List of Government institutions under the Council of Education on 30th April, 1842.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>College</th>
<th>No. of students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hindu College</td>
<td>520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical College</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Md. Madrasa</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanskrit College</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoogly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College of Md. Mohsin</td>
<td>964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoogly Branch School</td>
<td>368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoogly Infant School</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serampore Branch School</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribepore School</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umerpore School</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Division - I - Bengal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEC. I</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bancoora School</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jessore School</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dacca College</td>
<td>342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comilla School</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chittagong School</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Division - I - Bengal</td>
<td>No. of students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEC. I</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaulieh School</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barosal School</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sylhet School</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEC. II - Orissa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuttack School</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midnapore School</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEC. III</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gokavatree School</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seesbagar School</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akyub School</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramree School</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moulmein School</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Division - II - Behar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patna School</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhagalpur Institution</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhagalpur Hill School</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Division - III - Allahabad Division</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benares Seminary</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benares Oriental College</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allahabad School</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saugar School</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jubbulpore School</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Division - III - Allahabad Division

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School</th>
<th>No. of students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Azimgarh School</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gorakhpur School</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Division - IV - North-Western Province

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School</th>
<th>No. of students</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agra College</td>
<td>346</td>
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<tr>
<td>Delhi College and Institutions</td>
<td>426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bareilly School</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meerut School</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farooqabad School</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ajmere School</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The principal private seminaries in Calcutta in 1852:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School</th>
<th>No. of students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indian Free School</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Academy</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seal's Free School</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patriotic College</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oriental Seminary</td>
<td>585</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Founded by Gour Mohan Addy)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School</th>
<th>No. of students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anglo-Indian School</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union School</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindu Benevolent Institution</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literary Seminary</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charitable Morning School</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**"Review of Public Instruction of Bengal Presidency", 1835-51", J. Kerr."**
Institutions to be affiliated the Universities*

"The Hindoo, Hoegly, Dasca, Irismaghur, and Berhampur Government Anglo Vernacular Colleges, the Sanskrit College, the Mahomedan Madrasses, and the Medical College in Bengal; the Elphinstone Institution, the Fesmah College, and the Grant Medical College in Bombay; the Delhi, Agra, Benares, Bareilly and Thomason Colleges in the North-Western Provinces; Seminaries such as the Oriental Seminary in Calcutta, which have been established by highly educated natives, a class of places of instruction which we are glad to lean is daily increasing in number and efficiency; these, which, like the Parental Academy, are conducted by East Indians; Bishop’s College, the General Assembly’s Institution, Dr. Duff’s College, the Baptist College of Serampore, and other Institutions under the superintendence of different religious bodies and Missionary Societies, will, at one, supply a considerable number of educational establishments worthy of being affiliated to the universities, and of occupying the highest place in the scale of general instruction."

*Despatch of 1854, para 37.
APPENDIX - C

Additional Fellows of Calcutta University nominated by the Governor-General in Council (as required by the Despatch of 1854, para 34).

1. Cecil Beadan
2. Dr. F. J. Meuat
3. The Archdeacon of Calcutta
4. The Advocate-General
5. The Chief Engineer
6. Principal-Bishop's College
7. Principal-Presidency College
8. Principal-St. John's College
9. Principal-Sanskrit College
10. Principal-Calcutta Madrasa
11. Principal-Civil Engineering College
12. Alexander Duff-Head of the Free Kirk College
13. James Ogilvie-Head of the General Assembly College
14. A. Morgan-Head of the Parental Academy
15. Prince Gulum Muhammad
16. Kenneth Mackinnon
17. J.C. Marshman
18. Preemne Ceemar Tagerc.

*Lord Dalhousie's Minute, 30th December, 1954.*
APPENDIX — D

Calcutta University Fellows in each Faculty

Arts

The Bishop of Calcutta; Joseph Alexander Derin;
John Pater Grant; Prince Golam Muhammad; Cecil Beadon;
William Gordon Young; William Nassau Lee; William Kay;
Alexander Duff; Leondidas Clint; William Stephenson; James
Ogilvie; Joseph Mullens; Henry Weedew; Iswar Chandra
Vidyaanagar; Bangopal Ghose.

Law

Lt.-Governor of the North-Western Provinces; the
Chief Justice; Barnes Peaceck; Charles Binny Trever;
William Ritchie; Hadem Pratt; Prasunnen Cesar Tagera;
Ramaprasad Roy; Moulavi Muhammad Wajeeh.

Medicine

Lt.- Governor of Bengal; Kenneth Mackinnen; Henry Wall-
er; Thomas Thomson; Frederick John Mouat; Alexander Grant.

Civil Engineering

The Commander-in-Chief; John Lew; Henry Ricketts;
Charles Allen; Henry Goodwey; William Erskine Baker; Andres
Scott Waugh; Thomas Oldham.
APPENDIX - E

Calcutta University Act of 1857 (Act No.II of 1857)

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

Incorporation. 1. The following persons, namely,

The Right Honourable Charles John Canning,
Viceroy of India.

The Honourable John Russell Cevins,
Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

The Honourable Frederick James Caldy,
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

The Honourable Sir James William Colville,
Knight,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal.

The Right Reverend Daniel Wilson, Doctor of Divinity,

Bishop of Calcutta.

The Honourable George Anson, General,
Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India.

The Honourable Joseph Alexander Derin,
Member of the Supreme Council of India.

The Honourable John Lew, Major-General,
Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath,

Member of the Supreme Council of India.

The Honourable Barnes Peacock,
Member of the Supreme Council of India.

Charles Allen, Esquire,
Member of the Legislative Council of India.

Henry Ricketts, Esquire, Provisional Member of the Supreme Council of India.

Charles BinyTrever, Esquire, Judge of the Sadr Court in Bengal.

Prince Ghelam Muhammad.

William Ritchie, Esquire, Advocate General in Bengal.

Cecil Beaded, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India.
Colonel Henry Goochwyn, of the Bengal Engineers, Chief Engineer in Bengal.
William Garden Young, Esquire, Director of Public Instruction in Bengal.
Lieutenant-Colonel William Erskine Baker, of the Bengal Engineers, Secretary to the Government of India.
Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Scott Waugh, of the Bengal Engineers, Surveyor General of India.
Kenneth Mackinnen, Esquire, Master Doctor in Medicine.
Hodgson Pratt, Esquire, Inspector of Schools in Bengal.
Henry Walker, Esquire, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Medical College of Bengal.
Thomas Thompson, Esquire, Doctor in Medicine, Superintendent of the Botanical Garden at Calcutta.
Frederick John Meudat, Esquire, Doctor in Medicine, and Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
Lieutenant William Nassau Lees, of the Bengal Infantry.
The Reverend William Kay, Doctor of Divinity, Principal of Bishop's College.
The Reverend Alexander Duff, Doctor of Divinity.
Thomas Oldham, Esquire, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India.
Henry Weedrow, Esquire, Inspector of Schools in Bengal.
Leonidas Clint, Esquire, Principal of the Presidency College.
Prasenje Kumar Tagore, Clerk Assistant of the Legislative Council of India.
Ramapershad Roy, Government Pleader in the Sadr Court of Bengal.
The Reverend James Ogilvie, Master of Arts.
The Reverend Joseph Mullens, Bachelor of Arts.
Maulvi Muhammad Wujeeh, Principal of the Calcutta Madrasah.
Iswar Chandra Bidya Sagar, Principal of the Sanskrit College of Calcutta.
Ramgopal Ghose, Formerly Member of the Council of Education.
Alexander Grant, Esquire, Apothecary to the East India Company.
Henry Stewart Reid, Esquire, Director of Public Instruction in the North-Eastern Provinces.

being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows of the said University, and all the Persons who may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor or Fellows as hereinafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Calcutta; and such Body Politic shall by such name have perpetual succession, and shall have a common seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the
Territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

Power to hold and dispose of property. 2. The said Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property moveable or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purposes of the said University by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, devise, alien, or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property, moveable and immoveable belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

Constitution of Body Corporate Senate. Office vacated by leaving India. 3. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of 'ex-officio' and other Fellows as the Governor General of India in Council hath already appointed, or shall from time to time, by any order published in the 'Calcutta Gazette'; hereafter appoint; and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the said University. Provided that, if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow...
of the said University, shall leave India without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Chancellor. 4. The Governor General of India for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honourable Charles John Viscount Canning.

Vice-Chancellor. 5. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir James William Gavile, Knight. The office of the Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor herein-before nominated shall go out of office on the first day of January, 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of the Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor General of India in Council shall, by notification in the 'Calcutta Gazette', nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy. Provide that, on any vacancy in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the
Governor General of India in Council shall have power to re-appoint the Vice-Chancellor herein-before nominated or any future Vice-Chancellor to such office.

Fellows. 6. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the North-Eastern Provinces, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal or of any Court of Judicature hereafter to be constituted to or in which the powers of the said supreme Court may be transferred or vested, the Bishop of Calcutta, and Members of the Supreme Council of India, all for the time being, shall be 'ex-officio' Fellows of the said University.

The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor, and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than thirty; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall by death, resignation, departure from departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below thirty, the Governor-General of India in Council shall forthwith, by notification in 'Calcutta Gazette', nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said University as, with the then Fellows of the said University, shall make the number of such Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, thirty. But nothing herein contained shall prevent
the Governor-General of India in Council from nominating more than thirty persons to be Fellows of the said University if he shall see fit.

The appointment of a Fellow may be cancelled. 7. The Governor General of India in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed, or hereafter to be appointed, a Fellow of the University, and as soon as such order is notified in the Gazette, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to superintend, and the affairs of the University. 8. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have to the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University.

Bye-laws. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law, or to the general objects and
provisions of this Act) touching the examination for degrees and the granting of the same, and touching the examination for honours and the granting of marks of honour for a higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for degrees and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted by by them; and touching the mode and the time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and, in general, touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such bye-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such bye-laws and regulations shall have been first submitted to and shall have received the approval of the Governor General of India in Council.

Meetings of the Senate. 9. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the members present; and the Chairman at any such
meeting shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote.

No question shall be decided at any meeting, unless the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, and five Fellows, or in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least, shall be present at the time of the decision.

At every meeting of the Senate, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence of both a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

Appointment and removal of examiners and officers, 10. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and, as they shall see occasion, to remove all examiners, officers, and servants of the said University.

Power to confer degrees. 11. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall have power, after examination, to confer the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several several degrees marks of honour for a high degree of pre-
ficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, according to rules to be determined by the bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

Qualification for admission of candidates for degrees. 12. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, a certificate from one of the institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governor General of India in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.

Examination for degrees. 13. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for degrees to be held at least once in every year; and every such examination, the candidates shall be examined either by examiners appointed for the purpose from among
the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and
Fellows, or by other examiners so to be appointed; and
on every such examination the candidates, whether candi-
dates for an ordinary degree or for a degree with honour,
shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner
as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows
shall appoint.

Grant of Degrees. 14. At the conclusion of every exa-
mination of the candidates, the examiners shall declare
the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed
entitled to any of the said degrees, and his proficiency
in relation to other candidates; and also the honours wh
which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency
in that department of knowledge in which he is about
to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancel-
ler a certificate, under the seal of the said Univer-
sity of Calcutta and signed by the said Chancellor or
Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated
shall be declared.

Fees.

Annual Accounts. 15. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chance-
ller, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reason-
nable fees for the degrees to be conferred by them, and
upon admission into the said University and for conti-
nuance therein, as they, with approbation of the Gov-
ernor General of India in Council, shall from time to
time see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried be-
one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the
said University, under the directions and regulations
of the Governor General of India in Council, to whom
the accounts of income and expenditure of the said Uni-
versity shall once in every year be submitted for such
examination and audit as the said Governor General of
India in Council may direct.
Calcutta University

Rates of Examination Fees, 1882.*

Entrance examination Rs. 19.
First Examination in arts Rs. 20.
First Examination in engineering Rs. 29.
Licentiate examination in civil engineering Rs. 25.
Bachelor examination in civil engineering Rs. 30.
Master examination in civil engineering Rs. 107.
First Licentiate examination in medicine and surgery Rs. 5.
Second Licentiate examination in medicine and surgery Rs. 25.
Bachelor examination in medicine and surgery, first Rs. 19.
Bachelor examination in medicine and surgery, second Rs. 25.
Doctor examination in medicine and surgery Rs. 193.
Licentiate examination in law Rs. 25.
Bachelor examination in law Rs. 39.
Doctor examination in law Rs. 193.
Bachelor examination in arts Rs. 30.
Master examination in arts Rs. 50.

*Hundred Years of the University of Calcutta*, p.98.
College having Law Classes affiliated to Calcutta University

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of College</th>
<th>Year of inauguration of Law Classes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Presidency College, Calcutta</td>
<td>1857</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hooghly College, Bengal</td>
<td>1864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dacca College (new in Bangladesh)</td>
<td>1864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krishnagar College, Bengal</td>
<td>1864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berhampur College, Bengal</td>
<td>1864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patna College, Bihar</td>
<td>1864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuttack College, Orissa</td>
<td>1869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chittagong College (new in Bangladesh)</td>
<td>1869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajshahi College (new in Bangladesh)</td>
<td>1880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metropolitan Institution, Calcutta</td>
<td>1882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City College, Calcutta</td>
<td>1883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ripon College, Calcutta</td>
<td>1885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangabasi College, Calcutta</td>
<td>1885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooch-Behar College, Bengal</td>
<td>1896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhagalpur College, Bihar</td>
<td>1896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midnapore College, Bengal</td>
<td>1896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bankipur College, United Provinces</td>
<td>1896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barisal College, Bengal (new in Bangladesh)</td>
<td>1896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rangoon College, Burma</td>
<td>1896</td>
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<tr>
<td>*Government Colleges</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"Hundred Years of the University of Calcutta", pp.222-23.
APPENDIX - H

Academic Costumes adopted in 1861

"That caps will be of black cloth with black silk tassels.

