CHAPTER IV

FOUNDING OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY

The establishment of the Panjab University in 1882 was a landmark in the history of education in the Punjab. The fourth university in India had its distinct characteristic\(^1\). From its very inception it sought the advancement of the Oriental learning which the other three universities had hitherto ignored. It slowly and tentatively evolved from "the artificial form of its Indian prototype towards the conscious achievement of the idea", which its propogators had set for her\(^2\). The circumstances leading to its establishment relate a fascinating story. By 1865, exclusive use of English as a medium of instruction and examination, especially in the higher education, had brewed dissatisfaction among the people of the Punjab\(^3\). The progress of Government College, Lahore was far from satisfactory. Dr. Leitner attributed it to the unattractive nature of the curricula of the

1. The first three universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were established in 1857.
2. J.F. Bruce, A History of the University of Panjab, Lahore, 1933, p. ii.
institution. He held that the system of teaching pursued at the Government College and at the Calcutta University was unsuited to the wants of the province. The system alienated the students from their own language and literature. They became the prisoners of two cultures. E. Willmot, Principal of the Government College, Delhi, also questioned the wisdom of affiliating the Punjab colleges to the Calcutta University. On the other hand, over-dose of English had made educational policy of the government debatable. Despite its advantages, the English education was found "lacking in the ingredients necessary for a system of national education." The need for the Orientalisation of education of the people was being felt for the first time. It was under these circumstances that Dr. Leitner founded 'Anjuman-i-Panjab' on 21st January, 1865. The society stood for "the diffusion of useful

9. J.F. Bruce, op. cit., p. 3.
knowledge, the discussion of subjects possessing literary and scientific interest, and for the free expression of native opinion on questions of social and political reforms. Dr. Leitner had clearly two things in mind when he created this society, viz. the revival of oriental learning and dissociation of the Punjab colleges from the Calcutta University and the establishment of a university at Lahore.

In its first operational year, the society established a free 'public library and reading room', and opened an oriental school at Lahore. The society flourished and similar associations came up at Amritsar, Gurdaspur and Rawalpindi. But Anjuman's greatest landmark was the 'Oriental Movement', which affected the whole course of education not only of the Punjab, but also of the whole of India. It was because of this society's crusade that the Oriental learning began to receive attention in the educational framework for the people of India. In June,

10. W.G. Leitner, op. cit., p. IV.


14. C.W. Leitner, op. cit., p. VI.
1865, Sir Donald Macleod, the then Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, invited suggestions for "the improvement of oriental learning and the development of a sound vernacular literature". This was the greater opportunity for Dr. Leitner and the proponents of the Punjab University. The Anjuman-i-Panjab and its 200 members eagerly took up the suggestions and deliberated upon them in a meeting held in August, 1865. The meeting besides general public was attended by the chiefs, Raises and notables. On September 11, 1865 the Anjuman-i-Panjab presented a scheme for the proposed 'Oriental University of Upper India'. The scheme had the following distinguishing features:

1. The foundation of a national university in the Punjab;
2. The revival of the study of the classical languages of India, viz., Arabic for Mohammedans, and Sanskrit for the Hindus;
3. The bringing of the European science and education generally within the reach of the masses.

15. Letter No. 296, dated 10th June, 1865, from the Secretary to Government Punjab to the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, quoted in J.F. Bruce, op. cit., p. 11.
17. Loc. cit.
18. G.W. Leitner, op. cit., p. VI.
The said university was to be not only an examining body, but also a teaching body. It was to be the centre of discussion on all subjects affecting education. It was also to be an academy for the cultivation of archaeological and philological investigations and for giving a helping hand to European Orientalists. In February, 1866, in a reply to the propagators of the scheme, the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, while appreciating the efforts of the Anjuman, promised the Punjab government's earnest support for the proposals of the scheme. The movement for the said university also received the warm support of the people. The chiefs and notables of the province promised liberal contributions to achieve the goal in view. A number of Englishmen also played an active role in the movement. Sir Donald Mcleod was himself the President of the 'European Committee of Support', for the said university. The other members of the European Committee were as under:

Lepal Griffin, Esq., Secretary
A.A. Roberts, Esq., C.B.C.S.I.

19. G.W. Leitner, op. cit., p. VI.
F.H. Cooper, Esq., C.B.
Colonel R. McLagan, R.E.
T.H. Thornton, Esq., D.C.L.
C.U. Aithchison, Esq.
G.W. Leitner, Esq., M.A., Ph.D., Hon'ble Fellow of the Kings of College, London, Secretary of the Native University Committee.
Badan Powel, Esq.

In March, 1867, under the influence of the European Committee and the suggestions of Major Lees who advised the imparting of European science and knowledge through the medium of vernaculars, the Anjuman, adopting a practicable course, altered the title of the proposed institution from 'Oriental University' to 'Lahore University'.

Encouraged by the decision of the Governor General in Council to give full consideration and liberal assistance to all efforts made by the society and individuals on the subject of education of the people through the medium of vernaculars, the Lieutenant-


23. Home Education, Proceedings, September 19, 1868, No. 19; letter No. 4277 dated Simla, the 5th Sept. 1867, from E.C. Bayley, Secretary to the Govt. of India to the President and members of the British Indian Associations, North-West Province.

Although the Governor General in Council was convinced that university education for some time could be carried out only through the medium of English. J.P. Naik, Selections from the Educational Records of the Government of India, Vol. II, Development of University Education 1860-87, Delhi, N.A.I., 1963, p. XXX.
Governor of the Punjab, Sir Donald Mcleod presented some
fourteen papers favouring encouragement of vernacular
languages and a separate university for the Punjab to the
Supreme government with the remarks:

1. 'That a strong desire exists on the part of a large
number of the chiefs, notables and educated classes
of this province for the establishment of a system
of education which shall give greater encouragement
to the communication of knowledge through the
medium of the vernacular, to the development of a
vernacular literature, and to the study of oriental
classics, that is afforded by the existing system,
a system formed to meet the requirement of the
University of Calcutta;

2. that it is the opinion of officers, holding high
positions in the Education Department of this
province, that the system of that university is not
adopted to the educational requirements of the
Punjab, in as much as it does not give a
sufficiently prominent position to Oriental
studies, regards English to be exclusively as the
channel through which the instruction must be
conveyed, and prescribes a mode of examination
which is calculated in their opinion, to raise
superficial rather than sound scholars;

3. that the governing body of that university has
recently, through its Vice-Chancellor, expressed
unwillingness to modify its system so as to meet
the wishes of the native community and educational
officers of this province;

4. that in the opinion of many, even were the Calcutta
University to consent to modify its system, the

24. For the list of these papers, see Annexure
area over which its operations extend is too vast and the population too varied to admit of its properly fulfilling of the duties devolving upon it;

5. that under these circumstances, a strong desire exists that there should be a separate university for the Punjab and its dependencies, constituted on principles more in harmony with the wishes of the people; and

6. that with this object, a sum amounting to Rs. 98,794 has been collected, of which Rs. 86,205 are in hand, and ready to be invested in government securities as in endowment fund, the interest, whereof will be available for the support of the institutions, --- that further donations to the endowment fund to the amount of Rs. 82,311 are promised, and that annual subscriptions are promised to the amount of Rs. 13,961.25.

The Lieutenant Governor also transmitted a broad plan for the university in the event of the approval being granted by the Supreme Government for a separate university for the Punjab.

The Governor General, Lord Lawerence, invited suggestions from the members of his council and other experts, upon the proposals of the Punjab government. A. Howell termed the proposals as premature. C.U. Aitchison

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25. Home Education A Proceedings, Government of India, 19th September, 1868, No. 19; letter No. 235, dated Lahore, the 27th May, 1868, from T.H. Thornton, Secretary to the Government of Punjab, to E.C. Bayley, Secretary to the Government of India.
opposing A. Howell firmly asserted that the Calcutta system was unsuited to the peculiar needs of the Punjab. Ultimately, John Starchy's suggestion for the improvement of the Government College of Lahore on the lines suggested by the Punjab government carried the day. Therefore, the Government of India, while realising the genuineness of the proposals and admitting that the system operating at the Calcutta University was 'open to question', communicated that the idea of a university for the Punjab was premature, as 'it had very small material required to be examined'. It offered a grant of Rs. 21,000 as grant-in-aid for the extension and improvement of the Government College, Lahore and contemplated a university for the whole of north India, embracing the states of the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, the Oudh, and the Urdu speaking belt of the Central Provinces.

The Punjab government was gratified to learn the sympathetic attitude of the Central Government, but at the same time, was deeply disappointed on the latter's refusal to allot a separate university for the province. The Punjab government, therefore, urged the Central Government to reconsider the proposal keeping in view that:

27. Home Education A Proceedings, Govt. of India, Sept. 19, 1868, No. 19b; Letter No. 558 dated 19th Sept. 1868, from E.C. Bayley, Secretary to the Govt. of India to the Secretary to the Government of Punjab.
1. the refusal "might practically bring an end to the educational movement which has sprung up among the leading members of the aristocracy and gentry of the Punjab";

2. there was great feeling of disinclination to the arrangement of providing a university to the whole of north India. The idea was extremely impracticable. The association of other provinces with the Punjab, "would prove a burden and an encumbrance";

3. it was further stressed that the university once established would advance rapidly. The Punjabis were a vigorous nation and were capable of attaining great goals.

This letter of the Punjab government followed two most important and powerful documents in defence of the original proposal for the establishment of the said university, i.e. letter No. 242 dated 3rd November, 1868 of the D.P.I., Punjab, and the Minutes of the Lieutenant

28. Home Education A Proceedings, Government of India, 12th June, 1869, No. 32; letter No. 486, dated Lahore, the 12th November, 1868, from T.H. Thornton, Secretary to the Government of Punjab and its dependencies, to A.P. Howell, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

29. Home Education A Proceedings, Government of India, 12th June, 1869, No. 33; letter No. 511, dated Lahore, the 20th November, 1868, from T.H. Thornton, Secretary to the Government of Punjab and its dependencies, to A.P. Howell, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.
Governor of the Punjab dated 10th February, 1869.

