

खंड- II

विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षा : उद्भव एवं विकास

प्रेसिडेंसी विश्वविद्यालयों के संगठन व प्रशासन के व्यावहारिक ढाँचे के निर्माण के लिए सधन प्रयास किए गए थे।

इस खंड में मुख्य रूप से विश्वविद्यालयों के निर्माण एवं उनके कामकाज से जुड़े लोगों तथा भारत में उच्चशिक्षा के समर्थकों के अवदान को रेखांकित किया गया है। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भारतीय ब्रिटिश सरकार की संलिप्तता के साथ-साथ इस खंड में विश्वविद्यालय भवनों के वास्तुशिल्पीय ब्यौरों की भी चर्चा की गई है। इन विश्वविद्यालयों के छात्रों द्वारा अकादमिक उत्कृष्टता के उत्तरोत्तर हासिल किए जा रहे बेहतर प्रतिमान भी विश्वविद्यालयों के उद्भव व विकास की गाथा को प्रतिबिंबित करते हैं।



Section II

University Education: Evolution and Growth

Vigorous efforts were directed towards the creation of a viable frame of reference for the organisation and administration of Presidency Universities.

The focus here is on the legal bulwark behind the structure and functioning of Universities, contributions and participation of Indian supporters of higher education and the high degree of involvement of British Indian Government encompassing all areas including the architectural details of the University building. The development and growth of these Universities is also reflected in the progressively higher standards of academic excellence achieved by its students.



From C. BEADON, Esq.,

Secretary to the Government of India,

To THE HONORABLE SIR J. W. COLVILL, Kt.

THE HONORABLE J. P. GRANT.

H. RICKETTS, Esq.

C. R. PRINSEP, Esq.

D. ELLIOT, Esq.

A. MALET, Esq.

C. ALLEN, Esq.

C. BEADON, Esq.

W. G. YOUNG, Esq.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL GOODWYN.

R. MACKINNON, Esq., M.D.

J. JACKSON, Esq., M.B., F.R.C.S.

H. WOODROW, Esq.

LIEUTENANT W. N. LEES.

THE REV. W. STEPHENSON.

J. C. MARSHMAN, Esq.

BABOO PROSUNNO COMAR TAGORE.

BABOO RAMAPERSAD ROY.

BABOO RAM GOPAL GHOSE.

PUNDIT ISSERCHUNDER SURMA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Dated the 26th January 1855.

GENTLEMEN,

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is desirous that steps should be immediately taken to prepare the scheme of an University, to be established in Calcutta, in accordance with the desire of the Honorable Court of Directors, as expressed in their Despatch No. 49, dated the 19th July last, of which 20 printed copies are herewith forwarded for your information. The terms of the Honorable Court's Despatch preclude His Lordship in Council from establishing an University, either here or at either of the other Presidency towns, without further orders from the Home Department; but in anticipation of those orders, which, after the decided opinions embodied in the Despatch, His Lordship in Council cannot doubt will be favourable, he considers it desirable that the details of a scheme, in accordance with the outline sketched in the Despatch, should be settled with as little delay as possible, so that Bills for the incorporation of the Universities at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, may at the proper time be brought into the Legislative Council, and that draft rules for examinations, for the grant of degrees, and for other cognate matters, may be ready for discussion and adoption by the Senates, so soon as those Bills are passed into law.

2. With a view to secure uniformity in all important points of principle, the Governor General in Council has come to the conclusion, that the schemes of the Madras and Bombay Universities should be framed in the first instance by the body to whom is entrusted the duty of preparing that of the Calcutta University. He thinks it of considerable importance that the three Universities should resemble each other in their main features, and especially that the Acts of Incorporation should be as nearly as possible cast in the same terms. Local circumstances will doubtless to some extent render modifications necessary; but it is essential that the legal status and authority of each University should be the same, and that at each Presidency town the same degree of acquirement in every branch of knowledge should entitle its possessor to the same kind of academical distinction and honour.

3. The Governor General in Council has accordingly been pleased to appoint you to be a Committee, for preparing a scheme for the establishment of Universities in the Presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. In conformity with the wishes of the Honorable Court, His Lordship in Council has availed himself on this occasion of the willing and valuable assistance of the Honorable President, and the Members of the late Council of Education; he has added to their number several other gentlemen, whom it is the intention of the Government hereafter to associate with them in the Senate of the University of Calcutta; and he has also appointed to the Committee the Members of the Legislative Council from Madras and Bombay, whose experience of the circumstances and wants of those Presidencies will enable them to render very valuable assistance.

4. The Honorable Sir James Colvill will be the President of the Committee, and the Committee will choose its own Secretary. The Secretary will have authority to frank, as in the Public Service, all letters relating exclusively to the business of the Committee, to indent for stationery on the public stores, and to incur such trifling contingent charges as may be necessary. If, as will be most convenient, the Secretary be already in charge of a public office, he will not require the services of a Clerk. The Committee will probably find it advisable to appoint, from among themselves, a Sub-Committee of Correspondence, to conduct the preliminary inquiries, and to frame the rough draft of a scheme for discussion by the whole Committee. His Lordship in Council would deprecate resort to written minutes by any Member of the Committee, and would recommend, as a preferable arrangement, that the scheme, when drawn up by a small Sub-Committee of Correspondence, should be discussed at a full meeting of the Committee (of which a majority may form a quorum), and settled according to the opinions of the majority of Members present.

5. The Committee will correspond with the several local Governments, and obtain from them their views and opinions in regard to the measures to be adopted for the purpose of carrying out the Honorable Court's plan of an University in the several Presidencies. From the Honorable the Lieutenant Governors of Bengal and the N. W. Provinces the Committee will receive valuable suggestions in regard to the proposed Calcutta University; and the Honorable the Governors in Council of Madras and of Bombay will afford the Committee all requisite information respecting those to be established at the other Presidency towns. Those Governments will also be requested from hence to furnish the Committee with lists of the persons who are eventually to form the Senate of those Universities, in order that their names may be included in the Acts of Incorporation.

6. The Governor General in Council is of opinion that the office of Chancellor of the University of Calcutta should be held by the Governor General for the time being, and that the Lieutenant Governors of Bengal and the N. W. Provinces, and the Members of the Council of India, should be Members of the Senate. In like manner, the Governors of Madras and Bombay should, in His Lordship's opinion, be the Chancellors, and the Members of Council of those Presidencies Members of the Senate of the Universities of Madras and Bombay.

9. With these observations, His Lordship in Council leaves the subject to the careful and anxious consideration of the Committee.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CECIL BEADON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, the 26th January 1855.

(True copy)

(Signed) CECIL BEADON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

CHARTERS AND REGULATIONS

OF

THE LONDON UNIVERSITY.

S C H E M E

FOR

T H E E S T A B L I S H M E N T

OF

U N I V E R S I T I E S I N I N D I A.

CALCUTTA:

F. CARBERY, BENGAL MILITARY ORPHAN PRESS.

1855.

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चार्टर्स एंड रेग्युलेशंस ऑफ द लंदन यूनिवर्सिटी का आवरण पृष्ठ विषय वस्तु । यह भारत में विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना का आधार बना था ।

CHARTERS AND REGULATIONS

OF

THE LONDON UNIVERSITY.

ROYAL CHARTERS.

VICTORIA, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting.

WHEREAS our Royal predecessor King William the Fourth did by his Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the said United Kingdom, bearing date at Westminster the Twenty-eighth day of November in the seventh year of his reign, will, grant, declare, and constitute

His Right Trusty and Right Wellbeloved Cousin William Cavendish Earl of Burlington;

The Right Reverend Father in God Edward Lord Bishop of Durham;

The Right Reverend Father in God William Lord Bishop of Chichester;

His Right Trusty and Wellbeloved Councillor Henry Baron Brougham and Vaux;

And His Trusty and Wellbeloved George Biddell Airy, Esquire, his Astronomer Royal, and Fellow of the Royal Society;

Andrew Amos, Esquire, Barrister at Law;

Thomas Arnold, Doctor in Divinity;

John Austin, Esquire, Barrister at Law;

Neil Arnott, Esquire, Doctor in Medicine, and Fellow of the Royal Society;

John Bacot, Esquire, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons;

Francis Beaufort, Esquire, Captain in our Royal Navy, Hydrographer of the Admiralty, and Fellow of the Royal Society;

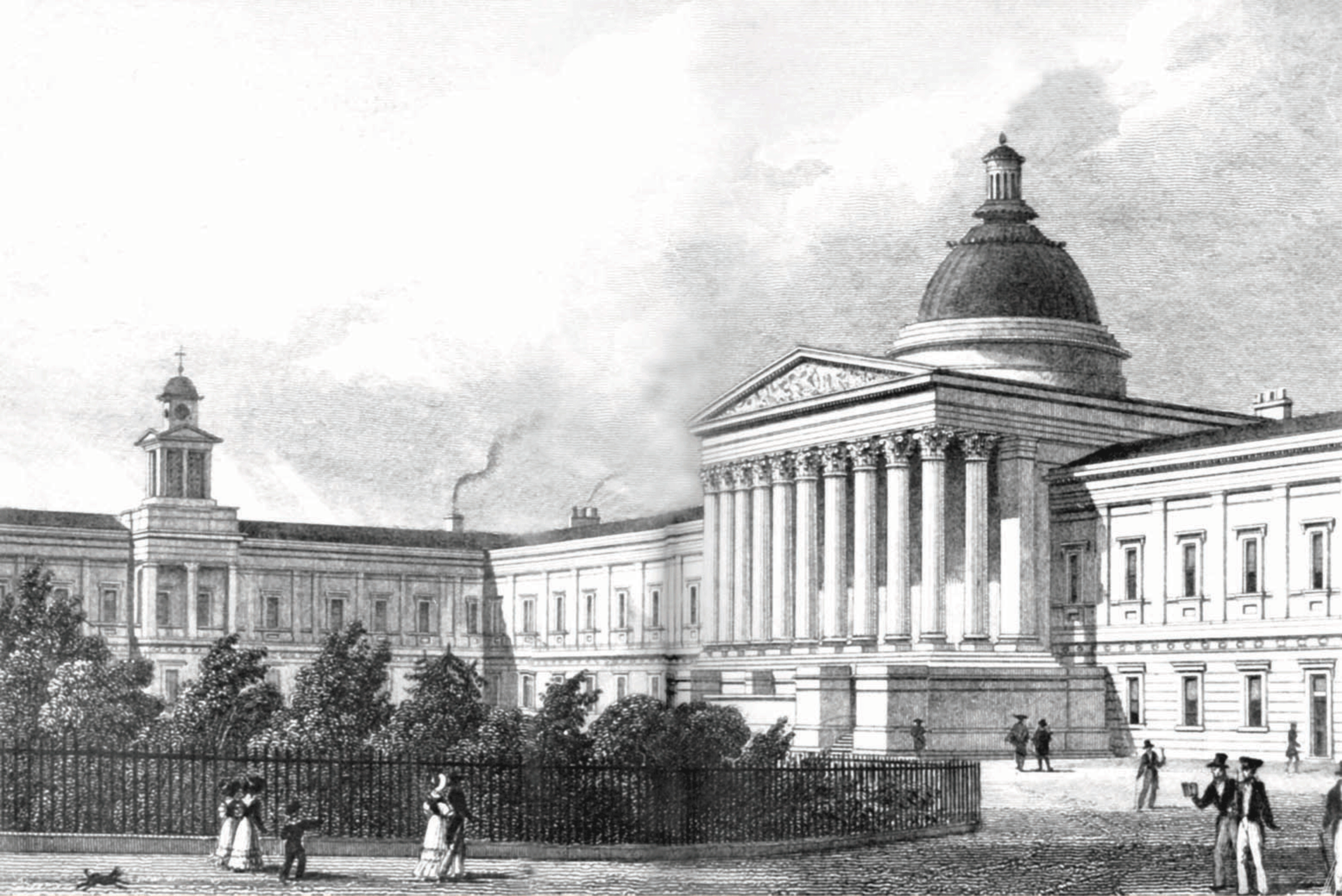
Archibald Billing, Esquire, Doctor in Medicine, and Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians;

William Thomas Brande, Esquire, Vice-President of the Royal Society;

James Clark, Esquire, now Sir James Clark, Baronet, Doctor in Medicine, Fellow of the Royal Society;

Philip Cecil Crampton, Esquire, Doctor of Civil Law, Fellow of the Royal Society, and his Surgeon-General in Ireland;

A



लंदन विश्वविद्यालय : रेखाचित्र
University of London: A Sketch.

