

FROM

THE REGISTRAR CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

To

THE *Principal Presidency* COLLEGE.

Senate House, the 3rd July 1883.

SIR,

By order of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the University I have the honour to enclose a copy of the resolutions arrived at by the Faculty of Arts, at their meetings held on the 4th and 7th of April 1883 with regard to the best means of utilizing the Premchand Roychand Endowment.

I have the honour to request that you will before October 1st 1883, favour the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate with your views as to the practical working of the Resolution.

I have the Honour to be,

SIR,

Your Most Obedient Servant,

G. BELLETT,

Registrar.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

Dated the 4th and 7th of April 1883.

Mr. F. J. Rowe proposed that the Report be adopted.

Mr. Blanford seconded the motion.

Dr. Rajendralala Mitra moved as an amendment—

That the following words be added to the question "with the substitution of the scheme described in the letter of Messrs. Eliot and Pedler of December, 1881, for that recommended at the close of the Committee's report."

The Rev. W. Hastie seconded the amendment.

After some discussion the Hon'ble Kristodas Pal moved that the debate be adjourned. The Rev. W. Hastie seconded the motion which was carried.

The debate was in consequence adjourned to Saturday the 7th April, at 3 o'clock.

After some discussion the amendment moved at the previous meeting by Dr. Rajendralala Mitra and seconded by the Rev. W. Hastie, was carried.

The question, as amended, then stood:—"That the Report be adopted, with the substitution of the scheme described in the letter of Messrs. Eliot and Pedler of December 1881 for that recommended at the close of the Committee's report."

Mr. A. M. Bose moved—

That the following words be added:

Provided—

1. That it be a condition for the tenure of the studentship that the student should, in the case of his holding a studentship in literary subjects, satisfy conditions as to further study which may be laid down from time to time by the Syndicate, subject to the approval of the Faculty of Arts:

2. and that, in the case of studentships awarded in scientific subjects, the student should proceed to Europe to continue his studies under arrangements approved by the Syndicate;

3. and further, that any student shall be liable to be deprived of his studentship in case of his failing to satisfy the Syndicate of his progress.

The three clauses of this Resolution having been separately put, each of them was carried.

The motion as amended was then put to the meeting and carried.

HISTORY OF THE PREMCHAND ROYCHAND ENDOWMENT.

The first reference to the bequest amounting to two lakhs of Rupees is to be found in the Minutes of the Syndicate, 15th July, 1865, when a copy of a letter from Sir Charles Wood was read in which the munificence of the donation was recognized, and asking for information as to the method in which the University authorities proposed to utilize the bequest. The Syndicate resolved to postpone decision on the point till the return to Calcutta of the Vice-Chancellor and several members of the Senate.

At a meeting of the Syndicate on November 27th, 1865, the consideration of the subject was postponed till the next meeting.

On the 30th of June, 1866 was read the following letter at a meeting of the Syndicate.

No. 1334.

FROM

A. M. MONTEATH, Esq.,

Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

To

J. SUTCLIFFE, Esq.,

Registrar of the Calcutta University.

Dated Simla, the 31st May, 1866.

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 630, dated the 2nd of May, I am directed to state that Mr. Premchand Roychand announced his intention to pay, and on the 9th of last February paid over, two lakhs of Rupees to the Government of India, in such a manner, as to constitute this Government a Trustee in the matter of his gift for the University of Calcutta. But the nature of the trust was not indicated, and accordingly, some time since Mr. Premchand Roychand was informed of the conditions upon which, in case the trust was to be actively exercised by the Governor-General in Council, the Government would undertake it. A considerable time elapsed before any reply was received, and the Governor-General in Council was on the point of stating to the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate, that he considered himself justified in inferring that the trust constituted was merely one for transferring the money to the University, when a communication reached the Government of India from Mr. Premchand Roychand in exact accordance with the conclusion which it had arrived at.

2. Mr. Premchand Roychand states that he wishes the money to be paid over to the University, to be held by it as a Body Corporate under section 2 of Act II of 1857. The Governor-General in Council is, therefore, prepared to transfer the two lakhs of Rupees to the University of Calcutta, in such manner, and at such time, as the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate may request.

3. I am directed to add the following extract from Mr. Premchand Roychand's letter :

" It appeared to me most expedient for the interests of the University, to make my offer as general as possible and unshackled by any condition, in order that the two lakhs of Rupees might be expended in such manner, as the Senate should deem most conducive to the objects of the University; nor should I venture to suggest any restriction now as to the disposal of the money, further than to give permission to the hope I always entertained, that the money should be devoted to some *one large object* or to *a portion of some large object* for which it might be itself sufficient. Such a desideratum, if at present not felt, will no doubt arise with the development of the University."

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. M. MONTEATH,

Under-Secy. to the Government of India.