The D.P.I. explained that it was true that the government assurance of liberal support was sufficient to provide adequately for the achievement of the objects of the movements but the people interested in the matter had fully identified it with the name of the university, and the announcement that a college was being maintained instead of a university was likely to cause wide-spread discontentment amongst its subscribers resulting in dropping the shutters for fresh supporters of the movement. They were unlikely to be convinced that their object could be realised through a college at Lahore. The D.P.I. further stressed that whatever arrangement the government might contemplate, the title, the university was very vital to the people.

Sir Donald McLeod, the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, had met in person the late Viceroy Sir John Lawerance, Sir W. Muir and Sir Richard at Calcutta and had discussed the question of the establishment of the Panjeb University at Lahore. He discovered that the Central

30. Home Education A Proceedings, 12th June, 1869, No. 35; Letter No. 51, dated Lahore, 11th February, 1869, from T.H. Thornton, Secretary to the Government of Punjab and its dependencies, to E.C. Bayley, Secretary to the Government of India.

31. Home Education A Proceedings, Government of India, 12th June, 1869, No. 34; Letter No. 242, dated Lahore, the 3rd November, 1868 to Capt. W.R.M. Holroyed, Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, to T.H. Thornton, Secretary to the Government of Punjab.
Government was still not convinced and wanted more information on certain points, as it was considered that the Punjab Government had not adverted with sufficient categorical completeness to several observations made by the Central Government in their letter No. 558, dated September 19, 186832.

Sir Donald Mcleod's Minutes of 10th February, 1869, strongly defended the proposal in question. To the Supreme Government's remarks that there was nothing in the circumstances of the province to justify the establishment of a university "simply for the examination of the students"33, the Lieutenant Governor replied that it was true that the Punjab government, through its letter No. 235 dated 27th May, 1868, had desired a change in the mode of examination and that the examinations were essentially necessary for a university, but it certainly was not the main object for which the university was being sought for the Punjab. There were, in fact, two main objects—"first, to give the leading and most enlightened portion of the native community a share in directing the educational

32. Home Education A Proceedings, Government of India, 12th June, 1869, No. 36; Minutes of Sir Donald Mcleod, dated 10th February, 1869, para 1.

efforts of the government as affording the only means of really popularising our educational system, and secondly, the creation of more effective machinery than has here-to-fore existed for forming a vernacular literature imbued with the knowledge of the West, and creating a series of educational works in literature and science suitable for imparting that knowledge to the rising generation". The Lieutenant Governor brought home the fact that the government system had succeeded merely on the intellectual aspect of the education whereas it had failed on the national aspect of - "raising a Nation into a robust and healthy activity, permeating the masses, and bringing all classes into suitable relation with each other". It had also rendered the majority of the educated elite "alien to the bulk of their countrymen". The Lieutenant Governor stressed again that the only solution to the problem was creation of the proposed university. Second most important object, for which the university was indispensable, was the creation of a machinery for the promotion of superior vernacular literature. But no systematic efforts, the Lieutenant Governor admitted, had been made towards that end. This negligence, he clarified, could be removed by

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34. Home Education A Proceedings, Government of India, dated 12th June, 1869, No. 36, Sir Donald Mcleod's Minutes of 10th February, 1869, paras 3 and 4.

35. Ibid, para 6.

36. Ibid, para 7.
the establishment of fellowships in the proposed university. 

As regards the government's proposal to allot the university to the whole of North India, the Lieutenant Governor maintained that the idea was neither fair to the Punjab nor to other provinces. "The whole question in truth, of directing the education of a province, under the control of superior authority, that anything which would tend to weaken its responsibility, or fetter its current action, by obliging it to arrange details in consultations with other governments must, in my opinion, prove altogether fatal."

The Government of India was convinced by the force of these arguments and accorded its sanction to the establishment of an institution under the title 'Panjab University College', instead of a full-fledged university at the outset, on the following conditions:

1. That the institution was to grant the certificates "only until the number of students and the power of teaching in any branch of study, or in any faculty, can be shown to be sufficient to warrant the conferring of a University Degree";

2. That the study of English was to be the most prominent feature of the teaching in any of the schools or colleges which were likely to be connected with the institution;

37. Home Education A Proceedings, Government of India, 12th June, 1869, No. 36; Sir Donald Mcleod's Minutes, 10th February, 1869, para 11.

3. That the examination was to be entrusted to other persons than those who were engaged in teaching the students;

4. That the connection of the senate with Lahore College was not to "militate against either the continuance of the connection of that institution, or that of another college in the Punjab, to the Calcutta University;

5. That the students who wished to enter the Calcutta University examination, were to be allowed to pursue their studies at any of the affiliated institutions in the Punjab;

6. That the teaching which was to be afforded through the medium of the vernacular languages "shall be free from patent errors" which prevailed in the "ancient and modern vernacular literature".

The Government of India also assured that the establishment of the 'University College' was merely a temporary measure and in fact, was intended only as a preliminary to the possible establishment at some future time of a university in the Punjab.

The University College, Lahore, came into being through the Government of India's Notification No. 472, dated 8th December 1869 "in part fulfilment of the wishes of a large number of the chiefs, nobles and influential classes of the Punjab".

39. Home Education Proceedings, Govt. of India, 12th June, 1869, No. 37; Letter No. 262 dated Simla, the 22nd May, 1869 from E.C. Bayley, Secretary to the Govt. of India to the Secretary to the Govt. of Punjab.

40. Home Education Proceedings, 29 January, 1870, No. 18, Notification No. 72 dated 8 December 1869.
The government consented to contribute towards the expenditure of the institution an amount equalling the annual income raised from private sources including subscriptions and interest on the investment capital, but this amount was not to surpass a sum of Rs. 21,000 per annum. The governing body of the Panjab University College, called the Senate, was also constituted which included the following members: Charles Boulnois, Esq., LL.B., M.A. Barrister at Law, Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, David Simson, Esq. C.S. Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, Charles Robert Lindsay, Esq. C.S. Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, Robert Eyles Egerton, Esq. C.S. Financial Commissioner, Phillip Sandys Melvilly, Esq. C.S. Officiating Financial Commissioner, Charles Umpherston Aitchin, Esq. C.S. The Commissioner of Lahore and Delhi Divisions, for the time being Colonel Robert Machagan, R.E., Secretary to Government Punjab, Public Works Department, Thomas Henery Thorton; D.C.L., Secretary to Government Punjab, Civil Department, the Accountant General, Punjab, Captain William Rice Morland Holroyd, Director of Public Instruction, the Deputy Commissioners of Lahore and Delhi for the time being, the Principals of the Lahore and Delhi Colleges and of Lahore Medical School for the time being, the Inspectors of Schools: Lepel Henry Griffin, Esq. C.S. Baden Henry Powell, Esq. C.S., Gottleib
Almost all the statutes and the special objects for the University College, Lahore were adopted which were presented and explained at large to the Supreme Government by the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, Sir Donald Mcleod in his original proposal for the institution.

The inauguration of the University College was held on 11th January, 1870 by Sir Donald Mcleod in the capacity of the President. After the inaugural address, resolutions were passed by which Dr. Leitner was appointed as a Registrar and an executive committee was nominated. Frequent meetings were held subsequently. Sir Mcleod selected Mr. Egerton as Vice President. The institution

41. Home Education A Proceedings, July 30, 1870, No. 17.
42. Loc. cit.
was allowed to adopt the title of the 'Panjab University College' which had been given in the first instance.  

Thus, the constant efforts of the chiefs, nobles and the people along with government officers in connection with the establishment of a university for the Punjab, succeeded in securing the Panjab University College, which was a stepping stone for the ultimate aim. Besides, Sir Donald McLeod, the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab who was himself the frontline supporter of the movement, the services of Dr. C.W. Leitner, Principal of Government College, Lahore who had been from the beginning conspicuous for his zeal in promoting the establishment of an educational system suited to the wishes of the people, was outstanding. C.U. Aitchison, as a Deputy Commissioner of Lahore, was indefatigable in supporting the movement. The services of Pandit Manphul Mir Munshi were also remarkable in this direction.

OPERATION OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

In the very first operational year, an oriental school was established on the guidelines of a resolution adopted on the 15th March, 1870 by the Senate which


The title was changed on the request of the Senate by the Lieutenant Governor of Punjab on 27th June 1870, Punjab Government Gazetteer, 1870, No. 335, p. 695.

proposed that "a large and efficient school for the study of Oriental Classics and general knowledge be established at Lahore at a cost of Rs. 3600 per annum, to be met out of annual subscription doubled by the grant-in-aid, for adults above sixteen years of age, who had acquired some proficiency in either Arabic or Sanskrit".

The proposed budget was passed by the Senate in the month of May that year and Dr. Trumop was appointed the Superintendent of the School. In 1872, Oriental School was promoted to Oriental College though its function and relation to the Panjab University College remained the same.

The students at the Oriental School were also required to study Arithmatic, Algebra, Euclid, the History of India and Geography. The year 1870-71 also marked the affiliation

45. Home Education A Proceedings, April, 1873, No. 70; Letter No. 6A dated 17th February, 1873 from J.C. Cordery, Officiating Director of Public Instruction, Punjab to L. Griffin, Secretary to the Government of Punjab; Report of the Proceedings and Operations of the Panjab University College.


of Lahore Medical School to the Panjab University College. But its affiliation was objected to by Dr. Scriven in the meeting of 14th January, 1870. In the same meeting, Senate assured Dr. Scriven that the affiliation would not in any way affect his full authority as Principal. Captain Holroyd, the D.P.I. clarified that it was desirable that Medical School "should enjoy such advantages as the University College may be able to afford it, and that facilities should be given to the students to present themselves as candidates at examinations held under the authority of the Senate." Both the Senate and the D.P.I. were already contemplating the Panjab University College as an eventual university for the Punjab and it was absolutely necessary that the University College should have maximum number of institutions affiliated to it. The D.P.I. himself had remarked that "it is essential to the position which the University College - the future University of the Punjab - is to occupy that it should examine and confer distinction in every branch of learning and that it should exercise a legitimate influence on every educational institution throughout the province."48

48. Home Education A Proceedings, April 1873, No. 7; Letter No. 6A, dated 17th February, 1873 from J.G. Cordery, Officiating Director of Public Instruction, Punjab to L. Griffin, Officiating Secretary to the Government of Punjab, op. cit., Appendix V.