ACT No. II OF 1857.

PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 24th of January 1857.)

AN ACT to establish and incorporate an University at Calcutta.

Preamble. WHEREAS, for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish an University at Calcutta for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honor proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purposes aforesaid, it is expedient that such University should be incorporated: It is enacted as follows: (that is to say)—

Incorporation.

I. The following persons, namely,

The Right Honorable CHARLES JOHN VISCOUNT CANNING,
Governor General of India.

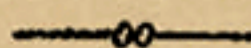
The Honorable JOHN RUSSELL COLVIN,
Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

The Honorable FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

The Honorable Sir JAMES WILLIAM COLVILE, Knight,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal.

अधिनियम संख्या II, 1857 जिसके माध्यम से कलकत्ता में विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना हुई,
24 जनवरी 1857 ।
Act No. II of 1857 establishing and incorporating an University at Calcutta, 24
January, 1857.

ACT No. XXII OF 1857.



PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 18th July 1857.)

AN ACT to establish and incorporate an University at Bombay.

Preamble. WHEREAS, for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Bombay and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish an University at Bombay for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honor proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purposes aforesaid, it is expedient that such University should be incorporated; It is enacted as follows: (that is to say)—

Incorporation.

I. The following persons, namely,

The Right Honorable JOHN, LORD ELPHINSTONE,
Governor of Bombay.

The Honorable Sir WILLIAM YARDLEY, Knight,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

The Right Reverend JOHN HARDING,
Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Bombay, *Ex-officio*.

The Honorable SIR HENRY SOMERSET, Lieutenant-General,
Knight Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath,
Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Bombay, *Ex-officio*.

अधिनियम संख्या XXII, 1857, जिसके माध्यम से बंबई में विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना हुई,
18 जुलाई 1857 ।
Act No. XXII of 1857 establishing and incorporating an University at Bombay, 18
July 1857.

ACT No. XXVII OF 1857.

PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 5th September 1857.)

AN ACT to establish and incorporate an University at Madras.

WHEREAS, for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Fort St. George and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish an University at Madras for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honor proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purposes aforesaid, it is expedient that such University should be incorporated: It is enacted as follows: (that is to say)—

Incorporation.

I. The following persons, namely,

The Right Honorable GEORGE FRANCIS ROBERT, LORD HARRIS,
Governor of Fort St. George.

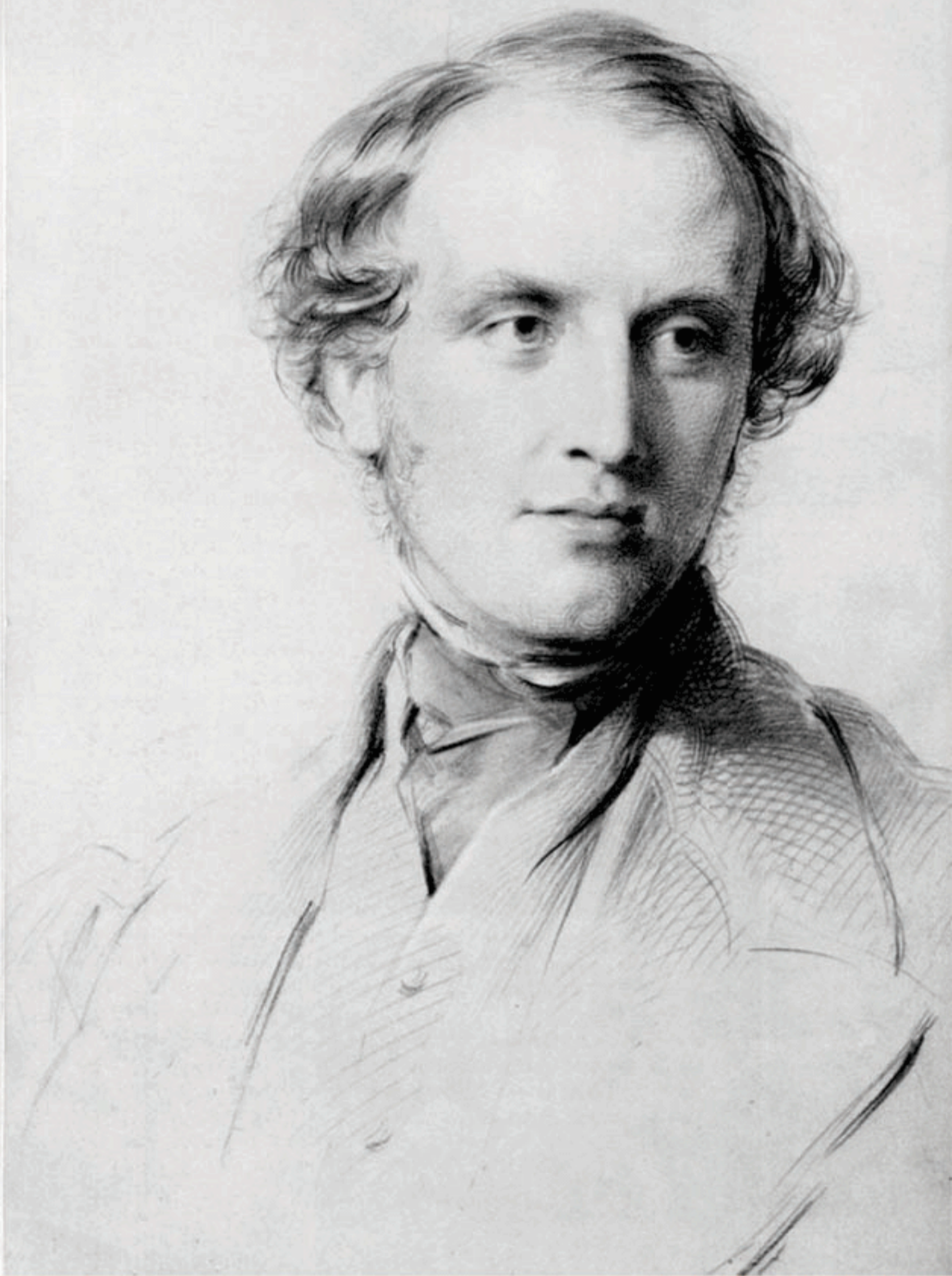
The Honorable SIR CHRISTOPHER RAWLINSON, Knight,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

The Right Reverend THOMAS DEALTRY,
Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Madras, *Ex-officio*.

The Honorable SIR PATRICK GRANT, Lieutenant-General, Knight Commander
of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath,
Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Madras, *Ex-officio*.

अधिनियम संख्या XXVII, 1857 जिसके माध्यम से मद्रास में विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना हुई,
5 सितम्बर 1857 ।

Act No. XXVII of 1857, establishing and incorporating an University at Madras,
5 September 1857.



गवर्नर जनरल व वायसराय, लॉर्ड कैनिंग (1857-62) ।
Lord Canning, Governor-General and Viceroy (1857-62).

Fort Saint George, Public Consultation of 7th April 1857.

No. 37. Read the following letter from A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Director of Public Instruction; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 10th March 1857, No. 209.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of an Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 24th Ultimo, No. 221, directing me with reference to the correspondence which has taken place in connexion with the establishment of Universities in India, to report on the steps to be taken for the early organization of the University of Madras.

2. After a careful perusal of the voluminous papers which accompanied the extract now under reply, it appears to me that nothing can be done towards the organization of the projected University until the Vice Chancellor and Senate shall have been appointed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council and the Act passed to which reference is made in Mr. Elliott's letter of the 7th January last.

3. When the Senate shall have been appointed it will probably be considered desirable that it should form itself into four faculties of Arts, Law, Medicine and Civil Engineering, as has been done at Calcutta, and that a Committee should be appointed to make arrangements for holding an entrance examination at an early date, and to frame rules for the future Government of the University. The principle of affiliation having been determined on, one of the first duties of the Senate will be to determine what Institutions shall be so affiliated; but these are all matters which appear to appertain to the Senate and in regard to which nothing definite can be settled until that body shall have entered upon its duties.

4. With reference to the list of Members of the Senate which was submitted to the Government of India, in March 1855, and which now requires to be revised, one of the Gentlemen named in it having died while others have permanently left Madras, I would take the liberty of suggesting that the Acting Principal of the Presidency College and the Professor of Law in that Institution, the Principal of the Normal School, the President of the Medical College Council and three of the Professors of the Medical College should be appointed Fellows of the University.

5. The official Notification of the appointment of the Vice Chancellor and Fellows will, I presume, be postponed until after the Act for the incorporation of the University shall have been passed.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,

Director of Public Instruction.

ए.जे. अरबथनॉट, डायरेक्टर ऑफ पब्लिक इंस्ट्रक्शन, मद्रास की ओर से फोर्ट सेंट जॉर्ज के चीफ सेक्रेटरी को लिखे गए पत्र का अंश जिसमें मद्रास विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना को लेकर विचार-विमर्श किया गया है, 10 मार्च 1857 ।

Extracts from a letter of A.J. Arbuthnot, Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to the Government, Fort St. George, on the establishment of the University of Madras, 10 March 1857.



ए.जे. अरबुथनोट, डायरेक्टर ऑफ पब्लिक इंस्ट्रक्शन, मद्रास ।
A.J. Arbuthnot, Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

*Proceedings of the First Meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University:
held at the Medical College Hospital on the 3rd of January 1857.*

PRESENT.

The Vice Chancellor, in the Chair.	K. Mackinnon, Esq., M. D.
The Hon'ble J. Dorin.	H. Pratt, Esq.
The Hon'ble J. P. Grant.	T. Thomson, Esq., M. D.
The Hon'ble General Low.	Revd. W Kay, D. D.
The Hon'ble B Peacock.	T. Oldham, Esq.
C. Allen, Esq.	L. Clint Esq.
C. B. Trevor, Esq.	Baboo Prosunno Coomar Tagore.
Prince Goolam Mahommed.	„ Ramapersad Roy.
W. Ritchie, Esq.	Revd. J. Ogilvie, M. A.
C. Beadon, Esq.	Pundit Isser Chunder Bidyasagar.
W. G. Young, Esq.	Baboo Ram Gopal Ghose.
Lieut. Col. Baker.	

