CHAPTER - VI

GROWTH OF FACULTIES
GROWTH OF FACULTIES

The Faculties of University or its predecessors have to operate through Departments, Colleges and other Centres. For the sake of convenience departments and Centres are discussed separately in the next chapter. However, there is likely to be some overlap between this chapter and the next.

Even before the formal structure of higher education and the formation of Faculties and Departments the sense of organised presentation of the disciplines of knowledge can be seen. Thus the secular curriculum of the C.M.S. Seminary included Sanskrit, Hebrew, Syriac, Greek, Latin, Mathematics, History, Geography etc.

From 1866 onwards students appeared for the F.A. and later B.A. degree examination of the Madras University. The point of control of the faculties was then not Trivandrum or anywhere else in Kerala but Madras. But it is noted that very eminent scholars both Europeans and Indians adorned the colleges of Kerala particularly at the Maharaja's college, Trivandrum. Famous professors in Chemistry, Physics,
English Literature, History, Philosophy, Sanskrit, Tamil and Malayalam have left their mark in Travancore even before the formation of Travancore University.


In 1957 separate Faculties of Arts and Engineering were constituted. No new Faculties were created as per the Statutes framed under the 1957 Act.

In the discussion of the Faculties focus has been given to the innovative aspects of the University of Travancore where it has done something unique. This is followed by the Faculty organisation after the period of the innovative spurt of the Travancore University. In those Faculties where the University of Travancore doesn't stand out as having made a unique contribution the whole period from 1937 to 1957 is treated as a single unit.
Faculty of Science

In the early stages of the University of Travancore the Faculty of Science started with a highly technological orientation consistent with its aims stated in its inception.

A two and a half year diploma course in forestry was started in 1940 with Intermediate (Physics, Chemistry and Natural Science) as entry qualification. Theoretical and practical courses were offered in Sylviculture, Forest utilization, Forest Management, Engineering, Surveying and Drawing, Botany, Mycology and Forest Entomology and Physical Science, Hygiene, Physical Training etc. The course was stopped after one and a half years.

A Department of Marine Biology and Fisheries was opened in the University with a view to facilitating scientific investigation of problems relating to the fishing industry which afforded large scope for improvement in the state. Dr. C.C. John was appointed Professor and conducted preliminary investigation into the possibilities of pearl fishing near Cape Comerin. The Marine Biology Laboratory

and Aquarium were completed and formally opened in the year 1940-'41. In June 1943 M.Sc. course in Physics and Chemistry were started in the College of Science.

The Intermediate Science groupings of 1942 include besides Mathematics, Physics & Logic and Biology, Chemistry & Logic, some heterodox groupings clubing music with sciences.

Mathematics, Physics & Indian Music and Biology, Chemistry & Indian Music

It reminds us of the medieval scholastic curriculum comprising the seven liberal arts divided into the trivium covering the humanities and quadrivium comprising the four sciences: Arithmetic, Geometry, Astronomy and Music.

A Board of Studies in Statistics was newly constituted during the year 1944-'45 and Statistical Bureau was also opened in the same year, and an M.Sc. course in Statistics was started in the Department of Research. A new group

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of optional subjects for the B.Sc. course Group (i-b) Mathematics (Main) and Physics (Subsidiary) was started in the College of Science from the beginning of the academic year 1945-46.¹ Diploma courses in Agriculture, Bacteriology and Hygiene were instituted in 1946-47.²

The Central Research Institute and the Council of Research

The Syndicate at its meeting held on Friday the 3rd February, 1939 proposed to start an Institute for Scientific research under the University, with a view to co-ordinating the research under the different departments of Government and to foster and develop researches in all subjects for improvement of Agriculture, Industries, and the Public Health in the State. The Institute would be called 'The Travancore Central Research Institute'. The general administration would be vested in the University in consultation with a Council of Research.³ Consequently the Government appointed Dr. K.L Moudgill as Director of Research in the University. He was deputed to visit the various research institutions

1. Minutes of the Meeting of the Syndicate of the University of Travancore - 3rd March, 1945.
3. Minutes of the Meeting of the Syndicate of the University of Travanoore - 3rd February, 1939.
in India, in order to study the conditions of work there and to advise the University on the lines to be followed in the organisation of research. Provision was made during the year for research degrees in science, and nine research students were selected towards the close of the year 1937-38 to conduct research in the different branches of science. 1

Under the initiative of the Vice-Chancellor a modified scheme for the organisation of a Central Research Institute and a Council of Research came into effect in 1939. As a result of this order the administration and technical control of the following laboratories had been transferred to the University with effect from 7th August, 1939. 2
a) The Water Analysis Section of the Water Works;
b) The Research Sections of the Department of Industries;
c) The Research Sections of the Department of Agriculture; and Fisheries and
d) The Public Health Laboratory

In addition to these institutions, the Syndicate had ordered that the Professor of Marine Biology and Fisheries,

2. Minutes of the Meeting of the Council of Research - Saturday the 9th September, 1939.
the Professor of Applied Physics, the Meteorologist to
Government and the Government Astronomer should be placed,
along with their institutions, under the control of the
Council of the Director of Research.¹