49. Home Education A Proceedings, April, 1873, No. 7, loc. cit.
The second institution established in 1870 by the Panjab University College under its direct control was Law School. The classes were started both in English and Vernacular. The former had, at the close of the year, 27 and the latter, 41 students.

It was resolved on February 20, 1870 to write a letter to the Chief Court asking for the transformation of pleaders' examination to the University examination. But it was only in 1874 that the examination of 'Mukhtiarship' and 'pleadership' were placed under the control of the University College. The Sanskrit School of Gujranwala was also affiliated to the Panjab University College. It was affiliated on the recommendations of Rai Mul Singh who was the patron of the school and who had made the provision for the introduction of Mathematics, History and Geography in that school.

51. Home Education A Proceedings, April, 1873, No. 7; Letter No. 6A, dated 17th February, 1873 from J.G. Cordery, Officiating Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, to L. Griffin, Secretary to the Government of Punjab, op. cit., para 11.
53. Home Education A Proceedings, April, 1873, No. 7; Letter No. 6A, dated 17th February, 1873 from J.G. Cordery, Officiating Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, to L. Griffin, Secretary to the Government of Punjab, op. cit., Appendix V.
Thus, in the beginning, the Panjab University College had established two schools namely, 'Oriental School' and 'Law School' and had to its credit the affiliation of two institutions that of 'Lahore Medical School' and 'Rai Mul Singh Sanskrit School' of Gujranwala.

In addition to the above mentioned institutions, the Senate of the University College proposed to the Supreme Government to place the Government College, Lahore under its control. The proposal had the support of the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab. But in the Provincial Committee report for the Punjab of the Education Commission of 1884, it is recorded that "this proposal, though supported by the Lieutenant Governor, was never carried out". The said proposal was actually forwarded to the Central Government with the approval of the Lieutenant Governor. The D.P.I. had also pleaded for an expeditious adoption of the proposal. But the Government of India, instead of placing the college under the desired control, wanted a complete merger of the Government College, Lahore.

54. Appendix to the Education Commission, Punjab, 1884.

55. Home Education Proceedings, 25th June, 1870, No. 6; letter No. 241 dated Lahore, 14th May, 1870; from T.H. Thornton, Secretary to the Government of Punjab to E.C. Bayley, Secretary to the Government of India, para 2.
with the new University College which, according to Central Government, was the original intention of the Government of the Punjab. The government held that there was apparently no demand at that time for two separate institutions standing side by side in the same city. One supported entirely by the government and the other drawing a large grant-in-aid. The Punjab Government believed the complete merger a difficult proposition, as the officials of the Government College, Lahore were entitled to pension, while in the University College, which was a private institution, they were unlikely to enjoy the same privilege. Besides, the Principal of that institution was an officer whose appointment was made under covenant with the government and his transfer without his consent was bound to become illegal. The Punjab government conveyed that even if these difficulties were obviated "a complete amalgamation of the colleges was not contemplated. Nor is thought altogether desirable even were it practicable." The Governor-General-in-Council viewed the proposal of placing Government College, Lahore under the control of

56. Home Education Proceedings, 25th June, 1870, No. 7; Letter No. 322, dated Simla, the 22nd June, 1870, from E.C. Bayley, Secretary to the Government of India to T.H. Thornton, D.C.L. Secretary to Government of Punjab.

57. Home Education Proceedings, Govt. of India, August 6, 1870, No. 18; Letter No. 345, dated Murre, the 30th June, 1870 from Lepel H. Griffin, Under Secretary to the Govt. of Punjab to E.C. Bayley, Secretary to the Government of India, para 3.
Senate of the University College with "misgiving and distrust", as it was likely to free the Principal and professors of the college in question from the government control58. Thus, the identity of the Government College, Lahore was kept intact.

In the first two operational years, the efforts of the authorities of the Panjab University College, besides their will to secure maximum number of affiliations, were directed towards the other aspects of income and endowments; scheme for the examination system; function of the college as a teaching body and other measures such as scholarship system, to promote education among the Punjabis. These measures were aimed at the achievement of ultimate goal of having a university for the Punjab.

The income of the Panjab University College consisted of the interest money accruing from endowments made by the native chiefs, and of donations and annual subscriptions to which was added the government grant-in-aid equivalent to the income derived from private sources upto a limit of Rs. 21,000 per annum. The expenditure of the University College was administered by a Senate of

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58. Home Education A Proceedings, Government of India, August 6, 1870, No. 19; Letter No. 427, dated Simla, the 5th August, 1870 from E.C. Bayley, Secretary to the Government of India to Lepal H. Griffin, Under Secretary to the Government of Punjab, para 2.
European and native gentlemen, 18 of whom were required to meet for the constitution of a form. The following statement shows the income and endowments of the University College for the first four years:

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<th>Year</th>
<th>Donations</th>
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<td>1869</td>
<td>89,035 12 05</td>
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<td>1870</td>
<td>1,25,815 07 05</td>
<td>8,721 00 00</td>
<td>401 00 00</td>
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<td>1871</td>
<td>60,175 00 00</td>
<td>12,107 13 00</td>
<td>1,680 13 11</td>
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<td>1872</td>
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Some important endowments of the Panjab University College were as under:

1. The 'Mcleod fellowship' was an investment of Rs. 31,000 made in 1871 by the Maharaja of Jammu in memory of Sir Donald Mcleod. It was awarded for attainments in Sanskrit.

2. The 'Alexandra fellowships' of Rs. 75/ per mensum was given to a distinguished graduate of Arabic for three years.


60. Home Education A Proceedings, April, 1873, No. 7; Letter No. 6A, dated 17th February, 1873, from J.C. Cordery, Officiating Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, to L. Griffin, Officiating Secretary to Government of Punjab, op. cit., para 5.
3. The 'Medical fellowship' of Rs. 100/= per month was awarded to the best Sub. Assistant Surgeon.

4. The 'Mcleod Punjab fellowship' of Rs. 100/= was tenable for two years and was awarded to those who had passed the highest examination of the year in Arabic. The fellowship was supported out of the subscriptions made by the Rajas and gentry of the Punjab to the memory of Sir Donald Mcleod.

5. The Mcleod-Kapurthala Fund of Rs. 25,000 was contributed by the Maharaja of Kapurthala in memory of the same Lieutenant Governor. It was placed at the disposal of the Senate to encourage the study of natural science.

6. Nabha and Jind scholarships of Rs. 10,000 were awarded by the Rajas of Nabha and Jind in commemoration of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit to Punjab. It was given to poor students who came out first in the Entrance Examination of the college.

7. Patiala Mayo fellowship was endowed in 1872 by a gift of Rs. 15,000 by the Maharaja of Patiala in memory of Viceroy. The scholarship was tenable for two years and was awarded to a student to whom the Senate considered capable of translation work.

8. Bahawalpur scholarship of Rs. 33/- per month was founded by Nawab of Bahawalpur in commemoration of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit. It was started with the object of encouraging the editing, the compilation and the publication of Arabic works.

9. The Malerkotla scholarship of Rs. 15/= was given to a student who stood first in Arabic examination of the lower standard.
10. A gold medal was funded by Nawab of Malerkotla. It was awarded to a student to whom the Senate merited as the most distinguished student of the year in the University College.

The amount of subscription varied from Rs. 2-8 Annas to Rs. 1,000/=.

For the realisation of subscription and donations the Senate resolved on 17th January, 1870 to appoint standing committee for each district. The following persons were proposed for different districts:

- **Sialkot**: Wazir Ali, Extra Assistant Commissioner; Colonel Dhanraj.
- **Gurdaspur**: Kiam Ali, Extra Assistant Commissioner; Sardar Jaimal Singh.
- **Multan**: Sardar Thakur Singh Sandhanwalia; Sheikh Firoz-u-Din.
- **Hoshiarpur**: Jaishi Ram.
- **Kangra**: Munshi Amin Chand.
- **Peshawar**: Gopal Dass, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
- **Kohat**: Mohammad Hayat Khan.
- **Rawalpindi**: Fakir Hafiz-ud-Din; Sardar Nihal Singh Chhachni.

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Ludhiana: Gulam Hussain, Chief Moharrir.
Ambala: Mahsum Ali Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner; and Balmukand.

As a teaching body the Panjab University College as already stated had maintained two important institutions, namely, the Oriental School and the Law School. To popularise Oriental studies, the Senate awarded the rewards amounting to Rs. 1,500/= a year to the students who had successfully obtained diplomas in the Oriental examination.

The classes at the Law School were well attended. Eligibility for admission to these classes was a certificate of matriculation of University College or of some recognised university. The Chief Court had consented to recognise the results of the law school.

Another imperative assignment with which the Senate engrossed itself in the early years was to popularise the University College and to give impetus to the promotion of

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63. Home Education A Proceedings, April, 1873, op. cit., Appendix I.

The attendance at the law classes was as under:
1870 = 68
1871 = 49
1872 = 32

66. Loc. cit.
education of the province. For this purpose, they resorted to the system of rewarding the teachers and awarding scholarships to the students. About Rs. 1,000/= were allotted annually to the proficient teachers on the approved Sanskrit and Arabic country schools. The scholarships went a long way in assisting the students prosecuting their studies at Lahore Medical College, the Rurki Engineering College, or the Government Colleges at Lahore and Delhi. The following statement furnishes the amount granted to the two Government Colleges of Lahore and Delhi:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of scholarships</th>
<th>Total value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lahore</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The scholarships rendered tremendous service to the cause of education of the state. The Punjabi student in those days required some assistance to induce him to continue his studies up to the age of 21, and the scholarships had enabled the most promising youth of the province to be educated. More and more students were now attending the colleges. The scholarship also spared the government the cost of keeping up the expensive

establishment in a college without being benefitted by it. The authorities had another great idea in introducing the system of scholarship, i.e. the formation of an educated class, "the gradual creation and training of an educated class is absolutely necessary for the attainment of any of the objects aimed at by the founders of the college, and the grant of scholarships to the students of the Lahore and Delhi colleges is the most efficacious means that could be adopted for hastening the advent of such a class"68.