The Vice Chancellor laid before the Meeting a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, intimating the appointment of A. Grant, Esq., M. D. to be a Member of the Senate.

The following Resolutions were passed:—

Nem. Con.

1. That Mr. W. Grapel, M. A., be appointed Registrar of the University for two years, and that he be eligible for re-appointment at the end of that period.

2. That the Senate form itself into four Faculties, *viz.*, of Arts, Law, Medicine and Civil Engineering—and that each consist of the following Fellows:—

ARTS.	LAW.	MEDICINE.
The Bishop, Mr. Dorin, Mr. Grant, Prince G. Mahommed. Mr. Beadon. Mr. Young. Lieut. Lees. Dr Kay. Dr. Duff. Mr. Clint. Revd. Mr. Stephenson. Revd. Mr. Ogilvy. Revd. Mr. Mullens. Mr. Woodrow. Isser Chunder Bidyasagar. Baboo Ram Gopal Ghose..	The Lt.-Governor N. W. Provinces. The Chief Justice, Mr. Peacock, Mr. Trevor. Mr. Ritchie. Mr. Pratt. Baboo P. C. Tagore. „ Ramapersad Roy. Moulvie Mahommed Wujeeh.	The Lt.-Governor of Bengal, Dr. Mackinnon. Dr. Walker, Dr. Thomson. Dr. Mouat. Dr. Grant.
		<i>Ex-Officio.</i>
		CIVIL ENGINEERING.
		The Commander-in- Chief, General Low. Mr. Ricketts. Mr. Allen. Col. Goodwyn. Col. Baker. Col. Waugh. Mr. Oldham.
		<i>Ex-Officio.</i>

3. That the following gentlemen, *viz.*, Mr. Beadon, the Director of Public Instructions, Mr. Mullens, Lieut.-Col. Baker, Dr. Grant, and Baboo Ramapersad Roy, together with the Vice Chancellor, be appointed a Provisional Committee, with power to make such arrangements as may be required for the Entrance Examination, and for the transaction of the other necessary business of the University; and also to frame the Rules required for the future government of the University; such Rules to be laid before the Senate for their approval; and that the Committee have power to consult with the different Faculties and the Faculties have power to address the Committee, as occasion shall arise, touching such Rules.

(Signed) JAMES WM. COLVILLE,
Vice Chancellor.

कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय के सीनेट की पहली बैठक का कार्यवृत्त जो विश्वविद्यालय का संगठनात्मक व प्रशासनिक ब्यौरा उपलब्ध कराता है, 3 जनवरी 1857 ।

Minutes of the First Meeting of the Calcutta University Senate, providing organizational and administrative details relating to the University, 3 January 1857.

B612/55

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No 2726 of 1859

Genl Dept

To The Director of P. Instruction

Sir, I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 2296 of 3rd Nov 1859 and in reply to suggest for your consideration whether it would not be advisable that a Parsee Gujarathi Examiner should be associated in examining the candidates at the Matriculation Examinations, as it is not unlikely that a Hindoo Gujarathi Scholar may reject students for causes to which a Parsee Gujarathi Scholar would attach no importance

Signed A. Young
Chief Secretary

B612
21st Nov 1859

चीफ सेक्रेटरी की ओर से बंबई के डायरेक्टर ऑफ पब्लिक इंस्ट्रक्शन को लिखा गया पत्र जिसमें मैट्रिकुलेशन स्तर की परीक्षाओं में आकलन की गुणवत्ता में सुधार के लिए पारसी, गुजराती परीक्षकों की नियुक्ति का सुझाव दिया गया है, 21 नवम्बर 1859 ।

Letter from the Chief Secretary to the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, suggesting the appointment of a Parsi Gujarati examiner to improve the quality of assessment at the level of matriculation examinations, 21 November 1859.

Office of the University Registrar,
Mahabeshwar, 15th May 1862.

To M. J. SHAW STEWART, Esq., C. S.,
Acting Secretary to Government,
Educational Department.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 118, of the 4th ultimo, forwarding extract (paragraphs 3 and 4) from a letter from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated the 15th February last, No. 2, and I am directed to inform you of the results of the Examinations held subsequently to those referred to in the 3rd paragraph of the letter of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

2. During the official year 1860-61, the University held a Matriculation Examination and a First Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine.

3. At the Matriculation Examination, there were 86 candidates, of whom 39 satisfied the Examiners in all branches of the examination. From the Elphinstone College there were 39 candidates, of whom 29 passed; from Poona College 34, of whom 9 passed; from Elphinstone School 17, of whom 7 passed; from the Bombay Free General Assembly's Institution 2, who passed; from the Poona Free General Assembly's Institution 2, who failed; and from the Belgaum Sirdar's School 1, who passed. Again, of the 86 candidates, 56 were Hindoos, of whom 19 passed; 28 were Parsees, of whom 19 passed; 1 was a Portuguese, who passed, and a Mussalman, who failed.

4. At the First Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine, held in March 1861, there were 8 candidates from the Grant Medical College, Bombay, of whom 4 were placed in the First Division, 3 in the Second Division, and 1 failed. Of the 8 candidates, 3 were Hindoos, of whom 2 passed; 3 were Parsees, who passed; 1 was a Portuguese, who passed; and 1 a Mussalman, who passed.

5. During the official year 1861-62, the University has held 6 Examinations, viz. two First Examinations in Arts, a Matriculation Examination, an Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, a First Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine, and a Second (or Final) Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine; and has conferred 4 Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, and 4 Degrees of Licentiate of Medicine.

6. Of the 22 who passed the Matriculation Examination held in October 1859, 15 candidates presented themselves at the First Examination in Arts held in September 1861, of these 10 were from the Elphinstone College, of whom 6 passed; and 3 from the Poona College, of whom none passed; 1, who had studied in the Elphinstone and Poona College, passed; and 1, who had studied privately, failed.

7. Of the successful seven mentioned in the last paragraph, six presented themselves at the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts held in March 1862; 5 being from the Elphinstone College, of whom 3 passed; and 1 from Elphinstone and Poona College, who passed. The following is an alphabetical list of the candidates who succeeded at this Examination:—

First Division.

1. Mahadeu Govind Ranuday.
2. Ramerishna Gopal Bhándárkar.

Second Division.

3. Bala Mangesh Waglay.
4. Waman Abajee Modack.

8. The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on these four gentlemen at the Convocation held on the 28th April 1862.

9. At the First Examination in Arts held in February 1862, 9 candidates presented themselves for examination, of these 8 were from Elphinstone College, of whom 5 passed; and 1 had studied privately, who failed.

शिक्षा विभाग के कार्यकारी सचिव एम.जे. शॉ स्टुआर्ट को संबोधित पत्राचार जिसमें बंबई विश्वविद्यालय अधिकार-क्षेत्र के विभिन्न संस्थानों में आयोजित परीक्षाओं के परिणामों को संप्रेषित किया गया है, 15 मई 1862।

Letter addressed to M. J. Shaw Stewart, Acting Secretary to Government, Educational Department, furnishing results of examinations held in various institutions under the purview of the University of Bombay, 15 May 1862.



महादेव गोविंद रानाडे ।
Mahadeo Govind Ranade.



रामकृष्ण जी. भंडारकर ।
Ramakrishna. G. Bhandarkar.



वी.ए. मोडक ।
V.A. Modak



बी.एम. वागले ।
B.M. Wagle.

Fort William
Home Deptt
The 29th June 63

To No. 1130 7

The Honble H. L. Anderson
Chief Secy to the
Govt of Bombay.

Sir,

I am directed to
acknowledge the receipt of
your letter No 6 of 29th ulto
reporting the acceptance by
the Govt of Bombay of the
Mr Cowasjee Jahangir's
generous donation of one
Lac of Rupees towards the
erection of buildings for the
Bombay University on
certain conditions mentioned,
and in reply to state that
the Honble the P. in C.
fully approves of the proceedings
of the Govt in C. in this
matter, and desires to
~~add his tribute~~ to the
administration with which
E. in C. has received the
very liberal ~~gift~~ gift.

Copy of this letter and of
the one to which it is a
reply forwarded to the
P. W. D. for information.

entire concurrence and
the approval of
very liberal

2 The Govt of India
will give its early and careful
attention to any plan and
date for the ^{Building} ~~work~~ which
~~may be submitted~~
the Govt of Bombay may see
fit to recommend.

Sham

25/6

भारत सरकार के सचिव ई.सी. बेली की ओर से गवर्नमेंट ऑफ बॉम्बे के चीफ सेक्रेट्री एच.एच. एंडरसन को लिखा गया पत्र जिसमें सर कोवासजी जहाँगीर द्वारा बंबई विश्वविद्यालय कोष को दानस्वरूप दिए गए एक लाख रुपयों की प्राप्ति का जिक्र है, 29 जून 1863

Letter from E. C. Bayley, Secretary to the Government of India, to H. H. Anderson, Chief Secretary, Government of Bombay, acknowledging the donation of Rupees One Lakh by Sir Cowasjee Jahangir towards the Bombay University Fund, 29 June 1863.



बंबई के प्रथम बैरोनेट सर कोवासजी जहाँगीर (1812-78) ।

Sir Cowasjee Jahangir (1812-78): The First Baronet of Bombay.



बंकिम चंद्र चटर्जी ।
Bankim Chandra Chatterjee.



जुद्धोनाथ बोस ।
Juddoonath Bose.



ईश्वरचन्द्र विद्यासागर
Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar



मद्रास विश्वविद्यालय के प्रथम स्नातक सी. डब्ल्यू. दामोदरम पिल्लै ।
C.W. Thamothearam Pillai; First Graduate of the University of Madras.

From Col. R. Sturkey R.E.

Secretary to the Govt of India

To The Secretary to the Govt of Bengal
in the Public Works Department

of Public Works Deptt.

Fort William the 31st March 1864

Sir,

The Governor General in Council having
had under consideration your letter No 235 dated
4th November, it appeared to His Excellency in
Council on a perusal of the papers above
lately necessary that economy should be more
carefully consulted in regard to the proposed
Presidency College than seemed to have been
done.

2 With the numerous important works
prepared in the attention of the Govt. from every
quarter with the many demands of every
description more or less requiring considerable
expenditure, the Governor General in Council
felt that it would not be justifiable to
incurs the very large outlay which was contem-
-plated by the Govt of Bengal in connection
with the Presidency College or to lay out any
more money on it than is absolutely necessary
to secure a commodious and suitable building.