The Council of Research was inaugurated on 9th
September, 1939 by Sir C.P. Ramaswamy Aiyar, Dewan
Vice-Chancellor² who in his speech inaugurating the proceed-
ings, stressed the need to direct research in various
Applied Sciences, as the future of Travancore was in no
small measure bound up with the progress that these
researchers might make in the Travancore Central Research
Institute. Proper utilisation of the natural resources of
this country was pointed out as one of the important steps
towards economic self-sufficiency in the State.³

The following wing units were included in the
institute.⁴

1. Public Health Laboratory

2. Agricultural Research including (a) Economic Botany
(b) Mycology and
(c) Entomology

¹ Minutes of the Meeting of the Syndicate of the University
of Travancore - 2nd October, 1939.
³ Minutes of the First Meeting of the Council of Researches,
Saturday 19th September, 1939.
3. Department of Applied Chemistry
   including (a) Water analysis,
   (b) Industrial Chemistry,
   (c) Bio-chemistry.

4. Department of Marine Biology and Fisheries

5. Department of Applied Physics

6. The Observatory

   In addition to these units, the research activities of the Department of Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology of the College of Science were included in the programme of the activities of the Institute.¹

   The University passed certain Statutes and Ordinances with regard to Research Studies and Research Scholarships and Fellowships. In accordance with these rules, several workers had been registered as Research students and as candidates for various Research Degrees in the University.² Various schemes of research, many of them having practical bearing on the economic life of country, were investigated.³ In 1945-46 there were 57 research students in the Faculty of Science.

¹. ibid.
². Minutes of the Meeting of the Syndicate of the University of Travancore - 2nd October 1939.
The new courses in science introduced in various colleges during 1947-'57 were the following: M.Sc. course in Botany, Zoology, Applied Chemistry and B.Sc. Honours course in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry and B.Sc. course in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry. Two groups of optional subjects, viz., (i) Chemistry, Biology and Economics and (ii) Chemistry, Biology and History were introduced for the Intermediate Examination during the year 1949-'50.

FACULTY OF TECHNOLOGY

The institution of the Faculty of Technology was an important epoch in the annals of the academic development of the University of Travancore.

The Central Technological Institute, the Carpentry and Smithery School and certain other industrial institutions, formerly conducted under the Department of Industries, were transferred to the University to form the Institute of Textile Technology. The selection of candidates for various courses was made before the close of the year 1937-'38.2

For the purpose of imparting instruction and training to teachers of science in schools and colleges in laboratory

arts, particularly in the manufacture and repair of scientific apparatus and appliances, two courses in laboratory technology, each extending over a period of two months were conducted by the Director of Technology during the year 1937-'38. Each course was attended by 24 candidates including teachers from schools and colleges both departmental and private.¹

Textile Technology

A Board of Studies in Textile Technology was instituted in 1938-'39. Consequently Diploma and Certificate courses in Textile Technology and Textile Chemistry and Certificate course in Embroidery were opened in the Institute of Textile Technology in the same year.² The University College provided instruction in Science subjects to the students of the Institute of Technology and the College of Engineering.³

This Institute was recognised as a War Technician's Training Centre by the Government of India, for Textile Refitters and upholstery courses in 1943-'44 and supplied

¹ ibid.
textile goods to various departments. Owing to reduced demand from the services, the Training Centre at the Institute was closed about the middle of the academic year 1943-'44.¹

A Faculty of Technology was newly constituted during the year 1945-46.²

**Engineering**

Government sanctioned the Institution of Engineering Courses in the University with effect from the beginning of the academic year 1939-40 in Travancore.³ The college provided instruction for Degree, Diploma and Certificate courses in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.⁴

The qualification prescribed for B.Sc., Engineering course was a pass in Intermediate Examination with Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry.⁵

A Certificate course for Artisans was also conducted under the auspices of the University.⁶

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5. Minutes of the Meeting of the Syndicate of the University of Travancore - 1st April, 1939.
6. ibid., p.54.
A Diploma Course in Engineering was started in the University. The duration of the course was four years training on the sandwich system, alternate months being spent in the college and instruction workshops or on engineering works. Twenty-one seats were allotted. The qualifications prescribed for the course was: English School Leaving Certificate with eligibility for college admission.¹

The Syndicate resolved that the teaching of Physics and Chemistry to the students of the Faculty of Technology be entrusted entirely to the Physics Department of the College of Science.²

The college was also selected by the Government of India as centre for the training of apprentices recruited under the War Technological Training Scheme.³

The Sri Mulam Technical School which was under the control of the Director of Industries was transferred to the control of the university.⁴ The Government Carpentry

². Minutes of the Meeting of the Syndicate of the University of Travancore - 9th March, 1940.
and Smithery school which was attached to the Institute of Textile Technology was transferred to the College of Engineering. ¹ The Technical Training Scheme was further expanded in 1941-'42. The Centre was recognised as 'Civil-Military Centre'.²

The Government of India sanctioned the opening of an Indian Air Training Corps Unit in the University in 1943-'44. This course provided pre-service training to candidates desirous of joining the Indian Air Force. Towards the close of the year 1944, courses of study in military science were introduced in the College of Engineering.