The colours of the gowns, scarfs and pagnoe for the different degrees will be as follows: for a Doctor in any Faculty - purple; for a Master in any Faculty - same as the Doctor; for a Bachelor in any Faculty - black; for a Licentiate in any Faculty - maroon.

Chancellor - a gown of rich purple velvet with full open sleeves.

Vice-Chancellor - a gown of the same as the Chancellor's, but of black silk.

Senator - gowns of the same shade as the Vice-Chancellor's, but black silk.

A Doctor in any of the Faculties - a scarf of purple silk, a cloth cap and silk tassel or purple marassa pagnoe, at the option of the wearer.

A Master in any of the Faculties - scarf of maroon silk, a cloth cap with silk tassel or maroon marassa pagnoe, at the option of the wearer.
A Bachelor in any of the Faculties - a scarf of blue silk, a black cloth cap with silk tassel or light blue morassa pagree, at the option of the wearer.

A Licentiate in any of the Faculties - a scarf of black silk, black cloth cap without tassel or black morassa pagree, at the option of the wearer".

"Principals of affiliated colleges, who were not members of the Senate, be requested to wear the Costume of their own Universities while presenting candidates for the degrees".

Academic Costumes adopted in 1866

1. That the several degrees should be distinguished solely by gowns and hoods.

2. That a College cap or shawl pagree with a black tag be worn in place of the unsightly and unbecoming turban.

3. That graduates should wear a European dress or a white chapkan and white trousers.

4. That scarf should be discontinued.

B.A. - A black silk of stuff gown. The hood should be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of dark blue silk.

B.L. - A black silk or stuff gown. The hood should be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of green silk.
B.C.E. - A black silk or stuff gown. The hood should be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of orange coloured silk.

For the degree of doctor or Master in any of the Faculties - a black silk or stuff gown. The hood should be of black silk or stuff, with a lining of silk, corresponding in colour with the inside border of the hood of Bachelor of the Faculty.

All graduates should wear a college cap or shawl pagree with a black ta!

Academic Costumes adopted in 1875

"Graduates should wear a European dress with the college cap or a white chapkan and trousers with shawl pagree and black tag. They shall also wear gown and hood for several degrees as described below:

For the degree of B.A.- a black silk or stuff gown. The hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of dark blue silk.

For the degree of B.L.- a black silk or stuff gown. The hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of green silk.
For the degree of B.M. - a black silk or stuff gown. The hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of scarlet silk.

For the degree of B.C.L. - a black silk or stuff gown. The hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of oranged coloured silk.

For the degree of Doctor of Master in any of the Faculties - a black silk or stuff gown, with a lining of silk corresponding in colour with the inside border of the hood for Bachelors of the Faculty.

"Hundred Years of the University of Calcutta", p. 117-18.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>University</th>
<th>Colleges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. Calcutta | 20 in Calcutta City  
26 in the Province of Bengal  
4 in the United Provinces  
3 in the Central Provinces  
2 in Burma  
9 in Ceylon  
1 in Rajputana  
4 in Central India  
2 in Assam  
71 (These included six colleges also affiliated to the Allahabad University.) |
| 2. Madras   | 10 in Madras City  
32 in Madras Province  
5 in Travancore State  
4 in Mysore State  
2 in Hyderabad State  
1 in Pudukottai State  
1 in Cochin State  
55 |
| 3. Bombay   | 3 in Bombay City  
2 at Poona  
1 at Ahmedabad  
2 in Sindh  
4 in Indian States (one each in Kohlapur, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Junagharh). |
4. Punjab

5 at Lahore
4 in the Punjab Province
2 at Delhi
1 at Peshwar
3 in Indian States (one each in Patiala, Bhawalpur, Kapurthala).

5. Allahabad

3 at Allahabad
4 at Lucknow
3 at Agra
16 in the United Provinces
3 in Rajputana
2 in Central India
1 in Central Province

"A History of Education in India (During the British period)", pp. 285-86.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of English Arts Colleges</th>
<th>Number of students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1882-63</td>
<td>5,442</td>
<td>17,148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1902-140</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of English Secondary Schools</th>
<th>Number of students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>2,133</td>
<td>1,49,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1902</td>
<td>5,097</td>
<td>4,22,187</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Number of unaided Colleges (under private Indian management)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1902</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of pupils:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7,16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5,803</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During 1882–1902, increase in number of unaided secondary schools (under private Indian management) was double with three-fold increase in the number of their students.


APPENDIX – J

Affiliated Colleges of the Calcutta University, permitted to provide instruction in post-graduate courses for M.A. or M.Sc. degree:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Colleges</th>
<th>Names of subjects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
### Name of Colleges

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Colleges</th>
<th>Names of subjects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5. Patna College, Patna, Behar.</td>
<td>History and Economics.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of Post-graduate students during 1917 in Calcutta alone was 1,600, distributed as follows:

- Presidency College 250
- Scottish Churches College 50
- Calcutta University
- P.G. Classes 1300

"Hundred Years of the University of Calcutta", p. 255.
APPENDIX - K

Sadler Commission

On

University Courses of Study, Methods of Teaching and Research Work

"The duration of the degree course"

"34. In regard to duration of courses, we therefore recommend, not for immediate enactment, but for the consideration of the proper university authorities when constituted:

(a) That the course for the degree of B.A., after the intermediate stage, should extend over three years in the case of honours students; and that the same rule should be applied to pass students as the organisation of the University's resources renders this possible.

(b) That the degree of M.A. or M.Sc. should be conferred upon honours students not less than one year after the taking of the first degree; that in appropriate cases it should be given on the presentation of a satisfactory piece of independent work done under the supervision of a responsible teacher, but without necessary attendance at lectures or written examination."
(c) That the degree of M.A. or M.Sc. should be conferred upon pass graduates who have attended courses of instruction and passed an examination, the period of attendance required to be at least two years, and that the same method of obtaining the degree might also be open to honours students.

The reasons for these recommendations have been given in the preceding paras 29-33.

"Differentiation of Courses of Study"

47. In regard to the organisation of degree courses we therefore recommend, not for immediate enactment, but for the consideration of the proper university authorities when duly constituted:

(a) That honours courses should be organised, distinct from the outset from pass courses, and that these honours courses should not in all cases be highly specialised or limited to a special subject.

(b) That it should be made possible for students to change from honours to pass courses and vice-versa.

(c) That the pass courses should be organised in carefully considered groups of subjects.

(d) That the responsibility for advising students i.e. their choice between honours and pass courses, or between the various honours schools or pass groups, or as to the advisability of changing from one to the other, should be regarded as a serious respons-
sibility resting upon the colleges.

(e) That instruction on practical use of the English language should be provided by every college for its students, whether arts or science; but that the amount of attendance upon such courses required for purposes of examination should not be specified by the University though attendance ought to be enforced by the colleges; and that the University test should mainly consist of a test in composition, with an oral test.

(f) That a specific course in English literature, though a compulsory element in many courses, should not be a compulsory subject for all arts students, but that in all honours courses or pass groups in which English literature is not specifically included a certain number of standard books or portions of books in English should be prescribed for study".*

The reasons for these recommendations have been given in the preceding paras 35 - 46.

"Methods of instruction"

*66. In regard to methods of instruction in the Faculties of Arts and Science, we therefore recommend, not for
immediate enactment, but for the consideration of the proper university authorities when duly constituted:

(a) That in the case of students of constituent colleges of the Teaching University in Calcutta, the practice of requiring attendance at full courses of instruction within their own colleges, in every subject of study be abandoned; and that, instead, the college should be required to certify that the student had been under systematic direction, had worked well, and had attended a certain number (to be defined by regulation) and lectures given by 'appointed' or 'recognised' teachers, such lectures to be chosen by the student himself with the advice of, and under such regulations as may be imposed by, his college authorities.

(b) That it should be the duty of every constituent college of the University to provide individual tutorial guidance for every student, and also to provide such lecture, class and other instruction, whether in supplement to or in place of lectures organised by the University, as may seem necessary for the special needs of its students.

(c) That every student of the University should be required to be a member of a college of a University, except graduates reading for the M.A. or M.Sc.
degree who cannot find accommodation in colleges, and who should be placed under the control of a Censor and Board of non-collegiate graduate students, and a group of tutors appointed by the University.

(d) That it should be the duty of the University to organise the provision of courses of lectures, either by its own teachers or by appointed teachers of the colleges, which should be open to all students in constituent colleges, more particularly to honours students and also to non-collegiate graduate students; but that the colleges should provide such additional instruction as they may think necessary for their own students.

The reasons for these recommendations have been given in the preceding paras 48-65.

"Advanced study and investigation"

"67. In the foregoing sections we have been concerned mainly with the organisation of under-graduate teaching; and an endeavour has been made to show that a new synthesis between the University and the colleges is necessary in order that the student may be enabled to a sounder training than he
now receives.............

"68. But there is another, and vitally important, function of all universities, that of promoting, organising and carrying on independent investigation. It has been one of the greatest defects of the Indian Universities that, until recent years, this essential function has been almost wholly disregarded, and, indeed, was practically precluded by the constitution of the universities as they were before the Act of 1904. It has been perhaps the healthiest sign of the coming of a new life that quite recently all the Universities and none more than Calcutta, have begun to be conscious of this defect, and to endeavour to remedy it.

"69. There is, however, a real and great danger which has attended the sudden awakening of interest in research not in the Indian Universities only, but also in England and America. This is the idea that teaching and research are quite separate and distinct functions, which may safely be left to different bodies of men, and looked after by separate organisations. Sometimes it takes the form of a notion that teaching is an inferior function, a necessary drudgery, which ought to be left to second-rate men. Such men, according to this idea, are good enough to give to the mass of ordinary students the routine training which they require; they also can give to the few select students the preliminary drill
which they must have before they pass under the guidance of
the nobler and more exalted scholars who are themselves
engaged in original work, and who will help them to learn
how to work for themselves.

"70. This is, in our judgment, a mischievous doctrine;
and if it becomes widely prevalent, it is likely to be hos­
tile to the spirit which ought to animate a healthy Univer­
sity. It is one of the drawbacks of the sharp separation
between the University and its colleges that it seems to jus­
tify this doctrine and to put it into practice: 'research'
being regarded as something that is done by University Pro­
fessors and selected research students, while the teaching
is mainly carried on by the colleges.

"71. 'Research' means neither more nor less than 'exp­
loration'. Relatively few people, even in a University, can
hope to carry their 'exploration' so far as to discover know­
ledge that is important and new to the whole world, and that
helps to make the universe more intelligible. But everybody
in a University, teachers and students alike, should be work­
ing in the spirit of the explorer, eagerly seeking out truth
that is new to themselves, and that will help to make the uni­
verse more intelligible to them. And unless this spirit pene­
trates the whole work of a University, it will achieve little
that is of value. A University is not fulfilling its duty as a centre of research if it merely hires a few men to carry on investigation in corners by themselves, however handsomely they may be supplied with materials for investigation. It is the spirit of research that is needed, and this spirit must be present in all serious work.

"72. The student must be, in the greater part of his work, a researcher, in this wide sense: a man using all his powers, especially of imagination and of insight, to seek out truth.

The implanting of a desire to use his powers in this way, and some training in the use of them, are the greatest benefits which a student can receive from his university. Unless he has been inspired by this desire, and has obtained something of this training, in his undergraduate days, he is not likely to achieve much success when he attempts the more difficult task of not merely finding out things that nobody else ever knew before. And the business of a University teacher is not to pump knowledge into his students, but above all to show them how to acquire knowledge for themselves, how to do 'independent work'.

"73. There are two kinds of teaching which may legitimately be carried on in a University: teaching whose aim is knowledge and understanding, and teaching whose aim is
dexterity or mastery of a technique. The latter is necessary. But it ought always to be subordinated to the former, even in technical subjects. Thus the arts student may need drill in the grammar of a foreign language; the engineering student may need to learn the use of the lathe; and there is rarely any element of 'research' in the workers of either teacher or student in this kind of training. But unless these practical dexterities play a minor part in the student's training, it will be rather a narrowly technical than a liberal University training. The teacher who has to train the student in practical dexterities need not be a great scholar, or an 'explorer', though it is better that he should be. But the teacher whose work lies in the field of pure knowledge, and whose primary duty is to awaken in the student a genuine intellectual curiosity, is in quite a different case.

"74. No teacher can fulfil this duty unless he is himself an explorer, filled with that eagerness to discover truth which it is his business somehow to communicate to his pupils. His exploring zeal may take different forms. He may very well to more concerned to put together all the available ascertained facts about his subject of study, and to re-inter- pret them, than to devote his time disclosing new facts. None the less, he will be an explorer or researchers. To take a famous example, when the young Bryce wrote his brilliant book on 'The Holy Roman Empire', his great achievement lay, not in
discovering new facts, but putting the facts together, by hard thinking, in such a way as to re-interpret a whole great period in the history of Western Civilisation. He was able to do so because he was filled by the desire to discover the truth; and his work was just as 'original' and just as much 'research' as if he has deciphered documents which nobody had seen before.

