

खंड-III एक मूल्यांकन

भारत में विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षा के प्रादुर्भाव के दो दशकों के बाद 1882 में सर डब्ल्यू.डब्ल्यू. हंटर की अध्यक्षता में प्रथम भारतीय शिक्षा आयोग के गठन द्वारा शैक्षिक संस्थाओं की प्रगति के मूल्यांकन की प्रक्रिया आरंभ हुई। इस आयोग की सिफारिशों में मुख्य बल प्राथमिक शिक्षा से संबंधित चिंताओं के समाधान, शिक्षा में निजी भागीदारी के प्रोत्साहन व स्त्री-शिक्षा पर था। उसके पश्चात् भारतीय शिक्षा का अगला मूल्यांकन लॉर्ड कर्जन द्वारा करवाया गया और 1902 में बने 'इंडियन यूनिवर्सिटीज कमीशन' के माध्यम से तत्कालीन उच्च शिक्षा के स्तर में सुधार के लिए उपचारात्मक कदम उठाए गए।

परिणामस्वरूप 1904 में वह 'इंडियन यूनिवर्सिटीज एक्ट' लागू हुआ, जो महज एक उपचारात्मक विधान भर नहीं था बल्कि इससे विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षा को एक भारतीय पहचान भी मिली।



Section III An Appraisal

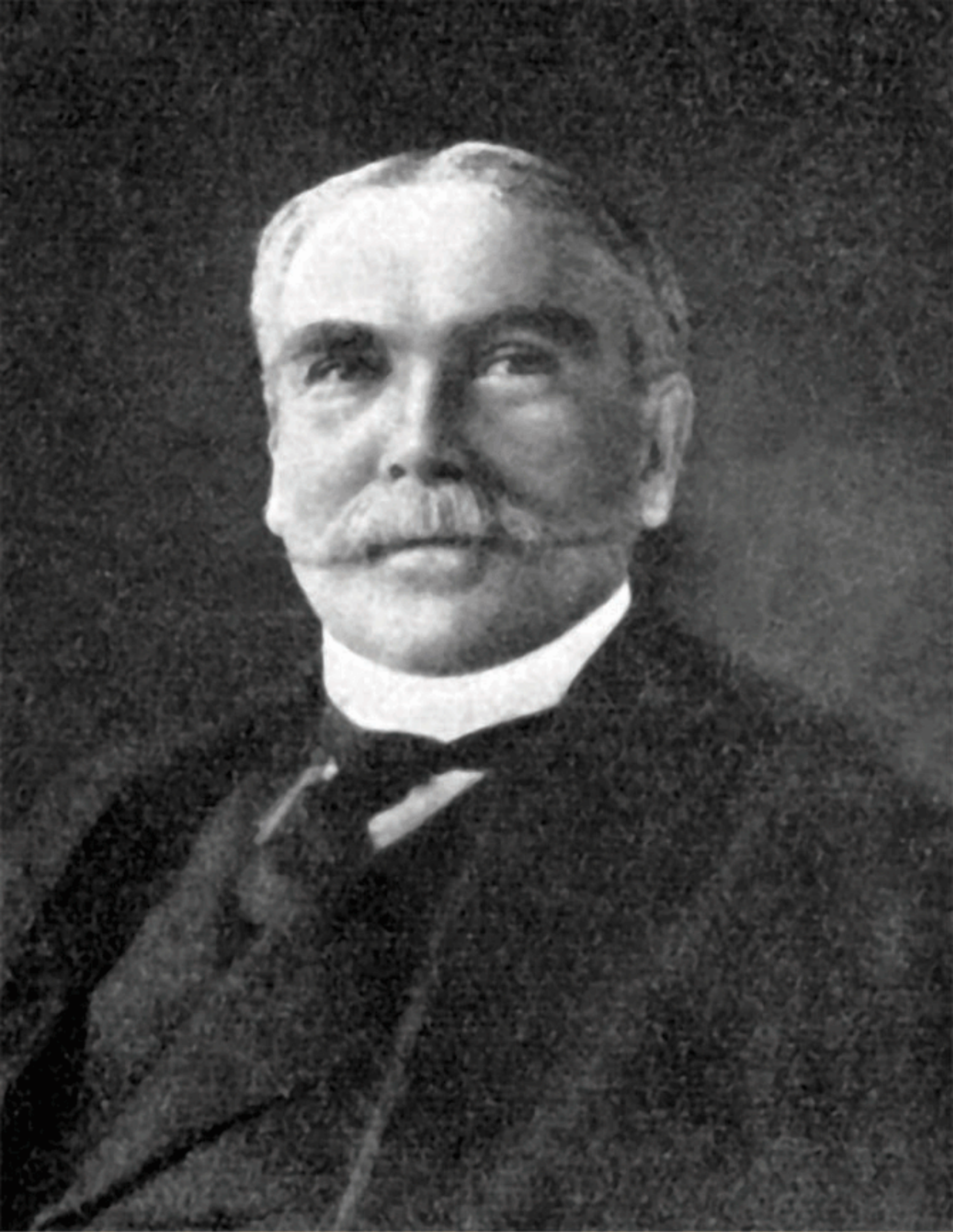
More than two decades after the introduction of University education in India, a process of review relating to the progress of educational institutions was initiated by the appointment of the first Indian Education Commission under the Chairmanship of Sir W.W. Hunter in 1882. The recommendations of this Commission focussed on concerns relating to primary education, the encouragement of private participation in education and female education. A further review of Indian education was undertaken by Lord Curzon and consequently, remedial measures were formulated through the Indian Universities Commission of 1902 for improving the standards of higher education.

This resulted in the enactment of Indian Universities Act, 1904 which was not only a remedial legislation but also imparted a sense of Indian identity to University education.





वायसराय लॉर्ड रिपन (1880-1884) ।
Lord Ripon, Viceroy (1880-1884).



प्रथम शिक्षा आयोग (1882) के अध्यक्ष डब्ल्यू.डब्ल्यू. हंटर ।
W.W. Hunter, Chairman, First Education Commission, 1882.

RESOLUTION.

THE Education Commission was appointed under the orders of the Governor General in Council, contained in the Home Department Resolution of the 3rd February 1882, which laid down the scope of the enquiry entrusted to the Commission, and indicated in general terms the matters to which the Government desired that special attention should be given. The considerations which led His Excellency in Council to appoint a Commission at this particular time were thus explained in the opening paragraphs of the Resolution:—

THE despatch from the Court of Directors of the East India Company, No. 49 of the 19th July 1854, laid down in clear, though general, terms the principles which should govern the educational policy of the Government of India. It set forth (in the words of Lord Dalhousie) "a scheme of education for all India, far wider and more comprehensive than the Supreme or any Local Government could ever have ventured to suggest." Up to the time of its issue the efforts of the Government in the cause of education had been marked neither by consistency of direction nor by any breadth of aim. The annual expenditure upon public instruction had been insignificant and uncertain; and the control of its operations had not been deemed worthy the attention of any special Department of the State. The educational system elaborated in the despatch was indeed, both in its character and scope, far in advance of anything existing at the time of its inception. It furnished in fact a masterly and comprehensive outline, the filling up of which was necessarily to be the work of many years. Hence it became a matter of importance that Government should from time to time review the progress made under its orders, and enquire how far the superstructure corresponded with the original design.

2. Such an enquiry was instituted by the Secretary of State for India in his despatch No. 4 of the 7th April 1859, in which, after describing the measures actually taken upon the orders of 1854, Her Majesty's Government confirmed and supplemented the lines of policy therein contained, so far as general education was concerned, and called upon the Government of India for fuller report as to the operation of the system in all its parts. Owing to imperfections in the method of the annual reports as then prepared, the Government of India found it difficult to comply in any satisfactory manner with this demand of the Secretary of State, and it was not until the year 1867 that it was found possible to present anything like a complete review of the whole educational system. In March of that year Mr. A. M. Monteah, then Under Secretary in the Home Department, submitted his "Note upon the state of education in India during 1865-66;" which was followed by similiar "Notes" prepared by his successor, Mr. A. P. Howell, dealing with the statistics of 1866-67, 1867-1868, and 1870-71.

In selecting the Members of the Commission care was taken, as far as possible, to secure a fair representation, not only of the Education Departments and of the local Executive of the different Provinces, but also of the educated Native community, and of those of the Missionary bodies, who were most largely interested in the subject-matter of the enquiry.

3. In appointing the Commission, the Governor General in Council observed that their duty would be to enquire particularly (subject only to certain limitations as regards the universities, schools of technical instruction, European education, and the educational system of British Burma) into the manner in which effect had been given to the principles of the Despatch of 1854, and to suggest measures for the further carrying out of the policy therein laid down. It was said that "the Government of India was firmly convinced of the soundness of that policy, and had no wish to depart from the principles upon which it was based." The Commission have examined with much care, fulness and impartiality the past history and present state of education in each Province of British India. It is not necessary to repeat in this Resolution facts and figures, which can readily be gathered from the pages of their Report, or to discuss those questions of opinion regarding the work of the past on which some local authorities take exception to the conclusions which the Commission have arrived. The criticisms passed by the Commission upon the existing arrangements in the several Provinces are, generally speaking, candid and impartial, and the Governor-General in Council will content himself with recommending to Local Governments and departmental officers the careful study not only of the main Report itself but of the Provincial Committees' Reports and the record of evidence, in order that, by comparing the system with which they are best acquainted with those in force elsewhere and with the objections brought forward by outside critics, they may have their attention drawn to any matters which do not happen to be specifically met by the orders and instructions to follow in this Resolution.

भारत सरकार का वह संकल्प जिसमें 1882 में शिक्षा आयोग के गठन की परिस्थितियों का विवरण है, अक्टूबर 1884 ।

Resolution of the Government of India detailing the circumstances leading to the constitution of the Education Commission in 1882, October 1884.

A BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE EDUCATION COMMISSION'S REPORT.

SECTION I.—INTRODUCTORY.

The Report of the Education Commission is divided into XIII. chapters, and has in addition a statistical table. Chapter I. is Explanatory. introductory, and gives an account of the appointment of the Commission with its twenty members under the presidency of Dr. Hunter, and of the procedure followed by the Commission in collecting evidence and preparing its report. In Chapter II. we have a review of the history of education in India from its commencement up to the present time. Chapter III. gives us a discussion of indigenous education ; Chapter IV. of primary education ; Chapter V. of secondary education ; Chapter VI. of collegiate education ; Chapter VII. deals with the internal administration of the Educational Department ; while Chapter VIII. considers its external relations to individuals and public bodies carrying on education. Special classes requiring special treatment are dealt with in Chapter IX. : female education in Chapter X. In Chapters XI. and XII. we have the legislative and financial aspects of the question brought before us ; while Chapter XIII. gathers together the numerous recommendations of the Commission, altogether 222.

The Commission was appointed by resolution of the Supreme Government in February 1882, and had to consider mainly how far the educational policy in India corresponded with the despatches of 1854 and 1859 which laid down the lines on which the Home Government desired Indian education to advance. "The Government of India," says the Resolution, "is firmly convinced of the soundness of that policy, and has no desire to depart from the principles on which it is based." Specially the Commission had to give attention to the spread of primary education, the encouragement of private effort, and female education.

SECTION VI.—COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

The Commission were prevented from dealing with Universities by the terms of its appointment, but it had to consider the subject of the possibility of transferring High Schools and Colleges to native management. In Bengal there was a period of struggle between Oriental and Occidental methods, not found elsewhere. In Madras the General Assembly's Institution became the first recognised College, now there are 24 Colleges in that Presidency, while Bengal has 20, and Bombay 6, and the N. W. P. 8.

With the Compiler's Compliments

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249

BRIEF SUMMARY

OF THE

EDUCATION COMMISSION'S REPORT.

PREFACE.

THE appointment by the Marquis of RIPON last year of a Commission to make thorough and searching enquiry into the condition of education in India is one of the most important achievements of his Viceroyalty, and awakened considerable interest throughout the whole country. Its report was awaited eagerly by all concerned in education, both here and at home. Following upon the appointment of an enquiry into European and Eurasian education, this Commission's enquiry into Native education completes a most necessary work. It appears that such an enquiry, as has just now been completed, was ordered in 1859, but probably not then undertaken on account of the vastness of the task. Divergences in educational policy in the different Presidencies, and departures more or less important from the policy indicated in the famous despatch of 1854, as also a considerable want of uniformity in methods, and returns—these all called for some enquiry. This enquiry has now been made, and by a most competent and representative body of men in a most exhaustive manner. No less than 193 witnesses were examined before the Commission, and memorials from all parts of the country, numbering in all 323, were laid before it. The President, along with the Commissioners representing the different provinces, sat to collect information in the chief towns during the summer and autumn of 1882, and the body as a whole met in Calcutta in December to prepare its final Report, which was issued last September.

HOME DEPARTMENT PROCEEDINGS, NOVEMBER 1884.

No. 2. 681.—RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING CLASSES REQUIRING SPECIAL TREATMENT.

No. 2.

CHAPTER IX.

(a) *The sons of Native Chiefs and Noblemen.*

1. The Local Governments be invited to consider the question of establishing special colleges or schools for the sons and relations of Native chiefs and noblemen, where such institutions do not now exist.
2. That Local Governments be invited to consider the advisability of entrusting the education of wards of Court to the joint supervision of the district authorities and the educational inspectors.

I concur in both the above recommendations. As regards (1), scarcely enough indeed, as far as I am aware, scarcely anything, has been done in this Presidency, with the exception of His Highness the Zamorin's College at Calicut, and that has been allowed to dwindle into an institution without a single European graduate as teacher or even as principal. In Madras a "Carnatic Family High School" is mooted, but it is as yet merely talked of. As regards (2), what is recommended is already, I believe, the practice in this country.

(b) *Muhammadans.*

(Regarding the education of Muhammadans, I dissent from most of the dissidence of Mr. Barbour's minute).

1. That the special encouragement of Muhammadan education be regarded as a legitimate charge on local, on municipal, and on Provincial funds.

I think special encouragement to Muhammadan education a legitimate charge on local funds, (i) because there is a political danger, as in Malabar, in leaving a large and sturdy section of the population in fanatical ignorance and mental seclusion, (ii) because in times past Muhammadans have not enjoyed their proportionate share of educational advantages; in offering them special encouragement now, we are only paying off an old debt.

Standards and Instruction.

2. That indigenous Muhammadan schools be liberally encouraged to add purely secular objects to their curriculum of instruction.
3. That special standards for Muhammadan primary schools be prescribed.
4. That Hindustani be the principal medium for imparting instruction to Muhammadans in primary and middle schools, except in localities where the Muhammadan community desire that some other language be adopted.
5. That the official vernacular, in places where it is not Hindustani, be added, as a voluntary subject, to the curriculum of primary and middle schools for Muhammadans maintained from public funds; and that arithmetic and accounts be taught through the medium of that vernacular.

The first recommendation has been anticipated in practice in this Presidency, especially in Malabar and in Madras, and with a fair measure of success as regards the lower primary subjects. I do not see as regards (3) that there is any necessity in this Presidency for special standards. What is recommended in (4) is already the practice in this Presidency, and so partly what is recommended in (5), although to teach "arithmetic and accounts" through the medium of the local vernacular would be an innovation, and one which would not be sufficient to enable Muhammadans to qualify for the lower grades of the public service; the other subjects of the Middle School Examination would also have to be taught through the medium of the local vernacular. I should like to see this tried.

6. That in localities where Muhammadans form a fair proportion of the population, provision be made in middle and high schools maintained from public funds for imparting instruction in the Hindustani and Persian languages.

There are practical difficulties in the way of the above recommendation being put efficiently into practice in this Presidency. I need only refer to my report on the Madras *Madrasa-i-Azam* to show that it is easier in this Presidency to order

इंडिया एडुकेशन कमिशन की सिफारिशें जिसमें कतिपय सामाजिक वर्गों के लिए अपनाये जाने वाले शिक्षा के मॉडल संबंधी सुझाव दिए गए हैं, 1884 ।

Recommendations of the **India Education Commission**, suggesting the model of education to be adopted for certain social categories, 1884.

EDUCATION IN INDIA
AND THE
INDIA COMMISSION
ON
EDUCATION.



BY THE
REV. JAMES JOHNSTON.

READ BEFORE THE STATISTICAL SOCIETY, MARCH 20, 1883.

LONDON:
EDWARD STANFORD, 55, CHARING CROSS, S.W.

—
1883

HARRISON AND SONS, PRINTERS IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY, ST. MARTIN'S LANE.

माननीय जेम्स जॉन्सटन द्वारा इंडिया कमिशन ऑन एडुकेशन की सिफारिशों पर टिप्पणियों सहित निकाले गए पैम्फलेट का शीर्षक पृष्ठ, साथ में ब्यौरा भी दिया गया है, 1883 ।

TABLE XII.—*Result of Examinations at the Universities in India, for Entrance, Degrees, &c., in each of the Eleven undermentioned Official Years.*

Official Years ended 31st March.	Entrance.		First Arts Examination.		B A.		Honours in Arts and M.A.		Law.		Medicine.		Civil Engineering.	
	Candi- dates.	Passed.	Candi- dates.	Passed.	Candi- dates.	Passed.	Candi- dates.	Passed.	Candi- dates.	Passed.	Candi- dates.	Passed.	Candi- dates.	Passed.
CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.														
1870	1,730	817	520	225	210	98	32	24	130	92	68	52	8	5
'71	1,950	1,099	540	233	212	84	39	35	113	65	91	68	9	3
'72	1,902	767	507	204	232	100	32	24	111	63	117	59	13	2
'73	2,144	938	560	220	242	126	30	20	158	152	130	56	16	8
'74	2,544	848	539	305	212	92	57	32	230	125	168	75	21	3
'75	2,254	966	533	193	217	90	38	18	168	40	209	51	24	2
'76	2,373	838	575	182	281	73	38	24	71	55	245	92	20	10
'77	2,425	1,355	756	344	287	144	49	31	85	63	287	90	21	8
'78	2,720	1,166	791	253	228	68	62	28	62	30	227	118	34	11
'79	2,617	1,098	923	267	323	91	48	28	84	46	160	49	28	6
'80	1,996	767	909	261	262	90	48	29	89	48	182	96	26	—
Total for the 11 yrs. }	24,610	10,659	7,153	2,687	2,706	1,056	473	293	1,301	779	1,884	806	220	58
MADRAS UNIVERSITY.														
1870	1,200	401	531	220	50	34	5	5	88	35	—	—	2	—
'71	1,358	424	268	96	65	34	—	—	4	2	1	1	4	2
'72	1,419	492	205	97	131	65	1	1	9	6	—	—	2	—
'73	1,530	611	240	76	81	29	1	1	8	5	2	2	—	—
'74	1,704	626	285	125	88	50	1	1	26	13	4	4	4	1
'75	1,911	784	342	183	85	55	1	1	16	9	3	2	2	2
'76	2,164	662	401	187	107	67	2	1	18	8	3	3	5	3
'77	2,517	1,250	429	131	136	70	6	3	22	7	4	3	4	3
'78	2,495	807	516	191	157	52	4	—	26	11	9	8	4	2
'79	2,597	356	663	172	231	140	4	2	35	23	6	4	4	—
'80	3,309	1,094	582	295	175	85	7	2	31	4	12	10	8	5
Total for the 11 yrs. }	22,204	7,507	4,462	1,770	1,306	681	32	17	283	103	44	37	39	18
BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.														
1870	839	142	105	34	52	20	7	2	17	6	11	5	12	17
'71	901	142	136	44	61	13	4	2	14	13	16	7	21	10
'72	876	227	134	32	58	14	5	1	2	—	28	15	31	14
'73	909	378	99	24	56	22	6	5	6	1	28	19	29	19
'74	1,025	355	146	48	62	23	8	3	7	3	38	21	36	23
'75	1,115	262	213	74	69	30	9	2	11	2	51	25	39	17
'76	1,269	434	193	69	88	18	6	4	11	5	66	47	36	30
'77	1,154	203	176	29	92	40	4	2	16	3	60	30	35	29
'78	1,049	217	150	61	87	30	6	3	14	4	86	41	45	28
'79	932	261	133	57	93	42	7	3	19	6	76	43	44	34
'80	1,093	436	150	65	97	51	6	4	29	20	61	44	50	39
Total for the 11 yrs. }	11,162	3,057	1,635	537	815	303	68	31	146	63	521	297	378	260



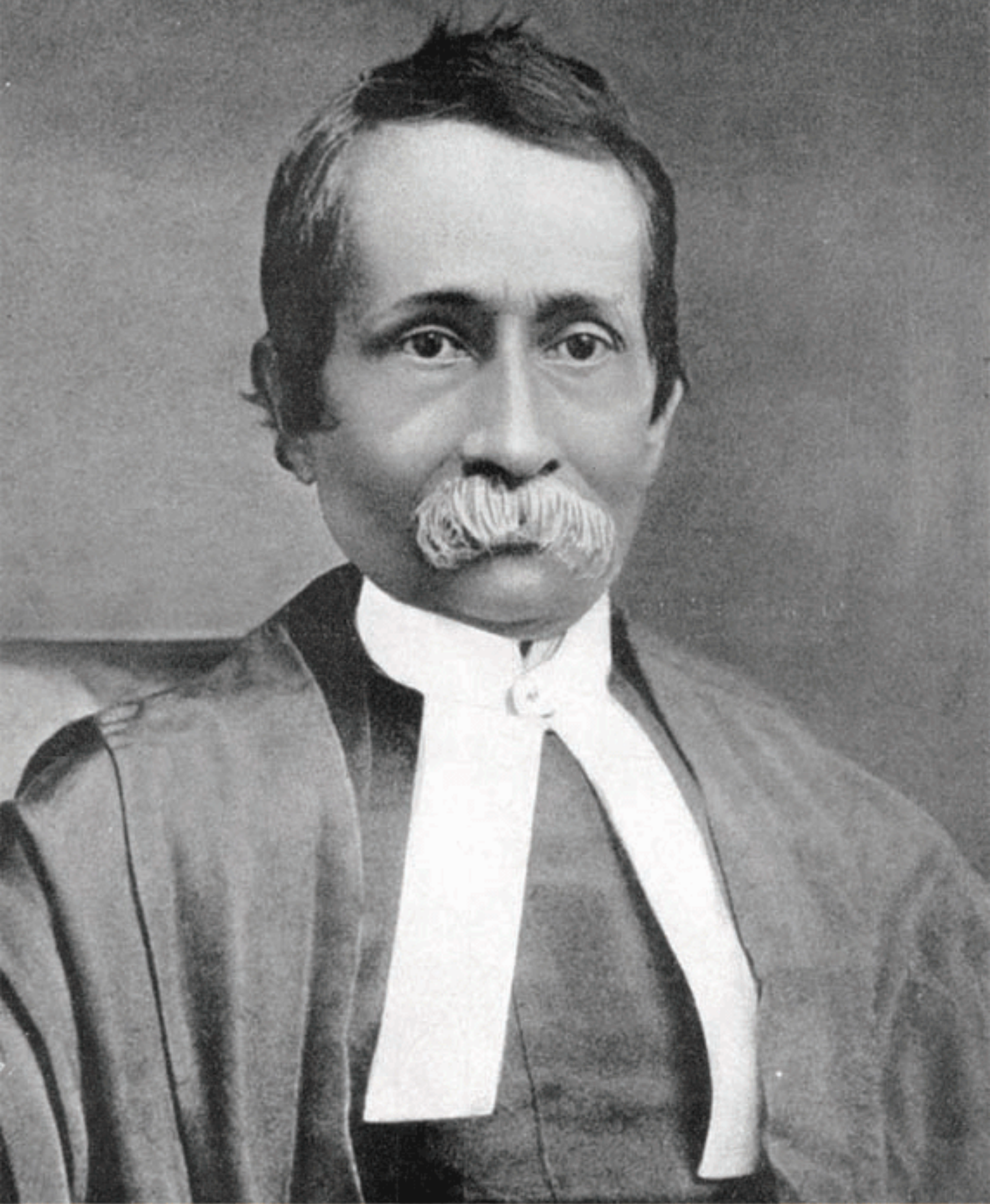
कादंबिनी गांगुली : कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय की प्रथम महिला स्नातकों में से एक, 1883 ।
Kadambini Ganguly: One of First Lady Graduates of the University of Calcutta, 1883.