At a meeting on July 7, 1866, the various modes of appropriating Mr. Premchand Roychand's donation, which were proposed by individual members were discussed, and it was ultimately resolved to submit for the approval of the Senate the following plan :

I. Five Senior Studentships of Rupees 2,000 a year each, to be founded and maintained by the interests of the two lakhs, and its accumulations during the next five years.

II. Any M. A. of the University to be eligible for a Studentship, during 8 years from the time that he past the Entrance Examination.

III. A Studentship to be tenable for five years, and one election to be made annually after an Examination in February.

IV. Candidates to notice of intention to appear six months before the Examination, and to select not more than five of the following subjects, each to receive a maximum of 1,000 marks :—

1. English.
2. Latin.
3. Greek.
4. Sanskrit.
5. Arabic.
6. History of Greece, Rome, England, and India, and a general view of the History of Modern Europe, from Guizot, Hallam, &c. To include Political Economy.
7. Moral Sciences :—*viz.*, Ethics, Mental Science, Logic.
8. Pure Mathematics.
9. Mixed Mathematics.
10. Physical Science.

V. The names of the senior Students to be printed in the Calendar after the Fellows, and after them, the names of the ex-students.

It was resolved, that the Government of India be requested to transfer to the Secretary of the Bank of Bengal the two lakhs of Rupees, for the purpose of being invested in 5 per cent. Government Securities, in the name of the

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the Calcutta University, and that the Securities be retained by the Bank of Bengal for safe custody, and the interest credited to the Registrar's account from time to time.

This proposal was laid before the Senate, on July 21, 1866; when the following amendment was proposed by the Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

That the Senate, while approving in its essentials the scheme submitted by the Syndicate with reference to the appropriation of Mr. Premchand's donation, think that the present state of education among the Graduates would not justify its immediate adoption, and resolve that the consideration of that scheme be postponed for ten years, and that in the meantime the proceeds of Mr. Premchand's donation be appropriated agreeably to the following scheme, with power to the Syndicate to make any modification of the details that may appear advisable:—

1. Nine scholarships of Rs. 50 a month each, to be founded and maintained by the interest of the two lakhs of Rupees.
2. The Scholarships to be awarded annually after the B. A. Examination to Graduates, who are eligible for Honours, and to be tenable for one year.
3. The two Scholarships to be awarded to the Graduates who shew the greatest proficiency in Languages, on condition of their prosecuting a course of study for Honours in an affiliated College in any one of the five branches allowed by the University.
4. Two Scholarships to be awarded to the Graduates, who shew the greatest proficiency in Mathematics, on condition of their prosecuting a course of study for Honours in an affiliated College in Mathematics, Pure and Mixed.
5. Two Scholarships to be awarded to the Graduates, who shew the greatest proficiency in Natural and Physical Science, on condition of their prosecuting a course of study for Honours in an affiliated College in Natural and Physical Science.
6. Three Scholarships to be awarded to Graduates, who shew the greatest proficiency in all subjects of the Examination taken together, and who may not have received Scholarships under paras. 3, 4 and 5, on condition of their prosecuting a course of study for Honours in an affiliated College in any one of the five branches allowed by the University.
7. Scholars who are placed in the 1st class at the Examination for Honours, to receive a donation of Rs. 400.
8. Scholars who are placed in the 2nd class at the Examination for Honours, to receive a donation of Rs. 200.
9. The interest of the two lakhs, which may not be appropriated under the preceding rules, to be disposed of in any manner the Syndicate may direct.
10. All Scholarships to be tenable only during good behaviour and on condition of making satisfactory progress in studies, to be certified monthly by the Principal of the Institution of which scholars are members.

A second amendment was proposed by Mr. George Smith—

That it is expedient that the munificent donation of Mr. Premchand Roychand should be devoted to the Endowment of a chair of the Mathematical and Physical Science.

Both amendments were lost: and the plan proposed by the Syndicate was adopted in the following form:—

1. Five studentships to be named after the donor, at Rs. 2,000 a year each, to be founded and maintained by the interest of the two lakhs and its accumulations during the next five years.

2. Any M. A. of this University to be eligible for one of these studentships during eight years from the time that he has passed the Entrance Examination.

3. Such studentship to be tenable for 5 years, and one election to be made annually after Examination.

4. Candidates to give notice of intention to appear six months before the Examination, and to select not more than five of the following subjects, each to receive a maximum of 1000 marks :—

1. English.
2. Latin.
3. Greek.
4. Sanskrit.
5. Arabic.
6. History of Greece, Rome, England and India; and a general view of the History of Modern Europe, from Guizot, Hallam, &c. To include Political Economy.
7. Moral Sciences :—*viz.*, Ethics, Mental Philosophy, Logic.
8. Pure Mathematics.
9. Mixed Mathematics.
10. Physical Science.

5. The names of the students to be printed in the Calendar after the Fellows, and after them the names of ex-students.

It was proposed by Mr. George Smith—

That this plan remain in full operation for five years, and be then re-considered without prejudice to the claims of existing students.