3 As regards the purchase of land it
appeared that there could be no object unless
economy were secured by it, in placing the
Presidency College and the University buildi-

In conclusion I am directed to advert to the Architectural character to be given to the ~~work~~ ^{work} for these buildings. The Gov of India considers that the University, being of a somewhat cosmopolitan nature and at the same time being of moderate dimensions, may, without objection, be dealt with in a less strict manner as regards the outlay on work of a decorative description than should be permitted in preparing the other designs. The Presidency College should be a simple and unpretending building, architectural effect being sought not in the elaboration of details but in the general arrangement of the masses of the building, and the lines of cornice and arched verandah. The Students' Halls should be a perfectly simple house in good taste free from effort at display, and in the appearance and internal arrangements and conveniences, in no way going beyond what is really suitable for the dwellings of young men of respectability, while Students at the College. For pupils of the Native Doctor Class it would seem the proper course to have a distinct building of a character fitted to their station and habits of life. In the building for the College students they would appear to be quite out of place

Yours
 R. Strachey, Colonel R.E.
 Secy to the Gov of India

Ms. No. 225 C
 1482

Extracts from the letter from R. Strachey, Secretary, Government of India to Secretary, Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, on the financial ramifications regarding the finalization of a suitable site for the Presidency College and University Building at Calcutta, 6 May 1864.

N^o 28 of 1864.

Educational Department

From

The Honble H. L. Anderson

Chief Secretary to Government Bombay

To

The Secretary to the Government of India

Foreign Department, Calcutta.

Dated 15th October 1864.

Sir,

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to forward to you for the purpose of being laid before His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council the enclosed copy of a letter from Mr Premchand Roychand, offering to the University of Bombay in the name of his mother, the sum of two hundred thousand Rupees for the erection of a Tower to contain a large Clock and a set of Joy-bells.

Mr Premchand Roychand has been informed that it will afford this Government sincere pleasure to communicate his munificent offer to the Vice-Chancellor and Senate of the University, and His Excellency in Council feels great gratification in making known to the Government of India this splendid act of liberality on the part of Premchand Roychand, as another of the noble public spirit which actuates the leading native Gentlemen of Bombay.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

your most obedient Servant,

Bombay Castle,
15th October 1864.

बंबई सरकार के चीफ सेक्रेटरी एच.एल. एंडरसन की ओर से भारत सरकार के फॉरेन डिपार्टमेंट के सचिव कर्नल एच.एम. ड्यूरंड को लिखा गया पत्र जिसमें श्री प्रेमचंद रायचंद द्वारा अपनी माँ राजाबाई की स्मृति में घंटे वाले क्लॉक टावर के निर्माण के लिए दो लाख रुपये के उदार अवदान के प्राप्त होने की बात कही गई है, 15 अक्टूबर 1864 ।

Letter from H.L. Anderson, Chief Secretary, Government of Bombay to Col. H. M. Durand, Secretary, Government of India, Foreign Department, acknowledging the generous contribution of Rupees Two lakhs by Premchand Roychand for the construction of a Clock Tower alongwith a set of joy-bells in the memory of his mother, Rajabai, 15 October 1864.

Bombay 6th October 1864.

To

The Honorable H. L. Anderson,
Chief Secretary to Government,
Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honor to request
that Government will do me the
favour to offer to the University
of Bombay, in the name of my
good Mother Rajabai, two Lacs of
Rupees for the erection of a Tower
to contain a large Clock and a set
of Joybells..

If there be no architectural
objections, I should like the Tower
to be in connexion with the
University Library.

I have the honor to be &c,
Sd/ Premechand Roychand.

True copy.

H L Anderson
Chief Secretary

प्रेमचंद रायचंद द्वारा बंबई सरकार के चीफ सेक्रेटरी एच.एल. एंडरसन को लिखा गया वह पत्र जिसमें अपनी माँ राजाबाई की स्मृति में क्लॉक टावर के निर्माण के लिए बंबई विश्वविद्यालय को दो लाख रुपये देने की बात कही गई है, 6 अक्टूबर 1864 ।

Letter from Premchand Roychand to H. L. Anderson, Chief Secretary, Government of Bombay, offering Rupees Two lakhs to the University of Bombay for the erection of a Clock Tower in the memory of his mother, Rajabai, 6 October 1864.



बंबई के प्रमुख व्यवसायी व शिक्षा-संरक्षक: प्रेमचंद रायचंद ।

Premchand Roychand - Prominent Bombay businessman and patron of education.

FROM SORABJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, Esquire, to His Excellency Sir HENRY BARTLE EDWARD FRERE, K. C. B., Governor and President in Council of Bombay,—Dated the 7th January 1864.

I HAVE the honor to submit to your Excellency in Council the following proposal for founding a Fellowship in memory of my late grandfather Framjee Cowasjee, to be styled "The Framjee Cowasjee Fellowship," for the benefit of the Natives of the Bombay Presidency, which, I hope, will meet with your Excellency's approbation and support.

My object in instituting the Fellowship is to encourage high education among the Natives of this Presidency, and to offer adequate inducement to well-educated Natives either to compete for appointments in the Indian Civil Service, or to devote themselves to the learned professions.

I beg to state the terms on which I propose to endow the above Fellowship :—

1st.—I undertake to give one lakh of Rupees, provided Government consent to contribute the same amount and to allow interest on the whole fund at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

2nd.—The above endowment to be placed in the trust of the Bombay University.

3rd.—Out of the interest, which will amount to Rupees 1,000 per month, one Fellowship of the value of Rupees 200 per mensem, tenable for a period of five years, to be awarded annually to the best Bachelor of Arts with honors of the year on condition that he proceeds to England to compete for the Indian Civil Service, or to study for the Bar or Civil and Mechanical Engineering, or that he studies Medicine either here or in England.

4th.—In the event of there being more than one candidate of equal merit, preference to be given to a Parsee.

5th.—A Fellow, on this foundation, competing successfully for the Indian Civil Service, to vacate his Fellowship within six months after obtaining appointment.

6th.—The interest of the endowment being Rupees 12,000 per annum, after payment of Rupees 2,400 as a stipend to one Fellow, during the first year there will be a surplus of Rupees 9,600. For the second year, after paying Rupees 4,800 as the stipends to two Fellows, there will be a surplus of Rupees 7,200. For the third year, after paying stipends to three Fellows, there will be a surplus of Rupees 4,800. And for the fourth year, after paying stipends to four Fellows, the surplus will be Rupees 2,400. I request Government to pay over these several surpluses, as they accrue every year, to the Trustees of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute for the use of that Institution. A short account of the formation and objects of the Institution above referred to is herewith annexed for your Excellency's information.

I request that the Bombay University will be pleased to devise some check against any gross abuse of the privileges of these Fellowships.

The Bombay University to have the power to make any alterations in the details of this foundation, not inconsistent with its principal objects and conditions, and to employ such surpluses as may from time to time accumulate, as they think best in conformity with the objects of this endowment.

I am glad to say that the Vice-Chancellor Sir Alexander Grant and the Hon'ble Mr. C. J. Erskine have permitted me to say that this application has their full concurrence.

On the abovementioned proposal and terms being approved of and sanctioned by Government, I shall be happy to pay the said sum of one lakh of Rupees into the Public Treasury.

P. S.—The account of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute above alluded to being not ready, I beg to say that it shall be forwarded as soon as possible.

सोराबजी फ्रामजी की ओर से बंबई के गवर्नर सर हेनरी बार्टल एडवर्ड फ्रेयर को लिखा गया एक पत्र जिसमें बंबई प्रेसिडेंसी के भारतीय विद्यार्थियों के शैक्षिक भविष्य की बेहतरी के लिए छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान किए जाने के लिए एक लाख रुपये उपलब्ध कराने की चर्चा है, 7 जनवरी 1864।
Letter from Sorabjee Framjee to Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, Governor of Bombay, offering to sponsor the sum of Rupees One lakh for the institution of a fellowship to encourage the educational prospects of Indian students in the Bombay Presidency, 7 January 1864.

From DADABHAI NAOROJEE, Esquire, to His Excellency SIR HENRY BARTLE EDWARD FREERE, K. C. B.,
Governor and President in Council, Bombay,—Dated the 7th January 1864.

I HAVE the honor to submit to your Excellency in Council, on behalf of the Donors mentioned below, a proposal for founding a Fellowship in memory of Lord Canning, to be styled "The Canning Fellowship" for the benefit of the Natives of all India, which I hope will meet with your Excellency's approbation and support.

The objects of founding the above Fellowship are to encourage high education in India, and to enable highly educated Natives to prepare themselves afterwards for entering the liberal professions, or to complete their studies in any particular Department of Literature or Science.

The following are the terms on which it is proposed to endow the above Fellowship :—

1st.—The Donors agree to give one lac and seventy-five thousand Rupees, provided Government consent to contribute an equal amount, and to allow interest on the whole amount of three lacs and fifty thousand Rupees at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

2nd.—The above endowment to be placed in the trust of the Bombay University who shall undertake to hold an annual competitive examination of Bachelors of Arts with Honors from all India, not being of more than two years' standing from the date of their passing their Honor Examination, and to award one Fellowship every year of Rupees 300 a month, tenable for 5 years to the best competitor.

3rd.—After paying the regular stipend for the Fellowship and any examination expenses, the Bombay University shall apply the surplus as they think best in conformity with the objects of this foundation.

The Donors would beg to suggest that, if thought advisable, the Bombay University shall offer travelling expenses to two candidates from each of the other Universities of India, who may be recommended by them from among the candidates offering to compete.

Considering the high training of those who will be successful in obtaining the Fellowship on this foundation, the Donors deem it desirable to leave the Fellows as free as possible in following any pursuits to which they may feel most inclined, but the Donors would look to those who have the administration of this foundation to devise some check against any gross abuse of the privileges of these Fellowships.

The Trustees to have the power of making any alterations in the details of this foundation not inconsistent with its principal objects and conditions.

I am permitted by the Vice-Chancellor Sir Alexander Grant and the Hon'ble Mr. C. J. Erskine to say that this application has their full concurrence.

On the above stated proposal and terms being approved of and sanctioned by Government, the Donors will be happy to pay the said sum of one lac and seventy-five thousand Rupees into the Public Treasury.

दादाभाई नौरोजी की ओर से बंबई के गवर्नर सर हेनरी बार्टल एडवर्ड फ्रेयर को लिखा गया पत्र जिसमें बंबई प्रेसिडेंसी में उच्च शिक्षा के प्रोत्साहन के लिए लॉर्ड कैनिंग की स्मृति में एक छात्रवृत्ति को शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है, 7 जनवरी 1864 ।



दादाभाई नौरोजी (1825-1917) ।
Dadabhai Naoroji (1825-1917).

From DADABHAI NAOROJEE, Esquire, to His Excellency SIR HENRY BARTLE EDWARD FREERE, K. C. B.,
Governor and President in Council, Bombay,—Dated the 7th January 1864.

I HAVE the honor to submit to your Excellency in Council, on behalf of the Donors mentioned below, a proposal for founding a Fellowship in memory of Lord Canning, to be styled "The Canning Fellowship" for the benefit of the Natives of all India, which I hope will meet with your Excellency's approbation and support.

The objects of founding the above Fellowship are to encourage high education in India, and to enable highly educated Natives to prepare themselves afterwards for entering the liberal professions, or to complete their studies in any particular Department of Literature or Science.

