegiate students, will be insisted on. The students will no longer be permitted to live in disreputable and immoral surroundings.

(3) A comparatively high scale of fees should be beneficial in its effect. The brilliant student, however poor, will not be debarred thereby, but can rise to the highest honours, but the student of mediocre or less than mediocre ability, if poor, will be excluded. It is desirable that he should be.

(4) It will be of great advantage that the chief Executive officer will be a salaried Vice-Chancellor, who will be independent of outside influences and politics, and who can be trusted to maintain a high standard for the University.

(5) The proposals, if given effect to, must raise the status of the teaching profession in the eyes of the public throughout the province. High salaries will be given, there will be more well-paid posts open to qualified men and it is to be hoped that a competent teacher will not be anxious, as at present, to discard his profession, if an opening offers itself elsewhere. This is, I think, a change much to be welcomed in view of the predominance everywhere of the legal profession.

5. On the other hand, I would call attention to a remark made by Mr. Prothero in paragraph 57 of his quinquennial review of the progress of Education in Bengal from 1907-08 to 1911-12. Mr. Sharp quotes these remarks in

paragraph 109 of his review of the progress of Education in India for the same year. Mr. Prothero contrasts local as compared with centralized Universities and after enumerating the various advantages of the local University, he concludes by saying "the peculiar danger it is subject to is the tendency to the lowering of University standards, but this can be guarded against by constant watchfulness on the part of Government and public opinion."

6. It is not clear to me how this danger is guarded against in the proposed scheme. As far as I can ascertain, public opinion in Bihar, so far from being a safeguard, if listened to, will have absolutely the opposite effect. What passes for public opinion seems to desire the retention of the present low Matriculation standard, the admission of as many students into the University as possible, the multiplication of Colleges teaching up to the B.A., the lowering of fees, a lavish granting of degrees to students with the minimum possible qualifications and unlimited chances for a failed student to reappear at an examination. Every one who has the true interests of education at heart must fight against such public opinion.

7. I do not see how the criticisms of Messrs. Russell and Jackson, in their Note of Dissent are answered by the report of the majority in this respect. If a large University is established, as proposed, the first step, I presume, will be to erect extensive buildings worthy of the scheme. These cannot at present be filled with qualified students, so will be filled with unqualified. The temptation to give degrees to a larger proportion of these students than ought to receive them is one that it will be very difficult to resist. The consequence might be that a B.A. or M.A. of Patna will be disposed and looked down upon as compared with a degree conferred by any other University in India, although the present Calcutta degrees are not noted for the high estimation in which they are held by educationists. In consequence it is possible that a degree conferred by the University of Patna might be of little or no value.

8. It would seem to me that some such scheme, as is outlined by Messrs. Russell and Jackson, would be preferable. Instead of trying to turn out a large number of indifferent graduates from a big University, it would seem more expedient to try to turn out a few really competent graduates who would really promote the cause of education and for whom, in various capacities there would be a real demand. The beginning thus made might gradually be enlarged until eventually the University increased to considerable proportions.

9. The criticism on this scheme stated on page 12 of the report, namely, that degrees at the special University will be of more value than degrees obtained at the local colleges, seems to me to apply to the present scheme advocated by the majority of the Committee. A student trained in one of the central colleges at Patna, surely, if he avails himself of all the benefits claimed for these colleges, would be superior to one who had obtained a degree from Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, Hazaribagh or Cuttack.

10. The Committee's scheme provide for the education of 3,500 students. Messrs. Russell and Jackson state their conviction that qualified students of this number cannot be obtained within 10 years' time without lowering further than the standard for admission. Granting, however, that qualified students of this number are admitted, it is not clear to me what careers they would take up after leaving the University. I am informed that most of the students of the Bhunihar Brahman College of Muzaffarpur who obtain B. A. degrees go on to read law. I presume, therefore, it is to be expected that the majority of the new students will proceed further to overcrowd the already much overcrowded legal profession in this province. Government Executive and Judicial appointments, carrying pay that these students would care to accept, are few, so that there will be little opening for them in Government service unless they were willing to serve as ministerial officers. No doubt the number of teachers will be very materially increased and their salaries enhanced, as the years go on, and a large number would enter this profession. A certain number also are expected to proceed to study medicine. Research work, for the present, at any rate, I suppose, must be left out of account.

Taking, however, all these careers into consideration, it would seem to me that a large number of students, who leave University with or without

degrees will find it very difficult to earn a livelihood. Would there not be a danger of a certain proportion of these resorting to disloyalty as a profession, not from any conviction or predilection, but merely as a means of procuring bread and butter.

11. So far as I can understand, the persons likely to take advantage of the University will be, almost altogether, the sons of the middle class, who wish to obtain degrees that will help them to a profession or a livelihood, not the sons of the aristocracy or the wealthy. It would be an excellent thing if the latter could be induced to join the University, most excellent if they join with the desire of attaining the highest honours, but eminently desirable, even if a very serious course of study were not required from them: the benefit and profit that such persons would derive from residence in the University ought to be enormous. I understand, however, that this is not to be anticipated in the near future: The question therefore to be decided would seem to be whether it is worth while to spend the large number of lakhs proposed in order to flood the province with needy graduates whose qualifications, at least intellectual qualifications, will be lower than those of the graduates of any other University in India. This is such an obvious criticism, that perhaps the answer to it is obvious also. I regret, however, that I have been unable to find it in the report of the Patna University Committee.

No. G. 215-3, dated Muzaffarpur, the 21st April 1914.

From—F. F. LYALL, Esq., I.C.S., District Officer of Muzaffarpur,
To—The Commissioner of Tirhut, Muzaffarpur.

With reference to your Memo. No. J. 1604-17-8, dated the 27th April 1914, I have the honour to state that I have read the report of the University Committee, but I do not feel competent to offer my opinion on this subject which is one of which I have no special knowledge.

It seems to me, generally speaking, that the expenditure involved is extremely high, but if there are funds forthcoming to meet it I do not object to the scheme on that score. It is only if there is some danger of other vital needs of the province being starved that I think considerable reductions should be made on the estimates given.

I am also somewhat doubtful whether the scheme is not too ambitious in the number of students that it proposes to pass out. Of the fact that there is a demand for education more or less of this character, there can be no doubt, but I anticipate the greatest difficulty in finding an opening for the 3500 students who will be reading at a time. I think this will lead to a repetition of the troubles from which the Bengal Presidency has been suffering.

No. 2332, dated Chapra, the 22nd April 1914.