The Institution of Engineers (India) recognised the B.Sc. (Engineering) Degree of the Travancore University as sufficient qualification to entitle its holder to exemption from Section 'A' and 'B' of their Associate Membership Examinations. Following the recognition, the Federal Public Service Commission confirmed the provisional recognition it had previously granted to the degree. All the seven Engineering students of the Engineering College who appeared for the

¹ T.A.R. - 1941-'42, p.49.
² ibid., p.149.
Engineering Service Examination of the Federal Republic Service Commission came out successful.¹

The syllabuses for the B.Sc. (Engineering) were completely revised and brought into line with the Honours Degree in Engineering of foreign universities in 1945-'46.²

In view of the difficulty to get trained personnel for employment in the chemical industries in the State, the Syndicate resolved to start a course for the training of Chemists in Engineering, utilising the facilities available in the Engineering College. Government agreed to meet the expenditure on account of the course. The course was started in the college in March 1947 and 20 students were admitted to it.³

The courses of study leading to the B.Sc. Degree in Engineering were revised making provision for specialisation in one of the following branches.⁴

a) Civil
   1. Structural Engineering
   2. High Way
   3. Public Health
   4. Irrigation

b) Mechanical
   1. Production Engineering
   2. Power

¹ T.A.R. - 1944-'45, p.45.
² T.A.R. - 1945-'46, p.141.
³ ibid., p.6.
⁴ ibid.
In further revisions there were different variations within the three main branches of engineering.

The course for the Diploma classes in Engineering was revised and reduced to three years from four.\(^1\)

**FACULTY OF ORIENTAL STUDIES AND FINE ARTS**

The Faculty of Oriental Studies and Fine Arts was instituted and Dr. Jayaram Cousins was appointed head of the department. Under the auspices of this department a series of lectures were given to the students in colleges and to the public during 1937-'38.\(^2\)

B.A. (Hons.) course in Sanskrit (which had been suspended during the year 1938-'39) was resumed in the College of Arts from the beginning of the academic year 1939-'40.\(^3\) The Syndicate resolved to make Tamil as a separate department.\(^4\) In 1940-'41 Hindi was introduced as a Second Language (Part II) for the Intermediate and B.A./B.Sc. courses.

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1. *ibid.*
3. Minutes of the Meeting of the Syndicate of the University of Travancore - 1st April, 1939.
4. Minutes of the Meeting of the Syndicate of the University of Travancore - 2nd December, 1939.
There were stipendiaries and non-stipendiaries in the drawing class of the School of Arts at the beginning of 1937-'38. The stipendiaries besides receiving instruction in drawing were undergoing training in or other of the following subjects: Carving (ivory and wood), Smithery and Pottery. Stipendiaries were also entertained in the lacquer work section of the institution. Most of the students appeared for the Madras Government Technical Examination and results were satisfactory.1

The Department of Arabic in the College of Science began functioning from 1942. In the B.A. degree course Islamic History and Culture was prescribed along with History and Economics. In the Intermediate course also Outlines of Islamic History came under Part III along with Ancient History and Indian History.2

A new group of optional subjects for the B.A. degree course - Tamil and Early South Indian History - was introduced in the College of Science in June, 1944.3

The following new groups of optional subjects were opened in the College of Science.¹

**B.A.** - History, Economics and Indian History and Culture

**Intermediate** - Ancient History, Indian History and Outlines of Islamic History

Boards of Studies in Syriac, Hindi and Islamic Studies were constituted in 1946-'47.² They were reconstituted during 1949-'50.³ The Vidwan Title in Hindi was instituted by the Senate in 1947-'48. In the same year the Government appointed a Special Committee to enquire into the position of Sanskrit Education in the state and formulate proposals for the reorganisation of Sanskrit studies. As a first step towards the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee the Senate instituted a two year Entrance course in Sanskrit to prepare holders of the Sastri Certificate for admission to intermediate class and a two year course for the holders of the Mahopadhyaya Title to enable them to take the Degree examination in Sanskrit. The entrance class was started in the Sanskrit College during the year 1949-'50.⁴

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4. ibid., p.113
The Post Mahopadhyaya Degree Course was started in the Sanskrit College in 1950-’51. The Senate instituted a two year course for the benefit of holders of the Sahityavisarada Title to enable them to take the B.A. Degree Examination in Malayalam, and classes were started in Sanskrit College in 1951-’52. The Sanskrit College, Trippunithura, was also affiliated for the Entrance course of the University. The Senate instituted two year degree course in the Faculty of Oriental Studies and Fine Arts for the benefit of holders of the Vidwan Title in Tamil and Hindi to enable them to take the B.A. Degree. Afzal-ul-Ulama Title Course in Arabic was instituted in 1955-’56. Vidwan Title in Sanskrit and Malayalam was also instituted in 1956-’57. The Pre-University course in Sanskrit was started in the same year.