The proposal was put to the vote and lost.

Proposed by the Lord Bishop and seconded by Babu Rajendralal a Mitra.

That the Senate gratefully accept the munificent donation of Mr. Premchand Roychand, and desire that their thanks may be conveyed to him by the Syndicate.

On November 3rd, 1866 was read at a meeting of the Syndicate the following letter with enclosure from Mr. Premchand Roychand.

Bombay 27th September, 1866.

To

The Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of 2nd August last, with accompaniment, I beg to inform you that I am very sensible of the kind and obliging manner in which the Vice-Chancellor, Syndicate and Senate of the University have accepted my gift, and I desire to acknowledge your courtesy in forwarding to me the plan which has been approved by the Senate, together with flattering request made at the end of your letter.

I have no wish to direct in any way the name to be given to the Scholarships, if that scheme be ultimately adopted. It would certainly give me pleasure, if they should be named, "The Premchand Roychand Scholarships," as suggested in your letter.

But I beg that the University will allow me, before the Scholarship scheme is finally sanctioned, to request them to reconsider it with reference to the following observations :—

I always desired and expected that in the words of my letter to the Bombay Government of 10th May, 1866, my money should be devoted to

some one large object; or to a portion of some large object; I annex copy of that letter for reference. The Scholarship scheme seems to me not to be in accordance with that which was the leading idea of my gift, and while I am most anxious not unnecessarily to restrict the action of the University, I yet would suggest that these remarks should be laid before the Syndicate and Senate before the scheme actually settled and brought into operation.

I am, &c.,

PREMCHAND ROYCHAND.

Bombay, May 10th, 1866.

To

C. GONNE, ESQ.,

Secretary to Government, Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 122 of the 23rd February last, and its accompaniments; and with reference to the subject of the second paragraph of letter No. 4533, dated 29th November, 1865, from the Secretary to the Government of India, I beg most respectfully to state that it still seems to me that in accordance with Section 2 of Act II of 1857, incorporating the University of Calcutta, my donation should be vested directly and solely in the Body Corporate of the University of Calcutta, as distinct either from the Government of India, or from the Syndicate of that University. And it was with this view that my offer was made in my letter of the 19th January, 1865, "for the acceptance of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows of the University of Calcutta," inasmuch as by Section 8 of Act II of 1857, "the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows for the time being shall have the *entire management* of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns and property of the said University."

It appears to me most expedient for the interests of the University to make my offer as general as possible, and unshackled by any condition, in order that the two lakhs of Rupees might be expended in such manner as the Senate should deem most conducive to the objects of the University, nor should I venture to suggest any restriction now as to the disposal of the money, further than to give expression to the hope I always entertained, that the money should be devoted to some *one large object, or to a portion of some large object* for which it might be itself insufficient. Such a desideratum, if at present not felt, will no doubt arise with the development of the University.

I am, &c.,

PREMCHAND ROYCHAND.

On this the Syndicate passed the following resolution :

That a letter be addressed to Mr. Premchand Roychand, stating that the portion of his letter of 19th May, 1866, to the Bombay Government, now referred to, was circulated to members of the Senate before they met to decide upon the disposal of his munificent donation, and that the Senate before finally determining to devote it to the establishment of Studentships, had fully considered the question of appropriating it in various other ways, such as in the Endowment of a Professorship, or in the erection of a University Library, and that it was clearly the opinion of the Senate, that the disposal of the donation in the

foundation of a number of Studentships, which are in the nature of Fellowships at the English Universities, was, on many grounds the most useful and most desirable appropriation that could be adopted. Further, that the Syndicate, although adhering to the conclusion at which the Senate arrived, nevertheless regret that the plan is not approved by Mr. Premchand Roychand.

After the communication of their Resolution to Mr. Premchand Roychand, there seems to have been no further correspondence on the subject.

On February 24th, 1872, the Syndicate resolved that, in consequence of the decrease in the annual income from the invested funds, the value of the Studentship be reduced from Rupees 2,000 to Rupees 1,800 per annum, for the present and future elections, but that the stipends of the existing students be maintained at the former rate of Rupees 2,000.

On February 27th, 1877, the Syndicate ordered that Mulraj be elected a Premchand Roychand student for the period of 5 years, and Nanda Krishna Basu for 4 years, the value of each studentship to be Rupees 1,600 yearly.

On 14th January, 1882, the Registrar was ordered to prepare a fresh set of Rules based on the following letter from Messrs. Eliot and Pedler.

To

CHARLES H. TAWNEY, ESQ., M. A.,

Registrar of the Calcutta University.

Dated, 4 Middleton Row, December, 1881.

SIR,

We have the honor to ask you to direct the attention of the Syndicate to the unsatisfactory character of the Examinations for the Premchand Studentship, and to submit certain proposed changes for their consideration.