From—J. E. SORT, Esq., I.C.S., District Officer of Saran,
To—The Commissioner of Tirhut.

Reference to your memo. No. J. 1604-22-17-8, dated the 2nd April, inviting my general opinion on the proposals of the Patna University Committee's report.

I have consulted Babu Ajodhya Prasad and Maulvi Chowdhury Nazir Alam, Deputy Magistrates, whose opinions have been noted where they differ from my own. I have read the report and more particularly the chapters dealing with the aims and methods (II), and life in the University (III), and consider that the proposals outlined therein present a great ideal in a practicable form.

2. The only point upon which both the Deputy Magistrates and myself are inclined to disagree with the Committee, is the question of the abolition of the Matriculation Examination. I am of opinion that this should be abolished, but not yet. I would make it an ideal towards which to work, but not a part of the inauguration scheme. Both the Deputy Magistrates agreeing therein with the opinions contained in Minute No. 8, consider that the filed

candidates should be given two further chances. With this I disagree. I hold with the Committee, that more harm is done by encouraging hopeless cases to waste time, than by eliminating the very few who can succeed at a third attempt. Physically, more than intellectually, I think, the third attempt a mistake. M. Chaudhury Nazir Alam is of opinion that the minimum age limit for Entrance should be lowered to 14. In this matter also I am unable to agree with the Deputy Magistrate. I think students are too often spoilt by early cramming and precocious development. He also wishes to see one external college left in Patna City itself, holding that the poverty of some students would make their attendance at any external college outside the reach of cheap lodging impossible. I think the Committee's report has dealt with the subject adequately, and arrived at the proper conclusion, that the difficulties of the all important supervision are so great inside the city that some slight sacrifice should be made to gather students in a healthier locality and under direct control.

No. 2143G-XV-6., dated Laheria Sarai, the 28th April 1914.

From—A. H. VERNEDE, Esq., I.C.S., District Magistrate of Darbhanga.

To—The Commissioner of the Tirhut Division, Muzaffarpur.

With reference to your Memorandum No. J.-1604-27-17-8, dated 2nd instant, forwarding a copy of Government letter No. 437-411T., dated 29th ultimo and asking my opinion on the Patna University Committee's report, I have the honour to submit herewith, in original, the opinions given by the officers noted in the margin. The first named officer has read the report carefully and made several well considered criticisms. I regret that I have not personally time to go into the whole matter as fully as I should have liked to:—

Babu Suresh Chandra Sarkar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector. Baba Baijuath Sahai, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector. Babu Surja Narayan Singh, Sub-Deputy Collector.

- (1) The scheme is admittedly a "*pisaler*" based on the consideration that "we live in a world not in Heaven." I am much afraid that the federal system under which the External Colleges are to be incorporated will lead to the laggards setting the pace and the Patna degree being debased. I should have preferred to see the University a purely centralised one at Patna receiving students from the age of 18 upwards and only after they had passed the Intermediate Examination, the External Colleges being allowed to teach up to the Intermediate only.
- (2) If the scheme recommended by the Committee is accepted much will depend upon the nature of the Entrance Examination (School Final Examination). The standard of this examination should be fixed high and no lowering of it allowed or we shall have the disastrous results we have seen elsewhere. It is extraordinary how much laxity and mistaken kindness is approved by so-called "public opinion" in this connection.
- (3) I see no occasion to give any priority to natives of the province. Such preference is incompatible with the root idea of a University. If anything I would rather offer inducements to students of other provinces to coax them to Patna especially in view of two probabilities—(a) that it will be difficult to fill the University with duly qualified Bihari students for some years, (b) that the Indian teaching staff for some years must necessarily be drawn from other provinces.
- (4) I entirely approve of (a) an official Vice-Chancellor, (b) only two chances being allowed at examinations, (c) a strong teaching staff, but this I think should include more Europeans than provided under the scheme.

- (5) In my opinion Messrs. Russell and Jackson's straight-forward and forcible remarks in the 1st Minute of Dissent are deserving of very careful consideration. We have now an opportunity of redeeming to some extent past errors which should not be lost. No words are too strong to describe the failure of the Calcutta University system.

PATNA UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

EXPRESSION OF OPINION ON SOME OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS.

CHAPTER II.—*Aims and Methods.*

The idea of University education in the sense it is understood in Europe is new to India (at least modern India) and any experiment to establish a real University residential and teaching in character must be novel to this country. The promoters of such an experiment will have further to fight a tide of public opinion which being conservative in character will view the innovation with a degree of suspicion. That should not however be a reason for abandoning a system which has done an invaluable service in dragging Europe from the twilight of Middle Ages. True conditions in India differ materially from those of European countries and the European system will sit but loose on Indian shoulders. It requires cutting and clipping but not so as to take away the very essence of education from it. The scheme proposed aims in the first place at starting a Central University of the approved type (I mean the teaching type) but effect a compromise with the federal system by allowing external Colleges to be established outside Patna. The federal system has been tried for upwards of half a century and proved a failure. I do not see any reason for giving quarter to such a system in our new scheme when we went to turn a new leaf in the history of Education in Bihar.

What I apprehend is this:—While the Patna University will attach or will be bound to attach, the same value to a graduate of an external College as to one from one of the Colleges at Patna, the merit of each will be highly unequal. At one place the student will have the advantage of a University library a University laboratory, seminary, unions and other social amenities and above all the intellectual society of eminent professors; in fact he will move and live in an atmosphere of intellectuality the alumni of an outlying College will have to depend on the comparatively meagre resources of his own College where the above advantages could not be obtained or only partially obtained. The result will be that each place will produce its own type of students, according to the local environments of each institution, and widely differing from the type produced by the University. None of the external College will produce that enthusiasm of knowledge or that widened outlook in the students as will the Central University. The stamp of a University will be wanting in them. If the members of the Committee are so much obsessed by the backward condition of Bihar I would only allow external Colleges to give instruction up to the Intermediate class, and no further. For a degree a student must live in the University. This would give a certain homogeneity to the B.A. degree which will differ only so far as personal attainments go.

CHAPTER III.

Paragraph 1.—The chapter opens with a declaration that the University will be open primarily to domiciled Biharis and Oriyas and natives of the province, subject to the above claim any other student may also be received. I would respectfully submit that the laying down of such a distinction in a University is inconsistent with its Catholicity. Merit should be the only test in such cases. If there is a rush a competitive examination may be held for admitting students or any other arrangement made to meet the contingency. In practice, the residents, permanent or domiciled of Bihar and Orissa, will form by far the largest number of the members of the University. There is therefore no necessity for putting on record a rule which implies a compromise of the absolutely liberal character of the University.