"76. In order that the teachers of the University and its Colleges may perform their functions rightly, it is therefore necessary that the great majority of them should be and should be recognised as men who have independent enquiries of their own to carry on. But this implies two things: they must have a reasonable amount of leisure; and they must have access to the materials of study, to books, journals, and laboratories and so forth. It is the duty of the academic authorities in each case to see that they have reasonable leisure. But the colleges cannot in all cases meet the other needs. In that they must be helped by the University.

"77. It is therefore not only right and proper, but it is indispensable for the right conduct of its ordinary teaching work, that the University should provide reasonable facilities for independent work, and should expect its teachers to take advantage of them. It is right and proper that
the University should provide great libraries and great laboratories of research with great scholars to direct them. It is right and proper, further, that the University, if possible with the aid of Government, should provide scholarships or maintenance allowances for those advanced students who are not only fired by zeal for exploration, but show capacities which promise that they will explore to real purpose. But it is neither nor proper that these things should be done as if they represented a special provision for a special demand, quite distinct from the rest of the University's work. The Professor who confines himself to private investigations in his own laboratory may make great discoveries, but he does not discharge his full duty to his University, which is a 'corporation' of learning. Just as a University teacher is not likely to be of much use unless he is inspired with a desire to discover truth, so the researcher is scarcely likely to be of the highest value to his University unless he is eager to communicate the truth he is discovering, and to convey to other people, and especially to young and ardent minds, something of his own passion.

"78. Hence in the sphere of research, as in the sphere of under-graduate teaching, there must be a synthesis of University and College. The College teachers must be, in
their own individual ways, researchers, and those among them who have achieved distinction in this respect must have their share of the noble work of training in the methods of discovering new knowledge the students whom they have already trained in the habit of reading and thinking for themselves. There must be, in this field as in others, organised co-operation between the University teachers and the college teachers. And the professors of the University must be teachers also - teachers not only of research students, but, in so far as their subjects and their gifts enable them, within reasonable limits teachers of undergraduates.*


Other courses of study

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oriental Studies</td>
<td>ch.xvi, pp. 81 - 139.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Training of Teachers</td>
<td>ch.xlii, pp. 49 - 70.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Education</td>
<td>ch.xliii, pp. 71 - 97.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Education</td>
<td>ch.xliv, pp. 48 - 81.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering, Mining and Agric-</td>
<td>ch.xlv, pp. 119 - 131.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cultural Education</td>
<td>ch.xxii, pp. 23 - 47.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Education</td>
<td>ch.xlvi, pp. 132 - 170.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Education</td>
<td>ch.xlvii, pp. 176 - 191.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ch.xxvii, pp. 139 - 2652.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Training in Technology (other than Engineering, Mining, Architecture and Agriculture) and in Commerce.

The special Educational Needs of Musalmans -

"The Education of Girls and Women, Ch.xiv, pp. 1-36,
Ch.xxxvi, pp.364-73.

"The problems of women's education in Bengal is so important that it seems necessary to deal with it apart. But while we think that in the existing conditions special provision will have to be made, we wish to make it clear that in our judgement women should be admitted to all University courses". - Foot Note, ch.xxxiv, p. 242.
APPENDIX - I

Report of the Calcutta University Commission*

*56. Suppose that a change in curriculum — say the introduction of a new scheme of study in civil engineering — is desired. The principal of the college must first discuss it with (i) his colleagues on the teaching staff, and with (ii) the Governing Body of the college, which is appointed by the Government of Bengal. He may further refer it to (iii) the Board of Visitors, which consists of persons interested in engineering education; and he will be wise to obtain the support of (iv) the Director of Public Instruction, who is his immediate official superior. The proposal is then sent to (v) the Syndicate of the University, which gets a report from (vi) the Faculty of Engineering, and forwards it to (vii) the Senate. Supposing the scheme to pass through all these stages without difficulty, it must next go to the Government of India for confirmation because it will involve a change in the regulation of the University. It will be forwarded to the Government of India by (viii) the Governor of Bengal as Rector, who may add his comments. At Simla it will be minuted on, and recommendations will be made by (ix) the Department of Education; it may also have to be referred to (x) the Depart-
ment of Public Works, and (xi) the Department of Commerce and Industry. The final decision will rest with (xii) the Governor-General in Council. In case of any difficulty, the Government of India is sure to ask for the opinion of the Government of Bengal, which is immediately responsible for the college; and this will mean that the proposals will be minuted on in the office of (xiii) the Director of Public Instruction, from whom it will go to (xiv) the Secretariat and (xv) the Member of Council in charge of education, before being discussed by (xvi) the Governor of Bengal in Council. It then goes back to (xvii) the Government of India, where it may possibly be discussed all over again, and is returned to the Syndicate, and through it to be College as a definitive change in regulations. The changes made during all these discussions may have altered the whole character of the proposal, but that cannot now be helped. But it is probable that to carry the change into effect involves an expenditure of money. For that reason the principal will again have to go to (xviii) the Governing Body of the College to get its approval and its support in approaching the Government of Bengal for the necessary funds. Once more - this time in the form of a request for funds - the matter will have to go before (xix) the Director of Public Instruction, (xx) the Secretariat, and (xxi) the Member in charge of education; it will almost certainly be referred to (xxii) the
Public Works Department; and will be finally settled by the Governor in Council. This is an extraordinarily elaborate procedure. Of course it is not necessarily followed on all questions, or even on most questions; but it may have to be followed on questions which do not necessarily involve any profound issues of principle, but which might be, and ought to be, rapidly decided.

"57. Thanks to the expenditure of an enormous amount of hard and conscientious work in the various departments involved, this system does not lead to the absolute dead-lock that might be anticipated; and the theoretical elaboration of the system is in practice often qualified by informal conferences. The complexity is indeed, very largely due to the extreme conscientious and care with which all matters of public concern are dealt with in the public offices; the officials will not trifle with the responsibilities which are imposed upon them, or give their assent to proposals to which their assent is required without examining them thoroughly. But it must be obvious that if the process of reform in education is to be carried out effectively, there must be a great simplification of these processes, a devolution of responsibility, a clearer definition of functions, a demarcation of the spheres of Government and the University, and an organised system of co-operation where these spheres overlap." *Ch. XXVIII, pp. 248-50.*
Calcutta University

Organisation of Governance (as proposed by Sadler Commission)

Officers
1. Visitor (Governor-General of India).
2. Chancellor (Governor of Bengal).
3. Vice-Chancellor (full-time salaried).
4. Treasurer.
5. Registrar.
7. Librarian.
8. Director of Physical Training.

Authorities
1. Court: Committee of Reference.
2. Executive Council (or Commission), Committees of Selection.
3. Academic Council (Provisional Academic Council); Standing Committee of Discipline.
4. Faculties, Boards of Studies, Committees on Courses.
5. Finance Committee.
6. Board of Mufassal Colleges, special Panel, Committees of Studies.
7. Board of Women's Education.
8. Muslim Advisory Board.
9. Board of Students' Welfare.
Authorities: 10. Board of Examinations.
11. Library Committee.
15. Tribunal of Arbitration.

APPENDIX - N

Statutes, Ordinances, Regulations

"14. In the first place we propose that a special Act should be passed by the Imperial Legislative Council for Calcutta University, and that Act should repeat the Act of 1857 and (so far as it concerns Calcutta University) the Act of 1904, embodying such of their provisions as remain relevant to the new conditions. We propose that this Act should define in very general terms the powers and constitution of the University of Calcutta, doing little more than to enumerate the principal organs of university government and to define their main functions.

"15. The terms of the Act should be elaborated, and in particular the constitution and powers of the various academic bodies should be set out in fuller detail, in a number of 'Statutes'. The first Statutes should form a schedule to the Act. But the Act itself should include a clause permitting the Statutes to be added to or amended by the Court of
the University, consistently with the provisions of the Act, and subject to the approval of the Governor of Bengal in Council. As this arrangement would give to the Court of the University, in conjunction with the Government of Bengal, the power of amending Statutes originally made by the Imperial Legislative Council, it might at first sight appear to be an invasion of the supreme legislative prerogatives of that body. But this power, conferred by the Act, would in fact be exercised by delegation and it would be exercised by a body which would be, in a degree hitherto unknown, representative of all the interests affected by the work of the University. This would render possible a much greater elasticity than now exists, and would facilitate the development and improvement of the university system. Thus (to take an example) a Statute might provide for the creation of a Mufassal Board such as we have advocated. But if the mufassal colleges develop in the way we have indicated as likely, it might become desirable to alter the composition and powers of the Mufassal Board; this could be done, without much difficulty, in the manner indicated. Statutes would deal only with questions of the first importance, and with general principles; and it is right that these should not be too lightly altered, and that Government should be consulted. The procedure suggested is similar to that followed in the modern British Universities whose Statutes can
only be altered with approval of the Privy Council.

"16. The ordinary body of Regulations governing the daily work of the University ought, subject to the provisions of the Statutes, to be capable of ready and easy alteration, especially in a teaching university, whose courses of study may naturally be expected to vary according to the special studies and capacities of the teachers. We therefore propose that the Executive Council (or Executive Commission) should be empowered to make 'Ordinances' on all matters not inconsistent with the provisions of the Act and Statutes, such Ordinances to have immediate effect, subject, to the following provisions:-

"(i) Ordinances dealing with purely academic matters (degrees courses and examinations and the discipline of students) should require the assent of the Academic Council, and should in general be initiated by that body.

"(ii) The Chancellor of the University should have the right of vetoing any Ordinances, which should be communicated to him as soon as made.

"(iii) All Ordinances made during the academic year should be submitted to the Court at a statutory meeting, and the Court should have power, by a majority of not less than two-thirds, to cancel any such Ordinance, but not to amend it.

But since this procedure might involve long delays, it should not be necessary to wait for the confirmation of the Court before taking action under the term of Ordinances
made by the Executive Council, and action so taken should not be retrospectively invalidated if the Court subsequently refused its confirmation. In general the more expression of an adverse opinion by the Court would be enough to ensure reconsideration. But it would be undesirable that the Court should have the power to interfere too easily with the settled judgment of the active governing bodies of the University, since this would be apt to introduce confusion, and to undermine the sense of responsibility of these bodies. We believe that the methods we have suggested will secure a real flexibility, while at the same time ensuring that all changes will be submitted to effective criticism from every relevant point of view.

"17. Finally, there is much of the minor detail of university regulations which, so long as the main principles are safeguarded by Statute or Ordinance, need not be surrounded by even that amount of safeguard which is necessary in the case of Ordinances. We suggest, therefore, that the various bodies of the University might with advantage be empowered, subject to the provisions of the Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances, to pass 'Regulations' bearing upon such details. Thus an Ordinance, after defining the constituent elements of a particular honours school or pass group, might empower the Faculty concerned, subject the approval of
the Academic Council, to make such Regulations as might be necessary to give effect to the Ordinance in detail; and similar powers might be allowed, in each case by a Statute, or an Ordinance, to any of the constituent bodies of the University, such as the Mufassal Board, to make Regulations within the sphere defined by Ordinance".*


"17. "Statutes", "Ordinances" and "Regulations" mean, respectively, the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations of the University made under this Act, and they shall be deemed to be rules within the meaning of Clause (36) of section 3 of the Bengal General Clauses Act, 1899".* (Bengal Act I of 1899).*

*Sec. 2 of the Calcutta University Act of 1966 (West Bengal Act II of 1966).

The Calcutta University Act of 1951 (West Bengal Act XVIII of 1951) had the same provision under Sec. 2(k),

"(7) On and from the appointed day (to be notified by the State Government) the Calcutta University Act, 1951, stand repealed and thereupon -
"(a) the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations of the University of Calcutta as constituted prior to the appointed day (hereinafter referred to as the former University) shall stand repealed and all authorities or bodies of the former University shall cease to function".*

*Sec. 58 of the Calcutta University Act of 1966.

"rule" shall mean a rule made in exercise of a power conferred by any enactment, and shall include a regulation made as a rule under any enactment".

Sec.3(36).

Provisions as to rules are given in sections 21-26, 29 and 30, of the Act of 1899.
APPENDIX - 0*

75. It will now be convenient to summarise in tabular form the recommendations we have made:

I. Additional annual grants proposed for new purposes:

A. Improvements in secondary and intermediate education excluding revenue from examinations (para 19).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rupees</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dacca University —</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immediate expenses for 1,500 students (para 32).</td>
<td>7,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional cost for 500 additional students in Dacca (para 26).</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teaching University of Calcutta —</td>
<td>47,80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Administration (para 35).</td>
<td>71,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses for new Boards (para 36)</td>
<td>39,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Travelling expenses (para 37).</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) New University chairs at the Sanskrit and Islamia College (para 45).</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Addition for Presidency Chairs (para 47).</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Fund for payment of University teachers (para 54).</td>
<td>1,25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) Department of Education (salaries) (para 56).</td>
<td>29,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(g) Physical education of students (para 57)</td>
<td>24,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(h) Bengali (para 59).</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rupees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Urdu (para 59).</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(j) Phonetics (para 60).</td>
<td>12,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(k) Statistics (paras 60).</td>
<td>12,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(l) Library grant (para 63).</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(m) Librarian (para 63).</td>
<td>7,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(n) New technological departments and agriculture (para 65).</td>
<td>1,16,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(o) Contribution of Calcutta Colleges for their improvement (para 43-44)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12,24,200


1. The Compensation to be given to the University for the loss of the matriculation and intermediate examination fees is estimated at between 3 and 4 lakhs of rupees. This cannot be regarded as a new grant.