चंद्रमुखी बसु : कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय की प्रथम महिला स्नातकों में से एक, 1883 ।
Chandramukhi Basu: One of the First Lady Graduates of the University of Calcutta,
1883.



कॉर्नेलिया सोराबजी : बंबई विश्वविद्यालय की प्रथम महिला स्नातकों में से एक, 1888 ।
Cornelia Sorabjee: First Lady Graduate of the University of Bombay, 1888.



गुरुदास बनर्जी : कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय के प्रथम भारतीय उपकुलपति, 1890-1892 ।
Sir Gooroodas Banerjee : The First Indian Vice-Chancellor of the University of
Calcutta, 1890-1892.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.
CALCUTTA.

10/12/84

Dear Mr Justice Banerjee

I am delighted to
learn that you are
about to accept the Vice
Chancellorship of the University
of Calcutta
with our thanks for
the courteous terms in
which you have written
to me.

I am,
Dear Mr Justice Banerjee
Yours truly
Lansdowne

गुरुदास बैनर्जी के कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति बनने पर लॉर्ड लैंसडाउन की ओर से लिखा गया बधाई पत्र, 10 दिसम्बर 1884 ।

Congratulatory letter from Lord Lansdowne to Gooroodas Banerjee on his appointment as the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta, 10 December 1884.



वायसराय लॉर्ड लैंसडाउन (1888-1894) ।
Lord Lansdowne, Viceroy (1888-1894).

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1891.

Examiner— Babu Goshu Loh Mukerjee. F. R. S. (e.)

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Simplify the following expressions :

(a) $\frac{\frac{3}{4} - \frac{2}{5}}{\frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{8}} \div \frac{\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{6}}$

3.

(b) $4 - \frac{1}{2 - \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}}}$

3.

2. Find the value of $2 \cdot 4607 \times 106 - 3 \cdot 75 \times \cdot 012 + 2 \cdot 163 \div 1 \cdot 03$. 6.

3. Find the value of 15 cwts. 3 qrs. 9 lbs. at Rs. 25 12as. 7p. per cwt. 6.

4. If a man, walking at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour, walks to a place in 4 hours 20 minutes, how long will it take a man, walking at the rate of $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles an hour, to walk there and back? 6.

5. A man invests a certain sum in $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Government Paper at 104. The price falling to 101, he sells out and loses Rs. 600 by the transaction, exclusive of brokerage. Find the sum invested. 8.

6. A gives B 10 yards start and C 15 yards in a race of 100 yards; how much should B give C in 150 yards. 8.

7. Divide $x^3 + 6a^2x^2 + 6a^2x + a + 5a^2x^2 + 7a^2x^2$ by $x^2 + a^2$. 6.

ACT No. XVIII OF 1887.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

*(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 23rd
September, 1887.)*

An Act to establish a University at Allahabad.

WHEREAS it has been determined to establish a University at Allahabad; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Title and
commence-
ment.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Allahabad University Act, 1887; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Establish-
ment and in-
corporation
of University.

2. (1) A University shall be established at Allahabad, and the Governor General for the time being shall be the Patron of the University.

(2) The University shall consist of a Chancellor, a Vice-Chancellor and such number of Fellows as may be determined in manner hereinafter provided.

(3) The University shall be a body corporate by the name of the University of Allahabad, having perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire and hold property, moveable or immovable, to transfer the same, to contract, and to do all other things necessary for or incidental to the purposes of its constitution.

(4) The University shall come into existence on such day as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

Chancellor.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Honourable Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

इलाहाबाद में विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना व उसके समावेशन के लिए सृजित अधिनियम संख्या XVIII, 1887 ।

Act No. XVIII of 1887 to establish and incorporate an University at Allahabad.

Rules framed by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University for the election of a Councillor for the Bengal Legislative Council.

No. 1389, dated Calcutta, the 18th April 1893.

From—W. GRIFFITHS, Esq., M.A., Officiating Registrar, Calcutta University,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I AM directed to forward herewith a printed copy of the rules of practice framed by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate for the election of a person to be recommended by the Senate of the Calcutta University for nomination by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to his Council, and to invite your special attention to Rule 11 in page 3 of the same, in which it is provided that any member of the Senate may send his voting paper to the Registrar duly signed and the signature acknowledged before a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, or in Calcutta before the Registrar, or before a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, or before the Stipendiary Magistrate for the Northern or Southern Division of the town, the voting paper being duly countersigned by the officer before whom it is acknowledged. A copy of these rules has been forwarded to the Government of Bengal, with the request that instructions may be issued to officers under its jurisdiction for carrying out the provision of Rule 11. As, however, the members of the Senate of this University are scattered over almost all parts of India and Burma, I am to request that you will be so good as to move His Excellency the Governor General in Council to issue similar instructions to officers in Provinces other than Bengal, and in Burma.

The following Rules of practice have been made by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the University of Calcutta for the election of a person to be recommended by the Senate for nomination by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to his Council under the Rules framed under Section I (4) of the Indian Councils Act, 1892:—

1. Every candidate must be nominated by a member of the Senate.
2. No member of the Senate shall be competent to nominate more than one candidate.
3. The nomination of a candidate shall be made in writing by a nomination paper, which shall be signed by the member of the Senate making the nomination. A nomination paper in the Form No. I, appended to these Rules, will be forwarded to each member of the Senate. But any form of nomination will be sufficient, provided that it clearly describes the person who is to be nominated, and is signed by the member himself who nominates the candidate. The nomination paper should be, on the face of it, addressed to the Registrar of the University.
4. A notice of the forthcoming election, together with a nomination paper and a copy of these Rules, shall be sent to every member of the Senate by the Registrar on the 12th April 1893.
5. The nomination papers must be sent to the Registrar of the University to his office in the Senate House on or before the 22nd April 1893. No nomination paper reaching the Registrar after that date shall be of any effect.
6. The votes of members of the Senate for the candidates nominated shall be given by voting papers.

The voting papers shall be in the following form:—

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Voting paper to be used at the election of a person to be recommended for nomination by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to his Council under the Rules framed under Section I (4) of the Indian Councils Act, 1892.

ISSUED to....., Fellow of the Calcutta University.

Ido hereby record my vote for
.....as a person to be recommended by the

Senate for nomination by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to his Council under the Rules framed under Section I (4) of the Indian Councils Act, 1892.

Signature.....

Fellow of the University of Calcutta.

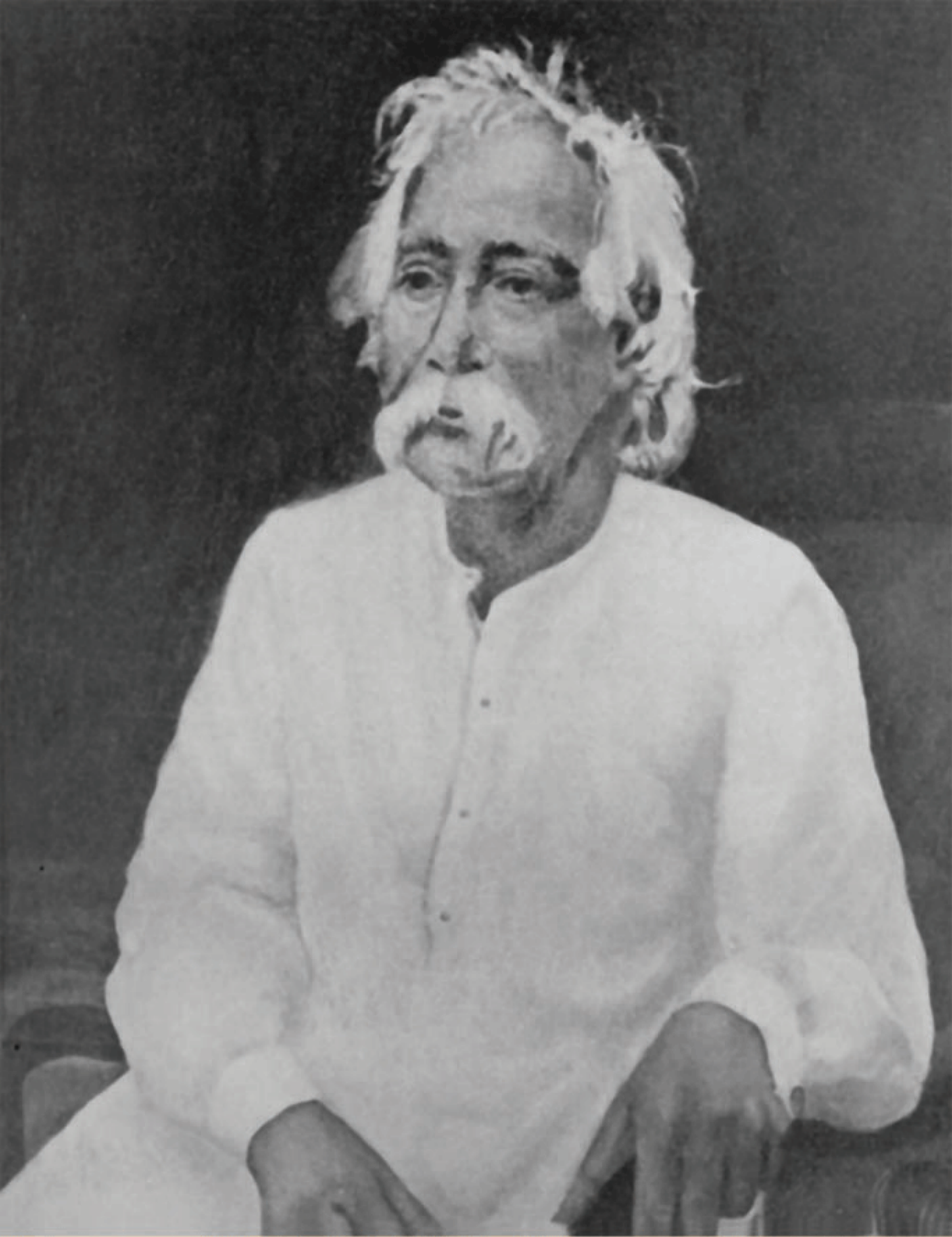
Date.....

Countersignature of the officer in
whose presence the vote is recorded.....

Official Designation.

पत्राचार जिसमें उपकूलपति व कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय के सिंडिकेट द्वारा तैयार किए गए नामांकन पत्र का आरूप मौजूद है, 18 अप्रैल 1893 ।

Correspondence containing the format of nomination papers framed by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the University of Calcutta, 18 April 1893.



महेंद्रलाल सरकार ।
Mahendralal Sircar.

Conferment of the Honorary Degree of Doctor in the Faculty of Law on Babu
MAHENDRALAL SIRCAR, C.I.E., M.D.

Nos.

Nos.
39—42.

No. 39.

No. 368, dated Senate House, the 10th August 1897.

From—J. H. GILLILAND, Esq., Registrar of the Calcutta University.

To—The Right Honourable VICTOR ALEXANDER BRUCE, Earl of Elgin
and Kincardine, P.C., LL.D., D.Lit., Chancellor of the
University of Calcutta.

Agreeably to paragraph 2 of Act No. I of 1884,* I am desired
by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of
the University to submit, for Your Lord-
ship's confirmation, the following Resolu-
tion adopted *nem. con.* by the Senate at a
meeting held on the 24th July 1897:—

*An Act to amend the Law relating
to the granting of honorary degrees
by the Universities of Calcutta,
Madras, and Bombay.

“That by reason of the eminent position and attainments of
Babu Mahendralal Sircar, C.I.E., M.D., the honorary degree of Doctor
in the Faculty of Law be conferred on him.”

I am also desired to annex extracts from the Minutes of the
Senate and the Syndicate, dated the 24th July and the 8th May 1897,
respectively.

Extract from the Minutes of the Senate, dated the 24th July 1897.

No. 40.

विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में प्रमुख सेवाओं के लिए महेंद्रलाल सरकार को विधि संकाय द्वारा प्रदत्त डॉक्टर
की मानद उपाधि के संबंध में हुआ पत्राचार, 10 अगस्त 1897 ।

Conferment of the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Law on Mahendralal Sircar,
recognising his eminent services and achievements in the field of science, 10 August
1897.

No.

No.



थॉमस रैले : कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति (1900-1904) ।
Thomas Raleigh: Vice-Chancellor, University of Calcutta (1900-1904)

READ—

Telegram to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 38, dated the 13th January 1902.

Telegram from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated the 21st January 1902.

R E S O L U T I O N .

THE Governor General in Council has decided, with the concurrence of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to appoint a Commission to inquire into the condition and prospects of the Universities established in British India; to consider and report upon any proposals which have been, or may be, made for improving their constitution and working and to recommend to the Governor General in Council such measures as may tend to elevate the standard of University teaching, and to promote the advancement of learning.

2. The President of the Commission will be the Honourable Mr. T. Raleigh, Member of the Executive Council of the Governor General. The Members of the Commission will be the Honourable Syed Hossain Bilgrami, Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk Bahadur, B.A.; Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.S.I., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department; Mr. A. Pedler, C.I.E., F.R.S., Director of Public Instruction, Bengal; Mr. A. G. Bourne, D. Sc., F.R.S., Indian Educational Service, Acting Principal of the Presidency College, Madras; and the Reverend D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D., LL.D., Principal of the Wilson College, Bombay. During the visit of the Commission to each University centre a local Member will be temporarily attached for the purpose of the inquiry regarding the University in which he is interested. The local Members of the Commission will be the Honourable Mr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyay, M.A., D.L., for the Calcutta University; Mr. C. Sankaran Nayar, B.A., B.L., for the Madras University; the Honourable Mr. Justice N. G. Chandravarkar, B.A., LL.B., for the Bombay University; Mr. T. C. Lewis, M.A., Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the Allahabad University; and Mr. W. Bell, M.A., Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, for the Punjab University. Mr. R. Nathan, of the Indian Civil Service, will be Secretary to the Commission.

3. The Commission will assemble at such time and in such place as the President may appoint. They will, in the first place, gather information and consult local opinion at the seat of each University and at any Colleges which they may elect to visit. On the completion of these local inquiries, they will proceed to Simla to consider their recommendations and prepare their report. The general conduct of the inquiry and the regulation of the course of business is entrusted to the President in communication with the Members. The Governor General in Council leaves it to the President to determine the procedure to be adopted in obtaining and recording evidence. The Commission, through their Secretary acting under instructions from the President, will correspond direct with the Universities, with Local Governments, and with any Educational Officers and local authorities with whom direct communication may be authorized by Local Governments as a matter of convenience and in order to save time. The Governor General in Council desires that all communications or requisitions for information emanating from the Commission may be treated as urgent and complied with promptly, and that, in the event of the Commission visiting a Province, they may be afforded every facility for their inquiries.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments noted in the margin for information and guidance, and to the Finance Department for information.

Madras.	
Bombay.	
Bengal	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	
Punjab.	

Ordered also, that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

[True Extract.]

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

G. I. C. P. O.—No. 966 H. D.—27-1-1902.—100.—P. K. B.

भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों के कामकाज के आकलन व उस पर प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करने के लिए आयोग की नियुक्ति के संबंध में भारत सरकार के होम डिपार्टमेंट का संकल्प, 27 जनवरी 1902।
Resolution of the Home Department, Government of India on the appointment of a Commission to assess and report on the functioning of the Indian Universities, 27 January 1902.

I have read with much pleasure and interest the Report of Mr. Raleigh's Commission. It covers with accuracy and fulness (but with sufficient condensation) the entire ground which we had invited the Commission to traverse. It exposes faithfully, but without undue severity, the defects of the present system. It outlines a scheme of administrative and legislative reform, with the greater part of which I am convinced that the Government of India will be in sympathy, and it testifies to an amount of industry, hardwork, and devotion to duty, on the part of the President and his colleagues, which must have imposed a severe burden upon their energies, and which the Government of India will doubtless seek an early opportunity of acknowledging in suitable terms. If in any parts a note of irresolution or uncertainty be detected, this is in all probability due to the necessities of compromise among a body so variously constituted, and representing such different points of view, and the Government of India will not thereby be disabled from forming an independent judgment and deciding upon its course of action.

2. We have already sent home [a copy of the Report to the Secretary of State and have requested his permission to its immediate publication in this country. It will be our duty here (1) to decide in Council whether we advocate legislation for the reconstruction of the Indian Universities on the lines recommended by the Commission; (2) if the answer be in the affirmative, to draft a Bill for the purpose, and (3) to address the Local Governments, probably forwarding to them a draft of the legislation proposed.

3. In order to assist our decision upon these points I note at the present stage; since the Department, in the person of its Secretary, is hardly able to advise us in the ordinary course, Mr. Hewett having himself been a member of the Commission. After I have indicated the points upon which it appears to me that we may reasonably follow, or should depart from, the conclusions of the Commission, the file can then be noted upon in the Home Department and can be circulated to Honourable Members for their opinion, prior to the discussion in Council, which I hope may be taken at no distant date. I will now follow the statements or proposals of the Commission *seriatim* in the order in which they occur in the Report, and I will allude, where necessary, to the Note of Dissent from Mr. Justice Banerjee in connection with those passages of the Report upon which it passes comment or criticism.

4. It is not necessary for me to say anything about the first 20 paragraphs of the Report. They are in the main expository or historical, and they condense in a useful manner information with which we are already familiar.

5. Having pointed out that the Indian Universities, as at present constituted, are a little more than examining Universities, but a good deal less than teaching Universities, the Commission proceed in paragraph 24 to indicate a method by which it might be possible, in their opinion, to associate them more closely with teaching direct. The suggestion is that Central Schools of advanced study may in time be formed, to which the Universities should contribute by the appointment of lecturers, and the provision of libraries, laboratories, and residential quarters, and the colleges by means of scholarships. In paragraph 26 the nature of these schools is more clearly indicated, for Schools of Science, Philosophy, and Literature are mentioned by name. Later on, in paragraph 192, it is suggested that they might also find support from private endowments.

6. With regard to these proposals in their wider application, I have to say that they seem to me somewhat shadowy, and to have been introduced rather with the object of showing that it may not be impossible.

66. I am doubtful of the policy of requiring a candidate to pay a fee in order to see the marks that he has obtained. I suppose the idea to be that, if he has failed, he may not unreasonably desire to know in what subjects he has broken down, so as to make amends next time. Is this the explanation? And if so, is there known to the Commissioners any place where such a system prevails? I dare say there is; and even if not, I would not therefore condemn it; but I think that a little more explanation is required.

67. Paragraph 187. Is it proposed that any limit should be placed to the number of times in which a candidate may appear at an examination posterior to the Matriculation? I say 'posterior,' because in paragraph 165 it has already been recommended that no one shall be allowed to enter for Matriculation more than three times. I presume that there is no desire to fetter the liberty of the older student, and that he may, if he wishes, go on struggling to become a B.A. until he is a septuagenarian.

70. May I call the attention of Mr. Raleigh and Mr. Hewett to Simla Resolutions 2, 33, 35 and 39? They relate to subjects which, unless I am mistaken, have not attracted the attention of the Commission, or at least (with the exception of a passing reference to inter-collegiate teaching in paragraph 88) do not figure in the Report. Paragraph 174 of the latter relates to a different though cognate subject.