In the Board for holding Entrance Examination for admission into the University the latter should be adequately represented.

CHAPTER IV.—*Departments and Colleges of the University.*

Paragraph 9.—Establishment of residential hall for sons of big Zamindars. Could it not be a better idea to establish another college, similar to the Rajkumar Chiefs' College, instead of providing only a separate boarding house for those people. Their requirements in education vary materially from those of other students. They want an education which should equip them for a good management of their estates besides making them good citizens. They will require more of sports, etc. The aristocracy in Bihar can very well afford to establish such a College within the University area.

Paragraph 10.—The members of the Committee have given an Indian staff under an Indian Principal in the Biseswar College. This is objectionable. The Principal and at least 2 of the Professors (senior tutors or lecturers) should be European. The reason is apparent.

Further on they recommend that Oriya students should be accommodated separately. There should be no such distinction. When the Mohammedans who represent an entirely distinct nationality with a different mode of living, have not been given a separate quarter (of their own choosing) there seems less reason for giving Oriya students one. It is in the University that friendships "extra territorial" in character are formed, it is here that the mind of a student receives a widened outlook by contact with a variety of minds and temperament.

It is by a close relation with men of widely differing type that a spirit of appreciating and adopting what is good in other people and rejecting what is bad in one's own is formed. Aloofness should be discouraged, not fostered. A desire of that sort arises in us out of egregiousness which a University education should dispel. At Aligarh a student from Kashmir chums with one hailing from Bengal and a United Provinces boy shares his room with another from Hyderabad. One is here reminded of the couplet (of Holi) depicting this feature of Aligarh College. It runs:—

محبت دیکھیں آسمن تو سمجھیں نہانی ماجالی
وطن پوچھیں تو ہند و سندھ و پنجاب و دکن دیکھیں

CHAPTER V.

Paragraph 16.—The rule for rejecting a student who has failed more than once at an examination is unduly severe. It must be within the experience of the framers of the rule as well that some students who were almost failures in the University have in latter years been immensely useful in other walks of life. I admit the principle on which it is based but a modification of the rule would only be consistent with the other recommendations of the Committee where they have made allowance for the special condition of Bihar. I would give power to the Principal to take in any student whom he thinks a fit person for re-admission and who might get through in the next chance with an average amount of diligence. Students who have distinguished themselves in sports may receive slightly preferential treatment.

CHAPTER XII.—*Life in the University.*

Paragraph 4.—I do not agree with the arrangement recommended by which dormitories have been reserved for students not paying rent and separate rooms allotted to paying students. This distinction will create an unpleasant feeling in the residents of the dormitories producing a depressing effect. Aids to students should not be given in this open fashion. If a student is incapable of paying rent make a deduction in his total fee by grant of stipends to him and keeping the fact from the general body of the students. On this principle the total of fees for students living in a dormitory should be slightly less than those of other houses. What I contend is that dormitory should not be dubbed a no rent building. It shall be open to students who choose to pay the lower scale of fee. This arrangement will alter to a degree the invidiousness of the distinction.

Paragraph 5.—We used to have in the pucca barracks (now known as Sir Syed Court) of Aligarh College a small bath room (a enclosure) within the rooms and would recommend the same arrangement in the better class of Boarding house here as well.

; *Paragraph 12—University uniform.*—The Patna University will consist of all classes and sections of students. It is therefore difficult to recommend a uniform that will suit every class, e.g., the adoption of a Nepalese Cap is not a very happy idea so far as Muhammadan students are concerned. My submission is that the costume of the students may be allowed to remain as it is except that wearing of *dhoti* may be tabooed and a University gown with a hood if possible may be adopted as the University uniform. In national Universities it might be possible to prescribe a costume for the entire number of students, but in a University like this a gown would be preferable.

Paragraph 5—Dining rooms.—The members of the Committee seem to have laid very little stress on the importance of dining rooms and the part it plays in cementing jarring elements and improving the social relations of the alumni of a University. All the big English Universities are very strict in the matter of attendance in the dining rooms. The diversity of sects has, I believe, induced the members to drop this important item in the scheme of education. I am not much familiar with the rules regulating Hindu dinners probably they can't all of them sit down to dinner in the same room; but they can't have objection in taking food prepared by Brahmans I am sure.

The College authorities should undertake the management of Hindu dinner in a orthodox fashion with the assistance of honorary monitors selected from among the students. In the case of Muhammadans there seems no reason why the rules regulating the attendance and conduct in the dining halls in English Universities or Aligarh College should not be observed with rigour. It should be strictly laid down that no student will be allowed to mess or to keep up his own boarding establishment or take his food in his rooms. To allow this will be to dissipate their energies besides denying them the various advantages of a common dining room. A European professor or a tutor having English degree should be placed at the head of this branch and his presence at intervals in the dining room during dinner may be insisted on. We as Aligarh students realize the immense utility of such an arrangement.

Paragraph 13.—In view of the fact that Government is recommended to undertake to supply funds to a Mission College to be established within the University I would suggest that it should also undertake to supply one mosque and one temple within the University area for the two large communities residing in Bihar and Orissa. Students of communities which are very much in the minority will naturally be very small in number and arrangement for their religious observance and instruction should be left to private enterprise.

MAHAMAD WAHID,
Deputy Magistrate.

PATNA UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(Circulated with Government Notification No. 389-E. F., dated 19th March 1914, for opinion.)

NOTE.

CHAPTER II—*Aims and methods.*

(a) The scheme adopted by the Committee is one of a *central University* with six incorporated colleges at Patna, having four *external colleges* in the four divisions of the Province affiliated thereto. It is accordingly a compromise between a purely teaching and residential university, and a federal and examining one. The objections taken by the Committee to the other scheme advocated by two of its members, Messrs Russell and Jackson apply, I am afraid, to the mixed scheme of the Committee itself, at least to some extent. For, it seems, that extreme practical difficulty will be experienced to maintain the 'unity of organisation' and the 'homogeneity of ideals' aimed at when the *external colleges* are situated in four corners of the Province, so far away from Patna as Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, Hazaribagh and Cuttack. In the ordinary course of things, in spite of arrangements for the central gatherings

during "University week" at Patna, these outlying Colleges will develop along lines of *local* progress, in different directions. If a sense of corporate life, an atmosphere of higher University studies is only possible in "institutions grouped round a central University, and really forming an integral and active part of an organic whole," at Patna, the same rule will hold good elsewhere; that is, the contrary will be the result, if Colleges are scattered in different quarters of the Province, bound only by the ties of affiliation, examinations, and general supervision, to the central body at Patna.