2. For the gradual and progressive steps by which this expenditure would become necessary, see paras 1, 11, 13, 44, 52, 66.

3. This includes provision for the new Islamia College and the reconstruction of Sanskrit College. So long as the post-intermediate course remains a two years' course this figure may be reduced to 4, if not 3, lakhs.
D. Mufassal Colleges (excluding Dacca) - Rupees

Mufassal Board (para 72). 12,000
Contribution to mufassal colleges for their improvement (para 70). 5,00,000

5,12,000

65,16,200

( Page 294 )

II. Grant from Government to be University Calcutta in compensation for loss of matriculation and intermediate examination fees. 3,00,000

III. Certain capital grants proposed for the Teaching University of Calcutta and mufassal colleges (excluding Dacca)1 -

New science departments at Presidency College (para 47). 4,00,000
Presidential accommodation for Calcutta -
Expenditure on hostels (para 51). 16,00,000
For replacement of attached messes (para 51). 12,00,000
Students' clubs, gymnasium, etc. (para 51). 2,00,000
Library (para 63) - initial grant for books. 2,00,000
Laboratories and libraries for botany and zoology (para 64). 50,000
Extension for technological laboratories, land and buildings (para 62). 10,00,000
New University building on fish market site and furniture for it (para 62). 11,00,000
Hostels in mufassal colleges (para 90). 4,00,000

61,50,000

4. We have not included estimates for the building required for the Teachers' Training College, the Islamia College and the additions to the Sanskrit College.

1. For the gradual and progressive steps by which this expenditure might be undertaken see paras 1, 50, 52, 65, 68°.
"78. But we are aware that what we have proposed may at first sight appear too exacting a burden upon the public revenues. We should agree, if the expenditure which we advise to be made were unproductive. But in our belief it will be remunerative expenditure, not only in its effect upon the deeper sources of moral strength but also upon the economic welfare of the country and upon its civic and industrial initiative. We should not have thought it desirable to propose expenditure with a view to the indefinite enlargement of the kinds of unprofitable education now prevalent in Bengal. Highly as we appreciate the sacrifices made by many parents and pupils in order that they may avail themselves of the existing educational opportunities, we are none the less convinced that the education which they receive is in most cases far from being well-adapted to their individual needs or to the present requirements of the country as a whole. Bengal requires types of education which make the individual more productive and enhance the social and economic well-being of the whole people. These types of education, however, are more costly than the education now supplied. If it is urged that the taxpayers of Bengal are too poor to be able to pay for the advantages of such an improved education, our answer is that Bengal is too poor to be
able to afford the waste of ability, which is caused by the present system. It squanders her most valuable asset, which is the brain power and moral vigour of her sons; in a grave degree it fails to turn their great abilities towards the most socially useful ends; it does little to train their powers of initiative, and to imitate inculcate independence of mind and judgment. A change which will help in getting rid of these shortcomings in the present system of education and which will give a stimulus to the capacity for public service in new careers will in the long run be an economy, as well as in other ways a boon to Bengal, and, through Bengal, to India and the world.


APPENDIX- Q

2*. New branches of study, at present not represented in the University of Calcutta or its Colleges in which, as funds allow, teaching might advantageously be undertaken.

(i) Indian vernaculars, (ii) Hebrew and Syria,
(iii) Greek and Latin, (iv) French, German and other European languages, (v) Phonetics, (vi) Geography,
(vii) Palaeontology, (viii) Astronomy, (ix) Entomology,

"2. Further development is desirable in the following branches of study already existing in the University of Calcutta or its Colleges.** The provision in some of these subjects is quite inadequate:


**The order in which subjects are mentioned does not indicate relative urgency or priority of claim.
APPENDIX - R

Calcutta University*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No. of High Schools</th>
<th>No. of Colleges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Before partition</td>
<td>2,300</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After partition lost to East Pakistan*</td>
<td>1,300</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lost to Gauhati University</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 1948 Calcutta University had</td>
<td>780</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**No of examinees of Calcutta University**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Matriculation</th>
<th>Intermediate arts/science</th>
<th>Degree arts/Science</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>62,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>7,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

***"Hundred Years of the University of Calcutta", p.403.***

APPENDIX - S

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date of Foundation</th>
<th>Jurisdiction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calcutta</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>&quot;The jurisdiction of the University extends over the whole of West Bengal and Tripura excluding the area of jurisdiction conferred by the respective Acts on the universities established by law within West Bengal. There are at</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1957 present 44 teaching departments, 6 University Colleges and 211 affiliated Colleges under the jurisdiction of the University in which the total enrolment during 1974-75 was 2,10,122."
p. 198.

Visva-Bharati. 1951

"The territorial jurisdiction of the University extends over the area known as Santiniketan (11.5 Sq. Miles) in the district of Birbhum in West Bengal. There are 7 constituent colleges of the University in which a total of 1,634 students were reading in 1975-76". p.876.

Jadavpur. 1955

"The jurisdiction of the University extends over a radius of two miles from the university office. This being a unitary teaching university, there are two colleges. The university of arts, science and engineering and technology. During the year 1975-76 the total enrolment was 4,117". p. 360.
"The University is teaching and affiliating and the territorial jurisdiction extends over the local limits of the police station of Chakdah, which includes the police station of Kalyani and Haringhata in the district of Nadia and the police station of Bijpur in the district of 24 Parganas where it can establish, maintain or recognise colleges as affiliated colleges of the University". p. 407.

"The University has been divided into two universities with effect from September, 1, 1974. The faculty of agriculture was taken out of the main body and it formed a nucleus of a new agricultural university known as Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswa Vidyalaya". p. 407.

"The territorial jurisdiction of the university extends over five Districts of Burdwan, Bankura, Hoogly, Birbhum and Purulia in the State of West
The jurisdiction was, however, shortened by an amendment of the Act, which took away Serampore Subdivision of the Hoogly district where five colleges (including one college of Textile Technology) were located.

"The university has eight postgraduate departments in Arts, six in Science and departments of Law and Library Science. The university has one constituent college and 50 affiliated colleges. One State Institute of Science Education for school teachers and Padmaja Naidu College of Music have also been started and recognised by the university.

"In 1975-76 the total enrolment of students in the university teaching departments was 2,189 including 349 women. During the year 1975-76 the number of students enrolled in the departments, the constituent colleges and the affiliated colleges was 65,502". p. 187.
The jurisdiction of the university extends over all the institutions teaching five Arts in West Bengal. In Humanities, the courses are conducted directly by the university. 54 institutions are affiliated to the university. There was a total of 4,787 students in the university during 1975-76. p. 712.

The territorial jurisdiction of the university extends over the districts of Cooch Behar, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Malda and West Dinajpur.

The university has 2 constituent colleges, 4 university colleges and 28 affiliated colleges. The total number of students enrolled matriculating in them during 1975-76 was 25,483. p. 619.

In 1978 U.G.C. approved a plan of establishing a new University in the district of Midnapore in West Bengal, in memory of Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar, an eminent scholar, social reformer and
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date of Foundation</th>
<th>Jurisdiction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>Bengal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Philanthropist (1820–91) who was a Fellow of the first Senate of the Calcutta University (Appendix - E). It has been announced by the State Government that the proposed University will function from 1980.

**"Universities Handbook, India, 1977"**.
### 1955-56

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arts/Science</th>
<th>Professional</th>
<th>Special</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of College</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (pp.172-73)</td>
<td>138</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of students</th>
<th>1,05,042</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>Girls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In General education</td>
<td>82,947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Professional education</td>
<td>19,710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Special education</td>
<td>1,219</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(p.178-81)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of secondary schools</th>
<th>1,556</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For boys</td>
<td>For girls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,273</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(p.124-25)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of students in secondary schools</th>
<th>5,53,302</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For boys</td>
<td>4,48,936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For girls</td>
<td>1,04,366</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(p.130-31)

---


#### 1970-71

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Colleges</th>
<th>167</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of Students</td>
<td>2,14,607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Post-graduate students</td>
<td>8,015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(p. 2)

**Calcutta University : Some Problems and Their Remedies**, Bose, P.K.
APPENDIX - U

Model Structure of Universities for Improvement

The type of constitution for universities suggested by the Radhakrishnan Commission for their "freedom, efficiency and progress" will consist of the following authorities, the Visitor, the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Senate (Court), the Executive Council (Syndicate), the Academic Council, the Faculties, the Boards of Studies, the Finance Committee, the Selection Committees, and a Grants Allocation Committee for provinces with universities of the teaching and affiliating type. The changes for improvement of administration suggested by the Commission are not radical in character, nor do they encourage uniformity of constitution even among the universities of the same general category, and they expect new institutions to arise with new patterns of administration. They have dealt mainly with the essential features of university administration which may be adopted by new universities and considered by the existing universities of all types, unitary, Federative and Teaching and Affiliating, and purely Affiliating.
The President of the Union Republic should be the Visitor of all universities in India, and the provincial governor the Chancellor, and the Vice-Chancellor in all universities should be a full-time paid person. Since the method of selection of Vice-Chancellor is polluted by "a prolonged intrigue", and when he is to be a man of character and reputation, this "means of appointing a person of integrity for an arduous and highly skilled service" is, in the opinion of the Radhakrishnan Commission, "disastrous folly". They recommend "certain safeguards" to be laid down in its statues by every university for the selection of its Vice-Chancellor, for instance, the Chancellor should appoint the Vice-Chancellor on the recommendation of the Executive Council which has to send one and one name only, and the Executive is to keep strict privacy in their deliberations about the appointment. The whole idea of "standing as a candidate" for the Vice-Chancellorship, the Commission sharply comment, "must be suppressed". The Executive must in no way be limited to considering the names of would-be candidates. On the contrary they should regard a man's declared intention of seeking the Vice-Chancellorship as 'prima facie' evidence of his unfitness for the post.2

2. Ibid., p. 423.
This is indeed "a revolutionary change", but this "necessary revolution", has to take place in the view of the Commission, if our Indian universities are to command that amount of public confidence and respect which foreign universities usually do. The tenure of office of the Vice-Chancellor who will be a full-time paid incumbent, is recommended to be six years, and he will not be eligible for re-election, and he will get the benefit of Provident Fund as other members of the University Staff.

The constitution of the Senate (Court) in the Unitary and Federative Universities will be more or less the same. It shall consist of one hundred members equally divided between internal and external representation. The heads of all departments and principals of all colleges (Constituent Colleges in the case of Federative Universities) are to be internal members of the Senate. If the total number exceeds the prescribed maximum of fifty, rotation and not election is to be used to keep the number of internal members to fifty.

The fifty external members in both Unitary and Federative Universities are to be drawn from the same source and have the same number of representatives from each of them, for instance, ten from the Alumni Association of the
University, five from donors, twelve from professions, industry and commerce, three including the Director of Public Instruction, from Government departments, ten nominees of the Chancellor, and ten co-opted members.

The Senate (Court) of a Teaching and Affiliating University will have a total of one hundred twenty members of which forty will be members of the University staff, forty will represent the affiliated colleges including the principal of each college, and representatives of the governing body of each college, and forty external members contributed as follows: ten from Alumni Associations, five from donors, ten from professions, industry, commerce, three from Government officials, six nominees of the Vice-Chancellor and six co-opted by the Senate.

The Executive Council (Syndicate) "is the principal body in the administration of Indian Universities." As it wields considerable power it is very important that the right choice of members is made. It should not be too large, but it should represent different interests. It is recommended that it should contain not fewer than fifteen nor more than twenty members, and it should be almost evenly divided between internal and external members, with the balance slightly inclining to the internal side. The practice still in force in the older universities that members of the University staff must not become

a member of the Executive Council should be abolished.\(^1\)
The pattern of the Council in all types of Universities is very much similar. In each case the Vice-Chancellor and the Treasurer are to be 'ex-officio' members, and the Deans of Faculties numbering eight are also to be 'ex-officio' members in the case of a Unitary University; but they are to be ordinary members in Federative and Teaching-and-Affiliating Universities their number being seven in the former and six in the latter. The number of members recommended for each type of Universities to represent other interests is the same, e.g., persons elected by the Senate is to be four, one each to be nominated by the High Court and Public Service Commission of the State, and three persons are to be nominated by the Chancellor. In the case of the Unitary University, the member of the staff in charge of residential life, is to be on the Executive Council; two principals of constituent colleges of a Federative University are to become in rotation members of the Executive, and four principals are to be elected from their own number to the Executive Council of the Teaching-and-Affiliating University. While

the total number of membership of the Executive of both Unitary and Federative Universities, would be twenty, it would be twenty one in the case of an Affiliating University Executive.

All except the 'ex-officio' members are to hold office for three years and the elected members may be eligible to hold office for two periods, and then they may be eligible again after an interval of one year.