72. I will defer giving any more detailed advice upon the general action to be taken upon the Report, until I have received the replies of Mr. Raleigh and Mr. Hewett. But, as I said in paragraph 7 of this note, I entertain no doubt that we ought and shall be obliged to legislate. We may perhaps be able to introduce a Bill during the forthcoming winter session at Calcutta; but that we shall have any real prospect of passing it into law in a session already busily crowded (so far at least as Mr. Raleigh is concerned) and certain to be much broken into by the Delhi festivities is, I think, most problematical. More probably it will be our chief business in the session of 1903-04.

C [URZON],—20-7-02.

थॉमस रैले की अध्यक्षता वाले इंडियन यूनिवर्सिटी कमिशन की रिपोर्ट पर लॉर्ड कर्जन के विचार जिसमें कमिशन की सिफारिशों पर आधारित विधान को लाए जाने की बात कही गई है,
20 जुलाई 1902 ।

Observations of Lord Curzon on the Report of the Indian University Commission, chaired by Thomas Raleigh, with regard to the legislation based on the recommendations of the Commission, 20 July 1902.



भारत के वायसराय, लॉर्ड कर्ज़न (1899-1904) ।
Lord Curzon, Viceroy (1899-1904).

No. 324, dated the 22nd May 1903.

From—H. H. RISLEY, Esq., C.I.E., Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,
Home Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General (Educational) Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1126, dated the 19th March 1903, forwarding a memorial, dated the 8th November 1902, from Mr. C. Russell, Professor in the Presidency College, Calcutta, in which he appeals against the action of the Government of Bengal in prohibiting Government servants from attending a meeting of educational experts held at Calcutta in connection with the Report of the Indian Universities Commission.

2. In reply, I am to say, that the memorial and the suggestion made in paragraph 3 of your letter have been considered by the Government of India, and that they see no reason for modifying the orders of 1898, which are the outcome of long experience, so as to give educational officers a larger discretion than is allowed to other public servants in discussing matters of Government policy.

3. I am to ask that with the permission of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor Mr. Russell may be informed of this decision.

भारत सरकार के होम डिपार्टमेंट के सेक्रेट्री एच.एच. रिजले की ओर से बंगाल सरकार के जनरल एजुकेशन डिपार्टमेंट के सचिव के बीच हुआ पत्राचार, जिसमें उनके 1898 के उस आदेश, जिसमें सरकार के शिक्षा-अधिकारियों के सार्वजनिक बैठकों में भाग लेने की मनाही थी, में न बदलाव किए जाने का उल्लेख है, 22 मई 1903 ।

Correspondence between H.H. Risley, Secretary, Home Department, Government of India and Secretary, Government of Bengal, General Education Department, expressing their inability to modify the orders of 1898, which prohibited Government Educational Officers from attending public meetings, 22 May 1903.

THE INDIAN REVIEW

Published about the second week of every month.

EDITED BY G. A. NATESAN, B.A.

Vol. III.]

APRIL, 1902.

[No. 4.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

The current number of the *Educational Review* (Madras) contains, among other articles of educational interest, an interesting and instructive article on 'University Reform.'

The Rev. F. W. Kellett, of the Madras Christian College, who has 'no panacea to puff and no revolution to champion' believes that present movements as regards the Madras University are tending in the right direction. He says that Madras maintains a higher standard in its examinations and above all hopes that it will not be compelled to sink to the level of some of its sister universities in this respect. The learned professor is opposed to the institution of an Honours B. A. examination and says that the present course is practically an Honours course, all who pass in the first class or high in the second getting a real Honours degree. Mr. Kellett says that the scheme would be injurious to the cause of education and that the Pass candidates would be committed to a lower grade of teachers and that Baboo English and other depravations would flourish. Mr. Kellett is in favour of the establishment of the B. Sc. degree, if a satisfactory scheme can be drawn up and also in favour of the development of the University as distinct from the Colleges. In connection with the B. Sc. degree, the writer remarks:—

"The institutions of B. Sc. and D. Sc. degrees will involve laboratory equipment of a higher kind than is general at present. And if each College is to aim at such equipment, there will be no little waste of money. There will be perhaps five expensive laboratories for five to ten students, who would do better work in friendly emulation if gathered into one. It is here specially that most benefit may be gained in one or other or both of two directions in which the Viceroy is known to have been looking. Inter-collegiate arrangements might be made in some cases for these higher studies. Practical difficulties are probably insuperable as regards inter-Collegiate teaching in the normal work of the F. A. and B. A. standards as carried on at present. There seems no likelihood of any departure from the system of continuous class work, and this being so, students cannot take one lecture at one college and another elsewhere."

इंडियन रिव्यू, अप्रैल 1902 से अंश, जिसमें मद्रास विश्वविद्यालय को ध्यान में रखकर विश्वविद्यालय के सुधारों पर विचार-विमर्श किया गया है।

Excerpts from the *Indian Review*, April 1902; discussing the issue of University reforms in the context of Madras University.

No. 13.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

To
THE HONOURABLE ST. JOHN BRODRICK,

His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Dated the 5th November 1903.

SIR.

Two years ago a Conference was convened at Simla by His Excellency the Viceroy to examine the system and machinery of education in India, which experience had shown to be painfully inadequate to their task and to stand in need of substantial and comprehensive reform. The members of the Conference included the Viceroy who presided at its sittings, certain Members of His Excellency's Council, and educational officers and experts drawn from all parts of India. The Conference discussed every branch of the educational system and framed definite conclusions and proposals for its reform. These proposals, which were forwarded to Lord George Hamilton, were also communicated to the different Local Governments and their opinions invited upon them; and the interval has been spent in the task of reconciling the various conflicting interests and in constructing a scheme that would meet with general approval and acceptance.

2. Such a scheme, relating as it does to every form of education, can only be introduced piecemeal and by slow degrees, but it appeared to us desirable, as soon as its general lines had been laid down and approved, that a general pronouncement should be made upon the principles and practice of Indian education at a stage which must undoubtedly mark a notable advance in its history. Since the report of the Education Commission of 1882-83, there has been nothing beyond the quinquennial Reviews of the Progress of Education, the Annual Reports on Public Instruction which are published by Local Governments, and the Resolutions reviewing them, to indicate the action taken by Government in regard to education and the degree of progress attained; and these publications from their very nature either have not been readily accessible or have failed to attract public attention.

3. We consider it of the highest public importance that there should be published and widely circulated a succinct and authoritative account of the system of education in India, explaining the principles upon which the Government is acting, and the measure of success or failure that has attended its

Vide our Land Revenue Despatch to Lord George Hamilton, No. 54, dated the 31st October 1901.

efforts. Following the precedent of the Resolution that we published two years ago, which dealt with our Land Revenue policy in India, we have, therefore, framed a Resolution on similar lines reviewing the main features of the history and progress of education from the commencement of British rule down to the inception of the reforms now in contemplation. We think it likely that this general sketch of the principles underlying our educational policy will serve as a standard authority for years to come, and will provide a compendium of the subject that will be equally useful to Government and to the public.

Edn.—Novr. 1903—No. 47.

4. We forward a copy of the Resolution for your information, and we propose, with your sanction, which we should be glad if possible to receive before the end of the year, to publish it during the Calcutta Session of the Legislative Council. Its appearance at that time will in our opinion go far to remove the vague apprehensions entertained by some classes of Indian Educationists, and to mitigate the strength of the opposition that may be aroused by the introduction of the Bill which you have just sanctioned for the reform of the constitution and working of the Indian Universities.

We have, etc.,

CURZON.

KITCHENER.

T. RALEIGH.

E. FG. LAW.

E. R. ELLES.

A. T. ARUNDEL.

DENZIL IBBETSON.

भारत के सेक्रेट्री ऑफ स्टेट को संबोधित होम डिपार्टमेंट की कार्यवाही का प्रारूप-संकल्प जिसमें भारत में शिक्षा-प्रणाली में सुधार की बात कही गई है, 5 नवम्बर 1903 ।

Draft Resolution from the Proceedings of the Home Department, addressed to the Secretary of State for India, relating to the improvement of the system of education in India, 5 November 1903.



कमांडर इन चीफ विस्काउंट किचनर, 1902 ।
Viscount Kitchener: Commander-in-Chief, 1902.

From—The Government of India, Home Department,

To—His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

With reference to our Despatch No. 3, dated the 10th July 1902, forwarding, for Your Lordship's information, copies of the Report of the Indian Universities Commission, and requesting permission to make the Report public, we have now the honour to lay before you our final proposals on the subject of University reform in India, together with a draft Bill conferring the legal authority necessary to give effect to the principles and policy which we desire to see adopted in future.

2. This important branch of the wider question of the condition and tendencies of education in India has engrossed a large share of our attention during the

Appointment of Commission.

last three years. The main issues involved were examined in the Minute by

Enclosure 1.

Enclosure 2.

His Excellency the Viceroy of 28th February 1901 and were referred to in more general terms in His Excellency's speech at the opening of the Simla Educational Conference. The Conference devoted several days to an exhaustive discussion of the subject and recorded a series of resolutions which deal with all aspects of University education. In order to carry the examination of the problem to a practical issue, a Commission was with Your Lordship's approval appointed by our Resolution, dated the 27th January 1902, to enquire into the

Enclosure 3.

condition and prospects of the Universities established in British India; to consider and report upon any proposals which have been, or may be, made for improving their constitution and working; and to recommend to the Governor General in Council such measures as may tend to elevate the standard of University teaching, and to promote the advancement of learning. The Commission travelled and held sittings between the 18th February and the 18th April 1902, and within that period 156 witnesses were examined and many colleges and institutions affiliated to the Universities were visited. The report of the Commission covers with accuracy and fulness (but with sufficient condensation) the entire ground which they were invited to traverse. It exposes faithfully, but without undue severity, the defects of the present system of University education; it outlines a comprehensive scheme of administrative and legislative reform; and it testifies to a laborious and minute investigation of the subject by the President and his colleagues which the Government of India have had much pleasure in acknowledging. The position occupied by the Honourable Mr. Justice Banerjee and his high authority in educational matters lend great weight, not only to his Note of Dissent, but also to the many recommendations of the Commission in which he agrees.

भारत सरकार के होम डिपार्टमेंट की ओर से भारत के सेक्रेट्री ऑफ स्टेट को भेजे गए पत्र का अंश जिसमें इंडियन यूनिवर्सिटीज कमिशन की रिपोर्ट की मुख्य विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए उसके प्रकाशन के लिए अनुमति का अनुरोध किया गया है, 3 सितम्बर 1903 ।

Extracts of the letter from the Home Department, Government of India to the Secretary of State for India, highlighting the salient features of the Report of the Indian Universities Commission and requesting permission for its publication, 3 September 1903.



Government House
Calcutta

January 30 1904

Dear Mr Banerji

I have been
reading in the
newspapers the very
honourable and
able speeches
which were paid
to you in the
High Court yesterday
on the evening
of your
retirement from
the Bench.

I was informed
that there was
on the bench of the
High Court an
Indian judge
who to beyond
high character
and the intellectual
aptitudes of his
race. added
a profound acquain-
ance with the
principles of western

jurisprudence, and
in whose mind
and speech might
be discerned a
juste appréciation
of the fact that
Asia can
give a Europe teach

I cannot dis-
card the
wishes
that
are being paid
to one who has
been such an
ornament to
his profession and
his country

I am dear Mr Banerji

Yours very truly

Curzon

भारत के वायसराय लॉर्ड कर्जन की ओर से सर गुरुदास बनर्जी को लिखा गया पत्र जिसमें उन्होंने विधिशास्त्र तथा सार्वजनिक जीवन में उनके अवदान को लेकर सर गुरुदास बनर्जी की प्रशंसा की है, 30 जनवरी 1904 ।

Letter from Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India to Sir Gooroodas Banerjee, wherein he appreciates the exemplary career of Sir Gooroodas Banerjee in the field of jurisprudence and public life, 30 January 1904.

ACT No. VIII OF 1904.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 24th March, 1904.)

An Act to amend the law relating to the Universities of British India.

WHEREAS by Acts II, XXII and XXVII of 1857, Act XIX of 1882 and Act XVIII of 1887, Universities were established and incorporated at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore and Allahabad;

And whereas by Act XLVII of 1860 the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay were empowered to confer such degrees as should be appointed in the manner provided by the Act;

And whereas by Act I of 1884 the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay were further empowered to confer the honorary degree of Doctor in the Faculty of Law;

And whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to the Universities of British India;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Universities Act, 1904; and

Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Government may fix in this behalf by notification in the Gazette of India or the local official Gazette, as the case may be.

2. (1) This Act shall be deemed to be part of each of the Acts by which the said five Universities were respectively established and incorporated.

Interpretation.

(2) In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context.

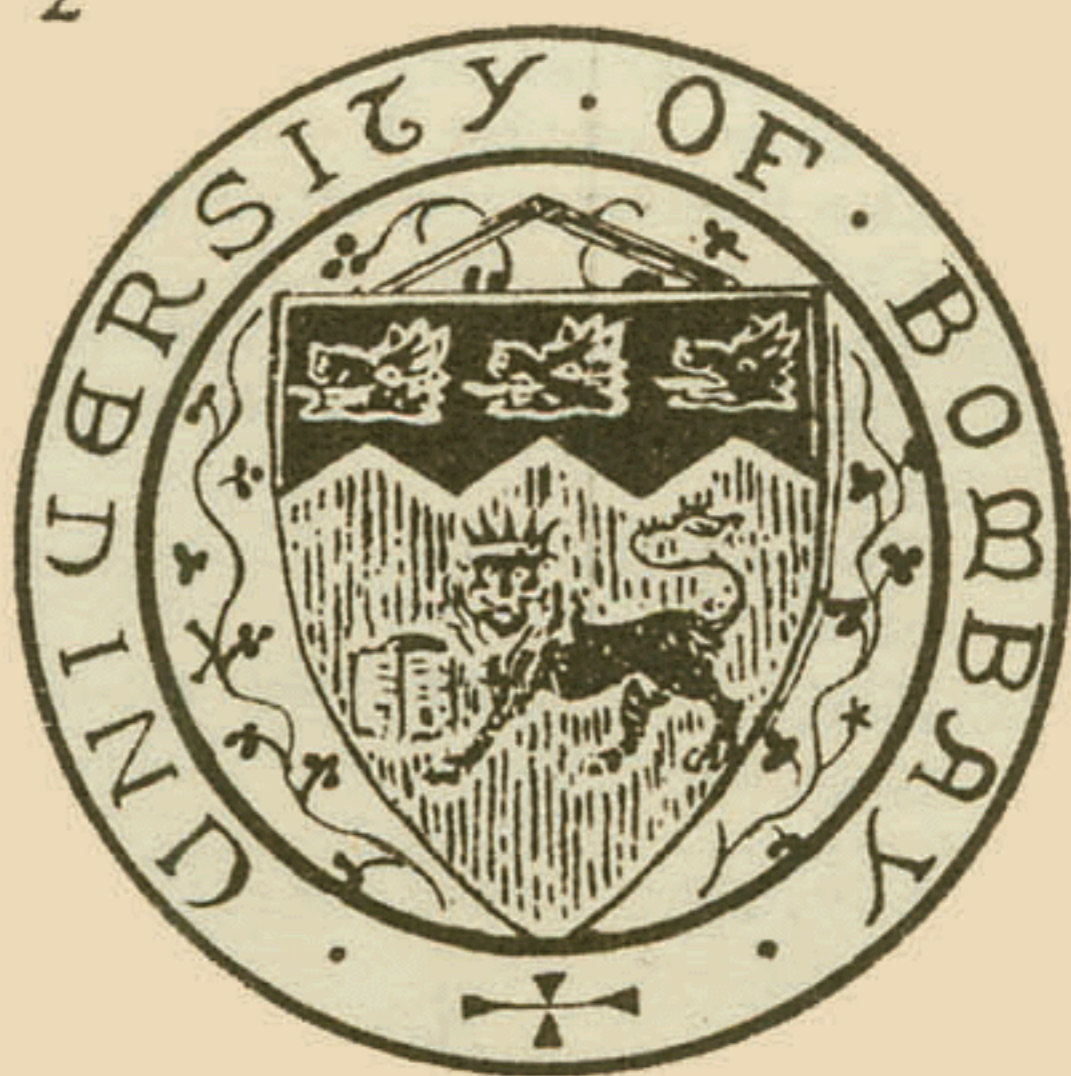
ब्रिटिश भारत के विश्वविद्यालयों को प्रचालित करने वाले पूर्व विधानों में संशोधन के लिए पारित 1904 की अधिनियम संख्या VIII जिसमें भारतीय अस्मिता का प्रतिबिंबन हुआ था ।

Act No. VIII of 1904 which amended previous legislations governing the Universities of British India into the consolidated **Indian Universities Act of 1904**, which was reflective of a truly composite Indian identity.

1



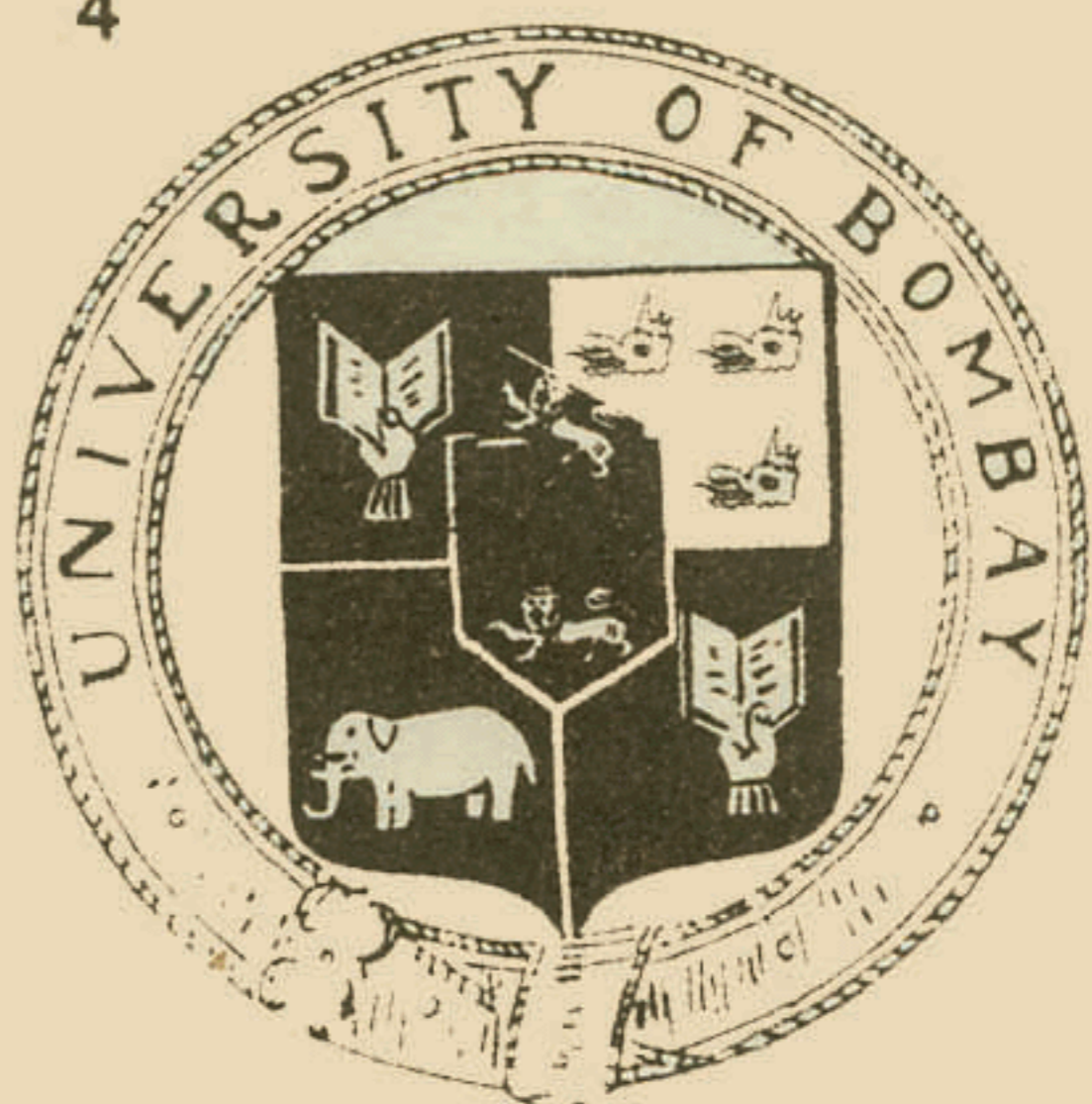
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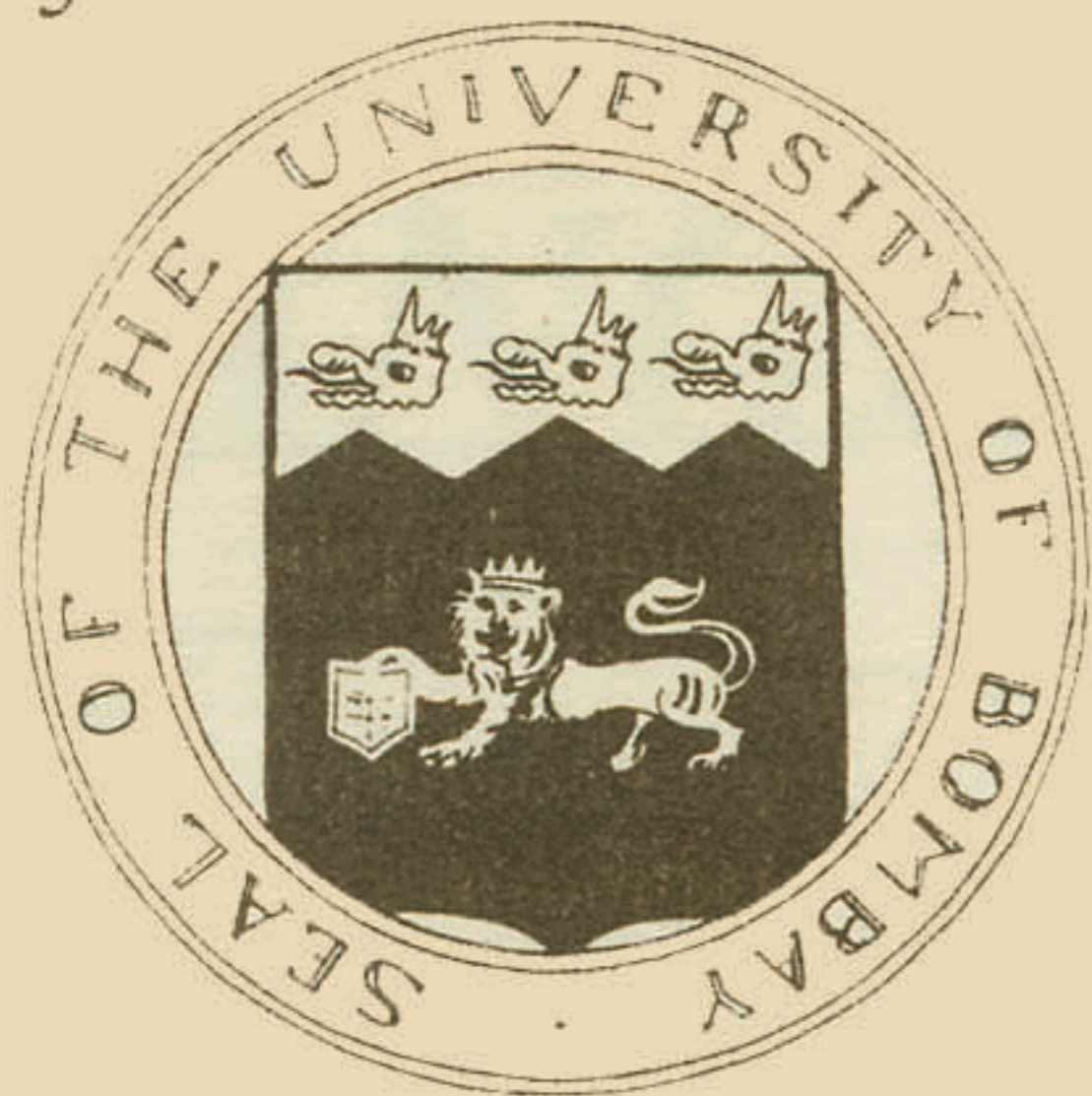
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4