Another important task before the Senate was concerning the examination of the students. An elaborated scheme of examinations was evolved. General principles for the examinations were laid down by the Resolution of 7th March, 1870. The scheme was adopted by the Panjab University College on 9th March, 187069. It was decided to hold the examinations in the following disciplines:

1. Entrance Examination of the University College,
   with the subjects listed below:
   a) English
   b) Arabic
   c) Sanskrit
   d) Persian
   e) Physics and Higher Mathematics

68. P.E.R. 1871-72, para 60, p. 28.
69. Home Education A Proceedings, April, 1873, No. 70, op. cit., Appendix IV.
f) Elementary Mathematics

g) History and Geography

2. Special Examination of Civil Engineering and Law:
The Civil Engineering was divided into lower, middle and highest examination. Resolution on the examination of Law was passed on 21st February, 1870.

3. Oriental Examination: Resolution was passed on 23rd February, 1870 to hold this examination. This included the examination of:

a) Arabic: for Certificate of Maulavi, Merit and Honour.

b) Sanskrit: for the Certificate of:
   i) Approval (with title - Pandit Pragniyan)
   ii) Certificate of Merit (with title - Visharad)
   iii) Certificate of Honour (with title - Shastri)

c) Persian for the Certificate of:
   i) Approval (Sanad-a-Maqbuli)
   ii) Merit (Sanad-a-Liyaqat)
   iii) Honour (Sanad-a-Fazilat)  

Arrangements for all the above mentioned examinations and also the examination of first Arts and that of the students of the Lahore Medical School were made in the autumn of 1871. The examination in Arts differed in following ways from that of the Calcutta University. Firstly, for the examination of languages and the subjects

70. For detailed rules on the examination system, see, Home Education A Proceedings, April, 1873, No. 7, op. cit., Appendix IV.
taken up, no text-books were named. Secondly, the student was required to appear in one language and one subject of General Knowledge only, and he had to attain at least fifty per cent marks in each subject. Successful candidate had to obtain 200 marks out of number of marks allotted to the total number of subjects in which he was examined. No language was made compulsory except for English which was a compulsory language for the First Arts examination. Thirdly, an oral examination was added to the written examination. All these different measures were taken purposely and were aimed at the discouragement of cramming among the students. The following statement furnishes the statistics for the examinations held by the Panjab University College for the first two or three years:

A. Examinations in Oriental Languages by Panjab University College, Lahore

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Examination</th>
<th>Number of candidates</th>
<th>Number passed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>Lower Maulavi examination</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lower Munshi examination</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lower Pandit examination</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>Diploma Munshi, 2nd Grade</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Diploma Munshi, 3rd Grade</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Diploma Maulavi, 3rd Grade</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Diploma Pandit, 3rd Grade</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

71. *Home Education A Proceedings*, Govt. of India, April, 1873, No. 7, *op. cit.*, Appendix IV.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Examination</th>
<th>Number of candidates</th>
<th>Number passed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>Diploma Maulavi, 2nd Grade</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Diploma Maulavi, 3rd Grade</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Diploma Munshi, 2nd Grade</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Diploma Munshi, 3rd Grade</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Diploma Pandit, 2nd Grade</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Diploma Pandit, 3rd Grade</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Examination in Arts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>For Entrance</th>
<th>For Certificate of Arts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>October 1871</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 1872</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 1872</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. Medical Examination

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Diploma of Licentiate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Home Education A Proceedings, April, 1873, No. 7, op. cit., para 10.

Thus, during the first two years, the University College authorities were busy with the organisational and administrative measures and there was hardly any time for them to ponder beyond this. But after the teething trouble was over, the need for authority to confer the degrees became a serious concern with the Senate.
The Punjab had been constantly throwing up students for the various examinations of the Calcutta University since 1861-62. See Table No. 26. The success of the Punjab students at the Calcutta University examination was fairly good and the following statement bears witness to it:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Students</th>
<th>Percentage passed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bengal</td>
<td>47.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>66.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The establishment of the University College infused a new spirit among the Punjabi pupils and its remarkable system of scholarships helped them a great deal in pursuing higher studies and preparing for such examinations, as those of the degree of M.A. and B.A. In 1871-72 two students from Punjab, both of Delhi College passed the M.A. examinations of the Calcutta University and one Hukam Chand stood first in the whole of the Presidency. It was a stunning success and a great moral booster to the champions of the cause of a university for Punjab. The same year two students joined the Rurki Engineering College and went for Medical Course in the Lahore Medical College. While the success at the higher examination was brilliant the

performance of the students at the lower examinations of Entrance and First Arts was deplorable. Out of 81 students who appeared in the Entrance examination, only 33 got through. This falling off percentage was attributed to the double examination system of the Calcutta University and the Panjab University College with different courses of studies. All these circumstances drove home the dire need for an independent university for the Punjab with the power of conferring its own degrees.

The D.P.I., in 1871-72, drove home the point to the state government that the number of matriculate and the other students of the colleges of the Punjab had increased manifold; and unless the Panjab University College was vested with the power of granting the degrees, there was little likelihood of students appearing in its examination in large numbers; that the double examination system was causing great embarrassment among the students and that the Senate of the Panjab University College wanted an overall influence on the education imparted in the government schools and colleges and was, therefore, reluctant to award scholarships to those who did not appear in its examination. This was likely to hamper the cause of education in the state because majority of the students were dependent on these scholarships in their pursuit of higher education. The D.P.I. asserted that, "The

inconvenience of the present arrangement is patent to all, and there can be little doubt that the examination of the Panjab University College, and the honours awarded by that institution, would be as highly valued in the Punjab as those of the Calcutta University if the power of conferring of degrees were once conceded. The Lieutenant Governor was convinced by the weight of these arguments. He was also satisfied with the quality of teaching at the Punjab colleges. But he wanted to ensure that 'the material to be examined' was sufficiently large and the standard of the Panjab University examination, if constituted, was up to the desired level of the Supreme Government. He, therefore, appointed a committee from among the members of the Senate to draw out the scheme for the examination of the University College in December, 1871. The committee consisted of gentlemen with special knowledge of several subjects forming the educational courses of the various faculties. Mr. C. Boulnois, Judge of the Chief Courts, was given the honour of being the President of the said committee. The rest of the members were as follows:

74. Home Education A Proceedings, Government of India, September, 1872, No. 34; letter No. 92, dated Lahore, the 13th June, 1871, from Capt. W.R.M. Holroyd, D.P.I. Punjab, to L.H. Griffin, Officiating Secretary to the Government of Punjab, para 6.

The Lieutenant Governor instructed the committee to pay special attention towards the Entrance and First Arts examination as well as those for the degrees of B.A. and M.A. The committee was also to ensure that the examination system evolved by it should be 'equal in severity' to that of the Calcutta University, and that English was to be compulsory in the examination barring the Entrance examination. The examiners for all examinations should be independent of the institution and if possible were to be drawn from the other provinces of India. The committee prepared a plan for the examination in Arts, Law, Engineering and Medicine in accordance with the wishes of the Lieutenant Governor and it was accepted by him with certain modifications. After fully satisfying itself with the functioning of the Panjab University College, and its qualities as a teaching and examining body, the state government proposed to the Supreme Government to empower

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76. Home Education A Proceedings, Government of India, September, 1872, No. 34; letter No. 450, dated Lahore, the 8th December, 1871 from L.H. Griffin, Secretary to the Govt. of Punjab to Captain W.R.M. Holroyd, D.P.I. Punjab, para 5.
the institution to grant the degrees. At the time of according sanction to the Panjab University College, the Supreme Government had expressed its fears that the degrees of the said institution, if at once raised to the status of university, would have been of lower character resulting further in material degradation and lessening of the value of an Indian University. Again while sanctioning the establishment of the Panjab University College, the government had termed it as merely a temporary measure and had promised the foundation of a university for the Punjab at a time when it found that the functioning of University College essentially warranted that measure.

The Lieutenant Governor pointed out that it was more than three years since the favour of the Panjab University College was accorded and the time had now come when the necessary conditions being fulfilled, "The full power desired, may be, with justice and advantage conceded."

77. Home Education A Proceedings, Govt. of India, September 1872, No. 33; Letter No. 2500 dated the 22nd July, 1872, from L.H. Griffin, Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Punjab to H.L. Darpier, Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India, para 6.

78. Home Education A Proceedings, Govt. of India, 12th June, 1869, No. 37; Letter No. 262, dated the 22nd May, 1869 from E.C. Bayley, Secretary to the Govt. of India to the Secretary to the Govt of Punjab, para 3.


80. Home Education A Proceedings, Govt. of India, Sept. 1872, op. cit, para 5.
The Lieutenant Governor while forwarding all the arguments of the D.P.I., contained in the letter No. 92 dated 13th July, 1871, to the Central Government further stressed that the different characters of the examination of the Panjab University College did not matter much, as almost every other university had its own peculiar characteristics. Each possessed its own specialization and attracted different classes of students. Considering the diverse requirements of northern India and Bengal it was entirely impossible to expect that a standard which was applicable to one would have suited the other too. It was also uncalled for that the Punjab students had to appear in examinations of Calcutta and Agra Universities, while every facility was available in the home province for conducting the examinations which were equally strict and rigorous and were more applicable to their wishes and requirements that could have been found anywhere else81. The Lieutenant Governor reminded the Supreme Government that the main objects for which the Panjab University was sought and which had received the Punjab government's warm support were, "firstly, to give the leading members of the native community some interest in national education, and to enlist them on the side of the government in its educational efforts; and secondly, by offering rewards for

original works and good translations of English works to encourage the growth or rather the creation of a vernacular literature in the Punjab, and to introduce the learning and popularise science of Europe through the medium of the languages spoken by the people". These principles, which entirely corresponded to the educational policies of India, were a strong point for the university movement. It was because of these principles that all the important chiefs and native gentlemen of the province came forward with the large number of subscriptions, donations and endowments. The Lieutenant Governor feared that the failure of the Government of India in approving the recommendations for the constitution of the Panjab University was destined to cause the deepest discontentment to all the gentlemen who were its ardent supporters. The Government of India was not satisfied with the arguments put forth by the Lieutenant Governor. It wanted complete report on the operation of the Panjab University College since its foundation. Mr. J.G. Cordery, Officiating D.P.I. of Punjab prepared a brief report of the proceedings and functioning of the Panjab University College and sent the same to the Punjab government with the recommendations that the Senate


83. Proceedings of Lieutenant Governor of Punjab, in the Home Department, dated 18th February, 1873, No. 606, the D.P.I. Report 1871-72, paras 3 and 5.
was working according to the wishes and policies of the government and it had rightly earned the right of conferring degrees on the following grounds:

1. On the main fact of its endowment; and on the terms upon which it was made and accepted;

2. on the ground that the examination conducted by the Senate had become attractive to the Punjabi students;

3. because of its wisdom of associating the native aristocracy with the educational policy of government;

4. because of the fact that the standard of its examinations had been as severe as that of Calcutta University; and

5. because the introduction of the vernacular tests had been better adapted to the desires and requirements of the North\(^8^4\).