The usefulness of the Academic Council has been questioned, but the Radhakrishnan Commission recognise the value of its services, for it can co-ordinate between the Faculties and "there should be a two-way traffic of ideas and information" between the Executive and Academic Council.¹ The Academic Council is to be wholly academic in its membership which should not exceed forty in the case of a Unitary University, and forty-five in both Federative and Affiliating Universities. The pattern of representation in the Council is more or less the same in Unitary and Federative Universities, including all heads of departments, ten 'per cent' of teachers other than the heads elected among their own number, and not more than

four members co-opted "by reason of their specialised knowledge", and the Council of a Federative University is to include also all principals of constituent colleges. The Teaching-and-Affiliating University should have an Academic Council consisting of all heads of departments, five principals of affiliated colleges elected from among their own number, five University teachers other than heads of departments elected from among their own number and not more than four members co-opted "by reason of their specialised knowledge".

Elected and co-opted members should hold office for three years and "their retirement should be staggered", and elected members may be eligible to hold office for two periods and may be again eligible for office after an interval of one year.

The constitution of the Faculties will be the same in Unitary and Federative Universities. Each Faculty should comprise Professors and Readers of the Faculty, not more than half the number of other Faculty teachers appointed by the Academic Council on the recommendation

2. Ibid.
of the Faculty, and they can hold office for two periods and after an interval of one year they may be eligible again, and three persons co-opted "by reason of their specialised knowledge". The Faculty of an Affiliating University shall include Professors of the Faculty, not more than ten other University teachers of the Faculty, one teacher from each affiliated college of the subjects of the Faculty concerned, and not more than three persons co-opted "by reason of their specialised knowledge". Elected members are eligible to hold office for two periods and after an interval of one year they may be eligible again.

In all universities the Dean of the Faculty should be elected by Professors in the Faculty from among them, and he is to hold office for two years and will be eligible for re-election for a second term of two years, but thereafter he should not be elected again.

Boards of Studies of Unitary and Federative Universities shall have the same structure, and each department a Board of its own. It should be an internal body with power to co-opt one member from outside the University.

2. Ibid.
The Head of the Department shall be Chairman of the Board which should include the Professors and Readers of the department and all full-time members of the teaching staff of five years standing. Members of related departments may be invited to participate in the meetings of the Board and also the junior members of the department.

In an Affiliating University there should be a Board of studies in each department with its Head as the 'ex-officio' Chairman of the Board, and four University teachers of the subject and five teachers of the subject from affiliated colleges, as members who should be appointed by the Faculty. No member should be eligible for re-appointment until at least one year has elapsed. The Board should co-opt one external member.

The Federative University is to have a standing committee of principals of the constituent colleges under the chairmanship of the Vice-Chancellor.

Each province having a teaching-affiliating university should have a Grants Allocation Committee to allot grants to the teaching section of the university and the affiliated colleges. It will have a whole-time Chairman, two other non-official members, and one representative each of the Ministries of Education and Finance. The chairman and the two non-official members must be men of
high integrity unconnected at present with any university, but with vast experience of university teaching and administration. The Committee will have a whole-time secretary and adequate staff.

All types of universities should have each a Finance and Selection Committee or Committees. The Finance Committee should be a standing committee of the Executive Council, though its membership may not be confined to the Council. The Vice-Chancellor or the Treasurer may be the chairman of the Committee. The tendency of the Finance Committee to encroach upon the functions of the parent body must be resisted, and while it is to judge the financial aspects of a scheme, it is not to be allowed to take educational decisions.

The Selection Committee or Committees may be a standing committee or a series of 'ad-hoc' committees. It is essential that all vacancies on the permanent teaching staff should be dealt with by a properly constituted committee. It will be a committee of the Executive Council. For the selection of a Professor, the committee will have the Vice-Chancellor as the chairman, and the Dean of the Faculty and three external experts as members; for the selection of a Reader or Lecturer, the Dean of the Faculty,
the Head of the Department and two external experts should be the members of the committee. The experts are to be appointed by the Executive Council or by the Vice-Chancellor in case of emergency. If the Executive does not accept the recommendations of the Selection Committee the matter may be finally decided by the Chancellor. None should be appointed who does not possess the promise of a good teacher, professional aptitude and calibre.
Under Section 2

"(1) "Affiliated" in relation to a College or an Institution means affiliated to the University of Calcutta as constituted prior to the appointed day* and continuing as such immediately before such day or affiliated to the University under this Act".

"(4) "Constituent College" means an affiliated College in which instruction is provided, under prescribed conditions, for honours as well as for post-graduate courses of study, and which is recognised under this Act as a Constituent College".

"(15) "Professional College" means a University College or an Affiliated College in which instruction is provided primarily for courses of study leading to any degree, diploma or certificate of the University in any professional subject and which is recognised under this Act as a Professional College;
"Explanation :- In this Act "professional subject" means any of the following subjects, namely law, medicine, engineering, education, technology, agriculture, veterinary science, journalism, commerce or any other subject prescribed by Regulations.

"(21) "University College" means a College, or an institute, or a College combined with an institute, maintained by the University, whether established by it or not.

"Under Sec. 58(4) of the Act of 1966 the appointed day means the day notified by the State Government in the Official Gazette, on which the provisions of this Act are enforced".

The Calcutta University (Amendment) Act, 1968

Constituent Colleges, Professional Colleges, Registered Graduates. "In section 58 of the principal Act (1966) (ii) for subsection (8) the following sub-section shall be substituted, and shall be deemed always to have been substituted, namely - "(8) In construing the provisions of section 19, section 22, section 24 and section 28, and in construing the provisions of the first Statutes, the first Ordinances and the first Regulations as
framed under sub-section (2) in relation to be constitution under this section, of the Senate, the Syndicate, the Academic Council, the Faculties, the Councils for Post-Graduate and Under-Graduate Studies and the Boards of Studies, -

"(a) "Constituent Colleges" shall mean the following Colleges, namely:-

(i) the Presidency College, Calcutta;
(ii) the Sanskrit College, Calcutta;
(iii) the Bengal Engineering College, Shibpur;
(iv) the Medical College, Calcutta;
(v) the R.G.Kar Medical College, Belgachia, Calcutta;
(vi) the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta; and
(vii) the Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research, Calcutta;

(b) "Professional Colleges" shall mean the following Colleges namely:-

(i) the National Medical College, Calcutta;
(ii) the Niratran Sircar Medical College, Calcutta;
(iii) the Bankuna Sammilani Medical College;
(iv) the University Law College, Calcutta;
(v) the Surendranath Law College, Calcutta;
(vi) the David Hare Training College, Calcutta;
(vii) the Union Christian Training College, Behrampur;

"(c) "Professional Colleges" shall mean the following Colleges, namely :-

(viii) the Institute of Education for Women, Calcutta;
(ix) the Belurmath Ramkrishna Mission Siksha Mandir;
the Jhargram Sevayatan Sikshan Maha Vidya-\laya;

the Agartala Teachers' Training College, Tripura;

the Bengal Veterinary College, Belgachia, Calcutta;

the Calcutta Dental College;

the College of Leather Technology (formerly Bengal Training Institute), Calcutta;

the College of Ceramic Technology, Calcutta;

the Behrampur College of Textile Technology;

the College of Textile Technology, Serampore;

the Calcutta Girls' B.T. College, Calcutta;

the Gopal Chandra Memorial B.T. College, New Barrackpore, 24-Parganas; and

the All Bengal Teachers Training College, Calcutta;

"(d) "Registered graduates" shall mean —

(a) graduates of the University of Calcutta registered under the Indian Universities Act, 1904,* or under the Calcutta University Act, 1951, who compounded for all payments of the annual fee for retention of their names in the register by paying the sums prescribed in that behalf, and

(b) persons holding the degree of a Master or a higher degree of the University of Calcutta as constituted under the Indian Universities Act, 1904, or the Calcutta University Act, 1951,** or graduates of such
University of at least three years' standing, who have paid on or before a date to be fixed by the Vice-Chancellor by an order in writing, not being earlier than the thirteenth day from the date of the order, a subscription of ten rupees for the enrolment as registered graduates for the purpose of the first election under clause (xxx) of sub-section (1) of section 19 and have been enrolled as such.

*Act VIII of 1904.

**West Bengal Act XVIII of 1951.

APPENDIX - W

Calcutta University

Biographical Sketch of Vice-Chancellors

James William Colvile

Born in 1810 Colvile was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was called to the Bar from the Inner Temple in 1835. He was appointed in 1845 to be Advocate-General of Bengal. In 1848 he was made the Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, Calcutta. He was knighted. Colvile was the Chief Justice from 1835-59, when he retired. He was appointed the first Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University founded on 24th January, 1857 and held the office
till 1859. He was President of the Council of Education and of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Colvile was Vice-President of Governor-General's Legislative Council. After retirement he was Privy Councillor and first Assessor, and, later, member of the Judicial Committee. A Fellow of the Royal Society Society Colvile died in 1880.

William Ritchie

Born in 1816 Ritchie was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was called to the Bar from the Inner Temple and joined the Bar at Calcutta in 1840. He became the Advocate-General of Bengal and was appointed Vice-Chancellor on 25th January, 1859. Ritchie was member of the Supreme Council from 1861 to 1862, when he died.

Claudius James Erskine

Erskine was born in 1821. He received education at St.Andrews and Hailebury and became member of India's Civil Service. Erskine was the first Director of Public Instruction in Western India (1855-59). He was an Additional member of the Governor-General's Legislative Council (1860) and appointed Vice-Chancellor on 8th April, 1862. He became Judge of the Bombay High Court and member of the Bombay Council in 1871, when he retired.
Born in 1822 Maine was educated at Christ's Hospital and Pembroke College, Cambridge. With academic distinction he graduated in 1844. He became a Tutor of Trinity Hall in 1845 and Regius Professor of Civil Law in 1847, and Reader in Jurisprudence in the Inns of Court in 1852. Maine was called to the Bar from the Lincoln's Inn and the Middle Temple in 1850, and came to India as Legal Member of Council. He was appointed on 27th March, 1863, Vice-Chancellor for two terms of four years.

In 1869, Maine was appointed Professor of Comparative Jurisprudence at Oxford, and in 1871, to the Council of the Secretary of State for India when he was made K.C.S.I. In 1877 he was elected Master of Trinity Hall at Cambridge, and in 1887, Whewell Professor of International Law.

Maine declined the office of Chief Justice of Bengal, of Permanent Under-Secretary of State, the Chief Clerk of the House of Commons and other appointments. He was F.R.S. and had many honorary distinctions. Maine was one of the first scholars to use historical method in the study of the philosophy of institutions. A fundamental idea of Maine was to make the patriarchal power the foundation of society. He wrote a number of books on the origin and growth of legal and social institutions, one of them being "Ancient Law" (1861).
Walter Scott Section-Kerr

He was educated at Rugby and Haileybury and joined Indian Civil Service. He was Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, 1847-53. Seton-Kerr was appointed the president of the Indigo Commission, 1860. He became Puisne Judge of the Calcutta High Court and was appointed Vice-Chancellor on 28th March, 1867. Next year he became the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department. Seton-Kerr was associated with social and cultural activities of Young Bengal, for instance, he played an active part in the foundation in 1867 of the Bengal Social Science Association devoted to the promotion of social reform in Bengal.

Edward Clive Bayley

Born in 1821 Bayley was educated at Haileybury and admitted to I.C.S. He came to India in 1842 and served in the N-W Provinces and the Punjab. In 1857 he was called to the Bar from the Middle Temple. During the mutiny Bayley was Under-Secretary to J.P. Grant, Lt.-Governor of Central Provinces. He was Home Secretary to the Government of India, 1862-72. On 22nd April Bayley was appointed Vice-Chancellor for three terms.

As the head of the University he supported the demand for the organisation of post-graduate teaching by the Uni-
varsity. He activity supported the movement for social
reforms in this country. Bayley was member of the Supreme
Council, 1873-78.

Arthur Hobhouse

Born in 1918 Hobhouse received education at Eton and
Ballial College, Oxford. In 1846 he was called to the Bar
from Lincoln's Inn. He became Q.C.in 1862. Hobhouse was
the Legal Member of Supreme Council of India 1872-77. He
was appointed Vice-Chancellor on 18th March, 1875. Hob-
house was a great champion of the spread of higher educa-
tion among Indian women. In 1885 Hobhouse was made a Peer.
He was member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Coun-
cil, 1881-1901.

William Markby

Dorn in 1829 Markby was educated at King Edward's
School, Bury St. Edmunds and Merton College, Oxford. He
was Fellow of All Soul's College and of Balliol College.
In 1856 he was called to the Bar. Markby was Puisne
Judge of the Calcutta High Court, 1886-78. He was appo-
tinted Vice-Chancellor on 30th March, 1877. Markby supp-
orted the plan of establishing a school of Law under
direct Control of the University. He was appointed a
teacher in Indian Law, University of Oxford. Markby wrote
books on law, e.g., "Elements of Law".
Alexander John Arbuthnot

Born in 1882 Arbuthnot was educated at Rugby and Haileybury. He became member of I.C.S. in 1842 he entered the Madras Service and became the D.P.I. in 1855. He became the Chief Secretary of Madras Government in 1862 and the Acting Governor of the province in 1862 (February to May). Arbuthnot was appointed Vice-Chancellor on 6th September, 1878. He tried to improve the standard of the degree course. He became member of Supreme Council and its President. Arbuthnot was Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University also. He became member of the Council of India, 1867-97.