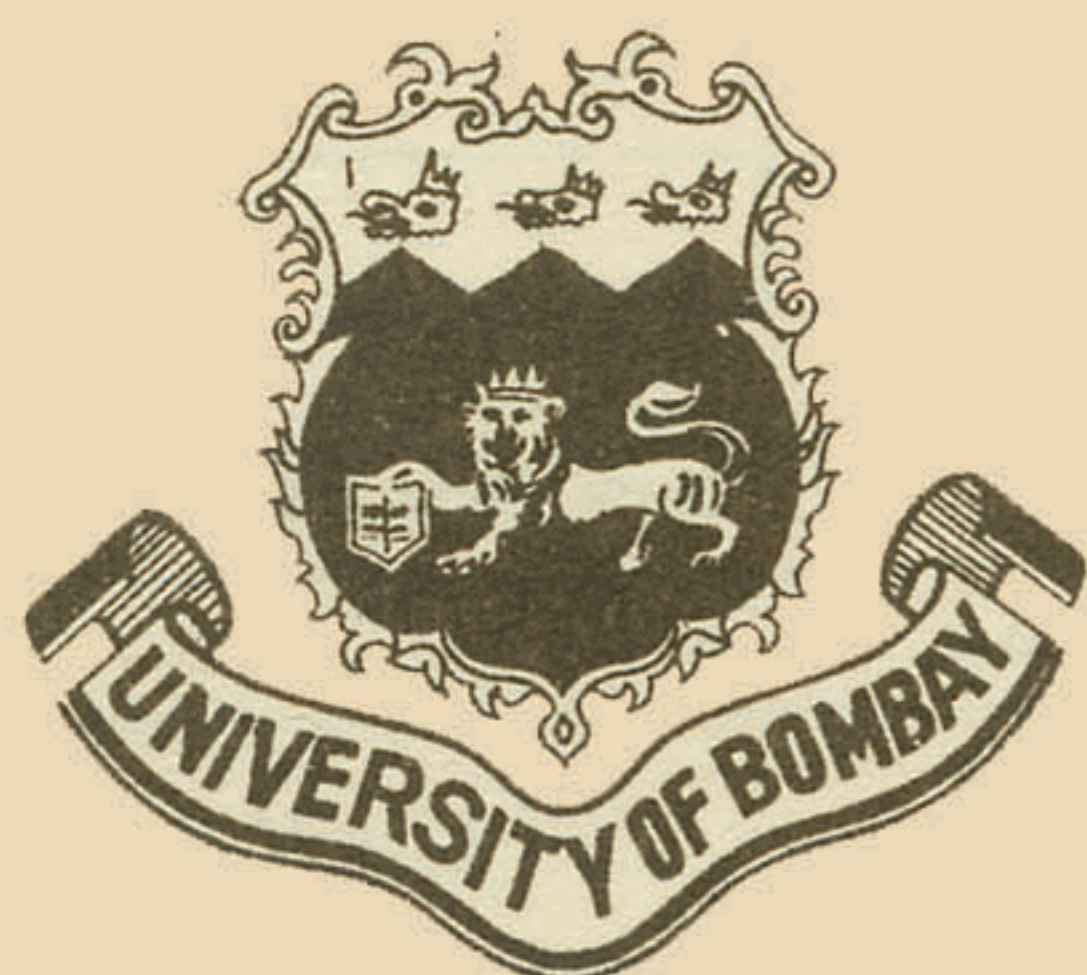
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6



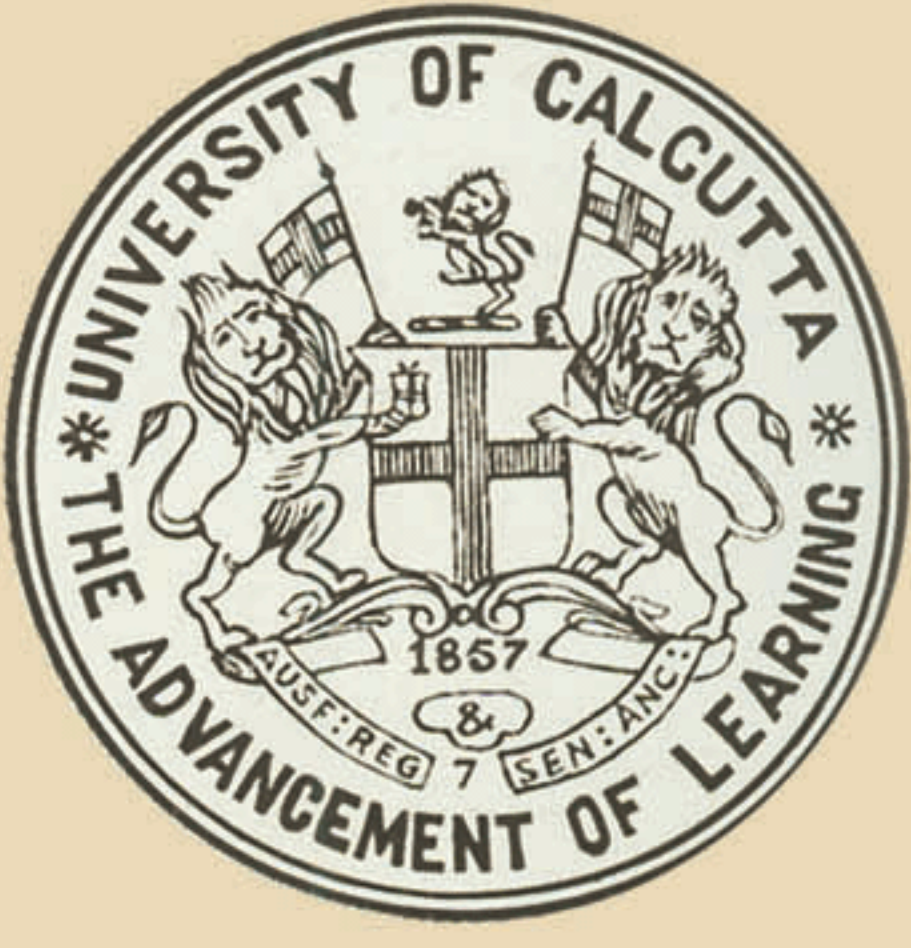
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8



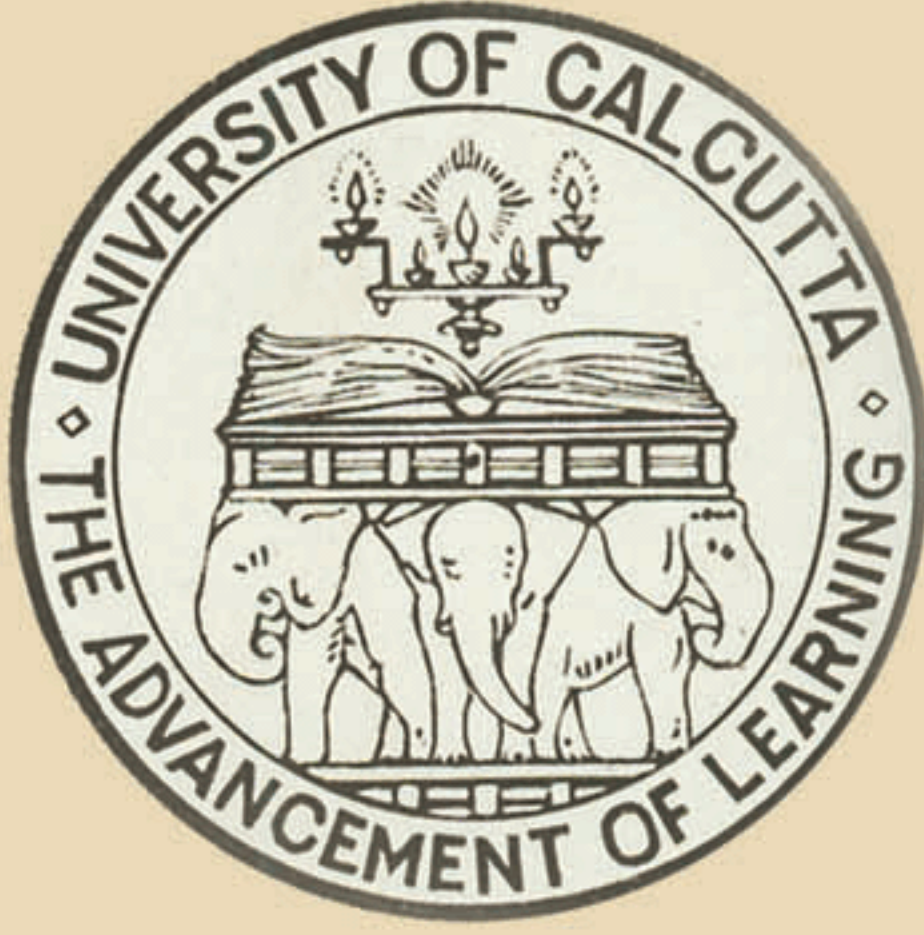
विभिन्न कालों में बंबई विश्वविद्यालय की मुहरें ।
 Depictions of various seals of Bombay University through the ages.



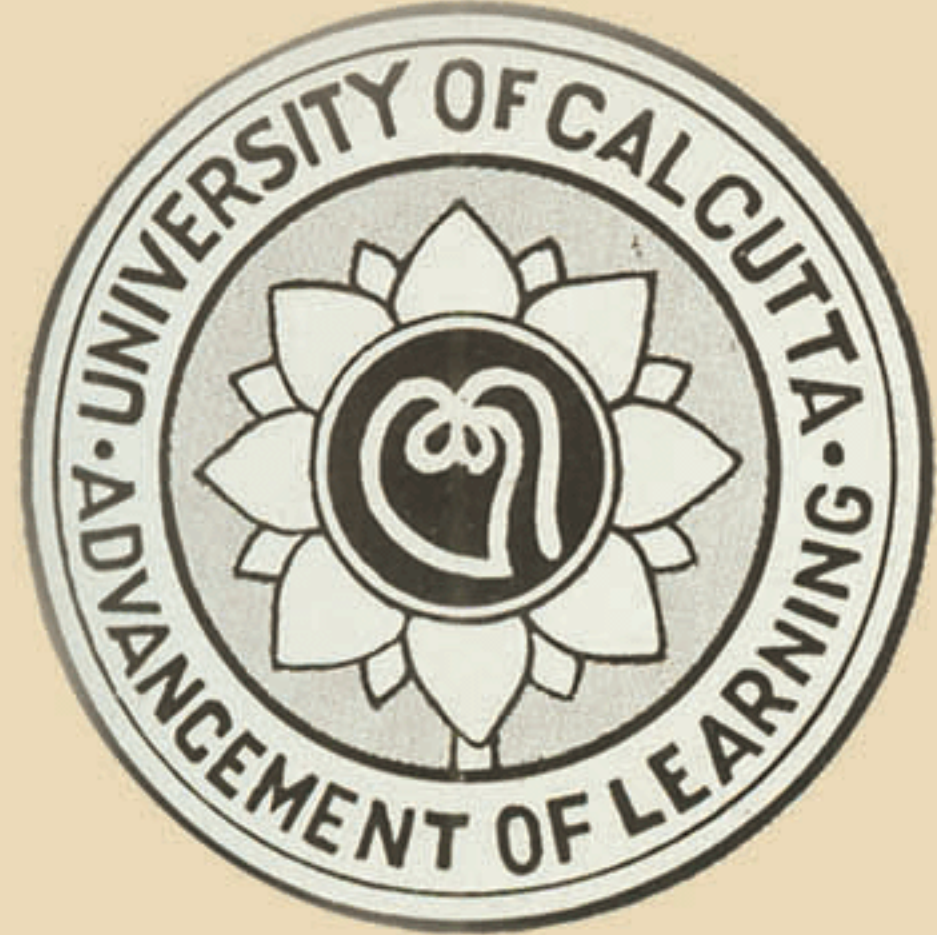
ONE



TWO



THREE



FOUR



FIVE



SIX

विभिन्न कालों में कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय की मुहरें ।
Depictions of various seals of Calcutta University through the ages.

PREMCHAND ROYCHAND STUDENTS

- 1868 Asutosh Mukhopadhyay
1869 Anandamohan Basu
1870 Gaurisankar De
1871 Saradacharan Mitra
1872 Kartikchandra Mitra
1873 Girijabhushan
Mukhopadhyay
1874 Biharilal Bandyopadhyay
1876 Umeschandra Batabyal
1877 Mulraj
„ Nandakrishna Basu
1878 Prasannakumar Lahiri
1879 Pringle Kennedy
1880 Nilkantha Majumdar
1881 Suryyakumar Agasti
1882 Asutosh Gupta
1884 Ramchandra Majumdar
1885 Rajendrachandra
Bandyopadhyay
1886 Asutosh Mukhopadhyay
1888 Ramendrasundar Trivedi
„ Abinaschandra Basu
1890 Upendralal Majumdar
1891 Edward Montagu Wheeler
„ Janakinath Bhattacharyya
„ Hirendranath Datta
1892 Mohinikanta Ghatak
1893 Florence Mary Holland
1894 Jyotibhushan Bhaduri
1895 Satischandra
Bandyopadhyay
1896 Jnansaran Chakrabarti
1897 Jadunath Sarkar
1898 Indubhushan Brahmachari
1899 Priyanath Sen
1900 Krishnaprasad De
1901 Krishnachandra
Bhattacharyya
1902 Jatindranath Sen
1903 Adityanath Mukhopadhyay
1904 Phanindralal Gangopadhyay

बम्बई विश्वविद्यालय
University of Bombay



बम्बई विश्वविद्यालय के उप-कुलपति
Succession List of Vice-Chancellors
(1857-1904)

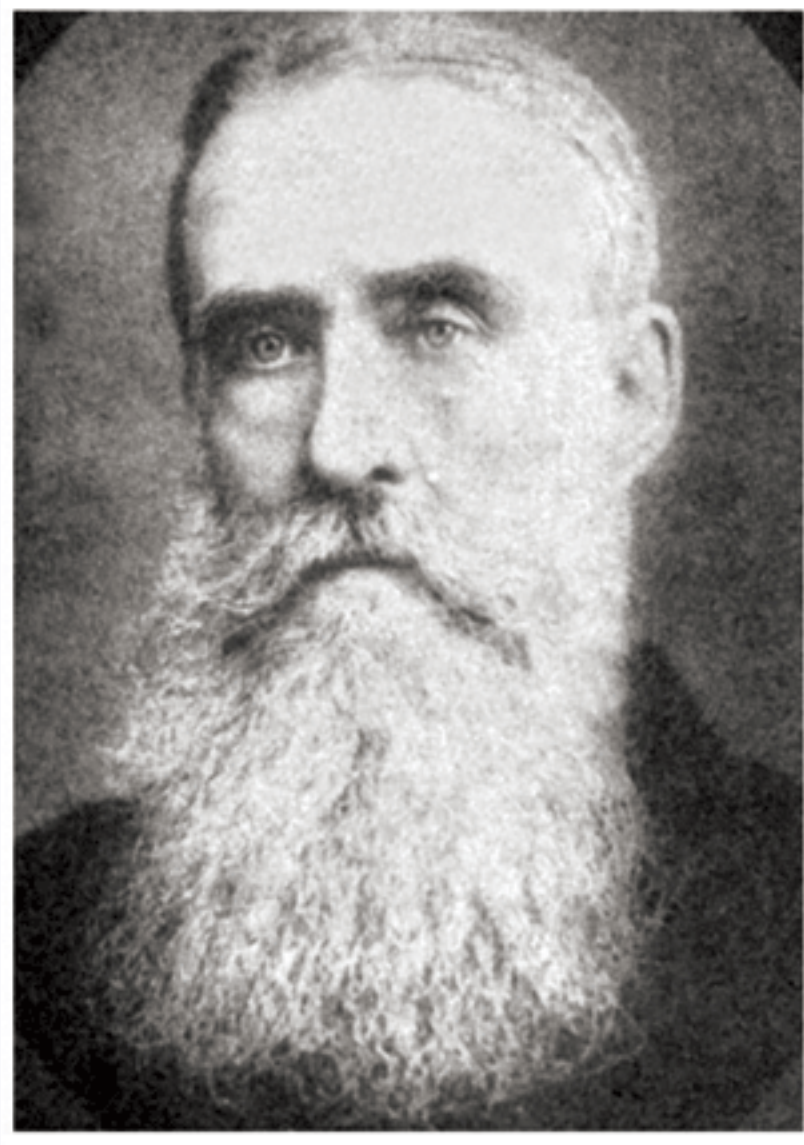
क्रम सं० S.No.	वर्ष Year	नाम Name
1.	1857	विलियम यार्डले William Yardley
2.	1858	हेनरी डैविसन Henry Davison
3.	1860	जोसफ आर्नल्ड Joseph Arnould
4.	1863	एलेक्जेंडर ग्रांट Alexander Grant
5.	1864	एलेक्जेंडर किन्लॉक फोर्ब्स Alexander Kinloch Forbes
6.	1865	एलेक्जेंडर ग्रांट Alexander Grant
7.	1868	जॉन विल्सन John Wilson
8.	1870	जेम्स गिब्स James Gibbs
9.	1879	रेमंड वेस्ट Raymond West
10.	1879	विलियम बॉयर हंटर William Buyer Hunter
11.	1880	रेमंड वेस्ट Raymond West
12.	1885	जेम्स ब्रेथवेट पियले James Braithwaite Peile
13.	1886	रेमंड वेस्ट Raymond West
14.	1888	डी. मैक्शन D. Mackichan
15.	1890	विलियम वर्ड्सवर्थ William Wordsworth
16.	1892	काशीनाथ त्र्यंबक तेलंग Kashinath Trimbak Telang
17.	1893	रामकृष्ण गोपाल भंडारकर Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar
18.	1895	जॉन जॉर्डन John Jardine
19.	1897	ई.टी. कैंडी E. T. Candy
20.	1902	डी. मैक्शन D. Mackichan