The Punjab government sent the required report prepared by the D.P.I. on March 5, 1873, for consideration and favour of approval\(^8^5\). But even this correspondence could not convince the Government of India and it was still adamant that the time has not yet arrived to raise the Lahore institution to the status of a university. The Governor General-in-Council after attentive consideration

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\(^8^4\). Home Education A Proceedings, Government of India, April, 1873, No. 7, op. cit., para 26.

\(^8^5\). Home Education A Proceedings, Government of India, April, 1873, No. 7; Letter No. 836, dated Lahore, the 5th March, 1873 from L.H. Griffin, Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Punjab to A.C. Lyall, Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, para 2.
termed the measure recommended by the Lieutenant Government of Punjab as 'premature'. The decision of the Supreme Government rubbed ice on the enthusiasm of the supporters of the Panjab University. Consequently, the campaign lulled for some three years.

The Senate of the Panjab University College, again, tried to make the most of its opportunity when the Queen of England was being declared as the Empress of India. Dr. C.W. Leitner promptly submitted a Memorial to the Governor General-in-Council, pleading that it was a suitable occasion for raising the Lahore University College to the status of a university. The Memorial dwelt upon the inconvenience of the Punjab scholars to appear in the examination conducted by the Calcutta University, and proceeded to show the success of the Panjab University College through the following statistics:

86: Home Education A Proceedings, Government of India, April 1873, No. 8; Letter No. 161, dated the Fort William, the 8th April, 1873, from A.C. Lyall, Secretary to the Govt. of India to Secretary to the Government of Punjab, para 2.

87: J.F. Bruce, op. cit., p. 60.

88: The title of Kesar-i-Hind was bestowed upon Queen Victoria, the Governor General of India on January 1, 1877.

89: Home Education A Proceedings, Government of India, August, 1877, No. 43. Memorial of the Senate of the Panjab University College to Lord Lytton, Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council.
Statistics of the Panjab University College

1. Aggregate of funds received upto the end of 1867: Rs. 1,068,160.00
   Aggregate of funds received upto 31st October, 1876: Rs. 5,42,760.00
   Invested permanent fund: Rs. 3,55,300.00
   Under-graduates in 1876: 46
   Examinees in 1870: 819
   Examinees in 1876: 435
   Total of Examinees since 1870: 1,856

2. No. of Schools and Colleges affiliated in 1870:
   1. Government College, Lahore
   2. Government College, Delhi
   3. Medical School, Lahore

3. No. of Schools and Colleges affiliated in 1876:
   1. Government College, Lahore
   2. Government College, Delhi
   3. Medical School, Lahore
   4. Oriental College, Lahore
   5. Anglo-Sanskrit School, Lahore
   6. Law School
   7. Engineering Classes of Hoshiarpur, Gujrat, Amritsar and Lahore
   8. Oriental Department at the Canning College, Lucknow
   9. Arabic School, Lahore
   10. Hindu School, Ludhiana
   11. Hindu School, Jullundur
   12. Hindu School, Ambala
   13. Arabic and Sanskrit School, Multan
   14. Sanskrit School, Amritsar
   15. Sanskrit School, Kangra
   16. Muhammadan School, Gujranwala

Source: Home Education A Proceedings, August 1877, No. 43, op. cit.
The Senate expressed its considered opinion that the constitution of the Panjab University would have resulted in extending the influence of the British educational system to Kashmir, Kabul, Baluchistan and even to the Central Asia through its students. The Senate maintained that the Act would have given a new impetus to the education\textsuperscript{90}.

The Punjab government forwarded the memorial to the Government of India on December 25, 1876. Both the Senate and the State government were convinced that the Act would have greatly gratified the 'Upper\textsuperscript{91}' and 'influential\textsuperscript{92}' classes at Lahore and other places of the province. The memorial brought about the long awaited result. The Supreme Government approved the proposal for the Panjab University through a resolution dated 1st January, 1877\textsuperscript{93}.

The Government affirmed the formation of a bill for raising

\textsuperscript{90} Home Education A Proceedings, August, 1877, No. 43, op. cit.

\textsuperscript{91} Loc. Cit.

\textsuperscript{92} Home Education A Proceedings, August 1877, No. 42; Letter No. 439C, dated Camp Delhi, 25th December, 1876 from L. Griffin, Officiating Secretary to the Government of Punjab to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, para 3.

\textsuperscript{93} Home Education A Proceedings, August 1877, No. 44; Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Education) No. 39C,
the status of the University College to that of a university. The Punjab Government submitted a draft in order to expedite the introduction of the required bill on 7th July, 1877. In explanatory memorandum, it clarified that the establishment of the Panjab University was entirely according to the policies of the British Government manifested in the Educational Despatch of 1854. It maintained that the movement amply fulfilled the Central Government's premier policy to put the education of the people into their own hands. It remarked that, "there can be no popular education in the true and best sense of the words; no education which can reach the masses unless their sympathies in its success are aroused, and unless they themselves have both a hand in its direction and provide the greater part of its cost". It emphasized that in declaring English and vernacular as the medium of instructions for the higher and the lower education, the University represented the educational principles of the government which had been advocated in the Despatch of 1854. The Memorandum further certified that it was vernacular only through which education could be made

94. Home Education A Proceedings, August 1877, No. 45; Office Memorandum No. 9 dated Fort William, 27th January, 1877 from Arther Howell, Offg. Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to Govt. of India in the Legislative Department, para 1.

95. Home Education A Proceedings, Govt. of India, August 1877, No. 46; Letter No. 2740, dated Simla, the 7th July 1877 from L.H. Griffin, Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Punjab to Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India, para 5.
popular. It was also the main factor which had induced the 'Leading Natives' of the province to donate lavishly towards the establishment of the new University. It laid great stress on the combination of effective teaching and standard examinations if the university were to be a success. It concluded by hinting to the Central Government that the establishment of the University on the grounds on which it was founded, was bound to bring the "enlistment on the side of liberalism and intelligence of the whole interests and sympathies of the people".

The Preamble of the Draft Bill which came to be known as 'The Panjab University Act of 1877' reads, "whereas it is expedient to found in the Punjab a University for promotion of knowledge, and in particular, for the diffusion of European science, as far as possible, through the medium of vernacular languages of the Punjab, and for the improvement and extension of vernacular literature generally, and, moreover, to afford encouragement to the enlightened study of the Eastern Classical languages, literature and further to associate

96 Home Education A Proceedings, Govt. of India, August 1877, No. 46; letter No. 2740 dated Simla, the 7th July, 1877 from L.H. Griffin, Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Punjab to Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India, para 11.

the learned and influential classes of the province with the officers of the government in the promotion and supervision of popular education, it has been determined to establish such an University at Lahore for the purpose of ascertaining by means of examination or otherwise, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of literature, science and art, and of rewarding them by academical degrees as evidence of their respective attainments and marks of honour proportioned there unto.\(^98\)

The draft bill was an important document which after listing Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and fellows for the University went on to explain their powers regarding the appointment and removal of examiners and officers and the power to confer the degrees. In the forwarding letter of the draft bill the government of the Punjab had ably defended the grounds on which the University was proposed to be established. Some of the significant points it brought home were as under:

1. Adoption of the vernacular as the medium of instruction; without neglecting the study of English;
2. Encouragement to the study of Oriental literature;
3. Undertaking of teaching work in addition to those of holding examinations and conferring degrees.\(^99\)

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98. Home Education A Proceedings, Govt. of India, August 1877, No. 47; An Act to establish and incorporate the Panjab University.

99. Home Education A Proceedings, August 1877, No. 46; letter No. 2740 dated Simla, 7th July 1877 from L.H. Griffin, Offg. Secretary to Govt. of Punjab to Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.
When this letter reached Delhi, it met with mixed reactions. Sir Arthur Hobhouse and Sir Edward C. Bayley, who had already issued two Minutes of dissent on the Memorial of January 1, 1877, were still opposed to it. On the other hand, Sir Alexander J. Arbuthnot not only refuted both the Minutes, but also very strongly recommended the incorporation of the Panjab University. Sir Arthur Hobhouse, in his Minute, objected strongly to place the University under the absolute powers of the Lieutenant Governor. The proposed change according to him was "to thoroughly unsound in principle". He feared that the idea would result in bringing the University under the local pressure, hindering the steady progress of education. He was against the idea of combining teaching and examinations at the University. He argued that the universities at that time could not become teaching bodies unless an alteration in the law was made. He also held that Lahore was a small place for such an experiment. Sir Arthur Hobhouse concluded his Minute of dissent with the proposal that the best thing would be to set aside the resolution of 1st January, 1877 for the present, and to postpone the whole matter for some years\textsuperscript{100}.

\textsuperscript{100}. Home Education A Proceedings, Government of India, August, 1877, No. 48; Minute by Sir Arthur Hobhouse, dated the 5th April, 1877, para 9.
Sir E.C. Bayley was opposed to the idea of the local universities. Contrary to the belief of the propagators of the Panjab University, he feared that such local universities were bound to "adapt themselves quite as much to local and temporary prejudices as to local requirements. He argued that the local universities again were bound to come under the direct and indirect control of the local governments and had to suffer the personal interference of the influential officers. He maintained that it was that factor which was solely responsible for the slow progress of vernacular education\textsuperscript{101}. He advanced three more objections to the establishment of the local universities, viz.:

1. The 'impolicy of combining teaching with the examinations';

2. The 'difficulty of finding suitable examiners'; and

3. 'the difficulty also of maintaining a standard examination equivalent to that exacted in other Indian universities'\textsuperscript{102}.