Arthur Wilson

Wilson was born in 1837. He was called to the Bar from the Inner Temple in 1862. He became Puisne Judge of the Calcutta High Court, 1878. Wilson was appointed Vice-Chancellor on 19th March, 1880. He was one of those British Officers who strongly supported the University system. In 1902 Wilson became member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Herbert John Reynolds

He was born in 1832, and educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge. He joined I.C.S. and entered Bengal Service in 1856. Herbert was the Revenue Secretary
to the Government of Bengal and appointed member of the Board of Revenue, Bengal. For some years Reynolds was member of the Governor-General's Council. He was the president of the Opium Commission. Reynolds took the office of Vice-Chancellor on 2nd February, 1883. An ardent supporter of female education he maintained that the spread of education among women would bring about a social revolution in India.

**Courtenay Peregrine Ilbert**

He was born in 1841. On completion of education at Marlborough and Balliol College, Oxford, Ilbert was called to the Bar in 1869 from Lincoln's Inn. While the Legal Member of Supreme Council, 1882-86, he prepared the Ilbert Bill, which for its discriminatory provision of law against Indians, raised a bitter controversy. When he became Vice-Chancellor on 5th February, 1886, he suggested to raise the standard of the honours course. Ilbert supported the demand for more Universities in the country. In 1901 he became Clerk to the House of Commons. He was an author of legal works.

**William Wilson Hunter**

Born in 1840 Hunter was educated at Glasgow Academy and University. He studied at Paris and Bonn. As member of the Indian Civil Service he came to Lower Bengal in
1862. He was chosen by Lord Mayo to organise a statistical survey of the Indian empire in 1869, and made Director-General of Statistics in 1871. For six years he was additional member of the Governor-General's Legislative Council, 1861-87. Hunter was president of the first Indian Education Commission, 1882-83, member of the Indian Finance Commission, 1886. He became Vice-Chancellor, 2nd November, 1886. After retirement from public service in India Hunter settled near Oxford.

He published quite a large number of books on India which marked by "his picturesque style" made this sub-continent better known in England. His works include: "Annals of Rural Bengal" (1868), "A Comparative Dictionary of the Non-Aryan Languages of India and High Asia" (1868); "Orissa" (1872); "The Statistical Account of Bengal" in twenty volumes, 1875-77, "A Brief History of the Indian Peoples", (1883); 128 volumes, of local Gazetteers; the "Imperial Gazetteer of India" in 9 volumes, 1881, 14 in 1885-87, "The Indian Empire; its Peoples, History and Products", 1895. He adopted a system of transliteration of vernacular names and words called after him.

Hunter was associated with a number of learned societies and vice-president of the Royal Asiatic Society. He received honours from universities, LL.D. of

William Comer Petheram

Born in 1835, on completion of education he was called to the Bar from the Middle Temple in 1869. He became Q.C. in 1880, and Chief Justice of N-W. Provinces in 1884, Petheram served as Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court, 1886-96. He was appointed Vice-Chancellor on 10th June, 1887. As the head of the University he asked its members to be aware of their great responsibility in shaping public opinion for the well-being of the people.

GOOROONAS BANERJEE

Born in 1844 he received education at Hare School and Presidency College and obtained M.A. in Mathematics and later B.L. also. In 1872 he joined the High Court, Calcutta, as a lawyer. In 1877 he received D.L. and next year he was appointed Tagore Law Professor. He became Puisne Judge of the Calcutta High Court in 1888 and Vice-Chancellor on 1st January, 1890. He was member of the Universities Commission of 1902.

He received Ph.D. (honoris causa) from Calcutta University. He became member of the Bengal Legislative Coun-
cil in 1887. He was knighted in 1904, when he retired from the Bench.

Gooroodas took keen interest in the welfare of students, particularly poor students. He was a profound scholar of Bengali and Sanskrit and an ardent champion of the vernaculars. He passed away in 1948.

*Jones Quain Pigot*

He was Puisne Judge of the Calcutta High Court and appointed Vice-Chancellor on 1st January, 1893. He held a high opinion of University education as a source of intellectual and cultural development.

*Alfred Woodley Croft*

Born in 1841 he was educated at Exeter College, Oxford. He was the D.P.I. of Bengal, 1877-98. He was member of the Education Commission of 1882, and Member, Bengal Legislative Council, 1887-92. He was appointed Vice-Chancellor on 19th December, 1893. Croft was the first Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University to direct attention to the serious problems of students' welfare. To improve the method of setting questions in examinations he had the system of moderation introduced. He became K.C.I.E.
E. J. Travellaw

He was Puisne Judge of the Calcutta High Court. On 1st January he was appointed Vice-Chancellor and held this office for about a year.

**William Francis Maclean**

He was born in 1864. Having completed education at Westminster and Trinity College, Cambridge, he joined the Bar from the Inner Temple in 1888. He became C.C. in 1886. He represented Mid-Oxfordshire in Parliament, 1865-91. Maclean became the Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court, 1896, and Vice-Chancellor on 10th May 1898. He received K.C.I.E.

**Thomas Raleigh**

Born in 1850 Raleigh was educated at Edinburgh and Tubingen and Balliol College. He was D.C.L. of Oxford and Fellow of All Soul's College. He was called to the Bar in 1877. He was Reader in English Law at Oxford, and Registrar of Privy Council, 1896-99. He was the Legal Member of Supreme Council in India, 1899-1904. Raleigh was appointed Vice-Chancellor on 24th August in 1900 for two terms. He was president of the Indian Universities Commission appointed by Curzon in 1902.

He wrote a few books on law. He became C.S.I. in 1902, and K.C.S.I. in 1904.
Alexander Pedlar

Born in 1849 he completed education in England and in 1873 joined the Bengal Education Service. He was professor of Chemistry in Presidency College of which he became the principal in 1896. He was the D.F.W., Bengal in 1889. Pedler was Member of the Imperial Legislative Council 1903. He was knighted and he was C.S.I. and F.R.S. He was member of the Universities Commission of 1902. The first Vice-Chancellor appointed on 2nd April, under the Act of 1904, Pedler tried to improve the administrative efficiency of the University, but his success was limited.

Asutosh Mookerjee

Asutosh was born in 1864. A student of Presidency College he had a uniformly brilliant academic career. In 1885 he passed M.A. in Mathematics standing first in first class. Next year he obtained P.R.S. In 1894 he got D.L. He received from Calcutta University D.Sc. (honoris causa). From 1889 to 1892 he was a teacher of mathematics of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science and Tagore Law Professor in 1898. Twice Asutosh represented Calcutta University in the Bengal Legislative Council in 1899 and 1901, and in the Imperial Legislative
Council in 1903. He was member of the Calcutta Corporation. In 1889 Asutosh became Fellow of Calcutta University and local member of the Universities Commission of 1902.

In 1888 Asutosh joined the High Court Bar and became Puisne Judge, 1904-24. In 1920 he acted as the Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court.

In 1906 Asutosh was appointed on 31st March Vice-Chancellor and remained in office till 1924. Again in 1921 he became Vice-Chancellor for one term of two years. Asutosh dedicated himself completely to the development of Calcutta University which became, under his fearless and constructive leadership, a great centre of higher education. Asutosh introduced the study of vernaculars at all levels of University education.

Asutosh received honours from the public and the Government as well. In 1908 he became president of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. He became C.S.I. in 1907 and he was knighted in 1911. Both Brahmanical and Buddhist Societies bestowed on Asutosh their traditional marks of distinction.

In 1924 Asutosh passed away.
Devaprasad Sarvadhiraj

Having completed education in Presidency College, Calcutta, Devaprasad passed B.L. in 1882. He joined the Calcutta High Court as a solicitor in 1888. He became member of the Calcutta Corporation and also member of the Imperial Library Committee in 1890. He was elected Fellow of Calcutta University, which he served as a member of the Syndicate and of the Faculty of Law. He represented Calcutta University in the Universities Congress of the British empire held in London in 1912, when he was honoured by the Aberdeen University with the degree of LL.D. (honoris causa).

Devaprasad was associated with Presidency College and Ripon College as member of their governing bodies. He was appointed on 31st March, 1914, Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University which office he held for two terms.

He was closely connected with the literary and cultural life of Bengal and the movements for social reforms such as prohibition, abolition of early marriage. He was a leading member of Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, University Institute, Indian Association, British Indian Association. He served the Indian National Congress also. He was knighted and he became C.I.E.
Lancelot Sanderson

Born in 1863 he was the Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court, 1915–26. He was appointed Vice-Chancellor on 31st March, 1918. He resigned after a year. Sanderson was member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, 1926–35. He was knighted.

Nilratan Sirkar

Born in 1861 Sirkar graduated from the Calcutta Medical College. He was founder of a few institutions, such as the R.G.Kar Medical College, National Soap Factory, National Tannery Company. He was member of the Bengal Legislative Council. He was appointed Vice-Chancellor on 31st March, 1919.

He was president of the Council of post-graduate teaching in arts, 1924–27 and of the Council of post-graduate teaching in science, 1924–43. Dr. Sirkar represented Calcutta University at the Conference of the Universities Congress of the British Empire. He received D.C.L. (honoris causa) from Oxford, LL.D. (honoris causa) from Edinburgh and D.Sc. (honoris causa) from Calcutta University. He was knighted.
Bhupendranath Basu

He was born in 1859. A student of Presidency College, Calcutta, Bhupendranath received M.A. degree of Calcutta University in 1881. As a solicitor he entered the Calcutta High Court and within a short time made his mark as a leading member of the bar with a fabulous income.

Bhupendranath was closely associated with many a social and political institution. In 1898 he became member of the Calcutta Corporation and later its Mayor. In 1905 he was elected president of the Bengal Provincial Conference. He was chairman of the Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress session of 1911, held at Calcutta and became President of the Madras session of the National Congress held in 1914. Thrice he became member of Bengal Legislative Council and in 1915 he was appointed member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

He held very important offices under the Government and represented it at the Geneva Conference of the League of Nations in 1922. He was member of the Executive Council of the Government of Bengal. As member of the Council of Secretary of State for India in 1917 and later as Under
Secretary of State for India Bhupendranath helped Montague in formulating his plan for constitutional reforms in India.

On his return to India in 1923 he was appointed member of the Royal Commission on Public Services. On 4th April of the same year Bhupendranath was appointed Vice-Chancellor. Under pressure of heavy public responsibilities Bhupendranath suffered a breakdown of health. He had to retire in 1924 when he died.

William Ewart Creaves

Born in 1869 he was educated at Harrow and Kable College, Oxford. He became Assistant Master at Eton, Oxford, 1894-99. He was Puisne Judge of the Calcutta High Court, 1914-27. He was member of the Indian Delegation to the League of Nations 1929, and the Hague Conference in 1930. Greaves was appointed Vice-Chancellor on 8th August, 1924. To relieve the University from the heavy load of administrative work he pleaded for the establishment of a Board of Secondary Education. He was the Calcutta University delegate on the Universities Bureau of the British Empire. Greaves received D.L. (honoris causa) from Calcutta University and he was knighted.
Jadunath Sarkar

Born in 1870 Jadunath was educated in Rajshahi College (now in Bangladesh) and Presidency College, Calcutta. He passed M.A. in English obtaining the first position in first class in 1892. He had a brilliant academic career rewarded by scholarships. In 1897 he received Raichand Premchand award.

He served as a teacher in different Colleges and universities. Though a student of English literature he became deeply versed in history and made valuable contributions to the study of Indian history. As a professor of history Jadunath worked in Presidency College, Patna College, Reens Law College, Cuttack, and became professor of Indian history at the Benares Hindu University during 1917-19. He was a distinguished author of historical works of great distinction, such as 'History of Auranjeb', 'Sivaji' 'Fall of Muchal Empire'.

Jadunath's scholarship and power of scientific treatment of historical events won him wide recognition. The Asiatic Society of Bombay rewarded him, while in 1923, he was made Honorary Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society of England.
Jadunath was the first professor of the Calcutta University who became its Vice-Chancellor on 8th August, 1926. The University of Dacca conferred on him the degree of D.Litt. (honoris causa).

William Spence Urquhart

He was born in 1877. He was educated at Gordon's College, Aberdeen and New College, Edinburgh. Urquhart studied also in the Universities of Marburg and Gottingen. He was professor of philosophy in Duff College, Calcutta, 1902. He became principal of Scottish Churches College, Calcutta, in 1908. He was member of the Universities Congress of the British empire. From Calcutta University he received D.L. (honoris causa) and D.D. (honoris causa) from Aberdeen. Urquhart was appointed Vice-Chancellor on 8th August, 1928. He took keen interest in every sphere of University's activity. He wrote books on Western and Indian philosophy.

Hassan Suhrawardy

He was born in 1884. He received education in India and abroad. He was the Chief Medical Officer of the East Indian Railways. He was M.S. (Rotanda), F.R.C.S.I. and D.P.H. He was appointed Vice-Chancellor on 8th August, 1930, for two terms. In 1931 he represented Calcutta University at the Congress of the Universities of the British empire.
Suhrawardy was member of the Bengal Legislative Council, 1921-25, and became its deputy president in 1923. He received D.Sc. (honoris causa) from Calcutta, LL.D (honoris causa) from London University and C.B.E. from the Government.

**Syamaprasad Mookerjee**

Son of Asutosh Mookerjee, Syamaprasad was born in 1901. Having completed education at Presidency College he went abroad and was called to the bar from Lincoln’s Inn, London. For sometime he was on the teaching staff of the University Law College.