Fine Arts

In 1950-’51 a Board of Studies in Music was constituted. In 1950 Music group was introduced in the His Highness Maharaja's Women's College as Subsidiary subject under Part III for the B.A. Degree.

FACULTY OF ARTS

During the period of the Travancore University many distinguished professors adorned the Faculty of Arts. But the revolutionary, applied interdisciplinary trends seen in the Faculty of Science in the late 1930's and early 1940's are not conspicuous. It was decided to include Geography in List 'A' under Part III-Optional subjects of the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science.¹ Similarly 'Elements of Psychology' was included as optional subject for the above course.²

Approval was granted to include the 'Outline of Islamic History from 632 to 1258' as one of the optional subjects under Part III of the Intermediate course. Two papers were set apart for this subject. A new group of subjects - Group (ii-C) History, Economics, Islamic History and Culture - was introduced under Part III of the B.A. Degree course. The course comprised the study of the following subjects.³

1. General Indian History
2. Economics - General

¹ 1. Minutes of the Meeting of the Syndicate of the University of Travancore - 9th June, 1945.
² 2. Minutes of the Meeting of the Syndicate of the University of Travancore - 30th January, 1943.
³ 3. Minutes of the Meeting of the Syndicate of the University of Travancore - 20th January, 1945.
3. Politics
4. Islamic History
5. Civilization and Culture of Islam.

In March 1946 the University purchased the library of the late Bahadur Dr. S. Krishnaswamy Aiyangar and the goodwill of the Journal of Indian History for the promotion of research in Indian History. This journal was a historical research publication of all India status.¹ The associate editors of this Journal included such distinguished persons as Prof. C.S. Srinivasachari and Prof. V.R. Ramachandra Dikshitar.

The additional members of the Board included distinguished personages as:

2. Sadasya Tilaka T.K. Velu Pillai
3. A. Narayanan Thampi
4. Sooranad P.N. Kunjan Pillai

Prof. V. Rangacharya was the editor of the Journal.

A Special Course of study in French for the benefit of science teachers and research students was started in the College of Science (University College) during 1946-'47.²

² ibid., p.5.
The new courses in Arts introduced in various colleges during 1947-'57 were: M.A. and Honours courses in Philosophy, Economics, History and English Language and Literature, B.A. courses in Philosophy, History, Economics and Politics.

Permission was granted to the U.C. College, Alwaye to introduce Psychology (Under Part III) in the Jr. Intermediate class of the college during the academic year 1948-'49.\(^1\) The Senate instituted M.Litt. Degree in 1949-'50.\(^2\) It introduced Agriculture and Elements of Economics as subjects of study under Part III of the Intermediate Course during 1952-'53.\(^3\) A Diploma course in Social Services was started in this Faculty in 1956-'57.\(^4\)

**FACULTY OF EDUCATION**

The University introduced a revised scheme for the L.T. Degree Examination making class-teaching, physical education and instruction in arts and crafts, compulsory for all candidates.\(^5\) English, which hitherto had been a compulsory subject, was made one of the optionals.

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1. Minutes of the Meeting of the Syndicate of the University of Travancore - 20th May, 1948.
The University changed the name of the Degree of Licentiate in Teaching (L.T.) into Bachelor of Teaching (B.T.) in 1945.¹

The University instituted the Degrees of Master of Education (M.Ed.) and Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) in the Faculty of Education in 1949.

An Extension Service Department for Secondary Schools was also started in this college under the auspices of the Director of Field Advisory Services, Ministry of Education, Government of India in 1956-'57.² "Refresher courses, Seminars and Conferences, Vacation courses in new subjects like audio-visual aids, evaluation techniques, and library services were undertaken by this project."³

**FACULTY OF LAW**

The Syndicate at its meeting held on 21st March, 1942 approved the recommendation of the Faculty of Law for instituting the M.L. Degree Course. It further resolved to conduct the first M.L. Degree examination about the middle of June, 1943. Candidates were allowed to appear for the M.L. Degree examination by private study as the Law College did not conduct classes for the courses.

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1. Minutes of the Meeting of the Syndicate of the University of Travancore - 8th December, 1946.
3. loc. cit.
'A Master of Law of the University of Travancore may offer himself as a candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Laws, provided three years have elapsed from the time he passed the examination for the Degree of Master of Laws.'¹

The Syndicate expressed no objection to the proposal to shift the Law College from Trivandrum to Ernakulam consequent to the integration of the States of Travancore and Cochin in 1949.²

FACULTY OF MEDICINE AND AYURVEDA

These Faculties came into being in the post-independent period.

The Senate instituted the Faculty of Medicine and the Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (M.B.B.S.) in 1950-'51. The first meeting of the Faculty of Medicine was held on 19th December, 1950. The course was started in the Medical College, Trivandrum and the College was provisionally admitted to the privileges of the University.³ The construction work of building for a college and hospital began at Ulloor, Trivandrum in 1951-'52. The college,

¹. Minutes of the Meeting of the Syndicate of Travancore - 2nd February, 1948.
². Minutes of the Meeting of the Syndicate of Travancore - 28th June, 1949.
hospital and residential quarters for the Medical College staff were built and equipped for efficient service in a remarkably short-time. The degree was recognised by the Indian Medical Council in 1956-'57.