The following are the terms on which it is proposed to endow the above Fellowship :—

1st.—The Donors agree to give one lac and seventy-five thousand Rupees, provided Government consent to contribute an equal amount, and to allow interest on the whole amount of three lacs and fifty thousand Rupees at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

2nd.—The above endowment to be placed in the trust of the Bombay University who shall undertake to hold an annual competitive examination of Bachelors of Arts with Honors from all India, not being of more than two years' standing from the date of their passing their Honor Examination, and to award one Fellowship every year of Rupees 300 a month, tenable for 5 years to the best competitor.

3rd.—After paying the regular stipend for the Fellowship and any examination expenses, the Bombay University shall apply the surplus as they think best in conformity with the objects of this foundation.

The Donors would beg to suggest that, if thought advisable, the Bombay University shall offer travelling expenses to two candidates from each of the other Universities of India, who may be recommended by them from among the candidates offering to compete.

Considering the high training of those who will be successful in obtaining the Fellowship on this foundation, the Donors deem it desirable to leave the Fellows as free as possible in following any pursuits to which they may feel most inclined, but the Donors would look to those who have the administration of this foundation to devise some check against any gross abuse of the privileges of these Fellowships.

The Trustees to have the power of making any alterations in the details of this foundation not inconsistent with its principal objects and conditions.

I am permitted by the Vice-Chancellor Sir Alexander Grant and the Hon'ble Mr. C. J. Erskine to say that this application has their full concurrence.

On the above stated proposal and terms being approved of and sanctioned by Government, the Donors will be happy to pay the said sum of one lac and seventy-five thousand Rupees into the Public Treasury.

दादाभाई नौरोजी की ओर से बंबई के गवर्नर सर हेनरी बार्टल एडवर्ड फ्रेयर को लिखा गया पत्र जिसमें बंबई प्रेसिडेंसी में उच्च शिक्षा के प्रोत्साहन के लिए लॉर्ड कैनिंग की स्मृति में एक छात्रवृत्ति को शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है, 7 जनवरी 1864 ।

Names of the Donors.

			Rupees.
Dababhai Naorojee	...	...	50,000
Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama	...	...	25,000
Dossabhoy Framjee Cama	...	...	10,000
Byramjee Hormusjee Cama	...	...	10,000
Dinshan Manockjee	...	...	10,000
Juggounathjee Sunkersett	...	...	5,000
Framjee Nusserwanjee	...	...	5,000
Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee	...	...	5,000
Dadabhoy Byramjee	...	...	5,000
Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee	...	...	5,000
Byramjee Nanabhoy Framjee	...	...	5,000
Dhunjeebhoy Framjee	...	...	5,000
Karsondass Madhowdass	...	...	5,000
Dadabhoy Hormusjee Cama	...	...	5,000
Dossabhoy Hormusjee Camajee...	...	...	5,000
Bhugwandass Poorshotumdass...	...	...	5,000
Nungoldass Nathobhoy	...	...	5,000
Nusserwanjee Manockjee	...	...	5,000
Pestonjee Hormusjee Camajee	...	...	5,000

	Total	...	1,75,000

Letter from Dadabhai Naoroji to Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, Governor of Bombay, forwarding a proposal to institute a fellowship in the memory of Lord Canning for encouraging higher education in the Bombay Presidency, 7 January 1864.



बंबई विश्वविद्यालय के वास्तुकार गिलबर्ट स्कॉट ।
Gilbert Scott, Architect of the University of Bombay.

20. Spring Gardens, London, S.W.

August 20. 1864.

Sir,

In acknowledging the favour of your letter of the 8th of July I beg to express my sense of the honour done me by the Vice Chancellor and Syndicate of the University of Bombay in requesting me to

design their university
Hall, a Commission which
I shall feel must interfere
in undertaking.

I am not sure whether
I am right in supposing
that the building would
be an oblong Hall,
and that the semi-cir-
cular arrangement
mentioned will be in-

the middle of one side
thus,



leaving the remainder to
a more promiscuous as-
sembly, and the whole
capable of being cleared
for different uses.

I am at present studying
out the design or
that supposition but

feel that I may be
taking an erroneous
view.

I have the honour

Sir

Your most obedient
servant.

Gilbert Scott

To R. J. Sinclair Esq.

University Registrar

or would
this be the
arrangement?



20. Spring Gardens, London, S.W.

P. S.

It would be convenient
if you could kindly favour
me with as detailed a
description of the various
uses of the Hall as
you could that I may
have a better apprehension
of what to provide
for. I fancy that my
second sketch must
be more nearly the correct
arrangement.

A letter by Gilbert Scott to the Registrar, University of Bombay, accepting his request to design the University Hall, 20 August 1864.

All Bands of dark colored stone
would be either of Bassein or Basalt.

The dressings to be of Porbunder
stone,

The floor I propose to be laid with
Minton's Encaustic Tiles.

The roof will be constructed of teak,
having the ceiling of which will be of a semi-
circular Form, divided into Panels. In the centre
of each panel are pierced devices which are both
useful and Ornamental, as the most thorough
ventilation may be insured by these openings.
See Transverse Section Drawing No. 3.

Herewith I have the honor to submit
an Extract of Cubical Quantities shewing
the probable cost at 7, 7½ and 8 annas per
Cubic foot.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

(Signed) Walter Paris.

Architect to Govt.

703
No 66 of 1868.

Architect to Government's Office.

Bombay, February 29th 1868.

From,

Walter Paris, Esquire

Architect to Government

To

Dr G. M. Birdwood,

University Registrar.

Sir,

Agreeably to the instructions contained in the Government Resolution and Correspondence from the University, as per margin,

G. R. No 858 C. N. - 2497 of 1867.

do 913 C. N. - 2649 do

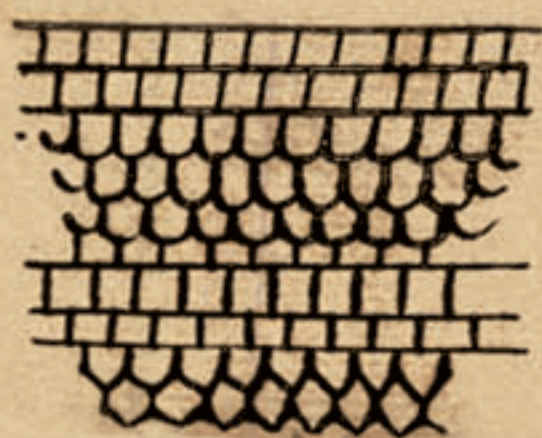
do 930 C. N. - 2703 do

No 2468 of 1867/68 from the University Registrar

No 2538 of 1867/68 do

I have the honor to submit the accompanying Design for the University Hall, for the approval of the Syndicate.

Then, again, I recommend that the architectural Executive Engineers and Surveyors should give separate prices for the covering of the roofs in the following material; vizt corrugated



Iron, and English tiles of Varied Design, as per margin.



मद्रास सरकार के मुख्य वास्तुकार रॉबर्ट फेलोज चिशोल्म ।
Robert Fellowes Chisholm, Chief Architect of the Government of Madras.

To

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL
OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

THE HUMBLE PETITION OF THE BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION, N. W. PROVINCES.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We the undersigned, Members of the British Indian Association, North Western Provinces, are deeply sensible of and do fully appreciate the strenuous efforts which the Government has made in the matter of public education and civilization in general of the Natives of India, and for which all of us owe a very heavy debt of gratitude. We fully believe that Government has taken in hand the subject of public education from motives of the purest disinterestedness, that the good of the people has been its sole object, and that its constant endeavour is always to improve the condition of its subjects.

In the firm impression of this belief we are now encouraged to come forward and submit certain schemes, which, if carried out, we are persuaded will have the effect of greatly enhancing the benefits of the present system of education, and we earnestly trust that the Government will be graciously pleased to take these schemes into their serious and most favorable consideration.

We confess that many of the arts and sciences, now prevalent in Asiatic countries whose history and subject-matter are embodied in the works of our most celebrated authors of old, and which have descended to us in their pristine condition, unchanged and unimproved, are founded on principles which the modern advancement of knowledge has proved to be false and erroneous. There are others, based indeed on sound and true principles, but whose condition or status, owing to the additions of modern research and discovery, has entirely changed. There are others again the study of which has now become obsolete and useless, while on the other hand there now flourish in the world many sciences and arts, which owe their origin to the present age only, and were quite unknown to our ancestors. Hence it is an indisputable fact that a study of those sciences and those languages, which are only prevalent in Asia, is wholly insufficient for the advancement of our knowledge or the enlightenment of our minds, while it is no less certain a fact that to obtain these advantages there is no better way than to study the English Language, and through it to gain access to the richest treasures of modern thought and knowledge. And it is for these reasons that we all agree in considering that the Government policy connected with the introduction and diffusion of the English language into this country has been well conceived and should be steadily carried out.

The Punjab Government admitting the necessity of an Oriental University has essayed to commence its foundation. The aims and objects of this are excellent, but those of the University, which we solicit for these Provinces, are superior. The first has for its scope the revival and culture of oriental languages, the latter seeks to be the means of diffusing throughout the country European learning and civilization--the attainment of such an object would change the whole condition of Hindoostan.

It is indeed true that there are at present no works existing in the vernacular, which will enable the student to read up to the standard which is now demanded for examinations in the University. But the production of such works is not a difficult task. The books contained in the University examination catalogue might be translated into the vernacular, and in certain subjects original compositions would be produced. There are many scholars fitted for the task, and the Alighurh Scientific Society has been working in this direction. It has only lately published a translation of the well-known Elphinstone's History of India, a book which forms a subject of part of the University examination, and will from time to time produce versions of similar works.

In conclusion we must express our strong conviction that the scheme we advocate, if carried out, will be a most effective means for the regeneration of the country, the removal of the mists of error and ignorance from the minds of its inhabitants, and a source of incalculable good to all alike, governor and governed. We therefore most respectfully and confidently hope that the enlightened Government of India, which has always exhibited an anxiety for the amelioration of the condition of its native subjects, will graciously bestow its most serious consideration on the important project we now submit to it.

Your Excellency's Petitioners shall ever pray.

Allygurh the 1st August, 1867.

Anwar Chunder Mookerjee
Chairman

Syud Ahmad

Mohammed Yusuff

Munir Hussain

Munir Hussain

Munir Hussain

Munir Hussain

Printed at Syud Ahmad's Private Press, Allygurh.

[Handwritten signatures]

Munir Hussain
Munir Hussain

M

[Handwritten signature]

Extracts from a petition submitted by the British Indian Association to the Viceroy, presenting a case for the dissemination of European knowledge through the vernacular medium, 1 August, 1867.



सर सय्यद अहमद खान : लब्धप्रतिष्ठित शिक्षाविद व सक्रिय समाजसेवी।
Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan : Prominent educationist and social activist.

HOME DEPT. PROCEEDINGS, JAN. 29, 1870.

Establishment of an University College at Lahore.

Nos. 60 & 61. No. 36, dated Lahore, the 10th January 1870. Jan. 29.
Nos. 17 & 18.
No. 60. From—T. H. THORNTON, Esq., D.C.L., Secy. to the Govt. of Punjab,
To—E. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India. No. 17.

WITH reference to your letter No. 681 of the 20th December, enquiring what is the present state of the question in regard to the Lahore University College, I am desired to refer to Notification by this Government, No. 472, dated 8th December 1869 (copy enclosed), establishing the institution, and to state that the first meeting of the Senate will take place on the 11th instant.