As president of the Council of post-graduate teaching in arts, 1934-37, and of the Council of post-graduate teaching in science, 1943-45, Syamaprasad brought about changes in the academic life of the University and gave it a new direction. As Vice-Chancellor appointed for two terms of 8th August, 1934, Syamaprasad tried to complete the unfinished work of his illustrious father who had a premature demise.

Syamaprasad made his work in national movement also. He was the founder-president of a political party called the Jana Sangh which became in course of time, a
formidable rival of the Indian National Congress. He was member of the Bengal Legislative Assembly, 1937-45, and Minister of the Government of Bengal, 1941-42. Syampadas was Minister of the Government of India, after independence, 1947-50.

Syampadas received D. Litt. (honoris causa) from Calcutta University and LL. D (honoris causa) from the Benares Hindu University.

Mohammad Ahsul Haque

He was born in 1892 and educated in Presidency College, Calcutta. He was Public Prosecutor in the Krishnagar Bar. Hague was Minister of Education in Bengal, 1934-37. He became Speaker of the Bengal Legislative Assembly, 1937-42. As Vice-Chancellor, appointed on 8th August, 1938, he served two terms. He was member of the Indian Franchise Committee and High Commissioner for India in London. He was member of Governor-General's Executive Council, 1943-46. He was G.I.E.

Bidhanchandra Roy

Roy was born in 1882 and took the medical profession. He was M.D., M.R.C.P. (Lond), F.R.C.S. (Eng). For a long time he was president of the Indian Medical Council. He was Mayor of Calcutta Corporation for two terms. Dr. Roy became Vice-Chancellor on 13th March, 1942. He was
president of the Council of post-graduate teaching in science, 1945-47. He was Chief Minister of West Bengal since 1948 till his death. He received D.Sc. (honoris causa) from Calcutta and Allahabad Universities.

Radhabinod Pal

A great jurist Pal was Tagore Law Professor, 1925, 1930, 1938. Sometimes he acted as Judge of the Calcutta High Court. On 13th March, 1944, he became Vice-Chancellor. He was appointed member of the International Military Tribunal for trial of war criminals, For East, Tokyo.

Pramathanath Banerjee

Born in 1894 he was educated at Presidency College, Calcutta. He was called to the Bar from Lincoln's Inn. In 1919 he received F.R.S. He was a lecturer in history in Calcutta University. During 1941-43 Pramathanath was Minister of the Government of Bengal. Since 1937 he became principal of University Law College. He was president of the council of post-graduate teaching in arts in 1947-49 and of the council of post-graduate teaching in science in 1949. On 13th March, 1946, he was appointed Vice-Chancellor of two terms. As an Indian delegate he attended the UNESCO general Conference held at Beirut in 1948. He was a representative on the Commonwealth Universities Conference at Halifax, Canada, 1948. He was
Tagore Law Professor in 1947. He received LL.D. (honoris causa) from McGill (Canada) and D.Litt (honoris causa) from Calcutta University.

**Charuchandra Biswas**

He was born in 1888 and educated at Presidency College. He was Councillor of Calcutta Corporation, 1920-27, and Puisne Judge, Calcutta High Court. He was member of Indian Legislative Assembly, 1930-36. He was appointed a member of the Radcliffe Commission, 1947. On 24th September, 1949 he took the office of Vice-Chancellor and in 1951 he became Minister of the Union Government.

**Samhunath Banerjee**

On completion of post-graduate education in science and study of law he became Puisne Judge of the Calcutta High Court. Under the Calcutta University Act of 1951 he was the first Vice-Chancellor, though appointed earlier on 11th May, 1950. He was Tagore Law Professor, 1951. He received LL.D. ("honoris causa") from Calcutta University.

**Jnanendra Chandra Ghosh**

He was born in 1894. Having completed education at Presidency College he became a professor of Dacca University, 1921-39. He received D.Sc. from London University.
Dr. Ghosh was appointed Director of Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, and Director, Indian Institute of Technology, Hijli, Kharagpur, West Bengal. He became Director-General, Ministry of Industries and Supplies, Government of India. He was member of the Planning Commission, Government of India, since 1955. He received LL.D. (honoris causa) from Benaras University. Dr. Ghosh was Vice-Chancellor from 12th March, 1954, for one year only.

Nirmalkumar Sidhanta

He was born in 1894. He was a student of Scottish Churches College and Presidency College, Calcutta. He passed M.A. from Oxford. He was professor of English in Lucknow University and he became a Dean of the University. He was member of the Union Public Service Commission and also of the Central Advisory Board of Education, 1946. He was Chairman of the Inter-University Board, 1946-48. He was the member-secretary of the University Education Commission and member of the U.G.C. On 1st August, 1955 he was appointed Vice-Chancellor.
University Autonomy

"59. The clearest and fullest exposition of the present system, and of the reasons for its maintenance is given by Mr. H. Sharp, Educational Commissioner with the Government of India.

"As to the nature of the relations which should exist between the University and Government......one is faced with a great variety of different models, from the purely State University, such as is found on the continent of Europe and in some of the United States of America, to those over which the control is very slight, as in the United Kingdom. The nature of the control should be fixed with regard to the local conditions. The conditions in Bengal which affect the issue are:--

(a) The widespread desire for a university education resulting from the lack of variety in employment.

(b) The weakness of public opinion in regard to discipline and standards.

(c) The insistence urged by a certain class upon popular control in university matters."
(d) The introduction of non-educational motives into educational questions.

(e) The existence in the country of local variations and conflicting interests.

The conditions are inimical to university development on proper lines, and point to the desirability of establishing State Universities..... On the other hand, there are certain considerations which bear in the opposite direction. These are — (a) the traditional British policy regarding universities; (b) the desirability of affording to India every opportunity of training in self-governing institutions; (c) the existence in the country of an external power, necessitating, within all reasonable limits, discussion and advise in matters which affect the public at large. Hence, it appears advisable to steer a middle course”.


"69. But these are very general statements. They are usually combined with the statement that Government ought to exercise some general supervisory powers; but little is said as to the way in which these needs can be reconciled. Perhaps the clearest statement, in general terms, comes from Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru—
"I am strongly of opinion that our universities should not be 'run' as departments of Government, and that they should be self-contained and fully independent. I would give a predominant voice in the affairs of the University to the expert element, but at the same time I would have a sufficiently strong representation of the cultured public outside universities. I see no reason why the highest question of educational policy should be decided, over the heads of educational experts, in the Secretariats of the Government of India and the provincial Governments. It seems to me that the true progress of education in India is impossible unless it is rescued from politics - official and non-official .... In a country situated as India is, there is little chance of the educational expert having his own way against the dogmatic opinions of those whose word is final in the determination of all questions of policy. I should not, however, be understood to say that I wish to cut off universities altogether from Government. As government are, and will for a long time to come continue to be, responsible to a very great extent for the finances of our universities, I should like to give them a sufficiently effective voice in their deliberations".

List of Colleges Affiliated to the University of Calcutta; 1857-1956 (showing the year of first affiliation)**

1857

Parental Academic Institution and Deveton College
(Deveton College), Calcutta.
St. Paul's School, Calcutta (later shifted to
Darjeeling: Re-affiliated in 1936).
*Free Church Institution, Calcutta (later Duff
College - amalgamated with General Assembly's
Institution, now Scottish Church College).
La Martiniere, Calcutta (Re-affiliated in 1928).
London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhownipur,
Calcutta.
*Presidency College, Calcutta.
*Calcutta Medical College, Calcutta.
Calcutta Civil Engineering College, Calcutta
(later Bengal Engineering College, Howrah: Re-
affiliated in 1860).
*Hoogly College (later Hoogly Mohsin College),
Hoogly.
Dacca College, Dacca.
*Irishnagar College, Krishnagar.
- 842 -

*Berhampur College (now Krishnath College),
Berhampur, West Bengal.
Serampur College, Serampur, Bengal (Re-affiliated in 1911).

1859
Queen's College, Colombo (Sri Lanka).

1860
Agra College, Agra.
Benares College, Benares (later Queen's College, Benares).
Bishop's College, Calcutta.
*Sanskrit College, Calcutta.
Saugar High School (later Jabalpur College),
Central Provinces.

1862
Ajmere College, Ajmere.
*St. Xavier's College, Calcutta.
St. John's College, Agra.
Jay Narain's College, Benares.
Parna College, Patna.
Barially College, Barielly.

***"Hundred Years of the University of Calcutta, Supplement," pp. 1-12.
*College still enjoying affiliation under the University.
*The area, town or district now within Pakistan/Bangladesh.
1863
St. Thomas's College, Colombo (Sri Lanka).

1864
Lahore Government College, Lahore. X
St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee.
Lahore Mission School, Lahore. X
*General Assembly's Institution (later amalgamated with Free Church Institution - now Scottish Church College), Calcutta.
Government College, Delhi.

1865
Cathedral Mission College, Calcutta (Re-started as Church Missionary Society's College in 1899, now St. Paul's C.M. College).
Church Mission School, Amritsar.
Victoria College, Agra.

1866
Bishop's School (later Bishop Cotton School), Simla.
Christ Church School, Cawnpur.
Gowhatty School, Gowhatty, Assam.

1867
Calcutta Madrassah, Calcutta.
Canning College, Lucknow.

1868
Cuttack School (later Revenshaw College), Cuttack.
Sehore High School, Central Provinces.
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>School Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>La Martiniere College, Lucknow.</td>
<td>Lichnow</td>
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<td>Mussorie School, Mussorie.</td>
<td>Mussorie</td>
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<td>Chittagong School (later Chittagong College),</td>
<td>Chittagong. X</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Allahabad High School, Allahabad.</td>
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<td>1870</td>
<td>St. Peter's College, Agra.</td>
<td>Agra</td>
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<td>1871</td>
<td>London Mission School, Benares.</td>
<td>Benares</td>
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<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>London Mission School, Mirzapore.</td>
<td>Mirzapore</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*Metropolitan Institution (now Vidyasagar College), Calcutta.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Muir College (later Muir Central College), Allahabad.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>Jaipur Maharaja's College, Jaipur.</td>
<td>Jaipur</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*Midnapore High School (now Midnapore College), Midnapore.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Baulia High School (later Rajshahi College), Rajshahi. X</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>Patiala Maharaja's Schools, Patiala.</td>
<td>Patiala</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kandy Collegiate School (later Trinity College), Kandy, (Sri Lanka).</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>Wesley College, Colombo, (Sri Lanka).</td>
<td>Colombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wesleyan Central Institution, Batticaloa, (Sri Lanka).</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1877
Residency College, Indore.
Rungpore High School, Rungpore.

1878
Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.

1879
St. Francis De Sales School, Nagpur.
Government High School (later Rangoon College), Rangoon.

1880
Christian Boarding School (later Batala Baring High School), Batala.
Rajkumar College, Nowgong, Bundelkhand.
*Government Engineering College (now Bengal Engineering College), Howrah.

1881
*City College, Calcutta.
Albert College, Calcutta.

1882
*Maharaja's High School (now Burdwan Raj College), Burdwan.
Government High School, Fyzabad.

1883
Prince of Wales College, Moratuwa, (Sri Lanka).
St. George's College, Mussorie.
Free Church Institution and Hislop College, Nagpur.
Allahabad High School (Girls' Department) Allahabad.
St. Thomas' College, Muree.
Jagannath College, Dacca.
1884
Boys' High School (later Nainital College and Boys' High School) Nainital.
Rutlam Central College, Central India.
*Presidency Institution (later Ripon College, (now Surendranath College), Calcutta.

1885
Morris College (later Morris Memorial College), Nagpur.
University School, Calcutta.
*Ripon College in Law (now Surendranath Law College), Calcutta.
London Mission High School, (later Ramsay School), Almorah.

1886
Girls' High School, Lucknow.
Narail High School (later Victoria College), Narail. X.

1887
*Utparpara College (now Raja Pearymohan College), Uttarpara.
*Bangabasi College, Calcutta.
Roberts' Memorial School, Calcutta.
Tejnarayan Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
Canadian Mission College, Indore.

1888
Armenian College, Calcutta.
*Bethune Girls' School (now Bethune College), Calcutta.
*Victoria College, Cooch Behar.

1889
St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling (Re-affiliated in 1927).
1889
Behar National Institution (later Behar National College), Bankipore, Patna.
Rajchandra School, Barisal. X
Brajamohan Institution (later Brajamohan College),
Barisal. X.

1890
St. Mary's Institution (later Dupleix College, then College de Bussy, now Chandernagore College) Chandernagore (Re-affiliated in 1931).

1891
Jaffna College, Jaffna, (Sri Lanka).
New Holkar College (later Tukajirao Holkar College), Central India.
Mursrichand College, Sylhet. X

1892
St. John's College, Jaffna, (Sri Lanka).

1893
Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science,
Calcutta.

1894
Calcutta Boys' School, Calcutta.
Central Institution (later Central College),
Calcutta.
Baptist College (later Judson College), Rangoon.

1895
Aryya Mission Institution, Calcutta.
Hindu High School Jaffna, (Sri Lanka).
Central School, Calcutta.

1897
Central College, Jaffna, (Sri Lanka).
Munshiganj High School (later Harendralal College),
Munshiganj. X

1898
Diamond Jubilee College, Monghyr.
*Krishnachandra College, Hetampore.
Pabna Institution (later Edward College), Pabna. X

1899
Bhumihar Brahman College, Muzafferpur.
Victoria School (later Victoria College), Comilla.X
Dublin University Mission College (later St. Columba's
College), Hazaribagh.
Church Missionary Society's College (now St. Paul's
C.M. College), Calcutta.