The University instituted the Faculty of Ayurveda in 1950-'51 and along with it the Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine (B.A.M.,) and Diploma Course in Ayurveda. As per the application from the Director of Indian Medicine, Trivandrum, the Ayurveda College was provisionally admitted to the privileges of the University and the first batch of students was presented by the College for the first year Diploma Examination in Ayurveda.¹ The B.A.M. Degree course was started in the Ayurveda College, Trivandrum in 1952-'53.²

A Diploma in Nursing was started in 1956-'57 in the Medical College, Trivandrum. The Senate instituted the Bachelor of Pharmacy (B.Pharm.,) course in the Faculty of Medicine in the same year.

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE

The University introduced Agriculture and Elements of Economics as subjects of study under Part III of the Intermediate course.³ The Faculties of Agriculture and

Veterinary Science were formed in 1955-'56. ¹ The Senate instituted the Degree of Bachelor of Agriculture in 1956-'57. ² A Post-Intermediate three year degree course in Agriculture and a four year degree course in Veterinary Science were started during 1955-'56. ³

FACULTY OF COMMERCE

A Board of Studies in Commerce was constituted in 1949. In the same year a Faculty of Commerce was newly constituted in the University. ⁴ During this period B.Com. Degree course and Intermediate courses in Commerce were introduced.

FACULTIES (1958-1990)

When the Statutes were framed under 1969 Act, in addition to the existing Faculties, the Faculty of Social Science was newly constituted by bifurcating the earlier Faculty of Arts, and the Faculties of Engineering and

Technology were merged into one. The two Faculties of Veterinary Science and Agriculture ceased to be Faculties of the University in view of the establishment of a separate Agricultural University in 1971.

The Kerala University First Statutes 1972 framed under the Act of 1969 specified that each Faculty consists of not more than such number of members as follows:

(1) Arts (40), (ii) Social Sciences (40), (iii) Oriental Studies (40), (iv) Fine Arts (8), (v) Science (60), (vi) Commerce (20), (vii) Law (20), (viii) Education (16), (ix) Engineering and Technology (20), (x) Medicine (24), (xi) Ayurveda (12), (xii) Agriculture (16), (xiii) Veterinary Science (8).

Subjects Comprised in the Faculties

The list of subjects comprised in each of the present (1990) Faculties of the University is noted below:

Arts

(1) English (2) Philosophy (3) Geography (4) Library Science (5) Journalism (6) European Languages other than English.

Social Sciences


Science


Oriental Studies

(1) Sanskrit (2) Malayalam (3) Tamil (4) Hindi (5) Hebrew (6) Arabic (7) Bengali (8) Linguistics

Fine Arts

(1) Music (2) Applied Arts

Commerce

(1) Commerce (2) Vocational Subjects like Insurance, Salesmanship, Tourism, Hoteleering, Book-keeping and Secretariat Practice.
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Medicine

(1) Medicine (2) Nursing (3) Pharmacy

Engineering and Technology

Ayurveda

Law

Education

Dentistry

Homeopathy

Management Studies

Physical Education

Applied Sciences

- Engineering
- Ayurveda
- Law
- Education
- Dentistry
- Homeopathy
- Business Management
- Physical Education
- Computer Science,
  Future Studies.

FACULTY OF ARTS

Under the Faculty of Arts there was provision for
two year B.A. Degree course and three year B.A. Degree
course.¹ In the case of candidates who passed the
Intermediate examination the duration of the course was
two years whereas it was three years for those who passed
out the University previous examination. The two year
B.A. Degree course consisted of three parts, viz., Part I

English, Part II Language and Part III Optional Subjects. The three year B.A. Degree course consisted of two examinations, viz., First Examination in Arts and Final Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. In respect of those who passed the Pre-University examination, the B.A. Degree course consisted of four parts, viz., Part I English, Part II Language, Part III General Education and Part IV Main Subject.

The three year Degree course in the Bachelor of Arts (Hons.) was also instituted in the University. It consisted of Part I Preliminary Examination and Part II Final Examination. The two year M.A. Degree course was also run concurrently with the second and third years of the Honours course. With the introduction of the University Previous Examination, the Honours course was discontinued with effect from 1958 admissions. Following the introduction of Pre-Degree course in 1964, the B.A. Degree course under two patterns was introduced, viz., Pattern I and Pattern II. Pattern I consisted of one Main subject with six papers and two subsidiary subjects with one paper each. Pattern II consisted of two main subjects with four papers each. The University was constrained to stop the B.A. Pattern II course owing to students' agitation.

New Departments have been originated for Post-Graduate and research Studies. The revised scheme of B.A. Degree course was implemented from 1973-'74.\(^1\) Examinations are being conducted at the end of each year for the degree course.