बम्बई विश्वविद्यालय
University of Bombay

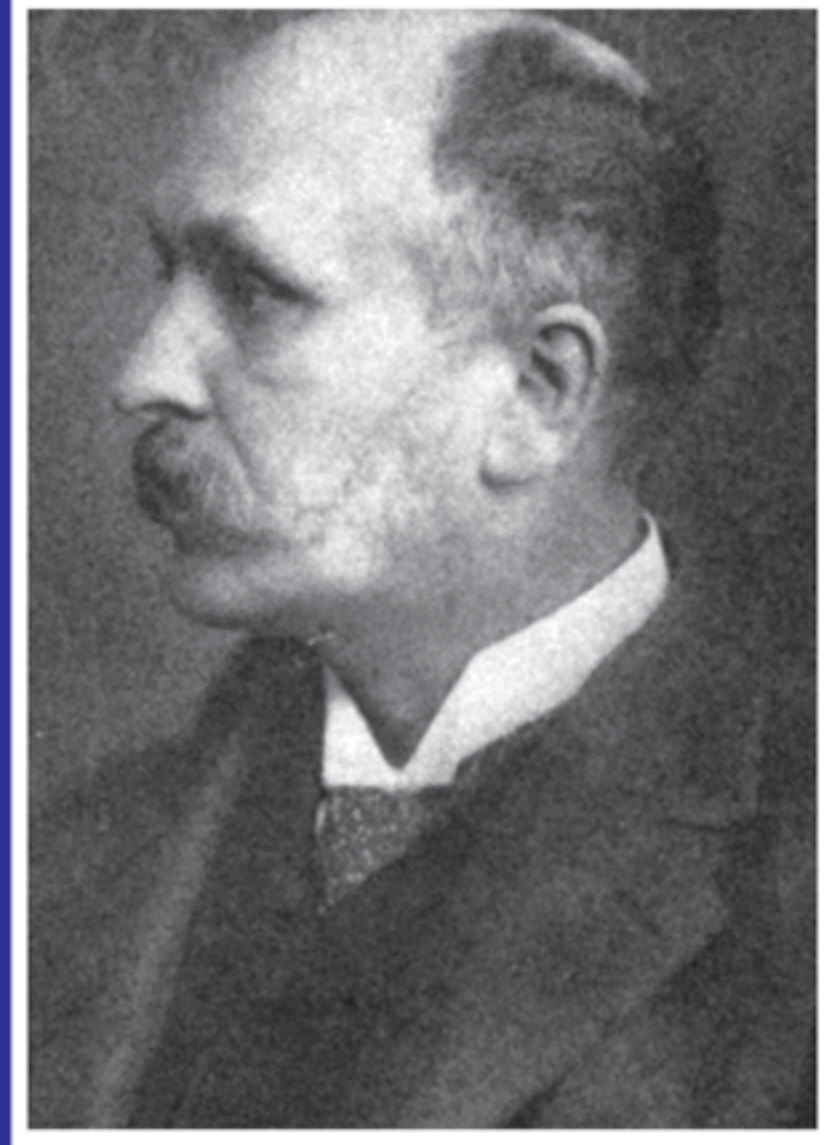


उप-कुलपति
Vice Chancellors
(1868-1890)

जॉन विल्सन
John Wilson



जेम्स गिब्स
James Gibbs



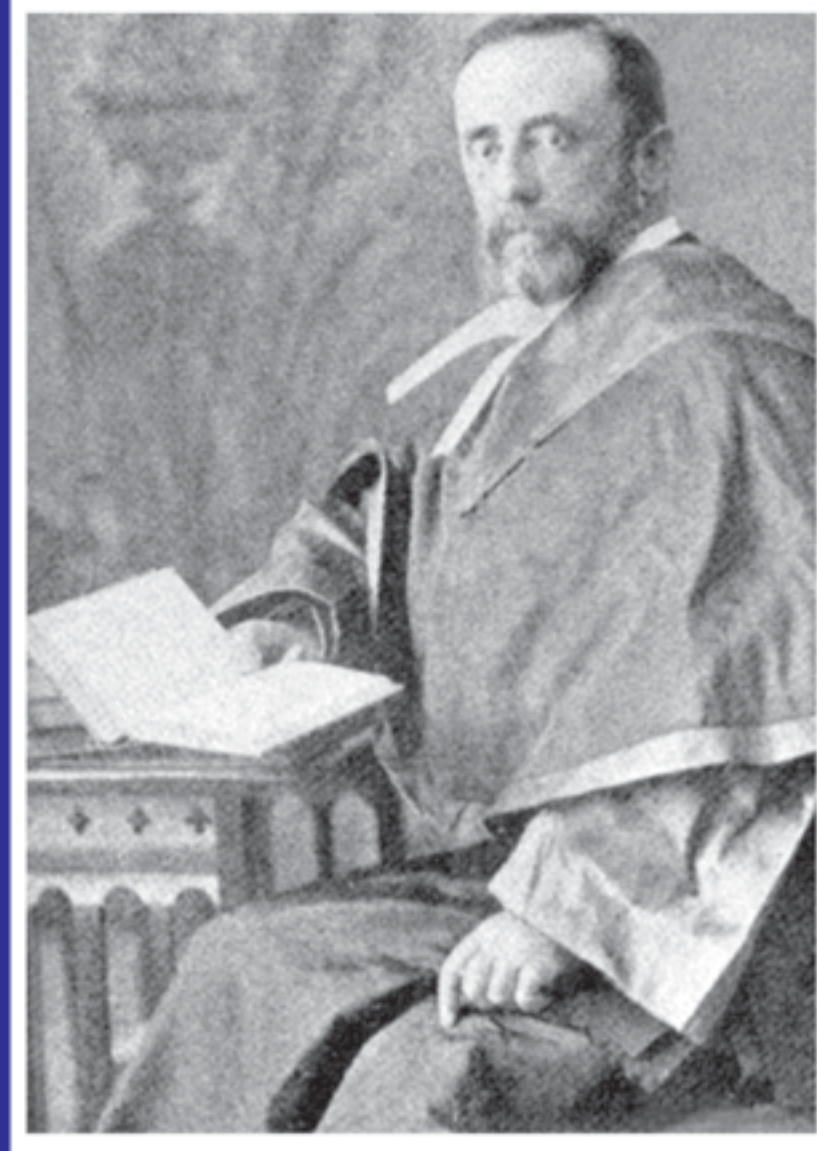
एच.एम. बर्डवुड
H. M. Birdwood

बम्बई विश्वविद्यालय
University of Bombay

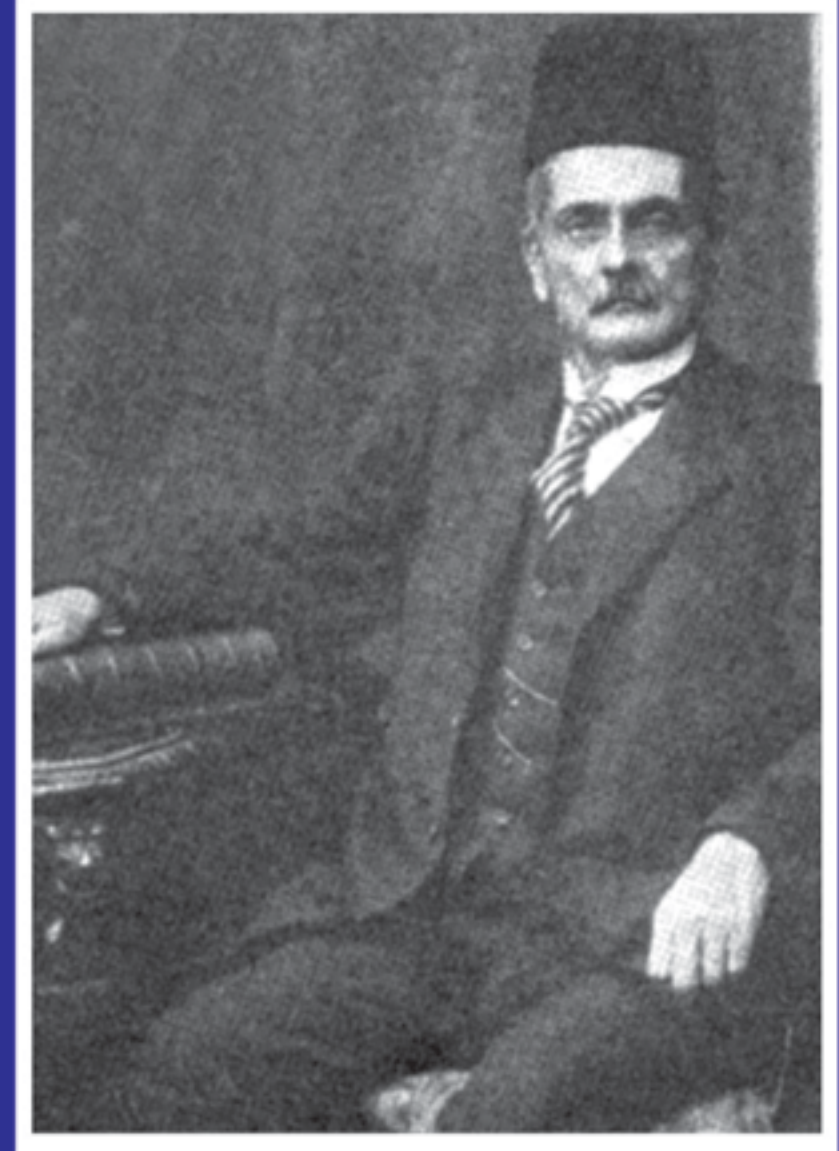


उप-कुलपति
Vice Chancellors
(1892-1897)

के.टी. तेलंग
K. T. Telang



आर.जी. भंडारकर
R. G. Bhandarker



ई.टी. कैंडी
E. T. Candy



कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय
University of Calcutta



कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय के उप-कुलपति
Succession List of Vice-Chancellors
(1857-1904)

क्रम सं० S.No.	वर्ष Year	नाम Name
1.	1857	जेम्स विलियम कॉलविले James William Colvile
2.	1859	विलियम रिची William Ritchie
3.	1862	क्लोडियस जेम्स अर्स्ककिन Claudius James Erskine
4.	1863	हेनरी जेम्स समनेर मेन Henry James Sumner Maine
5.	1867	वॉटर स्कॉट सेटन-कार Walter Scott Seton-Karr
6.	1869	एडवर्ड क्लाइव बेले Edward Clive Bayley
7.	1875	ऑर्थर हॉबहाउस Arthur Hobhouse
8.	1877	विलियम मार्कबि William Markby
9.	1878	एलेक्जेंडर जॉन आरबथनॉट Alexander John Arbuthnot
10.	1880	ऑर्थर विल्सन Arthur Wilson
11.	1883	हर्बर्ट जॉन रेनॉल्ड्स Herbert John Reynolds
12.	1885	कर्टनी पेरेग्रिन इल्बर्ट Courtenay Peregrine Ilbert
13.	1886	विलियम विल्सन हंटर William Wilson Hunter
14.	1887	विलियम कॉमर पेथरम William Comer Petheram
15.	1890	गुरुदास बनर्जी Gooroodas Banerjee
16.	1893	जॉस क्वेन पिगट Jones Quain Pigot
17.	1893	एल्फर्ड वुडले क्रोफ्ट Alfred Woodley Croft
18.	1897	ई.जे. ट्रेवेलियन E.J. Trevelyan
19.	1898	विलियम फ्रांसिस मैक्लिन William Francis Mancean
20.	1900	थॉमस रेले Thomas Raleigh



कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय
University of Calcutta

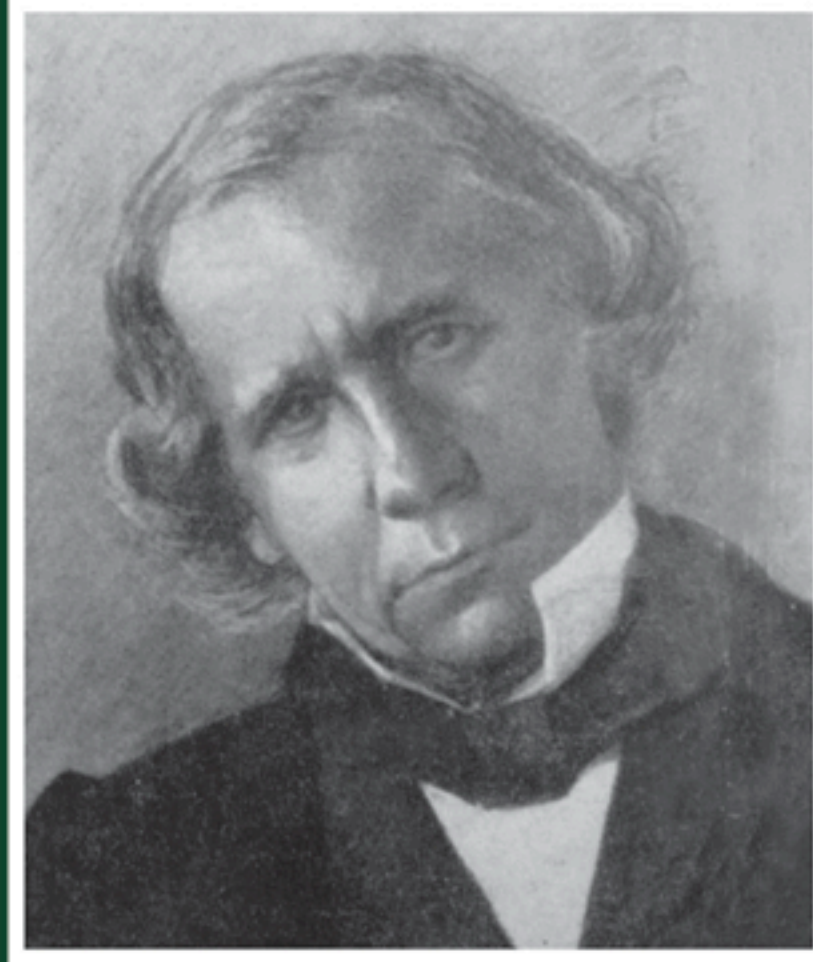


उप-कुलपति
Vice Chancellors
(1857-1867)

जेम्स विलियम कॉलविले
James William Colville



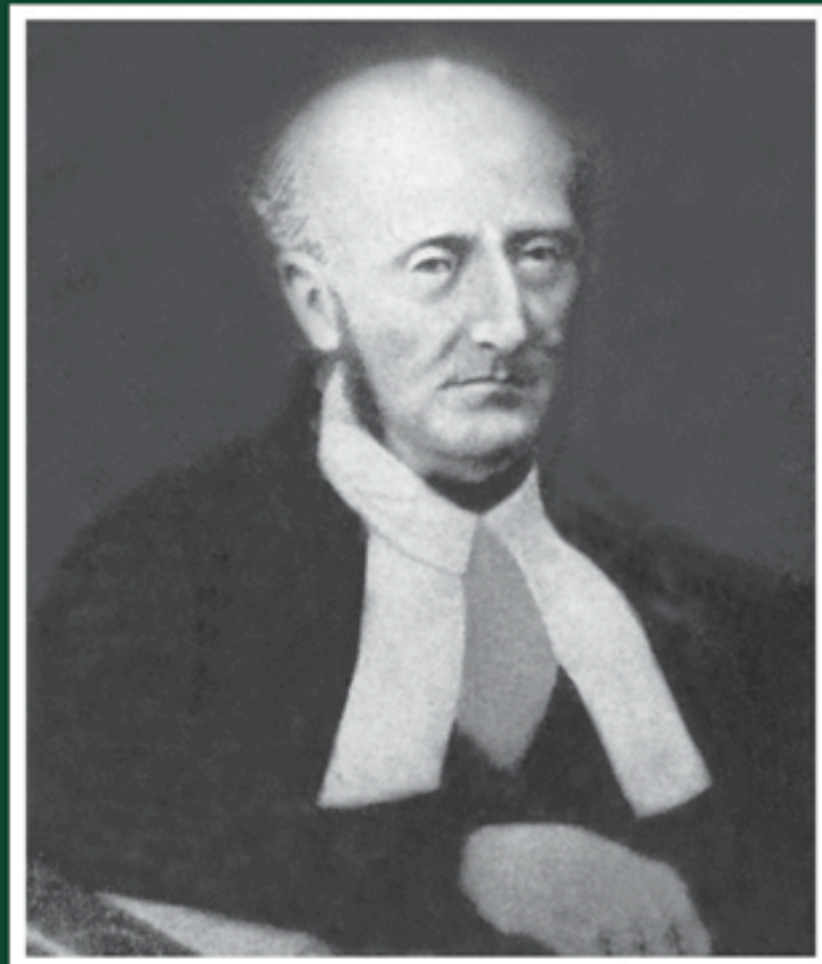
विलियम रिची
William Ritchie



क्लॉडियस जेम्स अर्स्किकन
Claudius James Erskine



हेनरी जेम्स समनेर मेन
Henry James Sumner Maine



वॉल्टर स्कॉट सेटन-कार
Walter Scott Seton-Karr

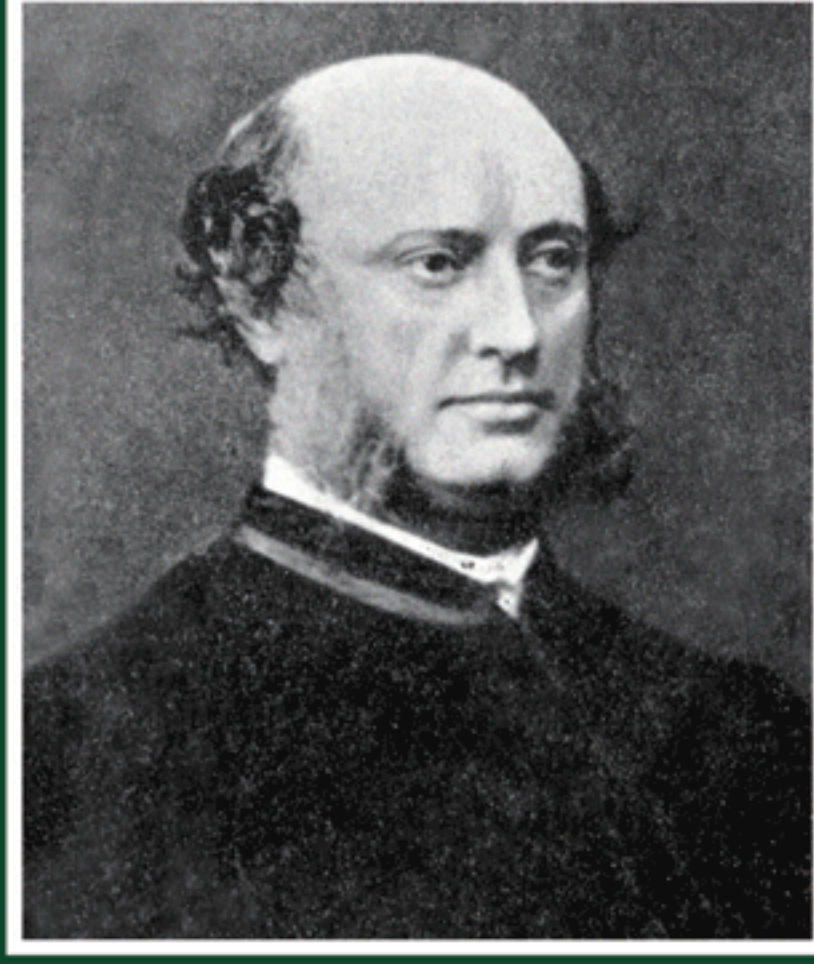


कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय
University of Calcutta

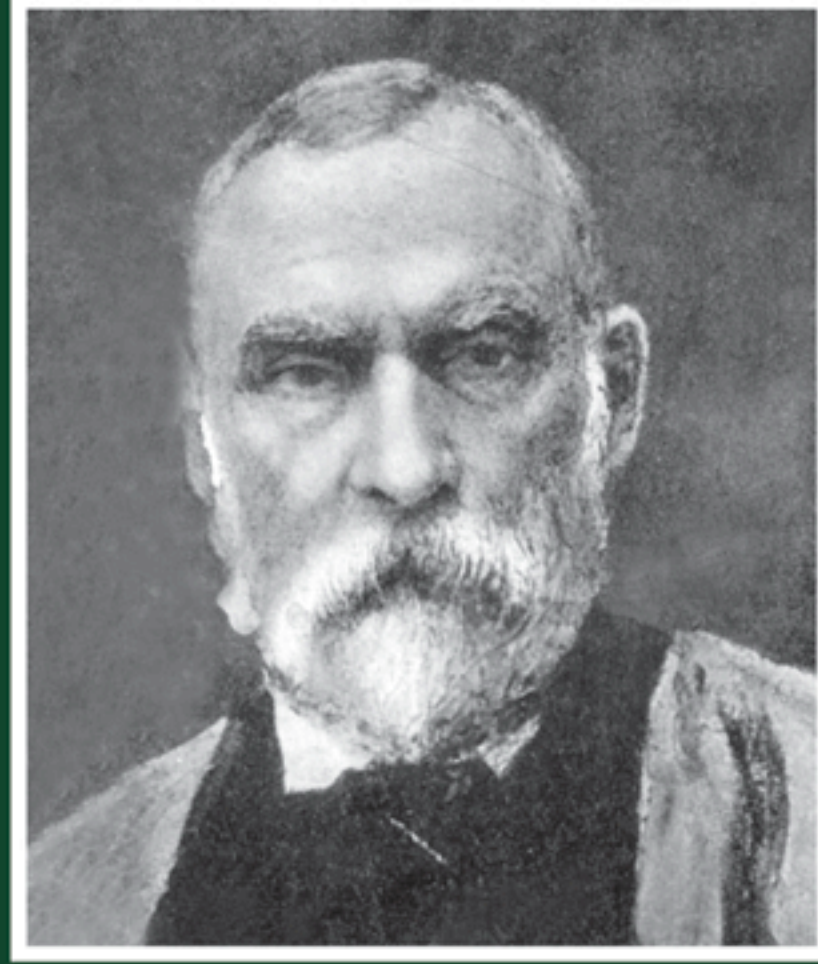
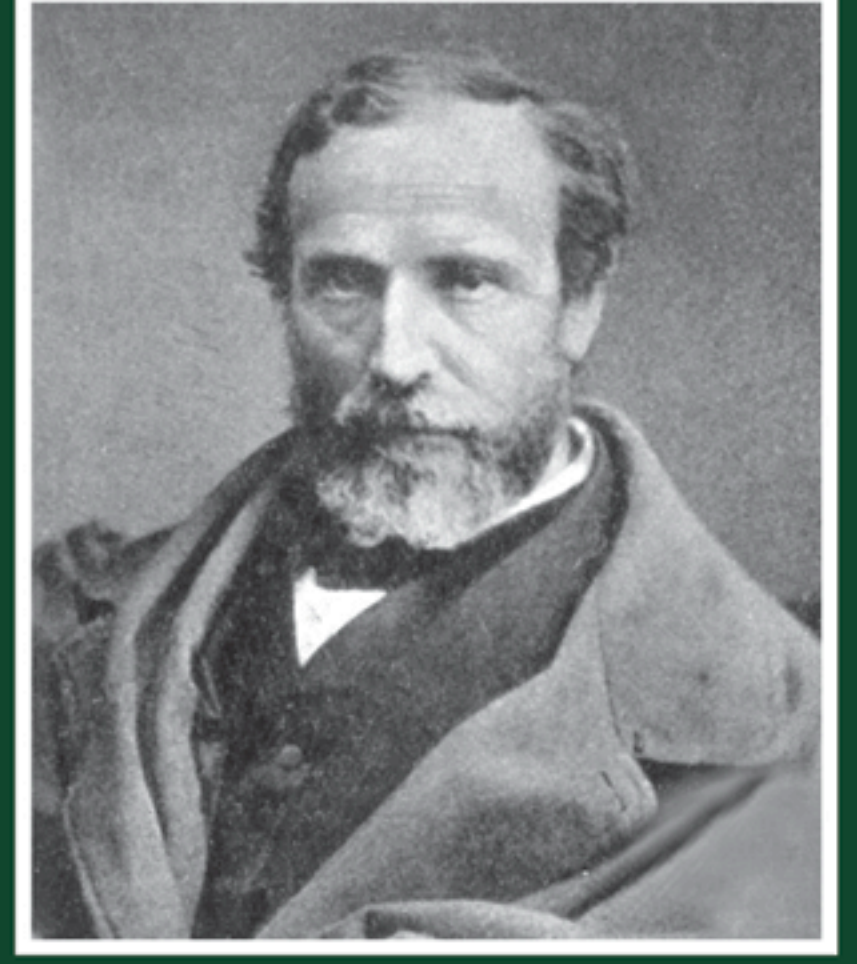