(b) The Provision for admitting day-scholars from the city to the University Colleges, adopted for the Central University as well as for the "external" Colleges, is open to objection, as directly opposed to the principles of a teaching and *residential* University.

CHAPTER III.—*Entrance qualifications.*

(a) Ordinarily, the number of *outside* students (from *other* Provinces) will be limited, by the circumstances of the case. The recognition of prior claims of students from the home provinces, or from the home district or division to admission in the University, seems perhaps to be unnecessary. A University is a University, open to all; and it is just needful to ensure an *enlargement of the field of competition*, not to restrict it. If students from different provinces meet at any University, nothing, but an improvement all round in healthy competition can result.

(b) The University should *not* undertake the holding of examinations for *Matriculation*, or for the *School Final Certificate*. A School Final Examination Board, under the Education Department, with full representation of the University on the Board to guide, direct and control the material about to come in for University teaching, will be the better method. A provincial scheme will have to be developed for this, and the *status* of high schools should be raised on the lines of public schools in England.

CHAPTER IV.—*Departments and Colleges.*

(a) The University should comprise the remaining faculties of 'Medicine' and 'Engineering' also. This has at present been omitted, on the score of cost. But, if high schools under the local Educational Board can be developed so as to take up the teaching of intermediate arts and sciences, if the University is relieved of the task of looking to the Schools' Matriculation or Final Examinations, some funds will be released for actually higher University studies in these, and other faculties.

(b) The establishment of a Sanskrit College on merely "*traditional* methods of teaching" seems to be opposed to the principles of "advancement of learning." What is required is the bringing of the *old* traditional methods, into line with the *modern* methods of learning a language and literature, to bridge the gulf, and carry on the knowledge to wider fields. "High specialisation" in single subjects in the methods of the old school, should come after a foundation has been laid of a general liberal education in the modern and scientific way. To combine the two and find a *via media*, a *minimum* of general modern education may be prescribed for students of Sanskrit language and literature. 'Specialisation' may also be allowed in *more* subjects than one, as "modern methods" will economise *time* to a large extent.

CHAPTER V.—*Courses of study—Methods of instruction—Examinations.*

(a) The University may well be relieved of *Intermediate* studies and examinations altogether. This will be all the more necessary if "external" Colleges are allowed in different parts of the Province of these external Colleges there may be more if necessary; but their work must be *limited* to the teaching of intermediate subjects only. A student goes, in that case, to the University to take his degree and pass on to post-graduate studies and research. That will be real University work. The 'Colleges' outside will then be not 'Colleges' (for a 'College' outside a 'University' area is a misnomer), but public schools raised to a higher status in order to be feeders to the University.

The objections taken by the Committee to this alternative of a "shorter University Course, based on a longer and more thorough school preparation," on the score of "difficulty and expense," will be successfully met, if the 'expense' now provided for the 'University' teaching from the "Intermediate" upwards is curtailed, and the funds diverted by way of grants to these "external colleges" or "public schools."

(b) *Pali* and the *Prakrits* of India should be recognised as separate and distinct subjects for teaching, and for degrees; particularly, in view of the chair of "*Archæology*" which has been proposed to be established at the University.

(c) Examinations by *compartments* should not be allowed. Multiplicity of examinations has to be avoided, for that is one of the great evils of the existing system of Examining Universities.

(d) In fact at the University, *degrees*, should not depend on mere mechanical examinations of the existing type. There should be no *outside* examiners. The *tutors and professors of the College* concerned, subject to the general control of the University of which they are component parts, should recommend students for degrees on the result of a definite course of study.

The anomaly of conferring degrees of the *same value* to students at the *University* and to students in *outside* Colleges by a common examination is manifest.

• CHAPTER VI.—*Sanskrit, Archæology and History.*

(a) The "chair of Archæology" should be surrounded by chairs of "Epigraphy", "Numismatics" and "ancient Sanskrit literatures".

(b) Methods should be developed for ensuring *co-operation* between "indigenous Sanskrit studies" (Sanskrit College), and "studies on Western methods of research".

(c) "*Continental tours*" should be organised for teachers, professors and scholars engaged in the study of archæology, to provide fresh fields for *research* and broaden the ideas and enlarge the experience of research scholars.

[The idea of "continental tours" for University *students in general*, on the completion of their education may also be considered as a part of the liberal education provided to them.]

S. C. SARKAR.

Submitted to District Magistrate.

The 9th April 1914.

Submitted to Collector.

I have gone through the report of the Patna University Committee. I have not carefully studied all the points dealt with in the report, because I had not sufficient time for the same. However, the following are the few points on which, I think, with due deference to the members of the Committee I must differ with them :—

(1) It has been proposed to substitute the School Final Examination for the existing Matriculation Examination conducted by the Calcutta University. This does not seem to be a move in the right direction. The High English Schools are not at present fully advanced and sufficiently manned to justify us in giving them this *power of issuing certificates*. The Matriculation Examinations have hitherto been conducted by the Calcutta and other universities and I see no reason why the Patna University will not be able to conduct it satisfactorily.

(2) *The recognition of High English School* should by a parity of reasoning, rest with the proposed Patna University. The University and the University alone can effectively and judiciously exercise proper control. Accordingly, as in the Calcutta University, this power should be given to the Patna University.

(3) The numbers of Schools and Colleges should in my opinion be increased. I hardly think one Government College in each division and one Government School at the headquarters station of each district suffices or will suffice to meet the needs of the province. The time is not far off, when I believe each district will require at least a *2nd grade* College and a number of High English Schools. Till then we must have at least one good school at the headquarters station of each subdivision in the district and at places where the existing schools cannot meet with the demands brought about by the growing desire of the people to *acquire knowledge*. New schools should be started at once. By doing so, seats will be provided for all boys seeking admissions and the overcrowding will be prevented. It is a complaint, which must have been noticed by any casual observer. The remedy lies in opening

new schools to cope with the demands. It is a trite fact that the parents and guardians of boys prefer sending their sons and wards to Government schools instead of private or aided schools. The obvious reason is that better education and discipline, etc., are to be had in Government schools than those which are under the management of private persons.