E.C. Bayley also ridiculed the hope that the Panjab University, if incorporated, would have extended the civilizing influence of the British system over the

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\textsuperscript{101} Home Education A Proceedings, Government of India, August 1877, No. 49; Minutes of Sir Edward C. Bayley, dated Calcutta, the 2nd March, 1877, para 5.

\textsuperscript{102} Ibid, para 8.
countries bordering Punjab and beyond. He concluded, "I cannot help considering this hope illusory. Rude, ignorant and fanatical, these races will long repel any educational influences from our side of the border"103. And "even when they begin to recognize the benefit of education, there is no reason to believe that a university at Lahore will exercise more influence than the one at Calcutta"104. He pointed out that the policy of centralising influence was essential to the success of higher education in India. And the policy of Imperial Universities, according to him, was best suited to "the wants of India"105.

If Arthur Hobhouse and E.C. Bayley were the staunch opponents of the Panjab University, Alexander J. Arbuthnot, on the other hand, was its strong supporter. He strongly recommended the establishment of the university. Dispelling the fear of the lower standard of the degree of Panjab University, he clarified that the standard of the degrees might be different but not inferior106. He also flayed the fears advocated by the adversaries of the local

104. Loc. cit.
105. Ibid, para 7.
universities. While corroborating the views of A.W. Croft, he maintained that strong Senate, native element and an independent body of European gentlemen were sufficient safeguards against the besetting dangers of the local university\textsuperscript{107}. A.J. Arbuthnot, therefore, strongly urged the Supreme Government to incorporate the Panjab University\textsuperscript{108}. The Governor General-in-Council was convinced with these arguments and brushing aside the objections of Hobhouse and Bayley, decided to go ahead with the plan for the Panjab University. The Governor General solicited the sanction of the Secretary of State for India on 16th of August, 1877, for the purpose of raising Panjab University College to the status of University with powers to confer degrees. The Government of India explained in its despatch that the consideration which had led it to the decision of granting a university to the Punjab, was entirely according to the wishes expressed in 35th paragraph of the Educational Despatch of 1854 where it was recorded, "We shall be ready to sanction the creation of a University at Madras or in any other part of India, if a sufficient number of institutions exist, from which properly qualified

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\textsuperscript{107}. Home Education A Proceedings, Government of India, August 1877, No. 51; Note by A.W. Cross, Registrar of the Calcutta University, dated 20th March, 1877.

\textsuperscript{108}. Home Education A Proceedings, Government of India, August 1877, No. 50; Minutes of Sir Alexander J. Arbuthnot, dated 9th July, 1877.
candidates for degrees could be supplied; it being in our opinion advisable that the great centres of European Government and civilization in India should possess universities similar in character, to those which will now be founded as soon as the extension of a liberal education shows that their establishment would be of advantage to the native communities. The Government of India admitted that the number of institutions in the Punjab from which the qualified candidates for the degrees could be supplied, was much smaller than those of North-Western Provinces and Bengal but a university was given to Madras in 1857, where the standard of institutions and education was not that ripe; "there was then much doubt as to the expediency of the measure mainly on the score of its being premature, but the result nevertheless justified the advocates of the university by the large and rapid advance of the province in education generally, and in high education especially, and the state of education in the Punjab was essentially far more satisfactory at that time than it was at Madras in 1857". "It was reasonable to expect in the Punjab the same

109. Home Education A Proceedings, Government of India, August 1877, No. 52; letter No. 6, dated Simla, 16th August, 1877, from Government of India to the Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State for India, para 4.
results as had occurred in Madras and Bombay"110. The Government of India further stressed that the influence of the university upon the Northern provinces would be beneficial. Another factor which warranted the establishment of the university was the distance and dissimilarity in the climate of the Punjab and Calcutta, the rigours of which the Punjab students had to bear because at that time, Calcutta was the only place where examinations for the degrees were held. Besides, "there were political advantages in connecting the establishment of such an institution at Lahore with the assumption by Her Majesty of the Imperial Title"111.

The Secretary of State, the Marquis of Salisbury, deliberated upon the papers of the Government of India in India Council. This was the time when the Punjabi regiments had created very favourable impression on the British officers during the near Eastern crises of 1876-78 in Malta. "Their appearance was not without effect upon the Secretary of State for India, who was then considering a proposal to elevate Panjab University College into a university112. But the reactions of the Secretary of State

110. Home Education A Proceedings, Government of India, August 1877, No. 52; letter No. 6A, dated Simla, 16th August, 1877 from Govt. of India to Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State for India, para 4. The letter does not elaborate the political advantages. One of the advantages probably was the winning over the loyalty of the people of the Punjab.

111. Loc. cit.

112. J.F. Bruce, op. cit., p. 63.
were not very favourable. In fact, he almost censured the Government of India for announcing the decision to incorporate the Panjab University without his prior approval\textsuperscript{113}. His dispatch questioned the advisability of converting the Panjab University College into a university.

"The efficiency in teaching of an institution like this college has no necessary connection with the power of granting degrees. The experience of this country would, on the contrary, seem to show that, under circumstances like those of the Panjab University College one of the most valuable guarantees of vigour and thoroughness in a teaching institution is the independence of the authority by which the results of the teaching are tested"\textsuperscript{114}. The Secretary of State firmly believed that "the reservation of the power of granting degrees and testing results to the University of Calcutta, as a purely examining body", would not be detrimental to the interests of the Panjab University College as teaching body. He maintained that "any mischief which might be shown to follow from the separation of the two institutions would, \textit{prima facie}, be attributed to the same mistaken system of examination", and reminded that the Government of India had to correct that

\textsuperscript{113} Home Education A Proceedings, Govt. of India, Jan. 1878, No. 15; Letter No. 10 (Educational), dated India Office, London, 15th November, 1877 from Secretary of State for India to the Governor General of India in Council, para 3.

\textsuperscript{114} Home Education A Proceedings, Govt. of India, Jan. 1878, No. 15, \textit{op. cit.}, para 2.
The Secretary of State also pointed to the difference of opinion found in papers which accompanied the letter of the Government of India. "All are not agreed that the Panjab University College has any ground for complaint, or that examiners at once competent and independent can be obtained for the Lahore institution, or that a sufficient amount of controlling public opinion can be brought to bear on teachers and examiners through the medium of the new Senate". It is obvious that the Secretary of State did not favour the proposal and the only thing which prevented him from rejecting the decision outrightly was the importance of the occasion on which the announcement was made by the Government of India. He accepted the proposals in principle and suggested that the degrees indicating proficiency in medicine, law or engineering should not be at that time, conceded to the new university. He suggested that for the time being the

115. Home Education A Proceedings, Government of India, January 1878, No. 15; letter No. 10 (Educational) from the Secretary of State for India to Governor General of India, para 2.


117. Home Education A Proceedings, Government of India, January 1878; letter No. 10 (Educational), dated India Office, London, the 15th November, 1877 from Secretary of State for India to Governor General-in-Council in India, para 4.
proposed Panjab University should have only the Faculty of Arts and that the names of its degrees should be different from those conferred by the Calcutta University.\textsuperscript{118}

The response of the Secretary of State came as a shock to the Government of India and it could do nothing but to ask the Government of Punjab to report "how the wishes expressed by the Secretary of State can best be carried out without interfering with accomplishment of the objects for which the decision to establish a separate university at Lahore was arrived at".\textsuperscript{119} But both the Panjab University College and the Punjab Government were prepared for any eventuality. They did not take the orders of the Secretary of the State "lying down".\textsuperscript{120} The Senate of the Panjab University College appointed an Executive Committee to look into whether the University College fulfilled the desired objects. The committee drew a careful report. The Senate after viewing the report of the executive committee informed the Punjab Government that the Panjab University College had been issuing

\begin{align*}
\text{118. } & \text{Home Education A Proceedings, Government of India, Jan. 1878; Letter No. 10 (Educational), dated India Office, London, the 15th November, 1877 from Secretary of State for India to Governor General-in-Council in India, para 4.} \\
\text{119. } & \text{Home Education A Proceedings, Govt. of India, January 1878, No. 16; Letter No. 9, dated Fort William, the 16th January 1878, from J.D. Kindley, Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India to Secretary to the Govt. of Punjab.} \\
\text{120. } & \text{J.P. Naik, Sections from the Educational Records of the Govt. of India, Vol. II, Development of University Education, 1860-87, p. XLIX.}
\end{align*}
certificates of proficiency for several years not only in Arts but also in Vernacular language and branches of Science. The certificates in Proficiency and Honours in Arts were equal to those of the Calcutta F.A., B.A. and M.A. examinations\textsuperscript{121}. The number of the Punjab candidates, who presented themselves at the corresponding examination of Calcutta University and the Panjab University College during 1876-77 and 1877-78 was far more at the University College than that of the Calcutta University (see, Table No. 27). Replying to the doubt expressed by Secretary of State with respect to the power of granting degrees in Medicine, the Senate clarified that the Medical Faculty at University College had already trained 65 Assistant Surgeons "these have proved at least equal to the Bengali Assistant Surgeons". "The objection to conferring degrees in Medicine will be entirely removed, especially as the same subjects are taught in Medical schools of Lahore and Calcutta and the teachers are the members of the same service"\textsuperscript{122}. With respect to the similar doubts regarding the degrees in law, the Senate remarked, "the inhabitants of the Punjab should further look with social disfavour on their exclusion from

\textsuperscript{121.} Home Revenue and Agriculture, Education (Industry, Science and Arts) A Proceedings, Government of India, August 1879, No. 22; letter dated Lahore, the 24th June, 1878 from G.W. Leitner, Registrar, Panjab University College to Officiating Secretary to the Government of Punjab.