उप-कुलपति Vice Chancellors (1869-1880)

एडवर्ड क्लाइव बेले
Edward Clive Bayley



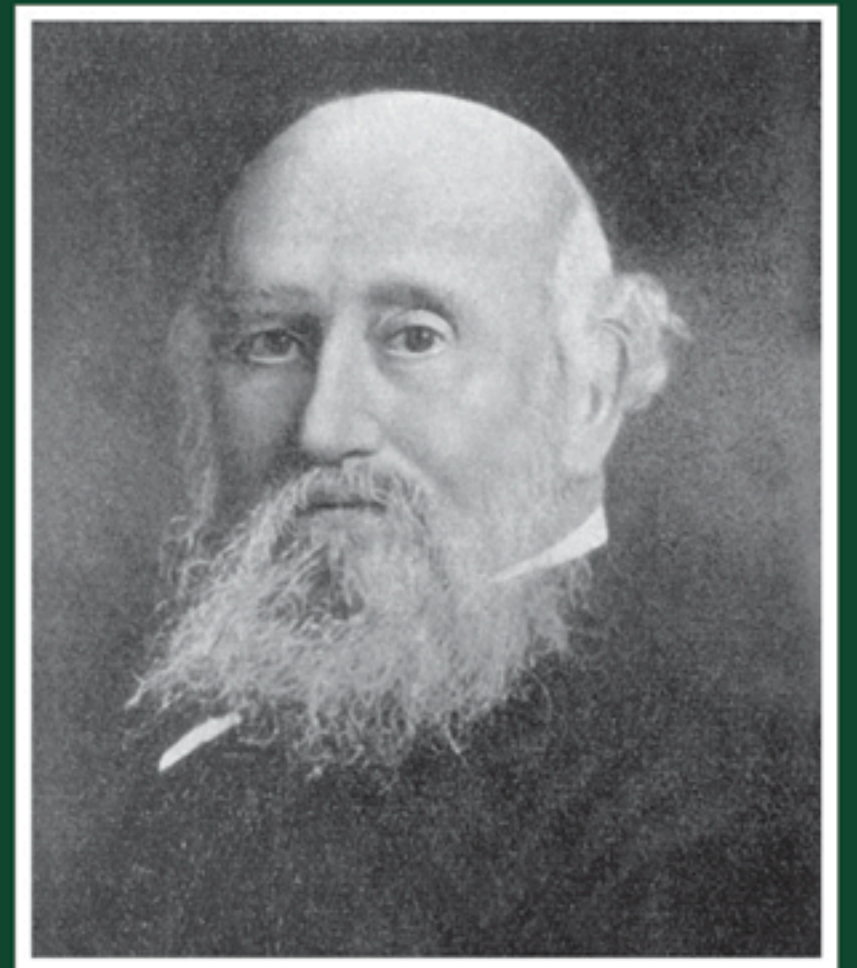
ऑर्थर हॉबहाउस
Arthur Hobhouse



विलियम मार्कबि
William Markby



एलेक्जेंडर जॉन आरबथनॉट
Alexander John Arbuthnot



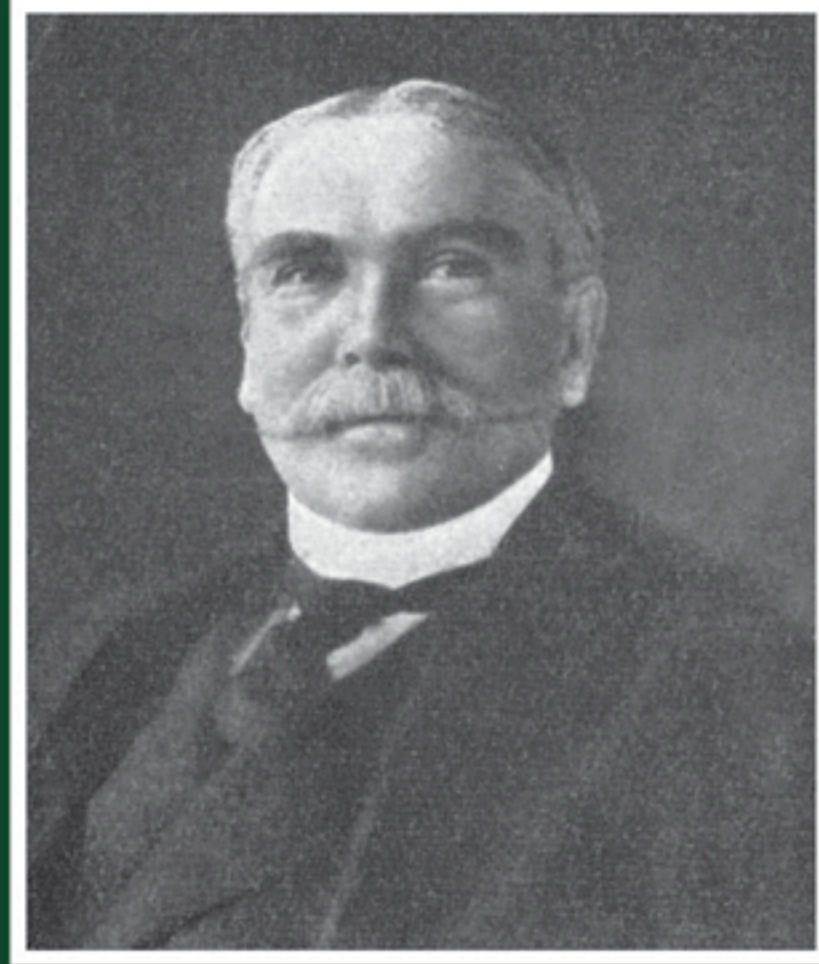
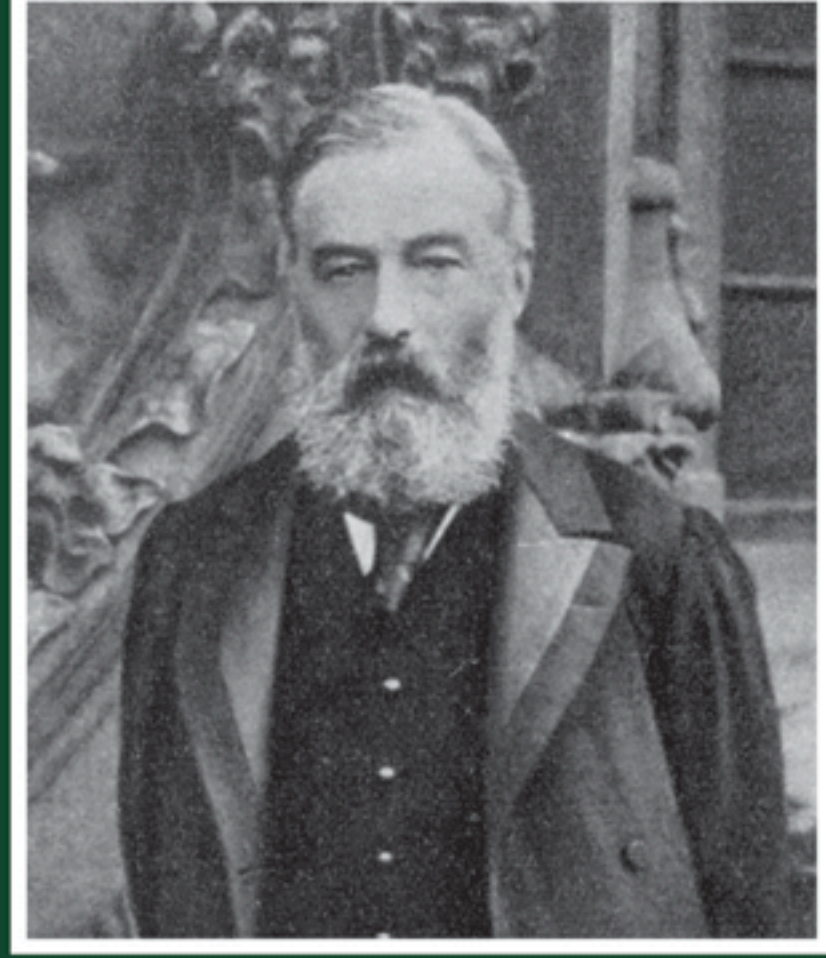
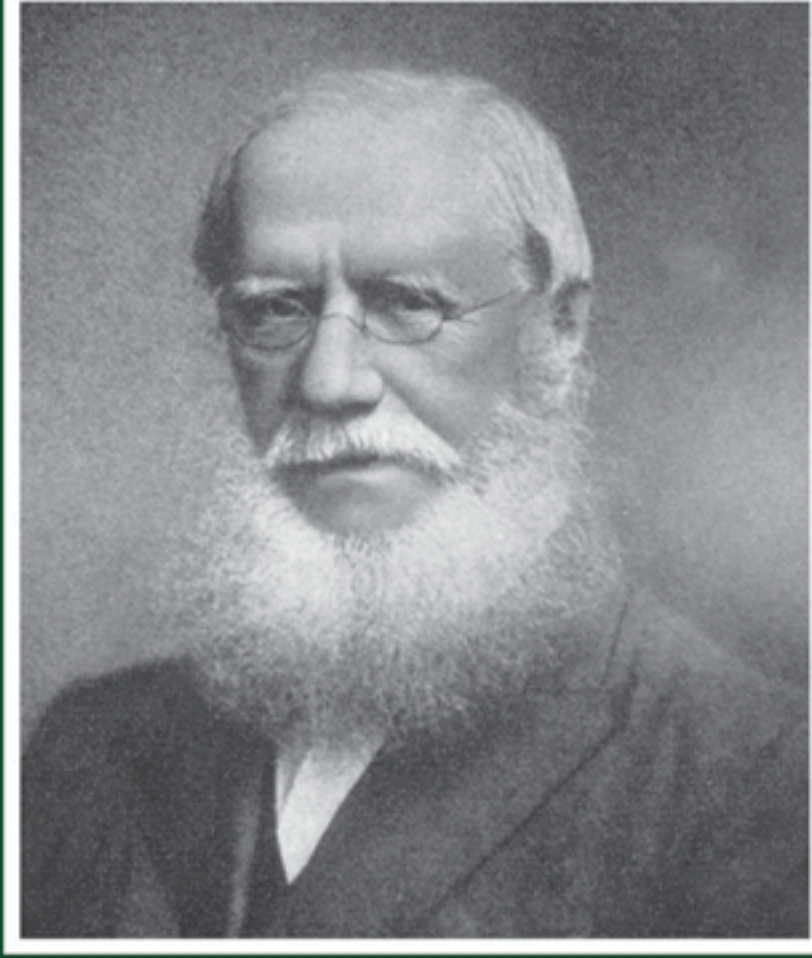
ऑर्थर विल्सन
Arthur Wilson



उप-कुलपति
Vice Chancellors
(1886-1890)

हर्बर्ट जॉन रेनॉल्ड्स
Herbert John Reynolds

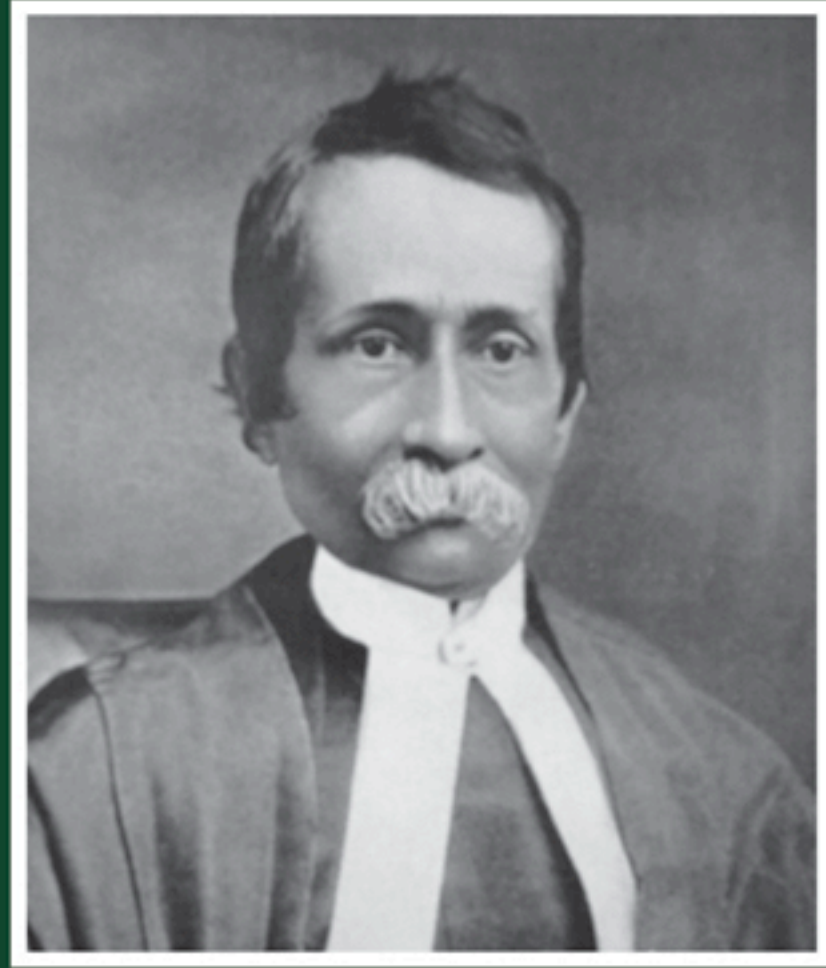
कर्तनी पेरेग्रिन इल्बर्ट
Courtenay Peregrine Ilbert



विलियम विल्सन हंटर
William Wilson Hunter



विलियम कॉमर पेथरम
William Comer Petheram



गुरुदास बनर्जी
Gooroodas Banerjee



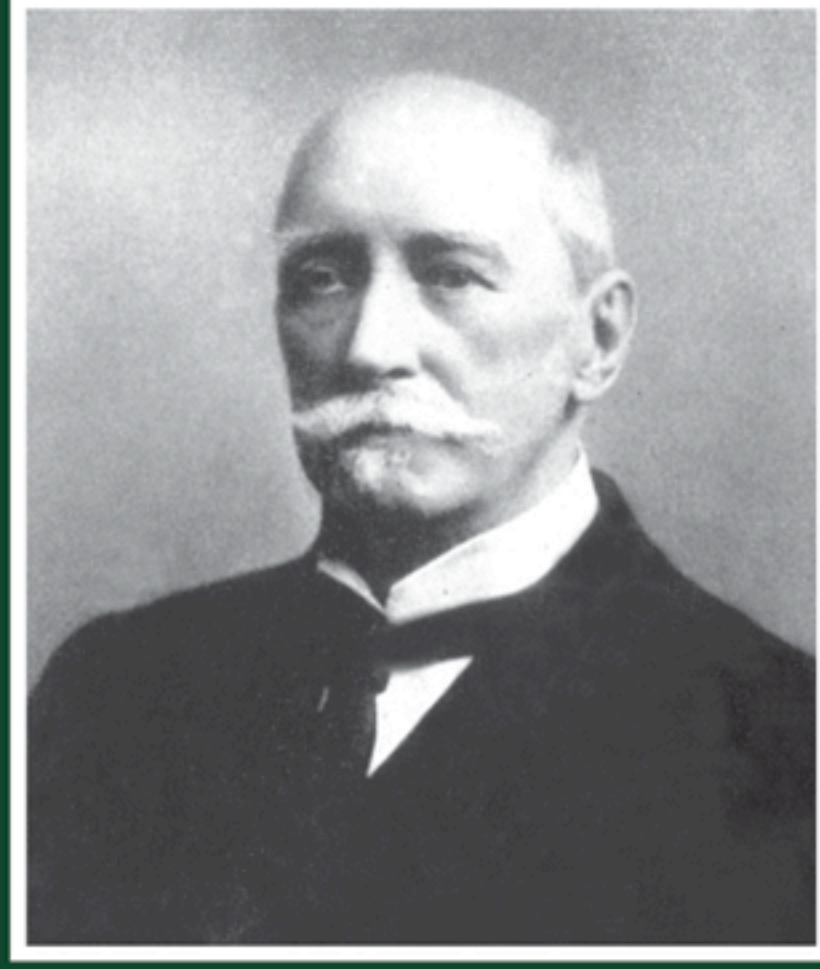
कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय
University of Calcutta

कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय
University of Calcutta

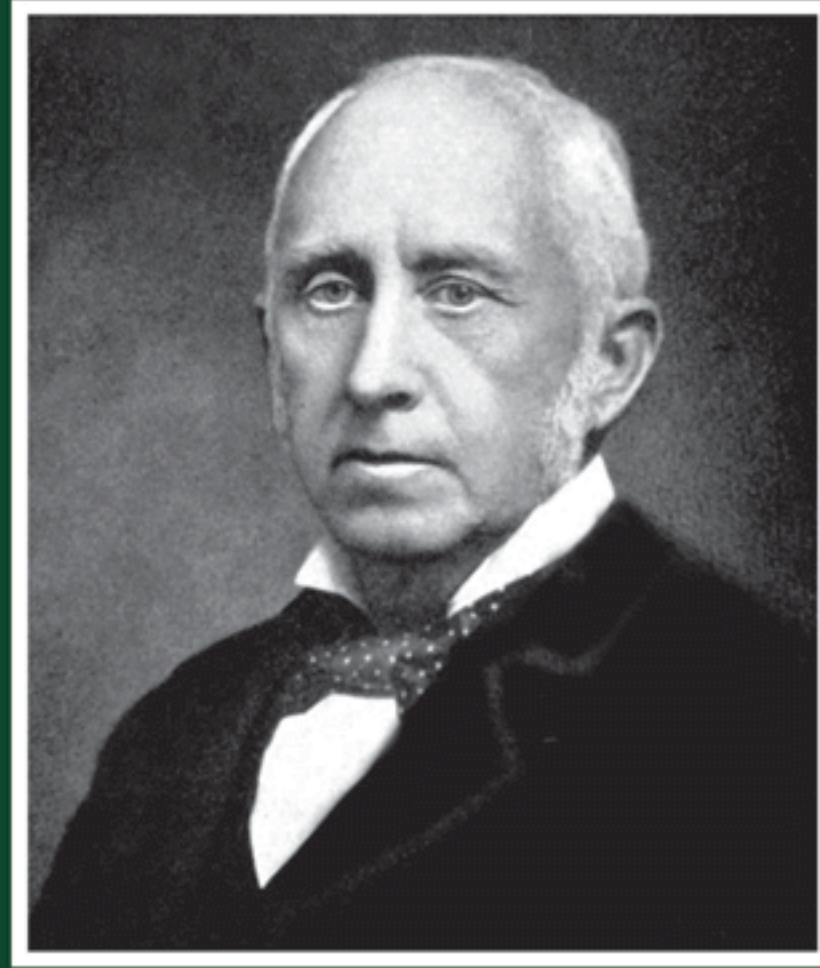


उप-कुलपति
Vice Chancellors
(1893-1904)