(4) It has been recommended by the members of the Committee that those failing at the University examinations will be allowed only one chance more. So far I am aware this rigid rule does not exist in other Universities in India. I am strongly of opinion that this will bring about severe hardship. The Calcutta University has placed no such restriction and I am sure this innovation will not at all be relished by the people of this province. Similarly undue restrictions have been imposed on the admission of failed candidates to their respective Colleges. I am for retaining the existing rules of the Calcutta University under which the aforesaid restrictions do not at all exist. It will be recognised on all hands that very many of our successful men in life have not been those who were clever in passing examinations during their school or college career. To impose such limit and to lay down such restrictions, would, in my opinion, shut the doors of education to many.

(5) It has been proposed to have a paid Vice-Chancellor of the Patna University. The Calcutta University or for the matter of that, other Indian Universities have had hitherto Honorary Vice-Chancellors. They were officials or non-officials. They have, it can hardly be disputed, all along done useful work and advanced the cause of education. They have not spared either time or energy in rendering gratuitous service to their *alma mater*. Their labour has been a labour of love. Is it not probable that *some distinguished scholar of the province* will similarly volunteer to do this work without remuneration? I think this can only be answered in the affirmative. When then is the necessity of doing away with the long-established practice of having an Honorary Vice-Chancellor? I am, therefore, decidedly of opinion that the Patna University should have an Honorary Vice-Chancellor.

BAIJ NATH SAHAY,

Deputy Collector.

The 14th April 1914.

Submitted to Collector.

I have gone through the report of Patna University Committee and on the whole I am delighted to think that it would prove a veritable landmark in the progress of education in these provinces. The march of educational progress from its start is bound to be rapid.

There is, however, one feature of it which seems to me to be very discouraging. The proposal that failed candidates will not be given more than a second chance seems to me to be extremely harsh. The proposal seems to be based on the report of the Dacca University Committee and I beg to submit that the condition at Dacca and Patna being very different this rule would operate very harshly here. While the Dacca University had to deal with a most advanced part of the country where the people are more given to sedentary habits, the Patna University on the contrary has to deal with a backward part of the country where I regret the people are not so apt in passing examinations. The mere making the admission of failed candidates more elastic than the rules in the proposed Dacca University would not be of much good here. In this backward Province we find many people who after passing their examinations after repeated failures lead successful lives in their worldly career. The prospect of all such men under the new rules would be blighted and the natural consequence would be that there would be a large and ever-increasing number of discontented failed candidates. The discontentment would necessarily be very bitter and keen as they would feel that in spite of their willingness to prosecute their studies and make themselves fit for a higher vocation the doors of university career have been closed to them once for all. At present when a student leaves university after repeated failures either through monetary

difficulties or family troubles has no such grievance but, under the new rules when in spite of all willingness the failed candidates after two chances would be debarred for ever, it would be a source of great discontentment to the failed candidates as well as to their guardians and relations.

In order to avoid a large percentage of failures or to make sure that students appearing at University examinations have properly prosecuted their studies and possess good moral character, I would rather recommend a *Test Examination by the Principals of each College* who would exercise their discretion on the result of the test and other periodical examinations in sending up suitable candidates for University examinations. Instead of making any restriction in the admission of failed candidates, I think the Principals of Colleges may be instructed to be strict in sending up suitable candidates at University examinations. This would bring about, in my humble opinion, the desired result instead of the proposed new rules which would blighten the prospects of the ever-increasing number of failed candidates who will remain discontented throughout their lives and may sow seeds of discontentment in others by themselves being cut off and debarred from leading a useful and ambitious life.

I therefore think that no such restrictions should be placed in case of failed candidates who may be made eligible to appear at University examinations as many times as they prosecute their studies in an affiliated institution and are send up by the heads of their institutions.

SURJYA NARAYAN SINGH, B.A.,

Sub-Deputy Collector.

The 10th April 1914.

No. 2081, dated Motihari, the 18th April 1914.

From—W. B. HAYCOCK, Esq., I.C.S., District Officer of Champaran,

To—The Commissioner of Tirhut.

With reference to your No. J.-1604—27-17-8, dated 27th March 1914, on the subject of the Patna University Report, asking me to submit my general opinion on the proposals of the Committee, I have the honour to submit the following report:—

2. The full course of instruction in the new University of Patna will extend over 6 years. This, I think, is a mistake. It means that students on matriculating virtually continue their school training for a further two years. I should prefer this training to be given in the schools. The Committee, I am aware, considered this alternative but rejected it on account of the present condition of education in Bihar and Orissa.

3. The objections to the existing system of combining school and college training are obvious. In the first place boys and students associate together. The difference in age must inevitably be great. I cannot think it anything but a serious drawback that boys of 16 years should associate at College with students of 22 years of age or more. The older students may exercise a bad influence over the younger students who are at a susceptible age and are not old enough to set the right value on the example set them. Secondly, the time of the College staff is largely taken up with teaching what is after all only school subjects. This, I consider, also, to be a great disadvantage.

4. Two points should, I think, be insisted on. There ought to be a clear distinction between school and college training. Secondly, immediately on matriculating honours students should specialize. From the start the pass course and the honours course should be separate.

5. It follows, therefore, that I am largely in sympathy with the note of Messrs. Russell and Jackson.

Telegram, dated Tamuria, the 26th June 1914.

From—Gunpati Singha, Madhipura, Darbhanga,

To—Private Secretary to Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa.

The public of Madhipura in meeting assembled at Madhipura on 26th June most respectfully request Government to give Mithila language a place in curriculum of Patna University.

The proposed Mission College in the Patna University.

Our attention has been drawn to the opposition which has been shown in some quarters to the proposed Mission College in the Patna University. It is possible to attach undue importance to the adverse comments and to exaggerate the volume of public opinion which they represent. It is significant that some of the best Indian educationists are in favour of the college, as is evidenced by the note which the Director of Public Instruction has submitted to the Government. The only grievance which the Muhammadans of Chota Nagpur express, is that the lack of any provision for the teaching of Arabic, Persian and Urdu in this college precludes them from sending their sons to it.

All the criticisms which we have seen are based upon the assumption that the Government is going behind the principle of religious neutrality which it has always observed, and showing undue favouritism to Christian Missionaries. We believe that they are in the present instance only maintaining that strict neutrality which but for the provision of this college they would be undoubtedly violating.