**FACULTY OF SCIENCE**

The new three year integrated courses leading to the first degree were started in all the colleges during 1957-'58. In the same year in addition to the Pre-University classes and the first year of the Three Year Degree classes there was the B.A., B.Sc. (two year) classes, Honours and M.A./M.Sc. classes.\(^2\)

The candidates for the two year B.Sc. and B.Sc. (Transitory) were allowed to take the examination in the corresponding parts of the three-year course to complete the examination. They were also exempted from the examination under Part III - General Education of the three year B.Sc. course. Theory of Elasticity and Advanced Dynamics were added to the list of special subjects for the M.Sc. course in Mathematics.\(^3\)

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The new three year B.Sc. and B.Sc. (Special) courses were re-organised consequent on the implementation of the two year Pre-Degree Course introduced during the year 1966 in the various Arts and Science Colleges. B.Sc. (Special) courses were allowed to be started in fourteen colleges which already had M.Sc. courses.¹

The B.Sc. General course consisted of three parts, viz., Part I-English, Part II-Second Language, Part III-Optional Subjects having one Main Subject and two subsidiaries. However for the B.Sc. (Special) there were only two parts - Part I English, and Part II Optional Subjects. Part II Optional Subjects consisted of one Main and three Subsidiary subjects.

The B.Sc. (Special) was intended for students selected on the basis of high performance in science subjects at the Pre-Degree examination. Candidates securing high marks were preferred. Only colleges with advanced laboratory facilities were given permission to enroll students for special B.Sc. course in any subject.²

The introduction of the two year Pre-Degree course in the University with effect from 1964-65, had necessitated a re-organisation of the then existing Three-year Degree course in their scope as well as content.

There were severe criticisms against the introduction of the B.Sc. (Special) Course in the University. There was a feeling among certain sections of the student community that it promoted 'elitism' and created unhealthy divisions in their ranks by categorising the students as 'General' and 'Special'. There was also a general impression that students who came out of the latter stream had better prospects of getting good jobs. Consequently admission to the 1st year of the B.Sc. (Special) course was stopped from the year 1969-'70 and candidates who were already admitted to the 1st year B.Sc. (Special) courses were treated as having been admitted to the first year of the B.Sc. degree course.¹ In several colleges B.Sc. Degree course in Home Science was started during the period.² Permission has been accorded to offer 'Computer Programming' as an elective paper for B.Sc. Mathematics degree course in the Sree Narayana College, Quilon from 1990.

There has been rapid development of post-graduate courses in Science in many colleges during this period.

FACULTY OF TECHNOLOGY

The development activities of the State depend very much on technological development for the advancement of an economically backward region. So there should not be any lack of trained personnel. Appreciating the seriousness of the problem, and considering it necessary to establish close relationship between Technical Education and Industry in the State through an agency which would fully represent all concerned interests and bring about a co-ordinated development of Technical Education, Government of Kerala constituted the Board of Technical Education in the State level, to formulate schemes for Technical Education to arrange affiliation, recognition, inspection and conduct of examinations and maintain cordial relation between industry and Technical Education. The Department of Technical Education was formed on 4.9.1957 to function as the Executive Body of the Board. With the formation of this Department, Technical Institutions, viz., Maharaja's Technological Institute, Trichur, Government Polytechnic, Kalamassery, Institute of Technology, Trivandrum, School of Arts, Trivandrum, Diploma Course in Shorthand and Typewriting which were under the University were brought under this Department.¹

¹ K.S.A.R. - 1957-'58, p.287.
Post-graduate studies in three Engineering subjects, viz., (1) Electrical Machine Design (2) Structural Engineering and (3) Hydraulics and Flood Control were started in the Engineering College, Trivandrum from 3.11.1958. The scheme was made on an All India basis. Most of the students of the Post-graduate courses were either teachers of the colleges on leave or Assistant Engineers deputed from the Public Works Department.¹

The four year degree courses were then converted into five-year courses following the national pattern. To accelerate and augment the supply of engineering graduates to meet the needs of the then national emergency, the Senate sanctioned during the year 1963 the institution of a Three Year Course in Engineering for Science graduates and passed the necessary amendments to the Statutes.²

The Pre-professional Course in Engineering was discontinued and the first year course of the Five Year Integrated Course was started with effect from 1961-62 in all the Engineering Colleges affiliated to the University.³

Sanction was accorded in 1963 for the starting of the three year Degree course in Engineering in the College of Engineering, Trivandrum with an intake of thirty students each in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering branches. However, in the middle sixties the three year degree courses were discontinued and the five year integrated degree course in Engineering was stopped and the four year degree course in Engineering following the Pre-Degree courses started and admissions made to the first year class. In 1973 the proposal to introduce a part-time Engineering Degree Course for Diploma holders was approved. In the same year M.Sc. Engineering Semester System was introduced. The Senate sanctioned during the year 1963 the extension of the duration of the M.Sc. Engineering degree course to two years and passed the necessary amendments to the Statutes.

A proposal from the Faculty of Engineering for the institution of B. Arch. Degree was accepted by the Senate. The title of B.Sc. Engineering (Architecture) was accordingly changed to Bachelor of Architecture (B. Arch.) and the change was made applicable to all batches of students admitted to the B.Sc. Engineering Degree course in Architecture.