जॉस क्वेन पिगट
Jones Quain Pigot



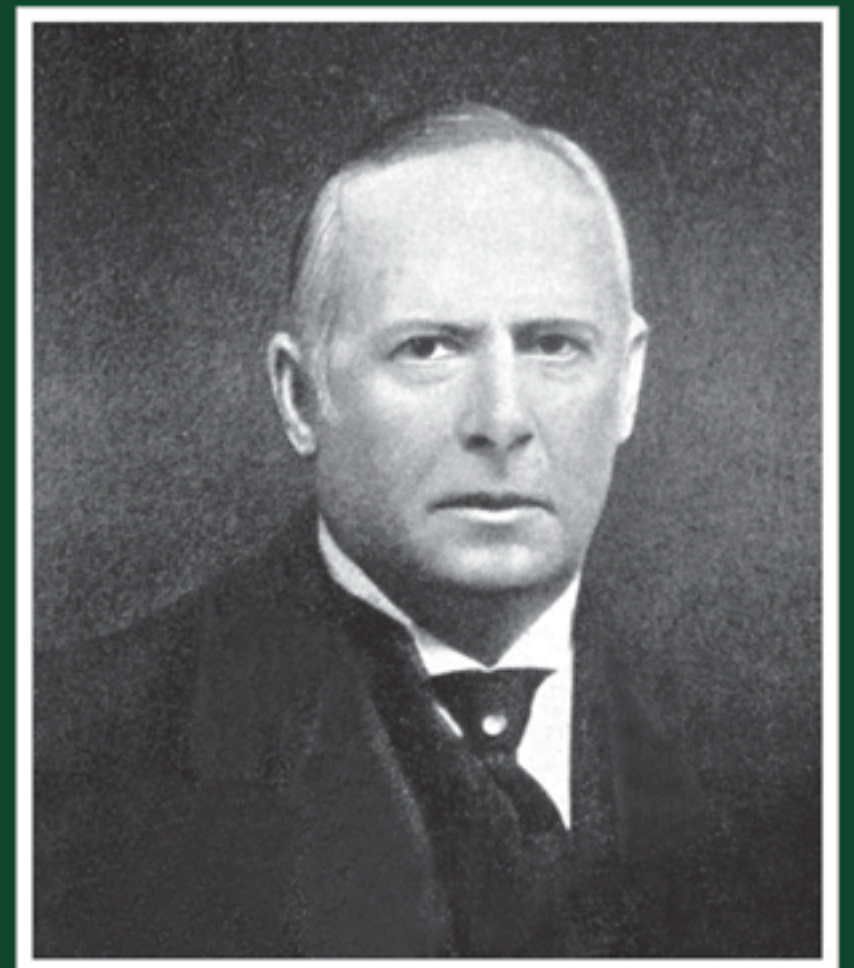
एल्फर्ड वुडले क्रोफ्ट
Alfred Woodley Croft



ए. जे. ट्रेवेलियन
E. J. Trevelyan



विलियम फ्रॉसिस मैक्लिन
William Francis Maclean



थॉमस रेले
Thomas Raleigh

मद्रास विश्वविद्यालय
University of Madras



मद्रास विश्वविद्यालय के उप-कुलपति
Succession List of Vice-Chancellors
(1857-1904)

क्रम सं० S.No.	वर्ष Year	नाम Name
1.	1857	क्रिस्टोफर रॉविल्सन Chirstopher Rawlinson
2.	1859	वॉल्टर इलियट Walter Elliot
3.	1860	डलयू.ए. मोरहेड W.A. Morehrad
4.	1862	कोले हर्मेन स्कॉटलैंड Colley Harman Scotland
5.	1871	एलेक्जेंडर जें. आरबथनॉट Alexander J. Arbuthnot
6.	1872	डब्ल्यू. हॉलोवे W. Holloway
7.	1874	एल.सी. इंस L.C. Innes
8.	1880	सी.ए. टर्नर C.A. Turner
9.	1885	आइ.के. कर्मन I.K. Kerman
10.	1889	आर्थर हेमंड कॉलिंग्स Arthur Hammond Collins
11.	1899	डी. डंकन D. Duncan
12.	1899	एच.एच. शेफर्ड H.H. Shephard
13.	1901	विलियम मिलर William Miller
14.	1904	चार्ल्स आर्नल्ड ह्वाइट Charles Arnold White

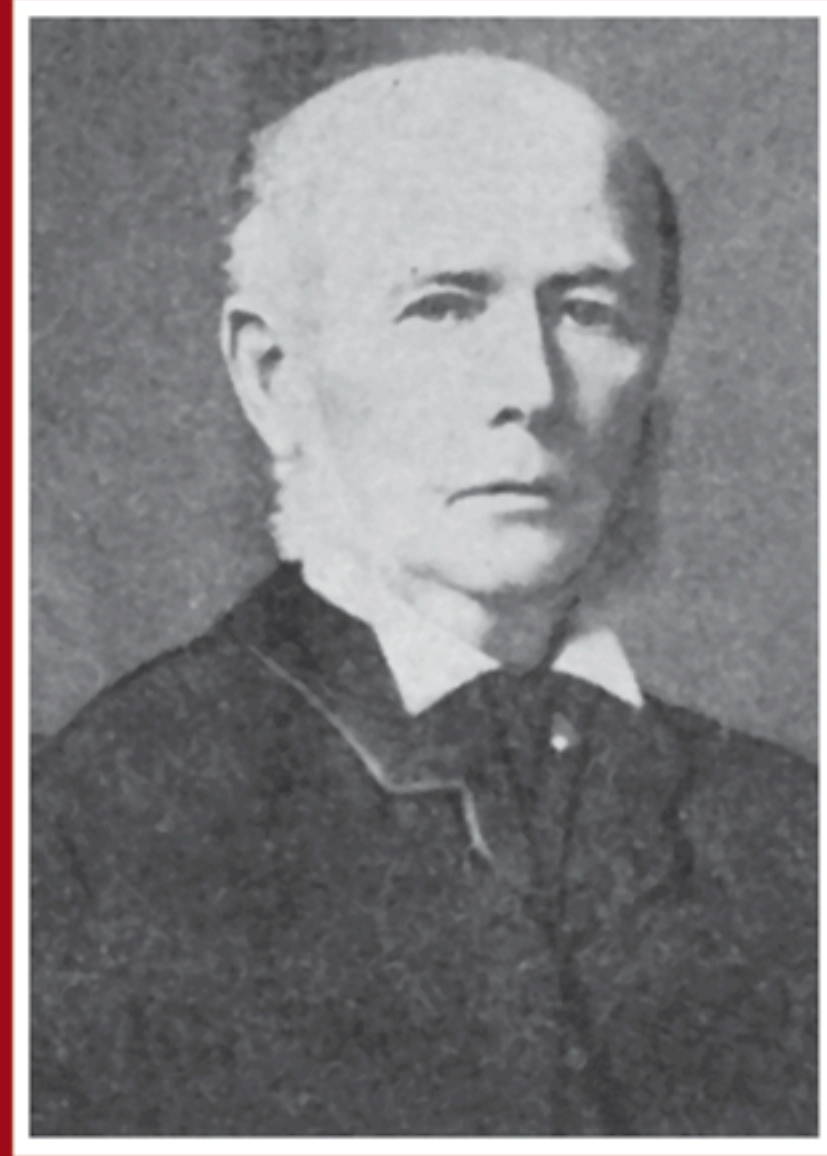
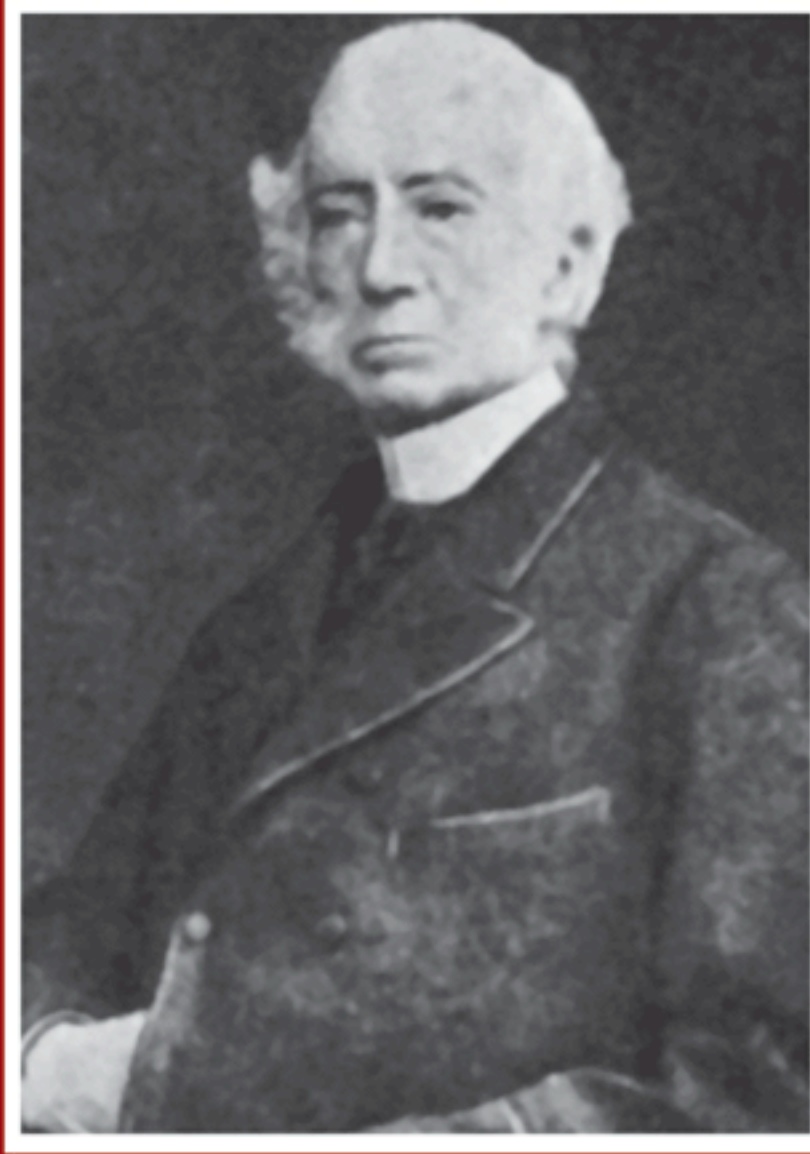


उप-कुलपति
Vice Chancellors
(1857-1862)



क्रिस्टोफर रॉविल्सन
Christopher Rawlinson

वॉल्टर इलियट
Walter Elliot



डब्ल्यू.ए. मोरहेड
W.A. Morehead

कोले हर्मन स्कॉटलैंड
Colley Harman Scotland

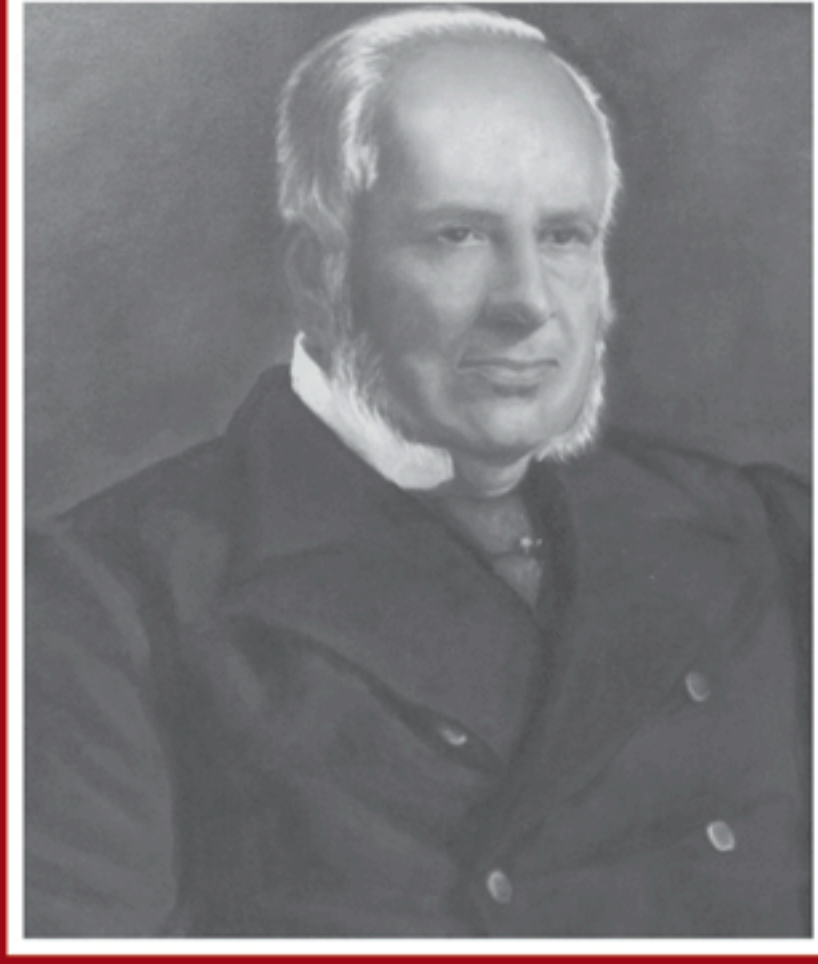
मद्रास विश्वविद्यालय
University of Madras

मद्रास विश्वविद्यालय
University of Madras

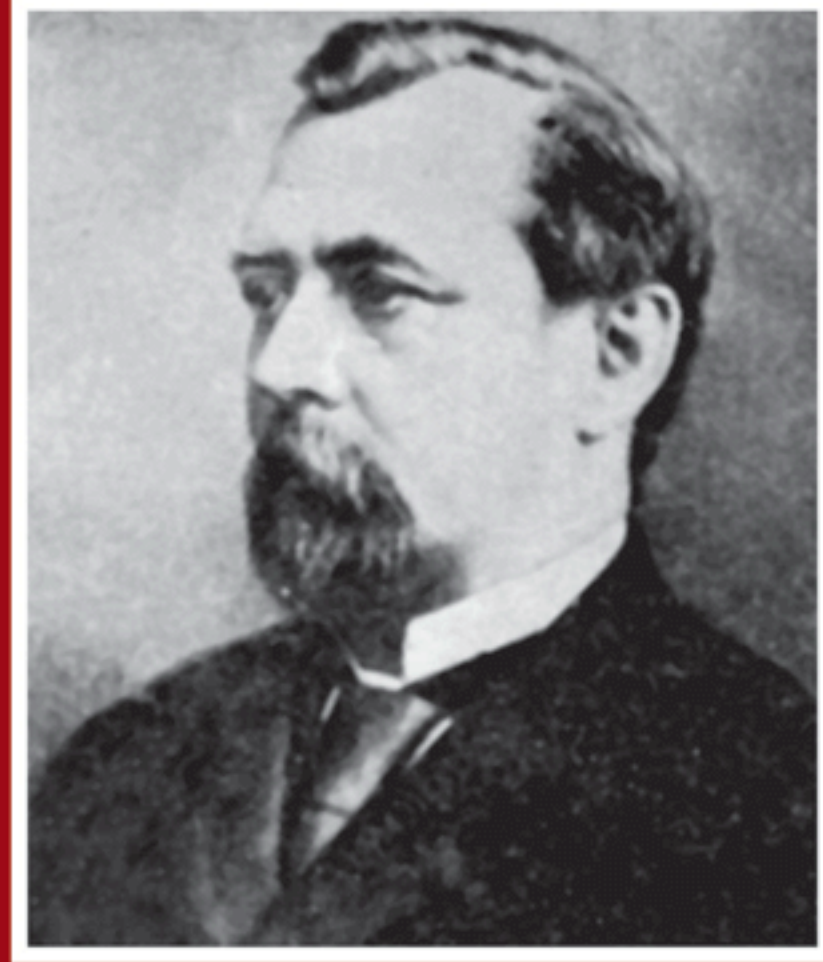


उप-कुलपति
Vice Chancellors
(1871-1885)

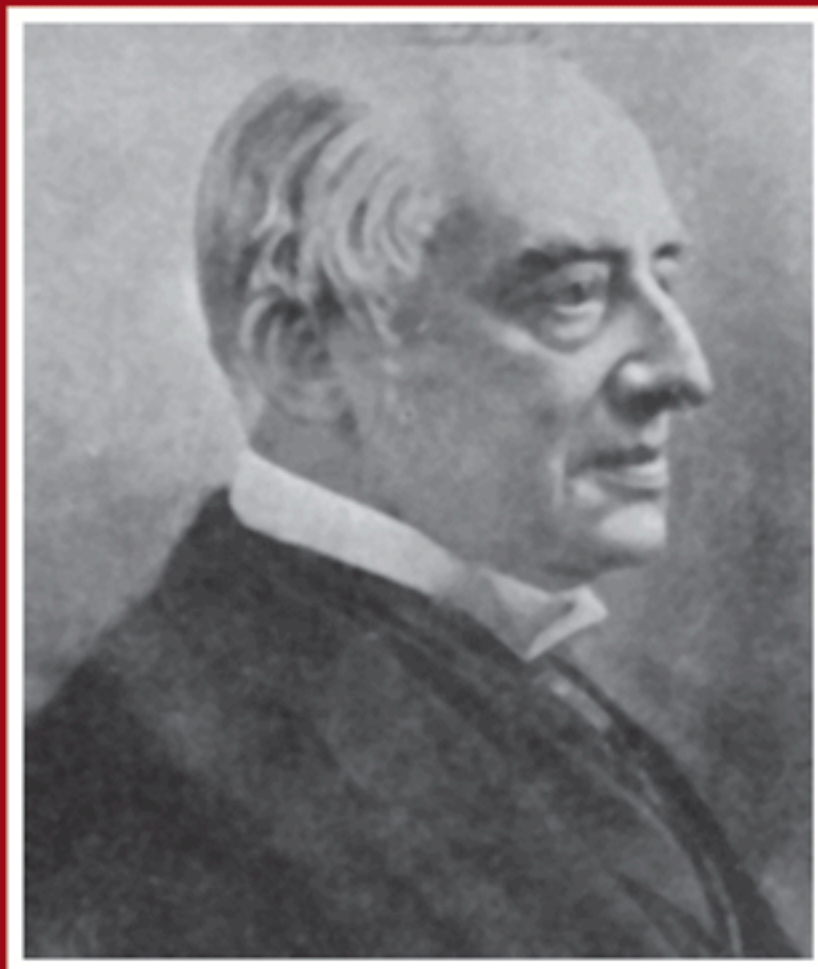
एलेक्जेंडर जे. आरबथनॉट
Alexander J. Arbuthont



डब्ल्यू. हॉलोवे
W. Holloway



एल. सी. इंस
L. C. Innes



सी.ए. टर्नर
C.A. Turner



आइ.के. कर्मन
I.K. Kerman

मद्रास विश्वविद्यालय
University of Madras

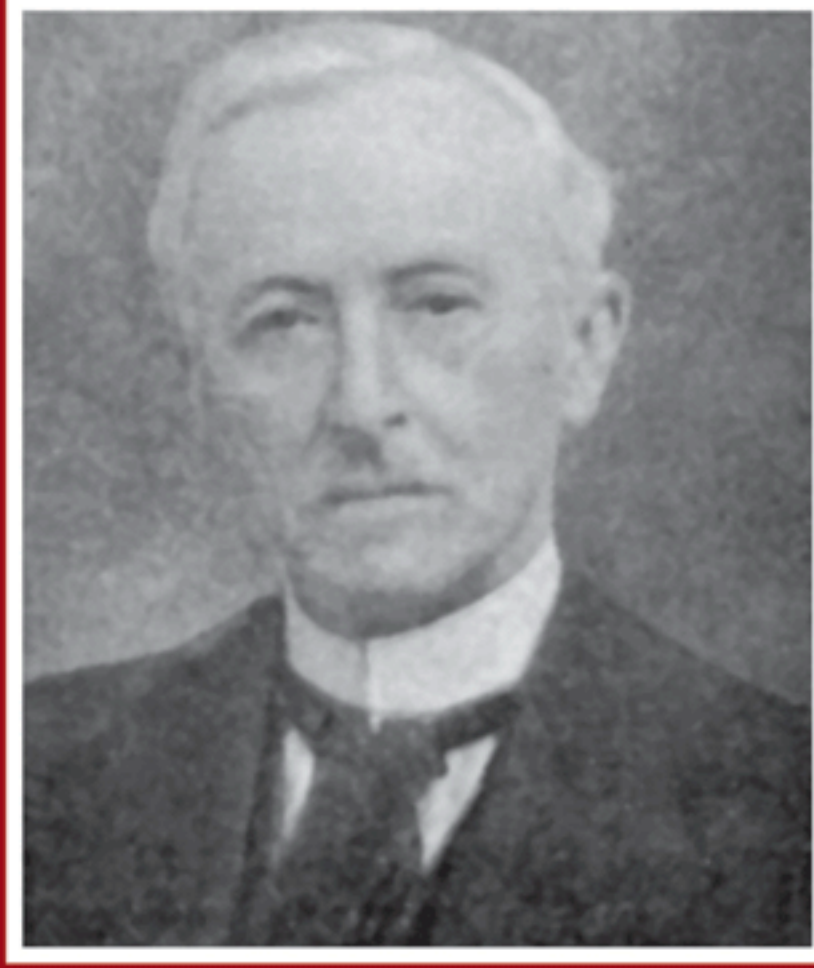
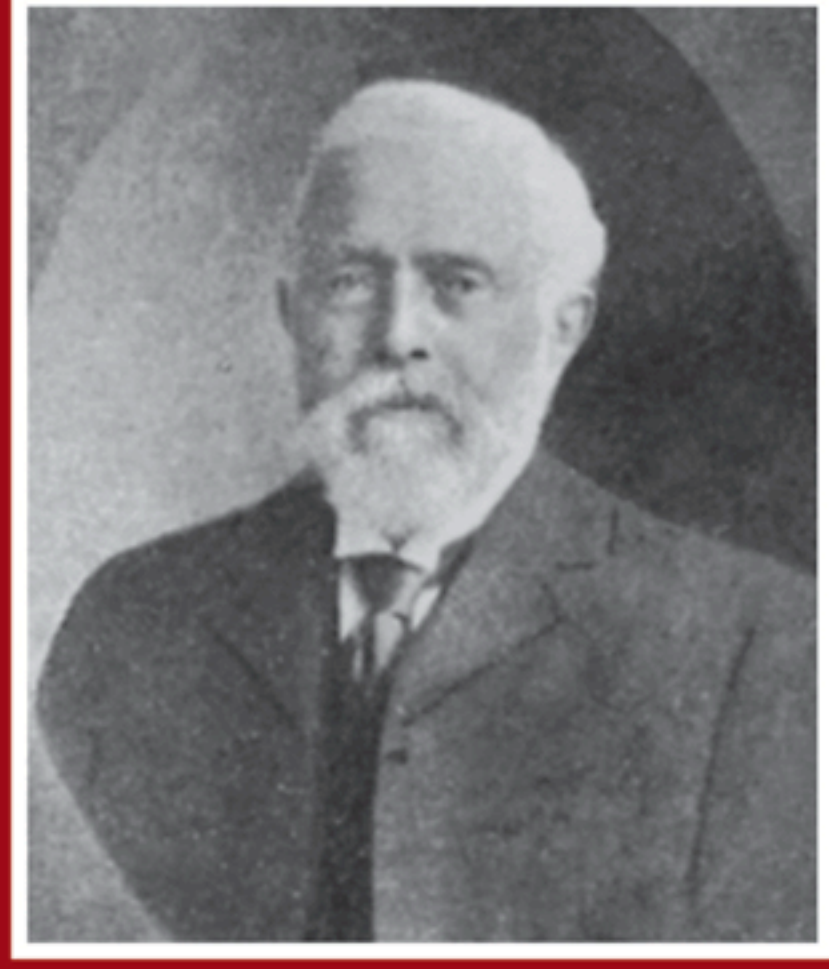