\textsuperscript{122.} Loc. cit.
the acquisition in their own university of degrees which, like those in Law, are the door to practical employment and emolument.\footnote{123}

The Senate further contended that whereas no candidate had been going up for the degrees in Science and Law of the Calcutta University from the Punjab, at the Panjab University College, 177 had turned up for the Law examination since 1874, 145 for the Medical examination since 1871 and 20 for the Engineering examination since 1875. Again the number of candidates from the Punjab for the various examinations of the Panjab University College was on the increase while it was declining with respect to that of the Calcutta University, see the statement\footnote{124} below.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline
               & Panjab University College & Calcutta University \\ 
1877-78      &                        &                        \\ 
Arts         & 329                    & Arts                  \\ 
Law          & 106                    & Law                   \\ 
Medicine     & 22                     & Medicine              \\ 
Engineering  & 9                      & Engineering           \\ 
Oriental certificates & 273                   &                        \\ 
Total        & 739                    & Total                 \\ 
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnote{123}{Home Revenue & Agriculture, Education (Industry, Science and Arts), A Proceedings, Govt. of India, August 1879, No. 22; letter dated Lahore, the 24th June, 1878 from C.W. Leitner, Registrar Panjab University College to the Offg. Secretary to the Government of Punjab.}

\footnote{124}{Loc. cit.}
The Government of Punjab on its part appointed a special committee of 'competent officers' to ascertain by 'analysis and comparison', whether the examinations of the University College, 'were equal in difficulty to the examinations of the Calcutta University, and as searching a test of high educational acquirements'. The first meeting of the special committee was held on 25th March, 1879. It was attended by Lepel Griffin, J.C. Cordery, Major W.R.M. Holreyd, B.H. Baden Powel, Dr. C.W. Leitner, C.W.W. Alexander, C. Pearson and Reverend C.W. Forman. The committee after suggesting certain modifications in the syllabus and mode of examinations concluded that the 'degrees issued by the Panjab University 'will not fall a whit short of those conferred

125. Home, Revenue and Agriculture, Education (Industry, Science and Arts) A Proceedings, August 1879, No. 21; letter No. 191C, dated Simla the 12th June, 1879, para 2 from Lepel Griffin, Secretary to the Govt. of Punjab to the Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

126. Lepel Griffin was Secretary to the Government of Punjab at that time.

127. Was offg. Commissioner and Superintendent of the Multan Division.

128. He was Director of Public Instruction of Punjab at that time.

129. He was Conservator of Forests, Punjab.

130. He was the Registrar of the Panjab University College.

131. He was on the post of the Inspector of Schools, Lahore Circle.

132. He was the Inspector of Schools, Rawalpindi Circle.
in Calcutta as tests of true attainments." The Government of the Punjab after fully satisfying itself with the functions, the strictness of the courses of study and examination of the Panjab University College clearly indicated to Supreme Government that it did not wish to retreat from the position taken in January, 1877. It reminded the Government of India that the latter had already accorded sanction to the University College to grant certificates in Law, Medicine and other Sciences, to which the Secretary of State had raised objections. It drove home that the only power with-held by the government was that of conferring degrees in Arts, bearing the same designation as those awarded by the Calcutta University. "The desire to obtain this power is by no means a sentimental one. Until it is granted, the certificates and diplomas of the Panjab must rank lower in public estimation than those of Calcutta." The Government of the Punjab further contended that the standard of the examinations of the Panjab University College was equal to those of the Calcutta University. The Punjab Government

133. Home Revenue, Agriculture, Education (Industry, Science and Arts) A Proceedings, August 1879, No. 23; Report of the Committee appointed to examine the standards of examination of the Panjab University College, para XXXV.

134. Home Revenue, Agriculture and Education (Industry, Science and Arts) A Proceedings, Government of India, No. 21, data No. 191C, dated Simla, the 12th June, 1879, from L. Griffin, Secretary to the Govt. of Punjab to the Ofg. Secretary to Government of India, para 4.
was also satisfied that the certificates of the Panjab University College were as good a guarantee of efficiency as those of the universities in other parts of India. It also maintained that the examiners deployed for the examinations of the University College were at once competent and independent. They were well acquainted with the subjects in which the examinations were held and some of them were the persons who performed the same duty for the Calcutta University. And "the principle has been insisted upon from the founding of the University College that those who teach in any of its affiliated institutions do not examine their own students. This is a sufficient guarantee for the correctness of the results of the examinations". The Government of the Punjab deemed it as a sufficient explanation and expressed its helplessness to suggest new measures which could have met the wishes of the Secretary of State. However, it again requested the Government of India to "press for the grant of the powers before solicited, and the promise of which has been so long held out to the people of the Punjab, as an

135. Home Revenue, Agriculture and Education (Industry, Science and Arts) A Proceedings, Government of India, No. 21, data No. 191C, dated Simla, the 12th June, 1879 from L. Griffin, Secretary to the Government of Punjab to the Offg. Secretary to Government of India, para 5.

136. Ibid, para 8.
inducement for them to persever in the enlightened path on which they have entered”\textsuperscript{137}.

It resubmitted the draft bill along with the four documents, viz. the Report of the Executive Committee dated 24th June, 1878; Report of the Committee to examine the standard of the examinations of the University College, dated 25th March 1879; Resolution of the Punjab Government No. 1868 of 8th May, 1879; and the Punjab government's letter No. 2740 dated 7th July, 1877\textsuperscript{137a}.

The Government of India on its part lent its full support to the Punjab Government's plan for the establishment of the Panjab University. It requested the Secretary of State to accord sanction for the introduction of a bill, on the lines of the Punjab government's draft bill, into the Legislative Council of India\textsuperscript{138}. It also made a fervent appeal that the Panjab University should be allowed to carry the same titles as corresponding degrees of the Calcutta University.

\textsuperscript{137} Home Revenue, Agriculture and Education (Industry, Science and Arts) A Proceedings, Government of India, No. 21, data No. 191C, dated Simla, 12th June, 1879 from L. Griffin, Secretary to the Government of Punjab to the Offg. Secretary to Government of India, para 10.

\textsuperscript{137a} Loc. cit.

\textsuperscript{138} Home, Revenue and Agriculture Education (Industry, Science and Arts) A Proceedings, No. 27; letter No. 10 dated Simla, the 28th July, 1879, from Government of India to Viscount Crankbrook, Secretary of State for India, para 7.
Request was also made for the permission to grant degrees in Law, Medicine and Engineering, when later, means for imparting instruction in these disciplines were available\textsuperscript{139}. And this time, the propagators of the Panjab University were in for better luck. Both Hobhouse and Bayley, who had utterly opposed the installation of the Panjab University, were no longer the members of the Executive Council of the Governor General at that time. The absence of opposition forced the 'hands of the Secretary of State' and on December 18, 1879, "he gave a grudging sanction"\textsuperscript{140} to the incorporation of the university on the conditions:

1. That the Punjab Government should evidently prove to the full satisfaction of the Secretary of State the amended system of the college in the manner proposed by the committee appointed by the Lieutenant Government of the Punjab.

2. That the Act of incorporation might contain a provision enabling the Government of India to grant the privilege of degrees in Law, Medicine and Engineering and the degrees

\textsuperscript{139} Home, Revenue and Agriculture Education (Industry, Science and Arts) A Proceedings, No. 27; letter No. 10 dated Simla, the 28th July, 1879, para No. 9, from Government of India to Viscount Crankbrook, Secretary of State for India.

\textsuperscript{140} J.P. Naik, op. cit., P.L.
could be provided only when the government was convinced by sufficient evidence that "the proficiency of the Punjab students in those branches of knowledge" were equal to that of students who receive degrees from the University of Calcutta."\(^{141}\)

The Government of India received these orders on February 9, 1880 and it asked the Government of the Punjab to resubmit the revised draft bill with the addition of provisions suggested by the Secretary of State. The revised draft bill had become a necessity, for only then the Bill to create the Panjab University with the powers to confer degrees in Arts could be introduced in the Legislative Council of the Governor General\(^ {142}\). With the Secretary of State's sanction, the final stage for the incorporation of the University had set in. The orders also marked the end of the official opposition to the University. But another stroke of antagonism was in store for the Panjab University. And this time, non-official opposition cropped in the shape of Lahore Indian

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141. Home, Revenue, Agriculture and Education (Industry, Science and Arts) A Proceedings, February 1880, No. 15; letter No. 10 dated India Office, the 18th December, 1879 from Secretary of State for India to the Governor General of India in Council, para 2.

142. Home, Revenue, Agriculture and Education (Industry, Science and Arts) A Proceedings, February 1880, No. 16; letter No. 49, dated Fort William, the 9th February, 1880 from F.C. Daukes, Under Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary of the Punjab Government.
Association. Dayal Singh, President of the Association submitted a memorial to Lord Ripon against the establishment of the proposed university, recalling Macauley's famous educational minute\textsuperscript{143}. The Lahore Indian Association emphasised that "it was the bounded duty of the government to instruct the people of this country in Western Science and literature through the medium of English"\textsuperscript{144}. Although they did not disapprove the popularisation of vernaculars of the province yet they believed that the vernacular of the province was not sufficiently advanced "for the efficient instruction of students to high standard"\textsuperscript{145}. They complained that most of the works on the European-Science published by the

\textsuperscript{143} Lord T.B. Macauley, in his Minute, stressed on the formation of "a class who may be the interpreters between us and the millions whom we govern - a class of persons Indian in blood and colour, but English in tastes, in opinions, in morals and in intellect. To that class, we may leave it to refine the vernacular dialect of the country, to enrich those dialects with terms of science borrowed from the Western nomenclature and to render them by degrees fit vehicles for conveying knowledge to the great mass of the population", quoted in Selections from the Educational Record, Part I, 1781-1839, by H. Sharp, p. 116.

\textsuperscript{144} Home, Revenue, Agriculture and Education (Industry, Science and Arts) A Proceedings, June, 1881, No. 29; Memorial, dated the 26th October 1880 from Dayal Singh, President of the Lahore Indian Association, Amritsar, to the Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India, para 2.

\textsuperscript{145} Ibid, para 4.
University College, which was being raised to a university, were of "a very inferior character, and generally calculated, more to retard than to further the diffusion of European Science"\textsuperscript{146}.