1900
Pramatha Manmatha College, Tangail. X

1901
Gauhati Government College (later Cotton College),
Gauhati, Assam.

1902
City College, Mymensingh Branch, Mymensingh. X

1907
*Wesleyan Mission College (later Wesleyan College,
the Bankura College, now Bankura Christian College),
Bankura.
Daulatpur Hindu Academy, Khulna. X
Diocesan Mission Girls' School (later Diocesan
College), Calcutta.
1908
Anandamohan College, Mymensingh. X
*David Hare Training College, Calcutta.

1909
Patna Training College, Patna.
*University Law College, Calcutta.

1910
Dacca Training College, Dacca. X
Dacca Law College, Dacca. X

1911
*Serampore College, Serampore.

1913
*Loreto House, Calcutta.

1914
Guahaty Law College (later Earl Law College),
Guahaty, Assam.

1916
*South Suburban College (now Asutosh College),
Calcutta.
*Medical College (later Carmichael Medical College,
now R.G. Kar Medical College), Calcutta.

1917
Carmichael College, Rangpur. X

1918
Rajendra College, Faridpur. X
Bagerhat College (later Prafulla Chandra College),
Bagerhat. X

1922
Feni College, Feni. X
1923
*Narasinha Dutta College, Howrah.

1924
St. Edmund's College, Shillong, Assam.
St. Joseph's High School (now St. Joseph's College), Calcutta.

1926
Seadat College, Karatia, X
*Islandia College (now Central Calcutta College),
Calcutta.
*Prabhatkumar College, Contai, Midnapore.

1927
*St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling.
St. James' College, Calcutta.

1928
*La Martinierve, Calcutta.
*Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine and
Institute of Hygiene, Calcutta (also Recognised
in 1954).

1931
Jorhat College (later Jorhat Jagannath Barooah
College), Assam.
*Chandernagore College, Chandernagore, Hugli.

1932
*Victoria Institution, Calcutta.
Brindaban College, Sylhet, X

1933
*Scottish Universities Mission College, Kalimpong,
Darjeeling.
Victoria Institution, Murseong.
1935
Gurucharan College, Silchar, Assam.
St. Anthony’s College, Shillong, Assam.
*All-India Institute of Hygiene & Public Health, Calcutta.
Salesian College, Sonada, Darjeeling.

1936
*St. Paul’s College, Darjeeling.

1937
St. Helen’s College, Kurseong.
St. Mary’s College, Shillong, Assam.

1938
*Gokhale Memorial Girl’s College, Calcutta.
Lady Keane Girls’ College, Shillong.

1939
*Union Christian Training College, Barhampur.
*South Calcutta Girls’ College, Calcutta.
Haraganga College, Munshiganj. X
Sir Asutosh College, Kanungopara, Chittagong. X
Azizul Haque College, Bogra. X
*Lady Brabourne College, Calcutta.

1940
*Women’s College, Calcutta.
Fazlul Haq College, Chakhar, Barisal. X
Madanmohan College, Sylhet. X
Sirajganj College, Sirajganj. X
Madhab Choudhury College, Barpeta, Assam.
Radhakanta Handique Girls' College, Gauhati, Assam.
Fazlul Haq College, Adina. X

1941
+Ramkrishna Mission Vidyamandir, Belur, Howrah.
Srikail College, Tipperah. X
*Bengal Tanning Institute, Calcutta.
*Maharaja Manindrachandra College, Calcutta.
Jessore Michael Madhusudan College, Jessore. X
Women's College, Sylhet. X

1942
*Anandachandra College, Jalpaiguri.
B. Barooah College, Gauhati, Assam.
Debendra College, Manikganj, X
Srikrishna College, Ramdia, Faridpur. X
(Shifted to Indian Union at Bogoola in 1950, and affiliated in 1952).
Ripon College (later Surendranath College), Dinajpur. X

1943
Choumohani College, Nookhali. X
*Kalna College, Kalna.
Kisoreganj Gurudoyal College, Kisoreganj, Mymensingh. X

1944
*Asansol College, Asansol.
Kumudini College, Tangail, Mymensingh. X
*Malda College, Malda, West Bengal.
Nowgong College, Nowgong, Assam.
Rajendra Kumar Girls' College, Khulna. X
Sunamganj College, Sylhet. X

1945
Tolaram Girls' College, Dacca. X
*Ballygunge Girls' Institute (now Muralidhar Girls' College), Calcutta.

Darrang College, Tejpur, Assam.
Nalbari College, Nalbari, Assam.
*Ramananda College, Bishnupur, Bankura.
*Seth Anandaram Jaipuria College, Calcutta.

1946
*Behrampur Girls' College, Behrampur, West Bengal.
Chandpur College, Tipperah. X
Dhanmanjari College, Imphal, Manipur.
Dhubri College, Dhubri, Assam.
Dibrugarh College, Dibrugarh, Assam.
Jamalpur College, Jamalpur, Mymensingh. X
Karimganj College, Karimganj, Sylhet. X
*Mahisadal Raj College, Mahisadal, Midnapore.
Mamohini Institute of Science and Technology,
Hemaitpur, Patna. X
*Ramasaday College, Howrah.
Satkhira College, Satkhira, Khulna. X

1947
*Charuchandra College, Calcutta.
1947

*Howrah Girls' College, Howrah.
*Gobordanga Hindu College, Gobordanga, 24-Perganas.
*Maharaja Bir Bikram College, Tripura.
*Rishi Bankim Chandra College, Naihati, 24-Perganas.
*Women's Christian College, Calcutta.
*Dinabandhu Mahavidyalaya, Bongong, 24-Perganas.
*Basirhat College, Basirhat, 24-Perganas.
*Lake Medical College, Calcutta.

1948

*Calcutta National Medical Institute, Calcutta.
*Nilratan Sircar Medical College, Calcutta.
*Suri Vidyasagar College, Suri, Birbhum.
*Darjeeling Government College, Darjeeling.
*Katwa College, Katwa, Burdwan.
*Uluberia College, Uluberia, Howrah.
*Syamsundar College, Burdwan.
Netaji Subbas College, Calcutta.
*Garbeta College, Midnapore.
*Santipur College, Nadia.
*Nabadwip Vidyasagar College, Nadia.
*Fakirchand College, Diamond Harbour, 24-Perganas.
*Netaji Mahavidyalaya, Arambagh, Hoogly.
*Raiganj College, West Dinajpur.
*Tamralipta Mahavidyalaya, Tamluk, Midnapore.
1948
• Bankura Sammilani College, Bankura.

1955
• Maharajadhiraj Udaychand College for Women, Burdwan.
• Chitrtranjan Seva Sadan, Calcutta.
• Deshbandhu College for Girls, Calcutta.
• Seth Soorajmal Jalan Girls' College, Calcutta.
• Government Training College, Hoogly.
• Bankimchandra Sardar Mahavidyala, Tangrakhali.

1956
• Bankura Sammilani Medical College, Bankura.
• Khudiram Bose Central College, Calcutta.
• Sri Chaitanya College, Habra, 24-Parganas.
• Narkeldanga Goorobdas College, Calcutta.
• Bon-Hoogly Brahmananda Kesabchandra College, Kamarhaty, 24-Parganas.
• Vaishnabghata Dinabandhu Andrews College, Garia, 24-Parganas.
• Dum Dum Sarojini Naidu College for Women, Dum Dum.
• Dinhatta College, Coosh - Behar.

Recognised under Sec. 7, Chapter XVI of the Regulations under Indian Universities Act, 1904.
Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, Birbhum. (Recognition ceased after the Institution was converted into a University in 1951).
Institutions recognised under different Chapters of the Regulations:

School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta.
Dufferin Hospital, Calcutta.
Eden Hospital, Medical College, Calcutta.
School of Anesthesiology, Seth Sukhlal Kamani Hospital, Calcutta.
Institute of Child Health, Calcutta.

Glossary

Asrama — ancient Hindus divided life on earth into four stages of development or 'asramas' to be followed by every member of the Aryan society, namely, 'brahmacharya' (education and training), 'garhastya' — (to live as a house-holder), 'banaprastha' (renunciation of worldly pursuits), and 'sannyasa' (life of wandering as a preparation for exit from earthly life); it also means hermitage.

Ayurveda — Hindu system of medicine, science of longevity.

Agrahara — colony of learned brahmans.

Benares — ancient name Varanasi, capital of the old kingdom of Kashi, now in Uttar Pradesh; holy place of Hindu pilgrimage and centre of
classical learning.

Bhagwat - Hindu religious text; a metrical interpretation of the essential teachings of ethics and philosophy in their bearing upon life.

Brahman, kshatriya, vaisya.

Chaturvarna - four Hindu castes.

Dargah - Muslim shrine, connected with the tomb of any celebrated Muslim saint known as 'dervish'.

Dharma - law of piety.

Diwani - right to administer civil justice and collect taxes.

Fatwa - edict, legal opinion.

Gandhara - kingdom of Kanishka with Purushapura, i.e., Peshwar as its capital (now partly in Pakistan and partly in Afghanistan).

Guru - Teacher.

Gurukula - ancient Hindu system of domestic education in 'guru's' residence.

Gurudakshina - teacher's honorarium.

Ilm - Arabic word meaning knowledge.
Jaumpur - city founded by Firoz Shah Tughluq (1351-88), centre of Muslim learning, described as Shiraz of India, in the north-west of Benares.

Kanchi - in Bhopal.

Kosala - ancient kingdom in northern Oudh, with Sravasti as the capital (eastern U.P), famous in Buddhist literature.

Kuru - ancient country of the 'Kurâ' tribe (in Uttar Pradesh).

Kharkhana - Persian word meaning workshop, factory.

Khanqah - Sufi hospice or house of rest; sufi - a Muslim sect with devotional and mystic traditions.

Magadha - ancient kingdom in south Bihar, seat of the Magadha tribe, rose to prominence in the fourth century B.C., and much earlier intimately associated with the development of Jainism and Buddhism.

Musheera - Muslim poetical symposium.

Madrasa - institution of Muslim higher learning.

Maktab - Muslim primary school.
Mithila - "the capital of Videha.....has been identified with the small town of Janakpur just within the Nepal border north of the place where the Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga districts (Bihar) meet". Rajchandhuri, Hemachandra, "Political History of Ancient India", p. 48.

Muballigh - Muslim preacher.

Navaratna - nine jewels, or wise men, scholars and writers with poet Kalidas as the leading figure, of the imperial court of King Chandra-Gupta II, Vekramaditya.

Paribhasha - synonym.

Parishad - council of Hindu scholars providing classical education.

Pataliputra - imperial capital of Magadha (modern Patna).

Purna swarej - complete independence.

Rusun - Muslim scripture.

Rajagriha - ancient capital of Magadha, south of Patna, modern Rājgir.

Rajatarangini - a detailed metrical history of Kashmir, written by Kalhana, 1149-50 A.D.

Sippas - Pali form of Skt. 'silpas' meaning arts.
Taxila - Takkâsila near Rawalpindi in Pakistan, leading seat of ancient learning with special reputation of medical studies, a university town.

Thaneswar - famous holy town to the north of modern Delhi near Kurukshetra in ancient Indraprastha, capital of king Harsha before he made his new capital at Kamauj, south of Delhi.

Tol - a primary school of Skt. learning.

Ujjain, Ujjayini - one of seven sacred cities of India and rivals Benares in its claim on Hindu veneration, capital of the ancient kingdom of Avanti later known as Malwa, imperial city of Gupta kings, now in Madhya Pradesh (former Gwalior State).

Seven sacred cities of India: Benares (Kashi), Hardwar (Maya), Kanchi (Kanjoeveram), Ayodhya (Oudh), Dvarabati (Dvaraka) Mathura and Ujjain or Avantika.

Ulama (pl.), al im (sing) - Muslim theologian, Preacher, scholar.

Ustad - expert.

Urdu - "The word 'Urdu' is of Turkish origin and is a cousin of the English word 'herds'.

The original Turkish word 'ordu' meant an
army or camp. Ever since the eleventh century, when the Muslims invaded India from the north-east, the rulers, whether Afghans, Turks, or Mughals, used Persian as the language of the Imperial Court. Their army, belonging to different races, also spoke the same language, although the soldiers in course of time picked up rudiments of the local dialects so as to communicate with the local people, mainly Hindus of Muslim converts. The crude, improvised speech thus born of the confluence of Persian and a western Hindi dialect came to be known as Urdu.

Valabhi — in Saurashtra peninsula, capital of a kingdom of the same name, founded by a foreign tribe called Maitraka, possibly of Iranian origin, noted for affluence, centre of Buddhist learning, rivalled Nalanda in the seventh century A.D.

Vedas-Skt. — veda means knowledge; four Vedas commonly recognised are (i) the Rigveda, (ii) the Samaveda, (iii) the Yajurveda, and (iv) the Atharvaveda; they are records of religious experience of ancient Aryan sages.
Vihara - Buddhist monastery.

Vikramasila - famous Buddhist monastery and college founded by king Dharmapala of Bengal (6th century A.D.), probably at Pattharghata in the Bhagalpur district of Bihar.

"*A Cultural History of India*, p. 307."