In existing Universities, Christian Missions are, in their aided colleges, taking a large share in higher education and no limit is imposed upon the standard to which they may teach save that which efficiency requires. There are in every province Mission Colleges which are teaching up the highest standard. We would instance the Christian College, Madras, the Scottish Churches' College and St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, St. John's College, Agra and the Forman College, Lahore, not to mention others. In the proposed Patna University all Honours teaching in Arts is to be restricted to the Central University and all teaching in Science above the I. Sc.; in other words, the external aided colleges are to be restricted in their teaching to the ordinary B. A. degree in Arts and the I. Sc. in Science. A restriction is to be imposed upon the Christian Missionary which is found in no other province in India. Surely it is the merest justice that when such restriction is imposed on colleges without the University area, this disability should be removed by allowing an aided college a place within that area. On all hands the immense gain which has accrued to Indian education by encouraging Missionaries to take part in higher education is admitted; to limit the sphere of their influence in the Patna University is to discard one of the University's most valuable assets. Can anyone deny that the other Indian Universities and Indian education generally would not have been immensely the poorer had such colleges as those mentioned above never existed? When colleges such as these are no longer possible outside the University area, it is not surprising to find that provision has been made for one within its boundaries.

Wherein exactly does the newness of the suggestion lie? We imagine that it is in two points and in these alone. The first is its location within the University area and the second the erection at Government expense of the necessary buildings. As we have pointed out, unless Missions are to be entirely excluded from the higher teaching of the University and all teaching for Honours courses, such as is at present possible to them and is actually being given in the college at Hazaribagh, the presence of a Mission College within the University area is inherent in the conception of a residential University. What is the objection? Apart from the fact that the Missionary is expressly precluded from giving any religious instruction outside the limits of his own college, the very presence in the University of many learned Hindu and Muhammadan Professors and Lecturers, expert in matters touching their respective religions, and thoroughly capable of explaining the doctrines of their faiths and the arguments on which they are based, renders the position of any Hindu or Muhammadan students resident in the Mission College far stronger from their religious point of view than it would be in the same college if located in some distant spot where

it was the only institution and the Christian Missionaries were in undisputed possession of the field. Religious neutrality will be more surely guarded by allowing teachers of all faiths a share in the University life and instruction, than by limiting this privilege to members of certain faiths only.

The objection based upon the erection of the buildings at Government expense is surely misconceived, as herein lies one of the great safeguards against any possible abuse of the position which has been granted to the Christian Missionaries within the University area. They are only tenants at will of the Government and may be turned out at a year's notice if they fail to comply with the conditions which have been laid down. Were the Missionaries to be called upon to supply part of the cost they would have a far stronger claim to remain than can possibly be theirs while they are merely paying a nominal rental for the buildings which they occupy.

But quite apart from this special hold which the provision of the buildings gives the Government over the authorities of the Mission College, is the financial aid given to this college any more liberal than that accorded to other aided colleges ?

In the University when constituted there will be only two aided colleges, for the Greer or Bhumi-har Brahman College is to be taken over by the Government ; these will be the Tej Narayan College, Bhagalpur, and St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh. Towards the cost of rebuilding the former the Government will contribute half the outlay of Rs. 6,17,500 on land and buildings and all but Rs. 15,000 of the sum of Rs. 83,000 required for equipment. The Rs. 5,000 in this latter sum is the value of the present equipment which was bought with a grant from Government. In other words, the Government is giving rather over 53.5 per cent. of the *actual* capital expenditure, which is more than the *necessary* expenditure, for, in the words of the report, "The college has been designed on a somewhat more liberal scale than we have felt justified in suggesting in the case of the other similar institutions," owing to the liberal grant made by the Banaili State. St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh, has only recently been built and a sum of Rs. 83,000 only is needed to bring it up to the required standard, and this the Government apparently is prepared to provide. As far as the capital grant goes, the Mission College has an advantage over the Tej Narayan College of, say, 40 per cent. It is, however, when we consider the recurring grants that we realise how dearly the Mission College is called upon to pay for the additional capital.

The Tej Narayan College is to cost the Government Rs. 30,000 a year for its 500 students and the St. Columba's College Rs. 19,600 for its 170 but the Mission College with 200 students for whom a staff has to be maintained capable of not only preparing for the pass B. A. in Arts but also for Honours in the B. A. and perhaps higher degrees, is asked to be content with a grant of Rs. 6,000. In other words, a student at the Tej Narayan College, who can only be entered for the pass B. A. or I. Sc. is to cost the Government Rs. 60 a year while the students at the Mission College, every one of whom *might* be an Honours student will only cost Rs. 30. This makes us think that the Government is securing a very good rate of interest on the extra capital which it has sunk in the buildings of the Mission College, by reducing its grant to half that which it gives to the Tej Narayan College where the generosity of the Banaili State has greatly reduced the cost, and to less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of that which it gives to St. Columba's, Hazaribagh. When, moreover, it is remembered that for this sum of Rs. 500 a month the Mission is required to provide 5 Missionaries with English degrees, qualifying them to take their place alongside the other European Professors and Lecturers of the University, the amount of financial assistance which to some has seemed extravagantly liberal, rather suggests that the Government has succeeded in driving a most advantageous bargain.

The limits imposed upon the religious instruction given by the Missionaries are strict. They may only give such teaching within the walls of their own college and in accordance with the rules governing such instruction in grant-in-aid institutions. No one is compelled to become a member

of the college. Every student who joins the University has the choice of several colleges before him, and there is no reason, other than his own predilection, for him to select the Mission College. There is not even the motive of economy to influence his choice, for the fees in the Biseswar College of all classes up to and including the B. A. and the B. Sc. are lower than those proposed for the Mission College, while the latter are only very slightly lower than those put down for the students in the King's College. The fact is, there is a very large number of Hindu and Muhammadan gentlemen who prefer to send their sons to a college where definite religious instruction and that of a Christian character is given and surely it should not be within the power of others of their co-religionists who do not agree with them on this point, to compel them to send their sons to a college where such teaching cannot be obtained? That would indeed be a violation of religious neutrality.

We need only point to the evident popularity of the Mission Colleges enumerated above to emphasise the fact of the existence of a very large body of gentlemen in India who prefer such colleges for the education of their sons. Is the deprivation of this privilege to be one of the characteristics of a University which is designed to be an advance on anything of the kind which has been organised in this country hitherto?

What, too, of the Christian students reading for Honours or for one of the higher degrees. Hitherto they have been able in external aided colleges to obtain the teaching they desired under Christian influences. Are they to be deprived of this privilege and is it a mark of religious tolerance and neutrality to insist that they shall be robbed of that direct Christian teaching and environment which we hold to be essential to the formation of the Christian character?