The memorialists pointed out that the creation of the Panjab University was against the very policy of the government as determined by Macaulay's Minutes\textsuperscript{147}. They explained that the creation of a separate examining body on the principles of the Panjab University College and cutting off all connections of the colleges and schools of the Punjab with the Calcutta University would not be beneficial to the province. The people were convinced that, "if the Punjab is ever to take high place among the provinces of India, if she is to keep pace with the progress which has set in all over the country under the beneficial influence of the British rule, such an object can only be attained by means of a sound liberal English education imparted to the people on a wide scale"\textsuperscript{148}. They suggested that the University College should be confined entirely to the

\textsuperscript{146} Home, Revenue, Agriculture and Education (Industry, Science and Arts) A Proceedings, June, 1881, No. 29; Memorial, dated the 25th October, 1880 from Dayal Singh, President of the Lahore Indian Association, Amritsar, to the Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India, para 9.

\textsuperscript{147} Ibid, para 17.

\textsuperscript{148} Ibid, para 17.
prosecution of vernacular education. In the end the memorialists prayed that (i) the Panjab University College be not raised to the status of a university; that connection of the schools and colleges of the Punjab with the University of Calcutta may be maintained as heretofore; (ii) that the government scholarships, prizes, medals and honours be awarded according to the results of the Calcutta University examination; (iii) that no hinderance be thrown in the way of students desirous of going up for the Calcutta University examination; (iv) that the examination function of the Panjab University College be confined to oriental languages and oriental subjects; and (v) that education be more largely imparted through the medium of English language149.

A small number of persons from Amritsar were behind this hostile movement150. A number of people from Gurdaspur district also signed this memorial151. But this

149. Home, Revenue, Agriculture and Education (Industry, Science and Arts) A Proceedings, Govt. of India, June 1881, No. 29; Memorial dated the 26th October, 1880 from Dyal Singh, President of the Lahore Indian Association, Amritsar to the Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, para 19.

150. Home, Revenue, Agriculture and Education (Industry, Science and Arts) A Proceedings, June 1881, No. 33; letter No. 1277 dated Lahore the 30th March, 1881 from W.M. Young, Secretary to the Govt. of Punjab to C. Grant, Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India, para 7.

memorial was strongly countered by another memorial of the residents of Gurdaspur. They termed the memorial of the Lahore Indian Association as 'unpatriotic', and 'incorrect' and clarified to the Government of India that it was falsely alleged that the Panjab University College was opposed to the development of the study of English. Instead, they maintained that the University College had brought the English education within the easy reach of the people of the Punjab. Its system of scholarships had helped many people to pursue higher English education. They urged the Government of India that the voice of the few discontented persons might not be considered as the opinion of the people of the district of Gurdaspur. The Punjab government on its part also communicated to the Government of India that the memorial of the Lahore Indian Association did not carry weight as it represented the views of a very few members of the Association itself.

In the light of the above evidence, the Government of India appealed to the Secretary of State for India to ignore the

152. Home, Revenue, Agriculture and Education (Industry, Science and Arts) A Proceedings, June, 1881, No. 31; Memorial from the residents of Gurdaspur and others to G.F.S.R., Marquis of Ripon, Viceroy and Governor General of India, dated January 1881.

Memorial as it did not "show any sufficient reasons for reconsidering the decision already recorded".¹⁵⁴ Meanwhile the Punjab Government had already amended the standards of the Panjab University College according to the wishes of the Secretary of State¹⁵⁵, and the Government of India was fully satisfied with the evidence shown by the Punjab government to that effect. The Government of India now requested Secretary of State to grant sanction to the procedure of necessary legislation so that the Panjab University College be converted into a full fledged university¹⁵⁶. Yet another Memorial of opposition came from the Indian Association at Calcutta on 27th July, 1881. They feared that the creation of the Panjab University would adversely affect the cause of English education in the Punjab¹⁵⁷. The Government of India forwarded this

¹⁵⁴ Home, Revenue, Agriculture and Education (Industry, Science and Arts) A Proceedings, June, 1881, No. 38; letter No. 6 dated Simla, the 11th June, 1881 from Lord Ripon and others to Marquis of Hartington, Her Majesty, Secretary of State for India, para 3.

¹⁵⁵ Home, Revenue, Agriculture and Education (Industry, Science and Arts) A Proceedings, June 1881, No. 33; letter No. 1277, dated Lahore, the 30th March, 1881.

¹⁵⁶ Home, Revenue, Agriculture and Education (Industry, Science and Arts) A Proceedings, June 1881, No. 38; letter No. 6, dated Simla, the 11th June, 1881.

¹⁵⁷ Home Education A Proceedings, September 1881, No. 26; Memorial, dated Calcutta, the 27th July, 1881, from A.M. Bose, Honorary Secretary, Indian Association to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.
memorial to the Secretary of State on 26th September, 1881 with the remarks that the letter contained no facts of argumentation. But the Secretary of State had already sanctioned the proceedings with the necessary legislation on 25th August, 1881 and he rejected the Memorial of the Calcutta Association saying, "I desire that the committee (who have addressed me) may be informed that I see no reason to alter my decision, and that I trust that the cause of English education will not be injuriously affected by the creation of a university for the Punjab."

On September 1st and again on 29th September, 1881, the Government of India conveyed to the Punjab government that the Secretary of State had sanctioned the introduction of a bill for the creation of the Panjab University. The Punjab Government was keen to receive the amended draft bill which the Supreme Government sent to the Lieutenant

158. Home Education A Proceedings, September, 1881, No. 27; Letter No. 12 dated Simla, the 26th September, 1881 from Lord Ripon and others to the Secretary of State for India.

159. Home Education A Proceedings, September 1881, No. 45; Letter No. 100 dated London 25th August 1881 from Lord Marquis Harington, Secretary of State for India to the Governor General of India in Council, para 2.


161. Home Education A Proceedings, Oct. 1881, No. 46; Letter No. 3975 dated Simla, 13th Oct. 1881 from W.M. Young, Secretary to the Govt. of Punjab to Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India, para 1.

162. Ibid, para 2.
Governor on 31st of January, 1882 for his remarks. The Lieutenant Governor on his part wished that the preamble should have recognised more fully the considerations which had led to the formation of the Panjab University. He explained that the movement for the formation of the Panjab University had depended for its success mainly on the donations of native chiefs and gentlemen who wanted vernacular as the medium of instruction for introduction of Western knowledge for the people of the Punjab. The Lieutenant Governor was, therefore, desirous of "giving prominence to the public spirit which animated the donors and publically redeeming the pledge conveyed by the assurances made at the time in this respect". He suggested that the statement contained in the preamble "should refer somewhat in terms proposed in the Senate's draft to these particulars". The draft bill with minor linguistic amendments and additions in certain clauses of its sanction was accepted by the Punjab government in March, 1882. The bill which came to be known as an Act XIX of 1882 to establish and incorporate the Panjab University was finally

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163. Home Education Proceedings, May 1882, No. 11; Letter No. 72, dated Lahore, 10th March, 1882 to A. Mackenzie, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, para 1.

164. Home Education A Proceedings, May 1882, No. 11; Letter No. 72, dated Lahore, 10th March, 1882, to A. Mackenzie, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, para 3.
passed on 5th of October, 1882 at a meeting of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making laws and regulations165.

The incorporation of the Panjab University, the second university in the Punjab after the great University of Taxila, was a landmark in the history of Indian education. The genesis of this University was witness to the emergence of the spirit of nationalism among the people of the Punjab. The people from all walks of life, irrespective of their religion, constantly aspired and endeavoured for its establishment. It was the first university in India to revive and foster the study of Oriental learning. In fact, it was a unique synthesis of both Oriental and Western education. It opened the avenues of higher education not only to the people of the Punjab but also to the students beyond its borders. The establishment of this university also throws an important sidelight on the policy of the Government of India, of keeping the autonomy of the Indian universities intact. For instance, the Government of India could have easily persuaded or even directed the Calcutta University to meet the wishes of the people of the Punjab but it refused, on principle, to influence the policy of that University.166

165. Home Education A Proceedings, July, 1883, No. 46, Appendix I.I; Act XIX of 1882 to establish and incorporate the Panjab University.

166. J.P. Naik, op. cit., p. xxxiii.
ANNEXURE - I

List of the Papers submitted by Sir Donald Mcleod to the Supreme Government for favouring the establishment of a separate University for the Punjab.

1. Letter from Secretary to the Government, Punjab, to Director of Public Instruction, C.U. Aitchison and Anjumans of Lahore, Delhi, dated 25th October, 1867.

2. Letter No. 7 dated 9th January, 1868 from Director of Public Instruction to Officiating Secretary to Government Punjab.


5. Memorandum by E. Willmot, late Principal, Delhi College and at that time Inspector of Schools, Ambala Circle.


7. Memorandum by Lieutenant Colonel Cox, Commissioner of Lahore.

8. Letter from Secretary to the Anjuman of Lahore.

9. Letter from Secretary to the Anjuman of Delhi.

10. Extract from the Speech of Seton-Karr, Vice Chancellor of the Calcutta University, dated 29th February, 1868.


14. List of donations and subscription towards the endowment of a University at Lahore.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of candidates from government institutions</th>
<th>No. of candidates from private institutions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1862-63</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1863-64</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>1865-66</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>1866-67</td>
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<td>1867-68</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>1870-71</td>
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<tr>
<td>1871-72</td>
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</table>

Letter dated Lahore, 24th June, 1878 from C. W. Leitner, Registrar Panjab University College, Lahore,
to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Punjab.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Panjab University</th>
<th>Calcutta University</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1876-77</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>172</td>
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<tr>
<td>1877-78</td>
<td>329</td>
<td>262</td>
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</table>

Total: Panjab University 551; Calcutta University 434.

Honours in Arts or M.A., High Proficiency or B.A., Proficiency or F.A.

Entrance

Table 27

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<th>Calcutta University</th>
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<td>254</td>
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<tr>
<td>1877-78</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>133</td>
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Source: Home, Revenue, Agriculture and Education (Industry, Science and Arts) Proceedings, August 1879, No. 22.