The Examination is in some respects the most important conducted by the University. It is the only one which directly and immediately confers a valuable pecuniary reward on the successful Candidate. It is moreover evidently intended to encourage distinguished ability and scholarship in the more important branches of knowledge included in the Arts Courses of the University. It is therefore very desirable that the Examination should be so conducted as to result in the selection of the ablest Candidate, and also to give equal chances to Candidates of different forms of culture.

According to the arrangements in force at present, each Candidate is allowed to select a number of objects not exceeding five from a wide range, stated fully in the Calendar. One Examiner is appointed for each subject. Each Examiner sets questions, examines the answers and assigns marks without any reference to, or consultation with, the other Examiners.

Hence there is no common uniformity of standard throughout the Examination. Neither is there any general consensus of opinion of the Examiners as to the merits of the Candidate who attains the highest number of marks and therefore the Studentship. And unless one of the Candidates is very much superior intellectually to the others, success may evidently be, and is, we believe, occasionally due as much to the leniency of one or more of the Examiners as compared with the rest, as to the Candidate's superior abilities or attainments. It is also evident that the literary subjects are better adapted to native students, who trust generally to memory in preparation for examinations. That there is some want of uniformity in the examinations is, we think, shewn by the fact that out of the 14 holders of the Premchand Studentship up to

the present time, 10 took their M. A. Degree with Honors in Literary subjects, 4 in Mathematics and not one in either the Physical or Natural Sciences.

It is, we feel convinced, not necessary to dwell at length upon the minor defects of the Examinations as at present conducted, such as for example the fact that to Problem papers in Mathematics are assigned the same total number of marks as to Book work papers, and that they are subject to the same limitations in order to enable the marks obtained, to count towards the total.

The following are the major changes that we venture to propose :—

1st. That there should be a yearly Examination as at present, but that it should be alternately an examination in Literary subjects and in Scientific subjects. That would recognize equally literary and scientific culture, and give students of the two classes equal chances of success. The Examination in literary subjects might comprise :—

- 1. The English language : its Literature, History and development.
- 2. Not more than two of the following Languages with their Literature and History, &c., &c. :—

Sanskrit.

Arabic, &c., &c.

Greek.

Latin, &c., &c.

- 3. Comparative Grammar and Philology.

- 4. Psychology.

- 5. History.

The Examination in Science should include—

- 1. Mathematics, Pure.

- 2. " Mixed.

- 3. Chemistry, { Inorganic.

Organic.

- 4. Physical Sciences including—

Electricity.

Heat and

Physical Optics.

- 5. Natural Science including—

Geology

Botany and

Zoology.

Also if it be considered desirable to limit the period during which Candidates may present themselves after taking their M. A. Degree, (which we certainly think desirable), it might be extended from three years, as at present, to four years, so as to give Candidates of either training two chances of appearing at the Examination.

In order to secure, so far as possible, uniformity of standard of judgment throughout the Examination, and the selection of the ablest Candidate by the examining body *solely* on the whole merits of the Examination papers, we propose that three Examiners should be appointed each year to conduct the Examination.

That they should compare their Examination questions together, and that after each has examined the answers to his own papers, all the papers should be circulated to each Examiner for general inspection, and that finally they should meet and decide whom they think entitled by extent and quality of knowledge to the vacant studentship, and recommend him to the Syndicate for it.

It appears unnecessary for us to suggest the minor details of the Examinations, as, should the matter come before the Senate for discussion, they can then be settled.

We have the honor to be,

Sir.

Your most obedient Servants,

JOHN ELIOT,

ALEXANDER PEDLER,

Fellows of the University of Calcutta.

**RULES FOR THE PREMCHAND ROYCHAND STUDENTSHIPS TO BE SUBSTITUTED
FOR THOSE NOW IN FORCE.**

(See Calendar for 1881-82, p. 100.)

1. Five studentships of Rs. 1,600 a year each, to be called the Premchand Roychand studentships, shall be maintained on the interest of the Endowment.
2. Any M. A. of the University of Calcutta shall be eligible for one of these studentships, during nine years from the time that he passed the Entrance Examination.
3. Each studentship shall be tenable for five years, and one election shall be made annually after Examination, provided any one candidate be declared by the Examiners to be entitled to a Studentship.
4. The Studentships shall be awarded in alternate years for proficiency in Literary and Scientific subjects.

The Literary subjects shall be as follows :—

1. English.
2. Not more than two of the following languages, to be selected by the Candidate.

Sanskrit.	Greek.
Arabic.	Latin.

3. Comparative Philology.
4. Philosophy.
5. History.

The Scientific subjects shall be as follows :—

1. Pure Mathematics.
2. Mixed Mathematics.
3. Chemistry, Inorganic and Organic.
4. Physical Science including—
Electricity and Magnetism.
Heat.
Physical Optics.
5. Natural Science including—
Geology.
Botany.
Zoology.