2. A report of the proceedings on that occasion will be submitted if desired.

No. 61. Notification No. 472, dated the 8th December 1869. No. 18.

It is hereby notified for general information that His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has been pleased, in accordance with the recommendations of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and in part fulfilment of the wishes of a large number of the chiefs, nobles and influential classes of the Punjab, to sanction the establishment at Lahore of an institution (to be styled for the present "Lahore University College"), the constitution and objects whereof are explained in the statutes hereinunder set forth, and has further consented to contribute from the Imperial revenues towards the expenses of the institution an amount equivalent to the annual income raised from private sources, including subscriptions and interest on invested capital, up to the sum of Rupees 21,000 per annum.

In accordance with the provisions of Statute II., the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen Members of the Senate of Lahore University College :—

Charles Boulnois, Esq., L.L.B., M.A., Barrister at Law, Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab.
David Simson, Esq., C.S., Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab.
Charles Robert Lindsay, Esq., C.S., Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab.
Robert Eyles Egerton, Esq., C.S., Financial Commissioner.
Philip Sandys Melvill, Esq., C.S., Officiating Financial Commissioner.
Charles Umpherston Aitchison, Esq., C.S.
The Commissioners of Lahore and Delhi Divisions, for the time being.
Colonel Robert Maclagan, R.E., Secretary to Government, Punjab, Public Works Department.
Thomas Henry Thornton, Esq., D.C.L., Secretary to Government, Punjab, Civil Department.
The Accountant General, Punjab.
Captain William Rice Morland Holroyd, Director of Public Instruction.
The Deputy Commissioners of Lahore and Delhi, for the time being.
The Principals of the Lahore and Delhi Colleges and of the Lahore Medical School, for the time being.
The Inspectors of Schools ;
Lepel Henry Griffin, Esq., C.S.
Baden Henry Powell, Esq., C.S.
Gottlieb William Leitner, Esq., PH. D., M.A.
Henry Stuart Cunningham, Esq., M.A., Government Advocate.
Sardar Shamsheer Singh, Sindhanwallia.
Rajah Harbans Singh.
Rajah Sir Sahib Dyal, K.C.S.I.
Nawab Nawazish Ali Khan.
Baba Khem Singh.
Diwan Baij Nath.
Fakir Shams-ud-din Khan.
Diwan Shankar Nath.
Sardar Attar Singh, Bhadauria.
Agah Kalb-abid, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Amia Chand, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

No. 61. Muhammad Hyat Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner. Jan. 29.
Barkat Ali Khan. No. 18.
Pandit Radha Kishan.
Rai Mul Singh.
Khan Muhammad Shah.
Muhammad Jan.
Babu Nobin Chandar.

The first meeting of the Senate will be held in the Montgomery Hall at 3-30 P. M. on Tuesday, the 11th January 1870. Notice of the business to be laid before the Senate will be issued hereafter.

लाहौर में विश्वविद्यालय कॉलेज की स्थापना तथा सीनेट के सदस्यों की नियुक्ति एवं लाहौर विश्वविद्यालय कॉलेज की संगत संविधियों को दर्शाती अधिसूचना, 8 दिसम्बर 1869 ।

Notification on the establishment of an University College at Lahore alongwith the appointment of the members of the Senate and the relevant Statutes of the Lahore University College, 8 December 1869.



लाहौर विश्वविद्यालय ।
University of Lahore.

To—His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces.

The humble memorial of the Members
of the Allahabad Institute.

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH.—THAT your memorialists, impressed with the great necessity that the growing importance of this city of Allahabad has created for the establishment of a College in it, most humbly take the liberty of submitting to your Honor this memorial on the subject.

2. The population of this capital of the North-Western Provinces is daily on the increase, and with it the material prospects of the people are in the way of improvement. But all improvements lack in stability and weight when not infused with the life-blood of progress,—advancement in knowledge.

3. That the people of this city have of late shown an increased desire for giving education to their children, is apparent from the great number of boys that now attend the Government and Missionary Schools. It is also shown by many of its inhabitants voluntarily coming forward to aid in the fund raised, commenced in the first instance by your memorialists, for the erection of a College building here.

4. People of limited means in this city find themselves in great difficulty when they wish to give a higher education to their children. It is the want of a College in this heart of the North-Western Provinces that prevents people from acting up to such laudable wishes.

5. The very circumstance that Allahabad has now become the capital of these Provinces, and that it is making improvement in all other respects, is an argument in favor of the establishment of a College in it; for, while almost all other Provinces of British India, whether of older or later growth, gather lustre from possessing Colleges in their respective capitals, it is to be regretted that the Government of the North-Western Provinces cannot boast of a College in the heart of its capital for giving higher education to its subjects.

6. Your memorialists very well understand the worth of the principle that people should be left to themselves for carrying out such projects. But time has not yet come for putting this principle into full action. A helping hand from without, in the yearly part of the progressive life of a people, is extremely necessary for landing it in a stage in which it can take care of itself. That such help from outside has produced desirable consequences by leading people gradually to adopt of themselves the principle in question, is exemplified by the signs of progress shown by the elder Provinces. It is, therefore, highly necessary that the Government of these Provinces should generously take upon itself the burthen of providing for the establishment of a College in this city for the communication of a higher grade of education to its people.

7. Your memorialists, for these reasons, have thought it proper to approach your Honor with this their memorial, humbly praying your Honor to take into favorable consideration the necessity that exists for the establishment of a College in this city of Allahabad, and to remove the want felt.

And your memorialists as in duty bound shall ever pray.

ALLAHABAD;
The 15th August 1869.

GYA PERSHAD,
Vice-President, Allahabad Institute.

Names of Subscribers.

Amount of Subscription.

	Rs.
Pearee Mohun Banerjee...	1,000
Hunooman Pershad	500
Gya Pershad	2,000
Ramessur Roy Chowdree	1,000
Ram Kali Chowdree	50
S. C. Mookerjee	5
Doorgaprasad Mookerjee	8
Radha Nauth Biswas	25
Mohindro Nath Doss	5
Surat Chunder Mookerjee	5
Aushootosh Mookerjee	5
Tarnee Churn Chatterjee	10
Madho Lall	5
Jwala Prasada	10
Tariny Churn Ghose	5
Kally Dass Ghose	2
Sheonarain	10
Hurree Doss Mitter	2
Burda Churn Banerjee	2
Sheikh Fyaz Ally, Government Pleader	200
Sheikh Nusseerooddeen, Talookdar, Mow...	200
Gholam Hossein, Deputy Collector	50
Brindessuree Bux Singh, Talookdar, Chandee	100
Roy Asapal Singh	400
Thakoor Ujoodheabux Singh...	300
Moonshee Doorga Pershad	25
Lalla Monohur Dass	500
Shunker Lall	50
Sheikh Peerbux	10
Roy Damodur Dass	1,000
Lalla Moolchund	200
Moonshee Buns Gopal	15
Roy Radha Rown	1,000
Baboo Juggut Narain	150
Kootb Hossein	50
Lalla Bunseedhur	100
Thakoor Dass Ditchut, Karinda of Radha Rown	25
Lalla Duttee Ram	150
Meer Ally Ahmud	25
Sha Ussud Ally	100
Moulvie Hyder Hossein	250
Thakoor Sheomungul Singh, Pergunnah Kewye	50
Moulvie Furreedooddeen	250
Tewari Rugunath Suhoy	100

इलाहाबाद इंस्टीच्यूट के वाइस प्रेसिडेंट गया प्रसाद द्वारा इलाहाबाद में कॉलेज की स्थापना के संबंध में उत्तर-पश्चिम प्रांत के ले. गवर्नर को संबोधित अभ्यावेदन, 15 अगस्त 1869 ।

A memorial submitted by Gaya Parshad, Vice-President, Allahabad Institute addressed to the Lt. Governor, North-Western Provinces for the establishment of a college at Allahabad, 15 August 1869.



HISTRY
ALLAHABAD

इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय ।
University of Allahabad.

Judice
No

Education - January 3, 1872
Certain resolutions passed by the Senate of the Calcutta University at a meeting held on the 29th December 1871

No. 142, dated Calcutta, the 3rd January 1872.

From—J. SUTCLIFFE, ESQ., M. A., Registrar of the Calcutta University.

To—E. C. BAYLEY, ESQ., C. S. I., Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Proposed
Date
Jan 31
No. 163
No. 172

I HAVE the honor, by direction of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate, to submit, for the approval of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, under Section 8 of the Act of Incorporation, a series of resolutions passed by the Senate at a meeting on the 29th ultimo.

2. The following are the resolutions :

- (a) That for the better encouragement of vernacular education and literature an examination in vernaculars be instituted by the University, on plan of the middle-class examinations conducted by British Universities ;
- (b) That a Convocation for conferring degrees upon graduates of the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, Oudh, and the Central Provinces be held annually at Allahabad.
- (c) That notices of meetings of the Faculty of Arts for the discussion of all business of importance be circulated to all members, resident and non-resident, in order that any minute they may forward to the Registrar may be laid before the meeting of the Faculty.
- (d) That Persian be added to the list of second languages for the First Arts and B. A. Examinations.
- (e) That as a part of the Entrance Examination in Oriental languages, the examiners shall set a paper containing passages in English to be translated into one of the vernaculars of India at the option of the candidate, the passages being taken from a newspaper or other current literature of the day.
- (f) That the following revised scale of fees be adopted for admission to the examinations in medicine :
For the 1st L. M. S. Examination, a fee of Rupees 20.
For the 2nd L. M. S. Examination, a fee of Rupees 25.
For the 1st M. B. Examination, a fee of Rupees 20.
For the 2nd M. B. Examination, a fee of Rupees 30.

3. In January 1870 the Vice-Chancellor laid before the Syndicate a minute, in which certain proposals by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces for extending the influence of the University in those Provinces were discussed. This minute was afterwards forwarded to the different Local Governments connected with this University, with a request that, after consulting the chief educational authorities and any other gentlemen interested in the progress of education, whose opinion might be thought valuable, they would submit to the Syndicate an expression of their opinion on the questions therein discussed. The minute of the Vice-Chancellor is given in the published minutes of the University for the year 1869-70, and the replies of the Local Governments are printed in the minutes of the following year. The Syndicate, after giving their best consideration to the many valuable suggestions which these papers contained, came to the conclusion that for the present the most prudent and practicable plan for the improvement of vernacular education and literature for the extension of the influence of the University in the north of India, and for giving non-resident members of the University a voice in its deliberations, would be the adoption of the proposals embodied in resolutions (a), (b) and (c). Resolution (d) was the consequence of a

कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय सीनेट द्वारा पारित संकल्प-श्रृंखला जिसमें मुख्य रूप से देशी भाषा में शिक्षा दिए जाने, डिग्री प्रदान किए जाने के लिए वार्षिक दीक्षांत समारोह के आयोजन तथा शुल्क-संरचना जैसे मुद्दों पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है, 3 जनवरी 1872 ।

A series of resolutions passed by the Senate of the University of Calcutta, focussing mainly on the issues of vernacular education, organization of annual degree convocation, fee structure, etc., 3 January 1872.