The gain to the University of such a college in its midst is patent to all. Running through the criticisms which have been levelled against the Patna University scheme is the constant refrain of the need of the closest possible relations between the Professors and Lecturers and their pupils. Is it not a fact of common knowledge that nowhere are such relations more perfectly realised than in Mission Colleges? The men who come out from religious motives, know that the first principle of success in their enterprise lies in the possession of the deepest sympathy with those whom they would influence. The very faith which has led them to come out to the country supplies them with a motive to overcome that repugnance which is so often felt to men of habits and customs differing widely from our own. We shall not be misunderstood or thought to be casting any reflection upon the other teachers in the University, when we say that we believe that the relations which will exist between the students and their teachers in the Mission College will set the standard for the whole University, greatly to the advantage of the latter.

No critics of the Mission College have expressed any desire that the number of students for whom the University is to provide should be curtailed. The proposal for the elimination of the Mission College from the University area is generally accompanied by the suggestion that another college on the model of the Biseswar College should be founded. Questions of expense do not seem to trouble these critics nor would we unduly emphasise the point, but we cannot be deaf to the pleas which are so urgently made for the expansion of primary and industrial education and then dismiss every question of cost as one of no importance. The Mission College will be obtained by the Government at a wonderfully small charge. Though the Biseswar College is the cheapest of the other colleges, yet the difference in cost between this and the Mission College is striking. It is estimated that the Biseswar staff which will be recruited from the Provincial and Subordinate Educational Services, will cost Rs. 41,160. The cost of the subordinate establishment does not seem to be given separately for this college, but taking the average cost of such staff as being $\frac{1}{5}$ th of that of the teaching staff, the gross cost of the college would be Rs. 46,300. From this we must deduct

the fee income which is estimated at Rs. 11,280. This gives us a net expenditure of Rs. 35,020. Against this you have to set the grant of Rs. 6,000 proposed for the Mission College. Rupees 35,000 would provide many Primary schools, and economy would seem to suggest that it would be better to provide for an extra hundred students in the Mission College at a cost of Rs. 3,000 than to make this provision in a new college at a cost of Rs. 29,000. We have left out of account in this calculation the initial grants made to the Mission College, as we suppose that the Biseswar College also might not reach its full complement of students at the start and so the income from fees would not reach the figure of the estimate.

Let us say in conclusion that we feel sure that it is the failure of the critics to realise the fresh limitations which are being imposed upon external aided Mission Colleges, which would constitute, if no compensation was given, a real injustice that leads them to oppose the proposed Mission College in the University area; coupled with this is doubtless the fear of the influence of the Christian Missionaries on the faith of their sons, but this seems to argue very slight confidence in the strength of their own position or in the ability of the Pandits and Maulvis on the staff to exercise a like influence in a conservative direction. Even this fear should not betray them into striving to deprive men of those religious privileges which they desire for themselves or their sons, though they have no wish to thrust them upon others who think differently from themselves.

Signed on behalf of the Sub-Committee of Education of the Bihar and Orissa Missionary Union.

RANCHI:

The 11th July 1911.

F. CHOTA NAGPUR.

Members of the Committee

The Rev. The Hon'ble Dr. CAMPBELL, D.D.,
Free Church Mission, Pokhuria.

Rev. J. G. DANN,
Baptist Mission, Bankipore.

Rev. A. H. YOUNG,
Baptist Mission, Cuttack.

Rev. S. K. TARAFDAR,
C. M. S., Bhagalpur.

Rev J. STOSCH,
G. E. Lutheran, Ranchi.

Miss M. G. WHITAKAR, B.A.,
S. P. G., Ranchi.

Miss WILLIAMS, B.A.,
Baptist Mission, Bankipore.

Under instructions from the Calcutta Corresponding Committee of the Church Missionary Society, I have the honour to lay before you a somewhat fuller statement of our views in regard to the proposed Mission College in Patna University than was possible in our last representation to you on the matter.

We have been afforded the opportunity of seeing the objections that have been raised in some quarters to your Committee's proposals on this head. Some of the objections speak of "wide-spread" and even "universal" opposition to the establishment of such a College. In regard to this assertion we may point out that no one of the seven Hindu and Muhammadan members of the Patna University Committee whose scheme is under consideration, (four of whom are members of the Legislative Council--) appears to have raised any objection to this proposal; nor does the Committee's published report record any dissentient note on this head. Further the Director of Public Instruction mentions, in his note, that all the members of the Indian Educational Service consulted by him approve the proposals, and that none of the three Hindu members of the Provincial Educational Service whom he approached raised any objection to the scheme. Indeed one of the three explicitly welcomed the suggestion, and a second went so far to propose the establishment of a Mission College at Cuttack.

Of the 66 criticisms of the University scheme received by Government, 39 are from Hindu or Muhammadan sources. Of these 37 go into considerable detail, suggesting alteration of from 8 to 32 points in the Committee's proposals. Altogether 16 oppose the establishment of the Mission College, one of them on the mistaken supposition that it is intended for Eurasian youth. Of these 16, several betray by similarity of language a common origin; and 6 or 8 are semi-political in character, being the resolutions of public meetings or kindred bodies. Even so, less than half the Hindu and Muhammadan criticisms received oppose the erection of the Mission College; and it is to be noted that of the less political and more personal statements of opinion from Non-Christian sources, the very great majority express no opposition at all to this proposal. Inasmuch as the 37 criticisms under consideration all traverse the Committee's proposals in some detail and have presumably given expression to their more serious objections to the scheme, silence may not unfairly be argued as consent. And in this sense it may be claimed that in the case of the Hindu and Muhammadan members of the University Committee, and of those Hindu and Muhammadan members of the Provincial Education Service who were consulted by the Director of Public Instruction all, and in the case of the Hindu and Muhammadan gentlemen who have sent in detailed criticisms of the scheme, the great majority approve the proposal. So much for the "universal," opposition to this part of the scheme.

But we have a sure method of testing public opinion on this point. The wide popularity of Missionary educational institutions needs no demonstration. But in order to ascertain the actual facts we have addressed a letter of enquiry to some of the leading Missionary Colleges in India, asking whether non-Christian students show any reluctance to join their institutions.

We append a summary of the replies received.

Madras Christian College 1,000 applicants. (400 with necessary papers). 154 admitted.

Calcutta, Scottish Churches College. Two applicants for each vacancy.

Bombay, Wilson College. Refuse as many as they admit.

Cawnpore, Christ Church College. Closed admissions one week before term.

Agra, St. John's College. Refusing applicants in every class.

Bankura, Wesleyan College.	Total students 270.	Refused 50.
Allahabad, Christian College.	Total students 400.	Refused 80.
Delhi, St. Stephen's College.	Total students 150.	Refused 25-40.
Calcutta, St. Paul's College.	Total students 150.	Refused 80.