5. Candidates must give notice six months before the Examination, of their intention to appear, and must, at the time of giving such notice, state in

writing the subjects they intend to take up, and pay fee of Rs. 32 to the Registrar.

6. The Examiners shall meet together before the Examination, in order to compare their questions, and after the examination, in order to draw up a report (to be printed in the University Minutes) declaring the name of the Candidate whom they consider entitled to the Studentship.

7. Should the Examiners in any year report, that no student has in their opinion shewn sufficient proficiency in the subjects of the year to entitle him to a Studentship, it shall be competent to the Syndicate to award the vacant Studentship for proficiency in those subjects in the following or any subsequent year.

8. The names of the Premchand Roychand students, past and present, shall be printed in the Calendar after the names of the Fellows.

These draft Rules were adopted by the Syndicate, on February 25th, 1882, and recommended to the Senate.

When these Rules were brought before the Senate on March 25th, 1882. It was resolved—

“That the Syndicate be requested to refer to the Faculty of Arts for consideration and report the question of the best plan for utilizing the Premchand Roychand Endowment.”

AMENDED
REPORT BY THE COMMITTEE
ON THE
PREMCHAND RAICHAND ENDOWMENT.

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The Committee appointed by the resolution of the Faculty of Arts dated 2nd May, 1882 to consider the best mode of utilizing the Premchand Roychand Endowment, have the honour to submit the following report.

In order to obtain the views of all members of the Senate who are interested in this question, a circular was issued by direction of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate to all Fellows of the University asking for suggestions as to the utilization of the Endowment.

In reply to this circular several suggestions were received; and these, together with others brought forward during the progress of this discussion, will be found detailed below.

The following are the nine distinct schemes for the utilization of the Premchand Roychand Endowment, which the Committee have had before them—

1. Proposed by Mr. Nesfield to establish a Professorship of Avesta, the name given by Dr. Haug, to the ancient Iranian language in which the Avesta is written, a sister language to Sanskrit; his reason being that the donor being a Parsi, the object is one well worthy of being connected with his generous gift.

2. Proposed by Babu Bhudev Mukerjee, that the Premchand Scholars being elected as at present, should travel beyond the Province, and, when they travel in India, should send in an account both in English and in their own vernacular of the results of their travels; and, if in Europe or America, should "acquire proficiency in some one department of Science with a view to compete for the highest diploma granted in such department."

3. Proposed by Messrs. Eliot and Pedler, that the students should go to Europe, and study some one branch of Science thoroughly, the thoroughness of their study to be tested by certificates from the Professors under whom they have worked; the Examination for the studentship to be a scientific one.

This proposal has in effect been supported by Mr. Keene and Col. Tennant.

Messrs. Eliot and Pedler's letter containing their proposal is printed in the appendix.

4. Proposed by Pandit Maheschandra Nyayaratna, that in the case of students elected as at present, who do not desire to go to Europe under some such scheme as proposed in No. 3, they should be allowed the alternative of residing in India and writing a treatise in any of the vernacular languages of India on a subject to be chosen by them in consultation with the Syndicate.

A modification of this proposal was subsequently made limiting it to the second portion, namely, that Premchand Students should be required to write a

treatise in the vernacular on some subject to be chosen in consultation with the Syndicate.

The Pandit's letter containing his proposal is also contained in the appendix to this report.

5. Proposed as an alternative scheme by Mr. Eliot, that Graduate studentships should be established to be held for two years.

6. Proposed as an alternative scheme by Mr. Pedler, that a University Library be established for the use of all members of the University.

7. Proposed by Mr. Croft that a Professorship of modern European languages be founded.

8. It was proposed that the Premchand Students should be utilized as travelling or casual lecturers for employment in the smaller colleges.

9. To this list should of course be added first the scheme put forward by the Syndicate on the suggestions made in Messrs. Eliot and Pedler's letter of December 1881, from the discussion of which the present enquiry has arisen, and second, the method of administering the Endowment which obtains at the present time.

At the outset of enquiry an endeavour was made to fix the general principles by which the Committee should be guided in their selection of a suitable scheme for the full utilization of the Endowment. It was in the first place unanimously decided that the scheme, which has hitherto been worked, has failed to afford satisfactory results, and that the principal cause of failure has been, that the money has been used merely as payment or reward for distinguished work performed as a student; while no duties have been attached to the position of studentship, nor has any incentive been held out to induce the holder to utilize the period of his studentship in the further development of his studies, or in the performance of work of permanent value, such as the prosecution of original research, scientific or other.

The first general principle which was laid down by the Committee, was that the true function and use of the Endowment, if given for the benefit of individuals, was not as a reward of past work, but as an incentive to further work of permanent value, and, if possible, of general utility. The second principle which was discussed was, whether it was desirable that the Endowment should be kept for the *direct* benefit of graduates etc. of the Calcutta University; and it was decided that this appeared to be in conformity with the intention of the founder, and that therefore an endeavour should be made to utilize the Fund in this way.