उप-कुलपति
Vice Chancellors
(1889-1904)

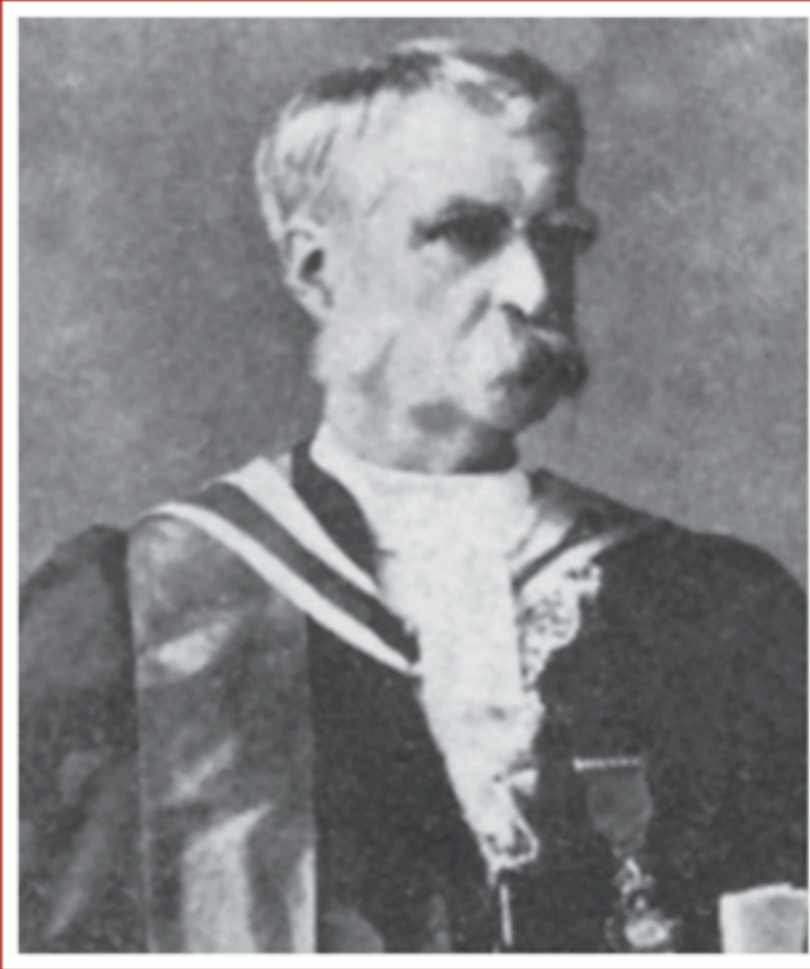
ऑर्थर हैमंड कॉलिंग्स
Arthur Hammond Collins



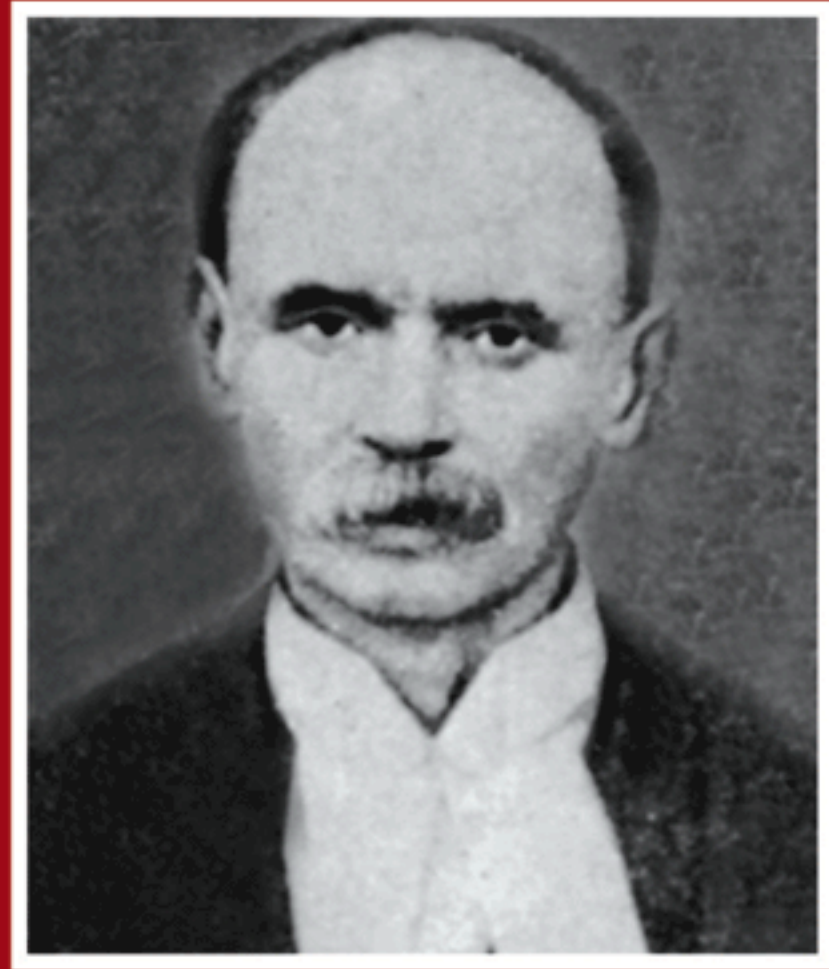
डी. डंकन
D. Duncan



एच. एच. शेफर्ड
H.H. Shephard



विलियम मिलर
William Miller



चार्ल्स आर्नल्ड हाइट
Charles Arnold White

बंबई विश्वविद्यालय: प्रमुख घटनाएं

- 1910 भाषा, इतिहास, दर्शन, तर्कशास्त्र, गणित इत्यादि कला-विषयों के शिक्षण के विस्तृत प्रारूप को तैयार करने के लिए सीनेट द्वारा एक समिति का गठन किया गया।
- 1917 विज्ञान संकाय की स्थापना हुई।
- 1919 अर्थशास्त्र व समाजशास्त्र विभागों की स्थापना हुई।
- 1924-25 रॉयल इंस्टीच्यूट ऑफ साइंस हॉल का औपचारिक उद्घाटन हुआ। विश्वविद्यालय-सुधार के लिए एक समिति का गठन किया गया।
- 1928 उच्च शिक्षा के विकास के लिए बंबई विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम, 1928 लागू हुआ।
- 1933 रासायनिक प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग की स्थापना की गई।
- 1936 कला स्नातक (ऑनर्स पाठ्यक्रम) की अवधि को दो से बढ़ा कर तीन वर्ष किया गया।
- 1937 कला व विज्ञान संकाय विलग हुए।
- 1942 शिक्षण में डिप्लोमा की शुरुआत हुई ;
भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन की तीव्र राजनीतिक गतिविधियों के कारण 10 फरवरी 1942 को सम्पन्न होने वाले विश्वविद्यालय दीक्षांत समारोह की तिथि को आगे बढ़ाया गया।
- 1943 लाइब्रेरियनशिप में डिप्लोमा की शुरुआत हुई।
- 1948 यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफिसर्स ट्रेनिंग कॉर्से की जगह नेशनल कैडेट कॉर्से ने ली।
- 1949 पहली बार कला स्नातक (ऑनर्स) व कला (जनरल) की परीक्षाएं आयोजित की गईं तथा प्रिंटिंग प्रेस की स्थापना हुई ;
मैट्रिकुलेशन परीक्षा समाप्त कर दी गई।
- 1952 भारत के उपराष्ट्रपति डॉ० सर्वपल्ली राधाकृष्णन द्वारा बिड़ला हॉस्टल तथा यूनिवर्सिटी बोर्ड का औपचारिक उद्घाटन किया गया।
- 1953 बंबई यूनिवर्सिटी एक्ट लागू हुआ।
- 1957 विश्वविद्यालय का शताब्दी समारोह आयोजित हुआ।
- 1960 इंडियन साइंस काँग्रेस के 47वें सत्र का आयोजन हुआ।
- 1963 अनिवार्य एन. सी. सी. ट्रेनिंग की व्यवस्था की गई।
- 1968 विश्वविद्यालय के संगीत केंद्र की औपचारिक शुरुआत हुई।
- 1969 कलीना स्थित नए परिसर में श्री वाई. बी. चव्हाण द्वारा प्रथम भवन (विज्ञान) की आधारशिला रखी गई।
- 1970 नेत्रहीन छात्रों को शिक्षा-शुल्क भुगतान से मुक्त किया गया।
- 1971 सुदूर शिक्षण संस्थान की स्थापना हुई।
- 1972 फाइन आर्ट्स संकाय की स्थापना हुई।
- 1980 राजाबाई टावर भवन शताब्दी समारोह आयोजित किया गया।
- 2001 विश्वविद्यालय को नेशनल एसेसमेंट एंड एक्क्रेडिटेशन काउंसिल द्वारा "पंचतारा" स्तर का दर्जा दिया गया।
- 2006 डेढ़ सौवें वर्ष समारोह की शुरुआत हुई।

Landmark Events of University of Bombay

- 1910** Senate appointed a Committee to frame detailed regulations for the Arts courses in languages, history, philosophy, logic, mathematics, etc.
- 1917** Faculty of Science was established.
- 1919** Departments of Economics and Sociology were established.
- 1924-25** The Royal Institute of Science Hall was formally inaugurated; A Committee on University Reform was constituted.
- 1928** The Bombay University Act, 1928 comes into force for the development of higher education.
- 1933** The Department of Chemical Technology was established.
- 1936** The duration of the B.A. (Honours Course) was extended from two to three years.
- 1937** Arts and Science faculties were bifurcated.
- 1942** Diploma in Teaching was introduced;
The University Convocation scheduled on 10 February 1942 was postponed due to the brisk political activities on account of Quit India Movement.
- 1943** Diploma in Librarianship was introduced.
- 1948** The University Officers Training Corps was replaced by the National Cadet Corps.
- 1949** B.A. (Honours) and B.A. (General) examinations were held for the first time and a Printing Press was established; Matriculation Examination was abolished.
- 1952** The Birla Hostel and University Board was formally declared open by Honorable Vice-President of India, Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan.
- 1953** The Bombay University Act comes into force.
- 1957** Centenary Celebrations of the University was organised.
- 1960** 47th Session of the Indian Science Congress was organised.
- 1963** Compulsory N.C.C. training was introduced.
- 1968** Music Centre of the University was formally inaugurated.
- 1969** Foundation Stone of the First Building (Science) was laid by Shri Y.B. Chavan at New Campus at Kalina.
- 1970** Blind students were exempted from payment of tuition fees.
- 1971** Institute of Distance Education was established.
- 1972** Faculty of Fine Arts was established.
- 1980** Centenary Celebrations of the Rajabai Tower building was organised.
- 2001** The University gets "Five Star" rating from the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC).
- 2006** Sesquicentenary celebrations were launched.

कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय: प्रमुख घटनाएं

- 1908 विश्वविद्यालय पुस्तकालय एवं विश्वविद्यालय प्रेस की स्थापना हुई।
- 1909 यूनिवर्सिटी कॉलेज ऑफ लॉ की स्थापना हुई।
- 1912 नव निर्मित दरभंगा भवन का औपचारिक उद्घाटन हुआ।
- 1914 यूनिवर्सिटी कॉलेज ऑफ साइंस की स्थापना हुई।
- 1916 प्रफुल्ल चंद्र राय ने रसायनशास्त्र के पहले पालित प्रोफेसर के तौर पर पदभार ग्रहण किया;
सत्येंद्रनाथ बोस ने विश्वविद्यालय में शिक्षक का पदभार ग्रहण किया।
- 1917 चंद्रशेखर वेंकट रमण ने भौतिकशास्त्र के पहले पालित प्रोफेसर के तौर पर पदभार ग्रहण किया ;
मेघनाथ साहा ने विश्वविद्यालय में शिक्षक का पदभार ग्रहण किया ;
शिक्षण /अध्ययन/अनुसंधान के लिए स्नातकोत्तर स्तर पर केंद्रीकृत प्रणाली लागू हुई।
- 1921 सर्वपल्ली राधाकृष्णन ने विश्वविद्यालय में दर्शनशास्त्र के प्रोफेसर का पदभार ग्रहण किया।
- 1926 आशुतोष भवन को औपचारिक रूप से खोला गया।
- 1937 आशुतोष म्यूजियम ऑफ इंडियन आर्ट की शुरुआत हुई ;
रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर ने विश्वविद्यालय दीक्षांत समारोह को बंगला में संबोधित किया।
- 1945 मेघनाथ साहा के नेतृत्व में इंस्टीच्यूट ऑफ न्यूक्लियर फिजिक्स की स्थापना हुई।
- 1947 चक्रवर्ती राजगोपालाचारी विश्वविद्यालय के प्रथम भारतीय कुलपति बने।
- 1949 इंस्टीच्यूट ऑफ रेडियोफिजिक्स एंड इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स की स्थापना हुई।
- 1954 हरिनघाटा परिसर में विश्वविद्यालय के आयनोस्फीयरिक फील्ड स्टेशन की स्थापना हुई।
- 1967 विश्वविद्यालय के कृषि महाविद्यालय में यूनिवर्सिटी एक्सपेरिमेंटल फार्म की स्थापना हुई।
- 1982 गोयनका भवन में विश्वविद्यालय स्वास्थ्य सेवा ने काम करना आरंभ किया।
- 1989 अलीपुर परिसर (शहीद खुदीराम शिक्षा प्रांगण) की शुरुआत हुई।
- 1993 विश्वविद्यालय कंप्यूटर केंद्र की स्थापना हुई।
- 2001 विश्वविद्यालय को नेशनल एसेसमेंट एंड एक्क्रेडिटेशन काउंसिल द्वारा "पंचतारा" स्तर का दर्जा दिया गया।
- 2004 विश्वविद्यालय को विश्व के बेहतरीन 500 उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों की सूची में स्थान मिला।
- 2005 विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा इसे यूनिवर्सिटी विद पोर्टेशियल फॉर एक्सलेंस (यू.पी.ई.) की मान्यता मिली।

Landmark Events of University of Calcutta

- 1908** University Library and University Press were established.
- 1909** University College of Law was established.
- 1912** Newly constructed Darbhanga Building was formally inaugurated.
- 1914** University College of Science was established.
- 1916** Prafulla Chandra Ray joins as the first Palit Professor of Chemistry;
Satyendra Nath Bose joins as a University teacher.
- 1917** Chandrasekhar Venkata Raman joins as the first Palit Professor of Physics;
Meghnad Saha joins as a University teacher;
A centralized Post-Graduate system of teaching/study/research was introduced.
- 1921** Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan joins University as a Professor of Philosophy.
- 1926** Asutosh Building was formally opened.
- 1937** Asutosh Museum of Indian Art was opened;
Rabindranath Tagore addresses University Convocation in Bengali.
- 1945** Institute of Nuclear Physics was established under the leadership of Meghnad Saha.
- 1947** Chakravarti Rajagopalachari becomes the first Indian Chancellor.
- 1949** Institute of Radiophysics and Electronics was established.
- 1954** Ionospheric Field Station of the University was established in Haringhata campus.
- 1967** University Experimental Farm of the University College of Agriculture was established.
- 1982** University Health Service becomes functional at the Goenka Building.
- 1989** Alipore Campus (Shahid Kshudiram Shiksha Prangan) was opened.
- 1993** University Computer Centre was established.
- 2001** The University gets "Five Star" rating from the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC).
- 2004** The University appears in the list of top 500 institutions of higher learning in the world.
- 2005** Recognition by University Grants Commission as a University with Potential for Excellence (UPE).

मद्रास विश्वविद्यालय: प्रमुख घटनाएं

- 1906 बी.ए. डिग्री हासिल करने वाली रुक्मिणियम्मा व श्रीअरंगम्मा नामक दो छात्राओं ने दीक्षांत समारोह में हिस्सा लिया।
- 1907 52 कॉलेज विश्वविद्यालय से सम्बद्ध हुए।
- 1908 सर सुब्रमण्य अय्यर एल.एल.डी. की मानद डिग्री पाने वाले पहले भारतीय व्यक्ति बने।
- 1911 ऑनर्स पाठ्यक्रम प्रारंभ हुए।
- 1915 'शिरोमणि' व 'मौलाना फाज़िल' की परीक्षाएं आयोजित की गईं।
- 1918 विज्ञान संकाय बना तथा 1919 में बी.एससी. डिग्री प्रदान किए जाने की शुरुआत हुई।
- 1923 डॉक्टरेट अध्ययन के लिए पहली बार विद्यार्थी लिए गए।
- 1932 ओरियंटल रिसर्च इंस्टीच्यूट की स्थापना हुई।
- 1935 नवीन शिक्षण खंड व उसके क्लॉक टॉवर का उद्घाटन हुआ।
- 1937 बैचलर ऑफ ओरियंटल लैंग्वेज (बी.ओ.एल.) कोर्स की शुरुआत हुई।
- 1949 आर. रवि वर्मा, प्रथम भारतीय रजिस्ट्रार बने।
- 1953 सेंट्रल लेदर रिसर्च इंस्टीच्यूट का उद्घाटन हुआ।
- 1955 रामानुजन इंस्टीच्यूट फॉर एडवांस स्टडी इन मैथेमैटिक्स विश्वविद्यालय के क्षेत्राधिकार में आया।
- 1957 पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने शताब्दी भवन की आधारशिला रखी।
- 1961 महारानी एलिज़ाबेथ II ने विश्वविद्यालय का दौरा किया।
- 1969 विश्वविद्यालय में राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना की शुरुआत हुई।
- 1981 सुदूर शिक्षा संस्थान की स्थापना हुई।
- 1983 विश्वविद्यालय का पोस्ट सेंटेनरी सिल्वर जुबली समारोह मनाया गया।
- 1985 पत्राचार शिक्षण के माध्यम से "मुक्त विश्वविद्यालय प्रणाली" की शुरुआत हुई।
- 1998-99 एम. फातिमा बीवी विश्वविद्यालय की प्रथम महिला कुलपति बनीं।
- 2000 नेशनल एसेसमेंट एंड एक्रेडिटेशन काउंसिल द्वारा विश्वविद्यालय को "पंचतारा" स्तर का दर्जा दिया गया।
- 2005 भारत में स्थापित तीनों अधुनातन विश्वविद्यालयों, यथा-कलकत्ता, मुंबई व मद्रास ने भारत के राष्ट्रपति डॉ. ए.पी.जे. अब्दुल कलाम की उपस्थिति में एक संयुक्त ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए।
- 2006 तमिलनाडु सरकार द्वारा डेढ़ सौ वर्ष पूरे होने के उपलक्ष्य में 5 करोड़ रुपये के कॉर्पस फंड के अनुदान से विश्वविद्यालय में 'सेंटर फॉर नैनोसाइंस एंड नैनोटेक्नोलॉजी' की स्थापना की गई।

Landmark Events of University of Madras

- 1906** Rukminiyamma and Sriarangamma, two women students who had passed B.A. degree attend convocation ceremony.
- 1907** 52 colleges were affiliated to the University.
- 1908** Honorary degree of L.L.D. to first Indian was awarded to Sir Subramania Ayyar.
- 1911** Honours courses were introduced.
- 1915** The examinations for "Siromani" and "Maulana Fazil" were held.
- 1918** Faculty of Science was created and Bachelor of Science degree was introduced in 1919.
- 1923** Students were admitted for doctoral research.
- 1932** The Oriental Research Institute was established.
- 1935** New Teaching Block and its Clock Tower was inaugurated.
- 1937** Bachelor of Oriental Language Course (BOL) was introduced.
- 1949** R. Ravi Varma assumes the charge of first Indian Registrar.
- 1953** Central Leather Research Institute was inaugurated.
- 1955** Ramanujan Institute for Advance Study in Mathematics comes under the ambit of the University.
- 1957** Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru laid the foundation stone of the Centenary Building.
- 1961** Queen Elizabeth II visits the University.
- 1969** National Service Scheme was introduced.
- 1981** Institute of Distance Education was established.
- 1983** Post-centenary Silver Jubilee of the University was observed.
- 1985** "Open University System" through Correspondence Education was introduced.
- 1998-99** M. Fathima Beevi became the first women Chancellor of the University.
- 2000** The University was accredited five star level by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC).
- 2005** A joint memorandum was signed by three modern universities established in India, viz. Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in the presence of the Honourable President of India, A.P.J. Abdul Kalam.
- 2006** The Government of Tamil Nadu granted Rupees Five crores towards the corpus fund for the "Centre for Nanoscience and Nanotechnology" in the University to observe the sesquicentenary celebrations.