1. ibid., p.4.
4. ibid.
5. ibid., p.5.
During the academic year 1972-73 provisional sanction was granted to Post-graduate course in Microwave Engineering in the College of Engineering, Trivandrum. In this college post-graduate engineering course in public health was started in 1975.

Master of Computer Application (MCA) was started in the College of Engineering, Trivandrum and T.K.M. College of Engineering, Quilon from 1986-'87. The University prescribed the scheme of examination and syllabus of the Three Semester M.Sc. Engineering Degree course and the same was made effective from 1984 onwards. The following year the B.Sc. (Engineering) and M.Sc. (Engineering) degree courses were redesignated as B.Tech. and M. Tech. Degree course respectively.

A revision in curriculum and syllabus was made for all engineering degree courses from the admission of 1986 onwards. As per this change the first year degree classes were common for all engineering courses. Specialisation will commence from the third semester onwards. The following are the courses in engineering offered in the engineering colleges under the University of Kerala.

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Degree course

1. Civil
2. Mechanical
3. Electrical and Electronics
4. Electronics & Communication
5. Applied Electronics & Instrumentation
6. Chemical Engineering
7. Production Engineering
8. Architecture
9. Industrial Engineering

Post-graduate Degree course

1. Structural Engineering
2. Hydraulics
3. Social Mechanics
4. Public Health Engineering
5. Transportation Engineering
6. Heat Power Engineering
7. Machine Design
8. Propulsion Engineering
9. Power Systems
10. Electrical Machine Design
11. Control System
12. Navigation and Guidance Control
13. Microwave Engineering
14. Applied Electronics
15. Master Computer Application (Three Year course)
16. Part-time M.B.A. Course
17. Refrigeration and Air Conditioning
18. Structural Engineering and Construction Management
20. Industrial Engineering
21. Master of Housing
Temporary affiliation for starting M.Tech. Degree in Structural Engineering and Construction Management in the T.K.M. College of Engineering, Quilon, with an intake of six students was sanctioned during 1990. The course is conducted by the college utilising cent per cent Central Assistance.

**FACULTY OF ORIENTAL STUDIES**

Consequent on the formation of Kerala and the passing of the Kerala University Act, the following colleges in the Faculty of Oriental Studies were affiliated to the University of Kerala in 1957.¹

1. The Rouzathul Uloom Arabic College, Feroke.
2. The Madeenathul Uloom Arabic College, Pullikal.
3. The Sullamussalam Arabic College, Areacode.
4. The Maharaja Sanskrit College, Perdala
5. The Sahitya Deepika Sanskrit College, Pavaratty

In 1958 two more colleges in this Faculty were affiliated to the University.²

1. The Sree Neelakanta Sanskrit College, Pattambi
2. The Noorul Huda Arabic College, Kanjirappally

FACULTY OF DENTISTRY

The Faculty of Dentistry was instituted in 1979. The Degree in this Faculty shall be B.D.S., M.D.S., and Ph.D.

FACULTY OF EDUCATION

Several Training Colleges were started during the period from 1957 to 1990 in order to cope with the increased demand for trained teachers.

Two optional subject system for the B.Ed. Degree course was stopped and new curriculum for the course with one optional subject system (trainees specialising in one school subject) was introduced from the academic year 1975-’76. Compartmental system was also introduced for this course from the same year.

FACULTY OF LAW

In the Faculty of Law, M.L. Degree course was started in the Law College, Ernakulam in 1961. The M.L. (Constitutional Law and International Law) Degree course was started in the Law College, Trivandrum in 1962.

The University introduced the three year LL.B. Degree Course instead of two year B.L. Degree Course. The new LL.B. and LL.M. Degree courses were started in 1967.\footnote{K.U.A.R. - 1967, p.26.} Thus the Masters' Degree - M.L. - was replaced by LL.M. Degree course. Ph.D. in this Faculty was introduced in 1965.\footnote{K.U.A.R. - 1965, p.2.}

The LL.M. Degree course was re-organised in 1970.\footnote{K.U.A.R. - 1970, p.4.} The Law Academy started LL.M. Course with Administration Law as optional from 1974-'75. It has been conducting evening classes for LL.B. Degree course since 1974-'75.\footnote{K.U.A.R. - 1975, p.17.} The Kerala Law Academy has also been conducting LL.B. Classes. The Law College, Ernakulam, offered part-time classes for LL.B. and LL.M. Courses.\footnote{K.U.A.R. - 1980, p.263.}

To fall in line with the All India pattern in legal studies, provisional affiliation was also granted for starting the five year LL.B. Degree course in the Government Law College, Trivandrum as well as in the Kerala Law Academy, Trivandrum, with an intake of 80 students in each college.\footnote{K.U.A.R. - 1984, p.3.}
Diploma in Administrative Law (Part-time) was started in the centre for Advanced Legal Studies and Research, Trivandrum in 1986. ¹

FACULTY OF MEDICINE

In the Medical College, Trivandrum, Post-graduate Degree courses in M.D. General Medicine, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, M.S. General Surgery and Post-Graduate Diploma Courses in Clinical Pathology, and Obstetrics and Gynaecology were started in 1958-'59. B.D.S. Degree Course was also started in the same year. ²

M.D. in Pathology, D.P.H. and Pre-Degree Course in Nursing were started in the Medical College, Trivandrum. ³ The Pre-professional course in Medicine was discontinued.