Of the schemes above enumerated several of them were considered by the Committee to be beyond the region of practical legislation.

In the case of the scheme No. 1 proposed by Mr. Nesfield, the first objection that occurs is, that Mr. Premchand Roychand was not a Parsi; and if he had been, all that can be said in favour of this scheme is given in the letter in which the proposal is made, where Mr. Nesfield writes—

"The Professor would probably have very few pupils, and perhaps none. But one of the main objects of Professorships is the Endowment of research, and as the founder of the Endowment under reference is a Parsi, the object is one well worthy of being connected with his generous gift. The Sanskrit language has received liberal support in various provinces; but nothing, so far as I know, has yet been done on this side of India for aiding research in the Avesta language and religion."

The Committee did not think that this plan held out sufficient inducement to devote the P. R. Endowment to this purpose, and it was therefore unanimously rejected. Proposals 2, 5, 7 and 8 also met with little support, and therefore practically the work of the Committee has consisted in the consideration of schemes 3, 4 and 6.

With reference to these proposals, the following is a short summary of the arguments used in their favour and against them.

Proposal 3. This scheme proposed by Messrs. Eliot and Pedler, has been practically accepted by Col. Tenant and Mr. Keene. This proposal in some respects found unanimous favour with the Committee; and it is admitted that were it not open to certain apparent objections on religious grounds, the members of the Committee would have had no hesitation in recommending its adoption by the Senate. The proposal is certainly one which will commend itself to all who care for the well-being and advancement of this country, and to all who have had any extensive experience of its urgent wants and requirements. Additional strong arguments in its favour are that up to the present time the Science students of the University have not benefitted to any extent by the Endowment; that under this scheme there would be a distinct means of testing that actual work was done by the student during the tenure of his studentship; that in this country it is next to if not quite impossible for students in natural and physical science to obtain the means of prosecuting their studies beyond the curriculum of the University; and that there are many students who would, if it were in their power, thus prosecute their studies.

The main argument which has been urged against this scheme is, that there exists a stony disinclination among Hindu gentlemen of all views to encourage native youths to go to Europe, and that the institution of these studentships seems to offer a premium to a violation of social laws.

On the opposite side it is pointed out that, when the State Scholarships for enabling Indian youths to go to England were instituted, they were hailed with delight by every section of the community and that their withdrawal was, and is, in the same way universally regretted. It is alleged that the social difficulties in the way of a visit to England and the feeling against it are tending every day to diminish; and that already several young men belonging to the highest classes of the Hindu community have been, or are, in England. It is also urged that expressions

of opinion from the most orthodox and learned pundits have been obtained in favour of such visits for specified objects.

Reference might also be made to the large number of Candidates who present themselves year by year for the Agricultural Scholarships offered by the Government of Bengal to Graduates of the University who are desirous of studying Agriculture in England.

Another objection to the scheme is, that it turns the tables completely, and that whereas natural science students do not, under the present rules, get their fair share of the studentships, under the proposed rule, they would monopolize them.

In Scheme 4, Pandit Mohes Chandra Nayaratna modifies proposal 3 by allowing students to elect whether they will proceed to Europe or not, but in the event of a P. R. student remaining in India, he is to prepare a treatise on some subject to be decided on in consultation with the Syndicate.

The latter half of the proposal has, however so many valid objections to it, that the Committee could not feel themselves justified in accepting the alternative scheme.

The main objections to the proposed plan of writing treatises are (1) that the only useful treatises or textbooks are written not by students, but by men of mature experience who have supplemented their student work by years of independent investigation and of teaching; (2) that in any case it would be distracting the attention of the student from study during the time when study was all-important to him, in order to engage him in work of probably no permanent value; and (3), that it would be a very difficult matter for the Syndicate to decide on the value of treatises so written, and the valuation of such treatises would have to be made before the student could claim the full value of his studentship.

Proposal 6 deals with the establishing of a University Library.

The arguments in favour of this proposal are first that the University has no Library worthy of the name, and that it is extremely desirable that it should have one to which members of the University, Graduate and Under-Graduate, can resort for information; and, second, that there exists in Calcutta no Library of General Reference, which, if established, this library could be made to be. It is also to be remarked that in this scheme there would be obtained full and undoubted value for the money expended, and that this plan would also secure the greatest advantage to the largest number of persons.

The Committee in considering this question also came to the conclusion that the scheme was workable practically, and that in the course of a few years a really good and valuable library could be obtained.

The main objections to this scheme appear to be, first that the benefits of the library would be confined to those persons residing in Calcutta, and that possibly when established it might not be used to the extent which it is desirable it should be used.