These figures tell their own tale. In at least 4 of the above Colleges, the fees charged are higher than those of Non-Mission Colleges in the same place.

Further we note that the Chota Nagpur Muhammadans complain against their exclusion from the Mission College through its failure to teach Persian and Arabic.

It is generally admitted that three Colleges, with Non-Collegiate students, will be insufficient accommodation for the students who will wish to enter the University. If the Mission College be eliminated, it will be necessary to introduce another College, say, of the Biseswar type. This will involve the Government in large additional expenditure. But in the Mission College, the University obtains a college with a staff of the type and calibre of the most expensive Colleges, at the annual cost of no more than Rs 60,00. And as will be pointed out, Government, as owners of the buildings, remain absolute masters of the situation, and completely secure against any infringement of religious neutrality.

The College is by far the cheapest to Government--of any in the new University. In return for a sum of Rs. 500 a month, the University receives a College manned with 5 English and 5 Indian graduates. A similar College, if manned by the Indian and Provincial Educational Services, would cost Government not less than Rs. 42,000 a year, or seven times as much again as the figure the Mission College will cost. If lack of funds requires the dropping of any part of the proposals, we take it that financial reasons will demand that this College at any rate shall not be dropped.

Indeed, it is right to call attention to the singularly ungenerous nature of the Government's proposals in regard to this College. Every aided colleges in the Province at the present moment receives at least double the grant proposed to be given in this case. Alone of all the Colleges in the New University, this College is called on to provide a considerable sum each month from private resources. Indeed, a review of the financial and other provisions suggests that Government is proposing an exceedingly shrewd bargain and, obtaining wonderfully good value at an almost absurdly low figure.

Nor is the smallness of the recurring grant explained by the fact that the Mission is not called upon to provide the buildings. This provision is, we take it, due to Government's wish to avoid the establishments in the heart of the New University, of an alien body with proprietary rights and vested interests.

By erecting the buildings at its own charges, and thus retaining the rights of ownership, Government takes perhaps the most effective of all means to ensure that there shall be no departure from the policy of Government in regard to religious matters. It may be conceded that if Government's object is to protect its own position in this matter, it has followed a quite intelligible course in refusing to part with the rights or ownership. Under the present arrangement the position of Government, and its hold upon the College, is absolute and secure.

It is familiar the Mission Colleges are often stated to be remarkable for the vigorous life and enthusiasm they manifest. This is not an unnatural effect of the motives and conditions under which Missionaries volunteer for educational work. Their Colleges are pervaded by a spirit and keenness which are educational assets of incalculable value. Moreover, the unofficial status of the staff facilitates that more free and personal intercourse with their students which is so much to be desired under existing conditions

in India. Mission Colleges are a powerful force for unity between race and race and class and class, in India. Moreover Missionaries have by their vocation, an interest and zeal in all that pertains to the building of the character of their students of which it is difficult to over-estimate the importance and worth. Missionaries are as keen about the tone their College as about its intellectual efficiency. Whatever touches the health and well-being of their men is to them a matter of personal concern. Educationalists have often acknowledged the bracing and stimulating influence which a Mission College exercises upon the academic atmosphere of a University centre.

Indian opinion seems to be agreed that it is difficult or impossible to find a satisfactory basis for moral education other than religion. All deplore the evil effects of education divorced from religious influences. Yet few but Mission Colleges are prepared to supply that the need of which all confess. Religious neutrality precludes Government Colleges from attempting it. Few Hindu Colleges have yet devised a satisfactory way of providing their students with healthy and stimulating religious influences and teaching, Mission Colleges are almost alone in possession of the field. Is Patna University to be without a College of this type?

It is difficult to discover the grounds on which the question of religious neutrality has been raised. Admission to the Mission College is wholly voluntary. No student is under any kind of compulsion or constraint to enter the Mission College, and attend the Christian teaching which admission involves. And long before the University is so full that there is no room for the students in the other Colleges, the Mission Colleges will have proved its worth and hold on public esteem, or will have ceased to exist. For, alone among all the Colleges of the University, its right to continued existence is subject to the stringent condition that it must be three parts full within a stated term of years.

If the time ever arises when the regime and condition of the College are so unpopular that students for whom there is no room elsewhere are unwilling to enter it, it will be open to Government to resume possession of the College. That is an eventuality for which there is no precedent in the history of Indian Universities. Until that extremely remote contingency occur, the question of religious neutrality does not arise.

Indeed, the case as concerning religious neutrality would seem to press other way. If no Mission College is arranged for in this new residential university, those interested in Missionary education will have just and weighty ground on which to charge Government with departing from its traditional policy in regard to religious neutrality. In every other University in India Missionaries are permitted to have their place in the work of university education at all its stages. Indeed it is well known that Missionaries were among the pioneers of Higher Education in India. Is Patna to be the first University to exclude Missionary Educationalists from the higher reaches, of their profession? If however, the propriety and usefulness of permitting Missionaries to have their share in the higher teaching of Patna University be admitted, it may reasonably be urged that the peculiar conditions under which the University is being constituted make it perhaps undesirable for Government to release the firm-hold which ownership of the buildings confers on them.

The Committee wish me to say that they earnestly trust it may be arranged for one of the Mission College staff to teach Philosophy. Unless we can teach this subject, experience shows that we are likely to lose some of the best men who might otherwise be willing to join the College. This might be in lieu of the Mathematics (or one of the History) Professorships.

Secondly, our Committee would press for the placing of both the houses to be provided for married Missionaries on the staff close to the College. Our staff would wish to be as near as possible to the students.

Thirdly, we take it to be intended that a site for a College chapel will be provided, on the analogy of the sites for Hindu and Mussalman religious buildings: the chapel not to be consecrated, and to be erected by the Mission. Some such provision would be a *sine qua non* in a Mission College.

Fourthly, we presume that all students electing to enter the Mission College will attend the religious teaching there provided. Those not wishing to receive such teaching will enter other Colleges. This is the actual practice obtaining in existing Mission Colleges - receipt of Grants-in-Aid, wherever even the Mission Institution is not the only one available in the neighbourhood.

Fifthly, we have to report that negotiations are in progress by which it is proposed to secure the co-operation in the College of the other Missions in Bihar interested in Higher education. The College will thus meet the requirements of other Missions than the Church Missionary Society. •

Sixthly, we suggest that the College be called St. Aidan's College (or St. Thomas College).

W. C. HOLLAND,

Principal, St. Paul's Cathedral Mission College, Calcutta.

The 28th August 1914.