The statistics of the Calcutta University from the date of its foundation are thus shown:—

	Entrance.		First Examination in Arts.		Bachelor of Arts.		Master of Arts.		Licence in Law.		Bachelor in Law.		LICENCE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.		BACHELOR IN MEDICINE.				Doctor of Medicine.		Licence in Civil Engineering.		Bachelor in Civil Engineering.			
	No. of candidates.	No. passed.	No. of candidates.	No. passed.	No. of candidates.	No. passed.	No. of candidates.	No. passed.	No. of candidates.	No. passed.	No. of candidates.	No. passed.	First Examination.		Second Examination.		No. of candidates.	No. passed.	No. of candidates.	No. passed.	No. of candidates.	No. passed.	No. of candidates.	No. passed.	No. of candidates.	No. passed.
													No. of candidates.	No. passed.	No. of candidates.	No. passed.										
1857	244	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1858*	464	111	...	...	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	19	11	40	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1859	1,411	583	...	...	20	10	...	...	...	...	...	20	3	31	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1860	808	415	...	...	65	13	...	...	...	...	...	22	10	31	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1861	1,058	477	163	97	39	15	1	...	7	2	17	14	16	7	20	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1862	1,114	417	220	99	34	24	8	...	16	8	13	13	33	18	17	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1863	1,367	690	272	149	35	25	7	6	19	9	15	9	35	16	19	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1864	1,396	702	321	151	66	30	8	3	8	3	1	1	22	19	42	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1865	1,500	510	446	202	82	45	15	11	7	5	17	17	34	14	20	18	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1866	1,350	638	426	131	122	79	18	15	17	13	22	11	35	10	26	20	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1867	1,577	814	388	188	141	60	39	22	17	14	36	22	44	17	18	15	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1868	1,734	892	423	196	212	99	25	15	10	3	72	51	45	6	13	11	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1869	1,730	817	520	225	174	77	29	18	32	13	98	59	61	27	20	19	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1870	1,905	1,099	540	233	210	98	24	24	18	18	87	74	56	42	7	5	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1871	...	...	...	...	212	84	39	35	27	12	83	51	58	38	29	27	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा विभिन्न विषय क्षेत्रों में आयोजित परीक्षाओं का ब्यौरा उपलब्ध कराते हुए आंकड़े ।

Statistical details of examinations being conducted in various disciplines by University of Calcutta.

The corresponding statistics from Madras are:—

YEARS.	MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.			FIRST ARTS EXAMINATION.			BACHELOR OF ARTS EXAMINATION.			BACHELOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING EXAMINATION.			BACHELOR OF LAWS EXAMINATION.			
	No. of candidates examined.	Passed.		No. of candidates examined.	Passed.		No. of candidates examined.	Passed.		No. of candidates examined.	Passed.		No. of candidates examined.	Passed.		
		From Government institutions.	From private institutions.		From Government institutions.	From private institutions.		From Government institutions.	From private institutions.		From Government institutions.	From private institutions.		From Government institutions.	Private students.	
1857-58	{ September 1857 ... { February 1858 ...	41	29	7	No Examination.			No Examination.			No Examination.			No Examination.		
1858-59	...	79	11	7	do.	do.	2	...	2	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
1859-60	...	57	22	8	do.	do.	9	7	1	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
1860-61	...	52	23	...	do.	do.	10	2	3	do.	do.	do.	do.	4	1	...
1861-62	...	80	35	13	do.	do.	10	6	...	do.	do.	do.	do.	5	3	...
1862-63	...	195	49	23	do.	do.	6	5	...	do.	do.	do.	do.	5	2	2
1863-64	...	252	58	47	do.	do.	12	6	2	do.	do.	do.	do.	4	...	2
1864-65	...	390	93	50	82	19	4	21	10	1	6	1	...	10	2	...
1865-66	...	565	137	86	167	39	11	29	10	1	5	4	...	3	1	1
1866-67	...	555	120	109	214	53	23	8	6	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
1867-68	...	895	142	164	250	57	59	18	11	2	...	...	...	10	4	3
1868-69	...	1,066	128	210	350	71	46	24	13	1	...	...	...	14	3	11
1869-70	...	1,320	131	193	443	53	101	53	26	14	3	1	...	31	2	14
1870-71	...	1,200	167	234	531	100	120	59	28	6	2	...	...	87	3	11
1870-71	...	1,358	189	235	268	22	74	65	25	9	4	2	...	3	1	...
Total	...	8,105	1,334	1,396	2,305	414	438	326	155	42	20	8	...	178	24	44

* Two Entrance Examinations in 1869.

मद्रास विश्वविद्यालय में विभिन्न विषय-क्षेत्रों में आयोजित परीक्षाओं के व्यौरों को दर्शाते आंकड़े।
Statistical details of examinations conducted in the various disciplines of the University of Madras.

ACT No. XIX OF 1882.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 5th October, 1882.)

An Act to establish and incorporate the University of the Panjab.

WHEREAS an Institution, styled at first the Lahore University College, but subsequently the Panjáb University College, was established at Lahore in the year 1869, with the special objects of promoting the diffusion of European science, as far as possible, through the medium of the vernacular languages of the Panjáb, improving and extending vernacular literature generally, affording encouragement to the enlightened study of the Eastern classical languages and literature, and associating the learned and influential classes of the Province with the officers of Government in the promotion and supervision of popular education ;

Preamble.

But it was at the same time provided that every encouragement should be afforded to the study of the English language and literature, and that, in all subjects which could not be completely taught in the vernacular, the English language should be regarded as the medium of examination and instruction ;

And whereas this Institution was, by a Notification, No. 472, dated 8th December, 1869, published in the *Panjáb Government Gazette* of the twenty-third day of December, 1869, declared to be so established, in part fulfilment of the wishes of a large number of the Chiefs, Nobles and influential classes of the Panjáb, and it is now expedient, the said Institution having been attended with success.

अधिनियम संख्या XIX, 1882 - इस अधिनियम के तहत पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय को स्थापित व समाविष्ट किया गया था ।

Act No. XIX of 1882 - An Act to establish and incorporate the University of Punjab, 5 October 1882.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TO

HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY

OF STATE FOR INDIA,

L O N D O N .

MY LORD DUKE,

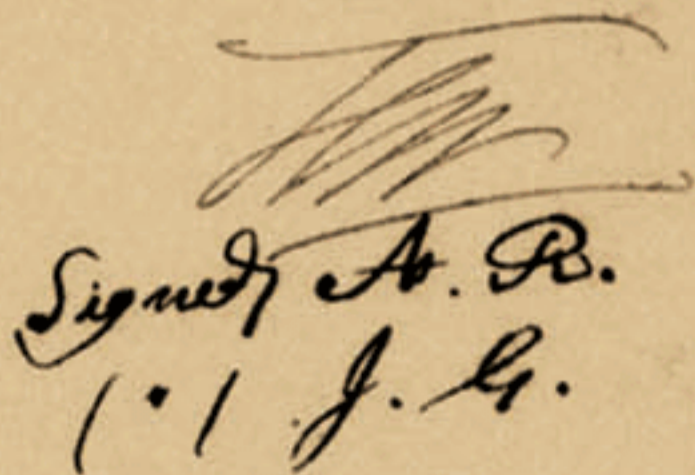
We have the honor to forward a tracing showing the position of Statues to be put up in the University Senate Hall. In the interior of the Hall there should be twelve, six under stone canopies as at **C**, and six without canopies as at **D**. For the exterior two are required at the angles of the porch as at **B**, and two in sitting posture over the gables as at **A**. The twelve statues in the interior should be of statuary marble, but the four exterior ones should be in some stone that will best stand exposure in Bombay, as perhaps Portland Stone. As regards subjects we would suggest that Sir Gilbert Scott, who is the Architect of the Building, be consulted. Before, however, any action is taken towards their supply, we desire to have information as to what will be the probable cost of the statues; and, as regards the twelve for the interior, we would wish to be informed of their cost in the same stone as may be selected for the exterior ones, as well as their cost in marble.

We have the honor to be,

BOMBAY CASTLE,
26th September 1873.

My Lord Duke,

Your Grace's most obedient, humble servants.



Signed A. P. B.
J. G.

बंबई सरकार के पब्लिक वर्क्स डिपार्टमेंट की ओर से लंदन में भारत के प्रिंसिपल सेक्रेट्री ऑफ स्टेट को लिखा गया पत्र जिसमें बंबई विश्वविद्यालय के सीनेट हॉल में लगाई जाने वाली प्रतिमाओं की अवस्थिति के संबंध में विस्तार से चर्चा की गई है, 26 सितम्बर 1873 ।

Letter from the Public Works Department, Government of Bombay to the Principal Secretary of State for India, London, discussing in detail about the position of statues to be installed at the University Senate Hall of the University of Bombay, 26 September 1873.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
Bombay, 4th March 1874.

FROM

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

II.—Civil Works.

SIR,

In forwarding a copy of the Resolution No. 111 C. W.—330, dated 4th March 1874, passed on the completion of the University Senate Hall in this City, I am directed to bring prominently to the notice of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, the great talent and ability displayed by Mr. Muccoond Ramchunder, Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade, in the immediate supervision of the work from its commencement to its completion. This gentleman, who was formerly in the Upper Subordinate Establishment, was promoted to the Engineering Establishment on the 1st January 1871, in recognition of his great ability as an Architectural Builder, and the uniformly excellent work executed by him in the Elphinstone College, and the Victoria and Albert Museum. His careful supervision over the practical details of the Senate Hall has resulted in this building being completed, in exact accordance with Mr. Gilbert Scott's design, with a saving of from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 35,000 on the sanctioned estimate; and I am, therefore, to submit the strong recommendation of this Government, that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General may be solicited to confer upon Mr. Muccoond Ramchunder the title of "Rao Sahib," in recognition of his services to the State in the Public Works Department.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

BOMBAY CASTLE,)
4th March 1874.)