After full consideration of the various schemes proposed, a majority of the Committee recommend;

1. That the interest of the Fund be devoted, as hitherto, to the establishment of studentships; that these studentships be awarded, **not** as a reward for past work, but as an incentive and aid to further study; that they be applied to the promotion of education in the natural and experimental Sciences; that in the absence of facilities in India for carrying the practical study of scientific subjects to a high standard, it be a condition of holding the studentship that the student should proceed to Europe to continue his studies under arrangements approved by the Syndicate; and that he should be liable to be deprived of his studentship in case of failure to produce satisfactory certificates of progress.

2. That in the event of the above recommendation being accepted by the Faculty the studentship be awarded in accordance with the scheme proposed by Messrs. Eliot and Pedler, in Appendix A.

A. W. CROFT,
JOHN ELIOT,
A. M. BOSE,
ALEXANDER PEDLER,
MAHESCHANDRA NYAYARATNA,
JAMES ROBERTSON.

APPENDIX.A.

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To

GEORGE BELLETT, ESQ., M. A.

*Offg. Registrar, Calcutta University.**Dated the 30th June, 1882.*

SIR,

As you have supported the advisability of the members of the Committee appointed to consider the best means of utilizing the Premchand Roychand Endowment making whatever suggestions they have to propose before the 1st of July, we have the honour to submit the following remarks and proposals :

We may state that our previous proposals which have led to the appointment of the Committee were limited solely to remedying certain obvious defects in the Examinations for the Premchand Studentship as at present conducted. The larger question has, however, been raised of the best mode of utilizing this Endowment expressly given to the University for the purpose of being devoted to some one large object, or to a portion of some large object for which it might in itself be insufficient.

The one large Educational object which the University appears from its recent action to be most anxious to promote, and which not only deserves, but stands in need of the greatest encouragement and assistance in India, is the extension of scientific knowledge and training, and therefore also it may be inferred, the cultivation of the scientific intellect and the habit of independent and original scientific research.

The present scheme of studies and system of collegiate education is so far satisfactory, that it has educated men, who have become High Court Judges, Barristers, Doctors, Engineers, and Civilians, some of whom have been eminent in their profession and distinguished for their ability. The prizes in each of these professions are sufficiently large and numerous to attract men, and there appears to be no necessity for further encouraging students to devote themselves to the special branches of study leading up to these professions.

On the other hand, we believe it is not too much to say that India, notwithstanding it has enjoyed the advantages of the system of the present system of High Education since 1854, has not yet produced a single man of science worthy of the name, or to be compared with thousands of European scientific men, all more or less known by their work to fame. Amongst all our Indian Graduates there is not one original Mathematician or eminent Astronomer, Geologist, Chemist, Botanist, Biologist, Metallurgist, and so far as we are aware, few if any of the Natives of India have yet contributed an original scientific paper of value to any of the leading scientific Journals of the world.

The cultivation of science either for itself or for the practical benefit of the country at large, and the development of its resources has scarcely yet begun. The reasons for this are not far to seek. There has been no internal evolution and growth of science.

Scientific research and the practical application of science appear to be foreign to the genius of the people, and if it is to be acquired rapidly, it can only be done by intelligent imitation and careful training at the hands of those who are masters of their subjects, and who are supplied with all requisite modern appliances or apparatus. That is, India can only follow the lead of Western Europe, and must learn from it the methods and habits of scientific investigation. A complete practical and theoretical training in any branch of science (representing the conjunction of experiment and theory which constitutes a developed and growing science) cannot be obtained at any Educational Institution in India. At the various Colleges, science is usually taught by lecture and by book-reading. These can only give some general knowledge of the methods and results of science, such as it may be desirable for all intelligent men to know; but such knowledge as this no more constitutes scientific knowledge or makes its possessor a man of science than listening to a few cases in Court would make a man a lawyer. The Indian scientific student should go to Europe if he wishes to acquire the habits and training necessary for scientific observation and experiment. It is also desirable that he should go to Europe for another reason. If trained in India, he is apt to compare his knowledge and powers with those of his fellow-men in India. A limited scientific education in India would probably make a student conceited and indolent. He would place an inordinately high value upon the little he knows and has done. On the other hand by mixing with men much superior to himself he would be more probably humble and more modest in his estimation of his own knowledge and abilities, and also more aspiring and anxious to emulate his superiors in science, and do something which might make him worthy of being counted amongst them. Hence a thorough scientific training at the

hands of one or other of the more eminent European Professors is likely to have a moral effect as valuable and as necessary as the intellectual and practical training he would receive.

For these reasons mainly we think that the Premchand Endowment should be utilized for the provision of science scholarships, to be given to men who are anxious to go to England to study some one department of science and art theoretically and practically, and who would shew by a previous Examination that they possess the general as well as special qualifications necessary for holding such a scholarship with prospective advantage to their countries as well as to themselves.

The scholarships would thus be assigned not as a prize or reward for previous exertions but as an assistance to enable a properly qualified student to acquire special aptitude, training and knowledge in a thorough and satisfactory way, and it might even be at some inconvenience and expense to himself (no unusual consequence of the enthusiastic pursuit of sciences), but which when he has acquired may be the means of introducing Western scientific methods in their integrity and entirety into the East.