The University instituted Diploma in Child Health (D.C.H.), Radiology (D.M.R.) and Ophthalmology (D.O.) in 1963, ⁴ and M.D. (Pharmacology) and M.D.S. Degree courses were started in the Medical College, Trivandrum in 1965. ⁵

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2. ibid., p.2.
4. ibid., p.4.
In 1968 Post-Graduate Diploma courses in D.O., D. Ortho, and D.L.O. were started in the Medical College, Trivandrum.¹ In the next year Post-graduate Diploma course in Anaesthesia and Post-graduate degree course in M.D. Paediatrics were started.²


Necessitated by the judgement of the Supreme Court on Civil Appeal No. 2297/78 and Writ Petition (Civil) No. 4705 of 1978 filed by some applicants for admission to the Medical Colleges of the State, the Universities of Kerala and Calicut decided to have common curricula and examination system to obviate the possible inequality of standard between students who pass out of the two Universities.¹

Admissions to Medical Colleges in Kerala are now done solely on the basis of the results of an Entrance Examination conducted by the Government.

The Syndicate has constituted a Board of Studies in Medical Laboratory Technology in 1990 with eleven members.

FACULTY OF AYURVEDA

The Ayurvedic College, Tripunithura, a Government institution which had been offering Diploma in Ayurvedic Medicine, has been given affiliation in 1971. The college has been allowed to start B.A.M. Degree course from the academic year 1971-'72 onwards.² A three year post-graduate course in Ayurvedic Medicine leading to the award of the

Degree of Doctor of Medicine (Ayurveda) - M.D. (Ay.) - in the Faculty of Ayurveda were newly started during the year 1971 in the Government Ayurveda College, Trivandrum.¹

A condensed B.A.M. Course of Ayurveda was started in 1970.² Admission to Diploma Course and B.A.M. Course were stopped in 1970 and 1979 respectively. The BAMS Degree course, as recommended by the Central Council for Indian Medicine on all India basis, is being conducted in the Ayurveda College, Trivandrum from the academic year 1979-'80.³

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE

The Senate sanctioned during the year 1960 the institution of the M.Sc. (Agriculture) and the Ph.D. (Agriculture) in the Faculty of Agriculture.⁴ The Ph.D. Degree in Agronomy and Agricultural Chemistry were started in the Agricultural College, Trivandrum, in 1965.⁵ Following the institution of the Kerala Agricultural

University at Mannuthy, Trichur, the Kerala Agricultural College and Research Institute, Vellayani has been brought under the Kerala Agricultural University.¹

**FACULTY OF VETERINARY SCIENCE**

The Senate sanctioned in 1961 the institution of the M.Sc. and the Ph.D. Degree in the Faculty of Veterinary Science.² During the year 1963-'64 sanction had been given for starting Ph.D. (Parasitology) and Ph.D. (Animal Nutrition) and M.Sc. in Parasitology, Physiology and Nutrition in the Veterinary College, Trichur.³

**FACULTY OF COMMERCE**

In 1973 the Academic Council considered the revised scheme and pattern of the Pre-Degree course and B.Com. Degree course recommended by the Dean, Faculty of Commerce. It further decided to implement the revised scheme for Pre-Degree course with effect from 1973-'74 and that of the B.Com. with effect from 1974-'75.⁴

M.Com., M.Phil. and Ph.D. courses and Diploma in Business Management, Industrial Management, Secretarial

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Courses and Office Management, Shorthand and Typewriting are the different courses in this Faculty during the period under study.

**FACULTY OF FINE ARTS**

The courses offered in the Faculty of Fine Arts were more or less the same pattern of the Faculty of Arts.

**FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES**

The courses offered in the Faculty of Social Sciences were more or less the same pattern of the Faculty of Arts.

**FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCES**

The Syndicate at its meeting held on April 30, 1985 constituted a Committee with Dr. N. Balakrishnan Nair (Professor and Head of the Department of Aquatic Biology and Fisheries, University of Kerala) as Chairman to formulate definite proposals for starting job-oriented courses in the University. After several sittings the Committee identified several job-oriented courses at two levels: (1) Post-pre-degree and (2) post-B.Sc.

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FACULTY OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES

The Faculty of Management Studies was constituted during 1986.\(^1\) M.B.A. course is being conducted in this Faculty. A part-time M.B.A. course of three years duration was started in the T.K.M. Engineering College, Quilon from academic year 1988-'89.\(^2\)

FACULTY OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

A Board of Studies in Physical Education was instituted in 1985.\(^3\)

FACULTY OF HOMEOPATHY

The Faculty of Homeopathy was instituted in 1979.\(^4\) This Faculty has been conducting the B.H.M.S. Course.

\(^1\) K.U.A.R. - 1986, Section II, p.2.
\(^3\) K.U.A.R. - 1985, p.49.