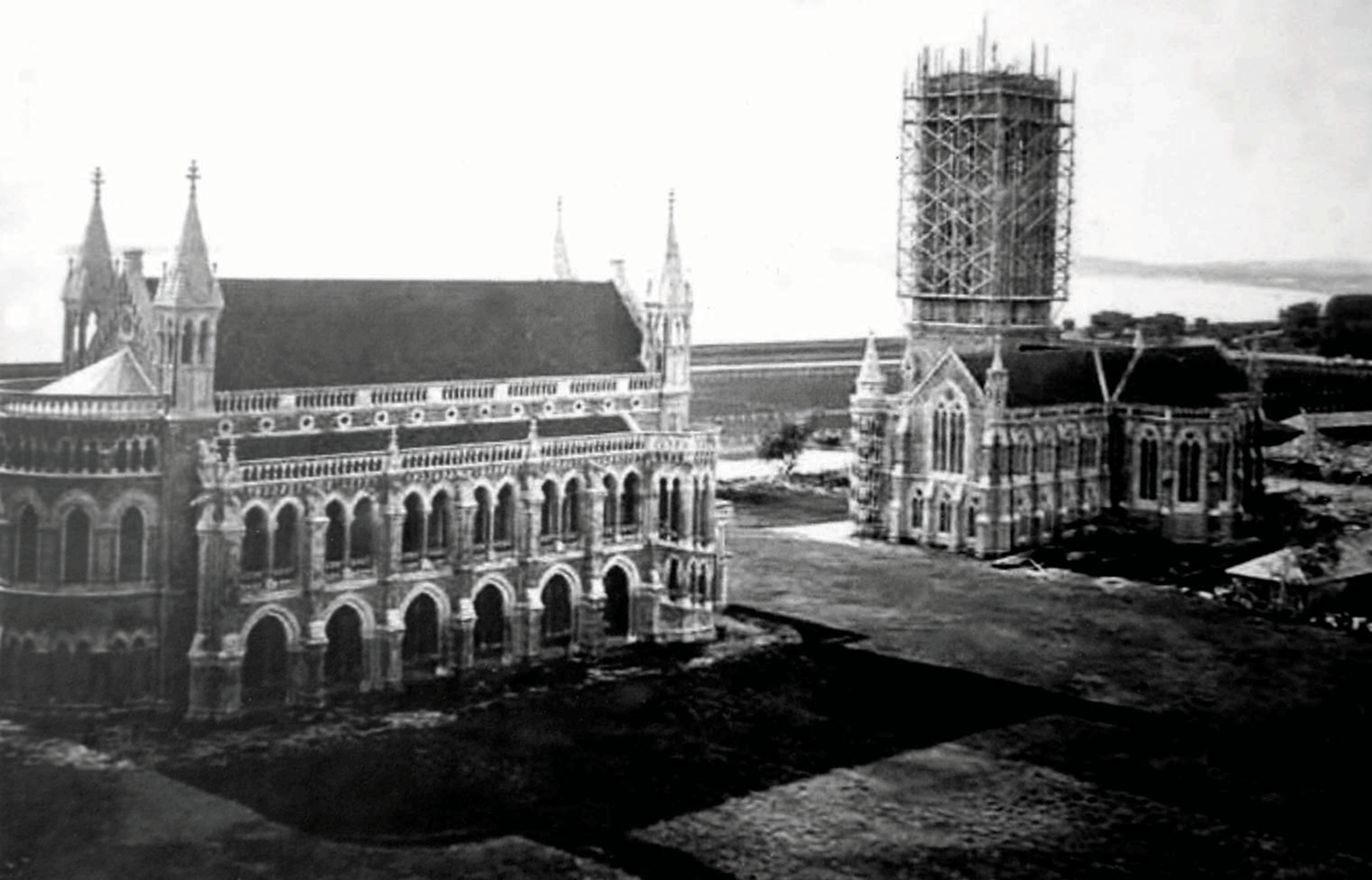
M. K. KENNEDY, Colonel, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

Accompaniment to this letter :—

Copy of Government Resolution No. 111 C. W.—330, dated 4th March 1874.

बंबई सरकार के पब्लिक वर्क्स डिपार्टमेंट के सचिव एम.एम. केनेडी की ओर से भारत सरकार के सचिव को पब्लिक वर्क्स डिपार्टमेंट में श्री मुकुंद रामचंद्र को उनकी अनुकरणीय सेवाओं के लिए राव साहिब की उपाधि दिए जाने के संबंध में लिखा गया पत्र, 4 मार्च 1874।

Letter from M. K. Kennedy, Secretary, Public Works Department, Government of Bombay to the Secretary to the Government of India, for the conferment of title of 'Rao Sahib' to Mukund Ramchunder, in recognition of his exemplary services in the Public Works Department, 4 March 1874.



निर्माणाधीन राजाबाई टॉवर । इस टॉवर का निर्माण प्रमुख व्यवसायी प्रेमचंद रायचंद की माता की स्मृति में हुआ था ।

Rajabai Tower under construction: This Tower was built in the memory of Smt. Rajabai, mother of prominent businessman, Premchand Roychand.



श्रीमती राजाबाई प्रेमचंद रायचंद की माता ।
Smt. Rajabai, mother of Premchand Roychand.

ACT No. XXI OF 1875.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 14th December 1875).

An Act to authorize the University at Calcutta to grant Honorary Degrees.

WHEREAS, under Act No. II of 1857, an University was established at Calcutta for the purpose of ascertaining by examination the persons who had acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees as evidence of their respective attainments : and by section eight of the same Act the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows for the time being of the said University were empowered to make bye-laws and regulations touching the examination for such Degrees and the granting of the same ;

Preamble.

And whereas, by section eleven of the same Act, it was provided that the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows should have power after examination to confer the several Degrees therein mentioned ;

And whereas, under Act No. XLVII of 1860, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows for the time being of the said University were empowered to confer such Degrees as they should appoint by bye-laws and regulations made and approved as therein mentioned ; and all the provisions of the said Act No. II of 1857 with respect to the Degrees therein mentioned, and the examination for those Degrees were declared to apply to Degrees conferred under the said Act No. XLVII of 1860, and to the examinations for such Degrees ;

And whereas, under bye-laws and regulations made in exercise of the said powers, the executive government of the said University is now vested in a Syndicate consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and six of the Fellows of the said University ; and it is the duty of the said Syndicate (among other things) to grant Academical Degrees ;

And whereas it is expedient to authorize the said Syndicate to grant such Degrees to persons who have not undergone a previous examination ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. With the previous consent of the said Chancellor, the said Syndicate for the time being may grant any Academical Degree to any person without requiring him to undergo any examination for such Degree :

Provided that the said Vice-Chancellor and not less than four of the other members of the said Syndicate for the time being certify in writing that in his and their opinion such person is, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive such Degree.

1875 की अधिनियम संख्या XXI जिसमें कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय को मानद उपाधि प्रदान करने के लिए प्राधिकृत किया गया है, 14 दिसम्बर 1875 ।

Act No. XXI of 1875 - authorising the University of Calcutta to confer Honorary Degrees, 14 December 1875.

Signatures of the recipients of the Honorary Degree
of L.D.

1. Ripon 18. 12. 1884
2. Wm. Woodsworth 18. 12. 1890
3. Raymond West 24. 3. 1892
4. R. G. Bhandarkar - R. G. Bhandarkar 17. 10. 1904
5. F. I. Umy 29. 9. 1908.
6. Dada Bhai Naoroji 28. 1. 1916.
7. Hardinge of Preussel 3. 4. 1916.
8. D. Mackichan 19. 2. 1917.
9. Senha 6. 12. 1920
10. Chinulal Hetalwad 6/12/1920
11. N. S. Khandavarkar 6. 12. 1920
12. J. J. W. W. 17. 8. 1931
13. C. V. Ramani 17th 8. 1931
14. M. Viswambara 17. 8. 1931
15. January: Jambhadr, B. B. B. 17/8/1931

बंबई विश्वविद्यालय से एल.एल.डी. की मानद उपाधि प्राप्त करने वालों के हस्ताक्षर की पंजिका का एक पृष्ठ, 1884-1931 ।

A page from the signature register of the recipients of the Honorary Degree of L.L.D. awarded by the University of Bombay, 1884-1931.

HOME DEPARTMENT PROCEEDINGS, SEPTEMBER 1881.

- | Nos.
21 to 23. | Punjab University. | Nos.
45 to 47. |
|-------------------|--|-------------------|
| No. 21. | <p>No. 100 Public (Educational), dated India Office, London, the 25th August 1881.</p> <p>From—Her Majesty's SECRETARY OF STATE for India.</p> <p>To—His Excellency the Most Honourable the GOVERNOR GENERAL of India in Council.</p> <p>I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of Your Excellency in Council, dated the 11th of June last, No. 6 of 1881, Educational, in which, referring to Lord Cranbrook's despatch No. 10, Educational, dated 18th December 1879, you forward a communication from the Government of the Punjab, which in your opinion shews that the system of the Punjab University College has been actually amended in the manner proposed by the Committee appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and you ask for my sanction to your proceeding with the necessary legislation for constituting the College a University with power to confer degrees in Arts and also in Law, Medicine, and Engineering Science, when the Governor General in Council shall have granted permission.</p> <p>2. I concur in your opinion that the college system has been amended as proposed by the Committee, and I sanction your proceeding with the necessary legislation.</p> <p>3. The permission to confer degrees in Law, Medicine, and Engineering Science will of course only be accorded by you under the conditions prescribed in Lord Cranbrook's despatch.</p> | No. 45. |
| No. 22. | <p>No. 305, dated Simla, the 29th September 1881.</p> <p>Endorsed by the Home Department.</p> <p>COPY forwarded to the Government of the Punjab for information, in continuation of letter No. 274, dated 1st September 1881.</p> | No. 46. |
| No. 23. | <p>No. 306.</p> <p>COPY forwarded to the Legislative Department for information, in continuation of Office Memorandum No. 275, dated 1st September 1881.</p> | No. 47. |

सेक्रेटरी ऑफ स्टेट का वह डिस्पैच जिसमें पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय कॉलेज को पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय में परिवर्तित कर विधान लाने के लिए भारत सरकार को प्राधिकृत किया गया है, 25 अगस्त 1881 ।

Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, authorising the Government of India to introduce legislation for the purpose of converting the Punjab University College into the Punjab University, 25 August 1881.

खंड- I

भारत में उच्च शिक्षा का प्रारम्भ

प्रस्तुत खंड में आधुनिक शिक्षा के विकास के आरंभिक दौर की विशिष्टताओं का परिचय दिया गया है। 1781 में वारेन हेस्टिंग्स के संरक्षण में कलकत्ता मदरसा की स्थापना से भारत में शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में ब्रिटिश पहल की शुरुआत हुई। शिक्षा के माध्यम को लेकर उठे विवाद का समाधान 1835 में लॉ मेम्बर, लॉर्ड मैकॉले के उस निर्णायक 'मिनट' से हुआ जिसमें अंग्रेजी को शिक्षा के एक सर्वमान्य माध्यम के तौर पर अपनाए जाने की वकालत की गई थी। मद्रास प्रेसिडेंसी में अंग्रेजी माध्यम के संस्थानों की प्रबल माँग उठ रही थी जिसकी पूर्ति गवर्नर लॉर्ड माउंट स्टुआर्ट एलफिंस्टन द्वारा 'कॉलेजियट' संस्थानों की स्थापना से हुई। समानांतर रूप से चल रहे इन प्रयासों के कारण शनैः-शनैः एक समग्र शैक्षिक नीति उभर कर सामने आई, जिसकी पराकाष्ठा हमें 1854 के उस ऐतिहासिक 'एजुकेशनल डिस्पैच' में नज़र आती है जिसने उच्च शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में देश में एक नए युग का सूत्रपात किया।



Section I

Prelude to Higher Education in India

Early milestones in the organic evolution of modern education are highlighted through this section. Establishment of the Calcutta Madarsa in 1781, under the patronage of Warren Hastings, marks the beginning of British involvement in education. Debates on the medium of instruction were resolved through the decisive minute of Lord Macaulay, Law Member in 1835 which favoured English as the uniform language of instruction. In Madras Presidency, there was a strong demand for institutes of higher learning in English medium and this was addressed by the establishment of Collegiate Institutions, under the Governorship of Lord Mountstuart Elphinstone. A comprehensive educational policy gradually evolved as a result of these parallel efforts and culminated in the historic Educational Despatch of 1854, which ushered in a new epoch of higher education in our country.