The following set of rules embody the proposals we would suggest :—

1st. That the Premchand Endowment Fund shall be employed for the purpose of encouraging and assisting Graduates of the University to proceed to Great Britain, France or Germany to study under eminent Professors, one or other of the following sciences theoretically and practically :—

1. Biology.
2. Electricity.
3. Chemistry.
4. Geology.
5. Metallurgy.
6. Mining.
7. Astronomy.

2nd. That with this object in view science scholarships shall be awarded after Examination entitling the holder, if he proceeds to Europe and studies the branch of science for which he was elected, at any College or Institution under Professors or teachers approved by the Syndicate, to a stipend of Rs. 3,000 for 3 years, payable quarterly. The payment of the stipend during the 2nd and 3rd year, will depend upon the receipt of satisfactory certificates of progress from the Professors under whom he is studying.

3rd. One science scholarship will be awarded after Examination annually or as often as the funds of the Endowment permit.

4th. The Examinations will consist of two parts, the first general including :—

1. English, French or German Language.
2. Logic. Deductive, Inductive.

3. Mathematics.
4. Elements of—
 - (a) Physical Science
 - or (b) Natural Science

and the other special, in the elements of the subjects to the study of which he proposes to devote himself in Europe.

5th. Any B. A. or M. A. of the University shall be eligible to compete for the scholarships during the ten years, from the time he took his degree.

6th. Candidates shall give notice of their intention to appear six months before the Examination, stating which subject they wish to take up for study in Europe.

7th. The Syndicate may if it consider it to be either necessary or desirable, limit the special subjects for selection in any one year to one only, or to any number of the subjects enumerated in para. 1.

We do not propose at present any rules for conducting the Examinations. These if necessary can be settled hereafter.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

JOHN ELIOT,

ALEXANDER PEDLER.

APPENDIX B.

To

G. BELLETT, ESQ., M. A.

*Registrar, Calcutta University,**Dated Sanskrit College, July 12th, 1882.*

SIR,

I have the honour to express the following views on the question of the Premchand Raychand Studentship and beg to request the favour of your placing it before the Meeting of the Sub-Committee.

I must at the outset express my opinion that the proposal that the Premchand Raychand student should be required to go up to Europe to study practical science would commend itself to all who care for the good of this country and have an experience of its wants and requirements, were it not open to the grave objection that it would seem to be an interference with the religions of the people. By all means let all who wish go up to complete their studies there. But it would manifestly be unjust to rule that the greatest prize of the University can only be given on the condition of one's consenting to forego the religious feelings of the Hindu against crossing the ocean and to be an outcast of Hindu Society. The feeling of the Orthodox community on the subject is very strong. They object to such a bribe being offered to induce their young people to cast off their religion and society. I have consulted many people on the subject, among them some Native Fellows of the University both Orthodox and liberal, and they are all against the measure. A minor objection to the scheme is that it would have the effect of artificially discouraging the Arts Course of studies.

I therefore beg to propose the following alternative in the case of such students as do not wish to go up to Europe.

That the prize be awarded to the successful Candidate at the Premchand Raychand Studentship Examination, on condition of his writing a treatise in any of the Vernacular languages of India on a subject to be chosen by him in consultation with the Syndicate

on such treatise being approved by the Syndicate. The advantages of this scheme are obvious. Besides the educational value of writing these treatises to the students themselves, it would have the further effect of enriching the Vernacular literatures, an object which in itself is certainly a great one. So long as the Essay is not written or approved, the student may be allowed to draw only a fourth part of the prize allowance. This need not be refunded on his failing to write a treatise which the Syndicate may approve. The student should be allowed five years' time after the Examination to write the treatise. If his first treatise is not approved by the Syndicate, he may write a second or third within the period of five years.

It may also be desirable to make the Premchand Raychand Studentship Examination, a pass Examination also, the pass standard being necessarily a high one. So that students who do not succeed in winning the prize (and it may sometimes happen that the second man may get only a few marks less than the first) may have some recognition at least of their superior attainments.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

MAHESACHANDRA NYAYARATNA.

Member of the Sub-Committee, appointed for considering the question of the P. C. R. C. Endowment.

Abstract of Subjects taken up by Candidates for the Premchand Raichand Examination and present occupation of Students.

YEAR.	No. of Candidates.	NUMBER OF CANDIDATES TAKING UP	SUBJECTS TAKEN UP BY SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.										SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.							
			English.	Latin.	Greek.	Sanskrit.	Hist. and Polit. cal Economy.	Moral Science.	Pure Mathematics.	Mixed Mathematics.	Physical Science.	Mixed Mathematics.	Pure Mathematics.	Moral Science.	Physical Science.	Barrister-at-Law.	Prof. of Math., G. A. Inst.	Pleader.	Pleader.	Pleader.
1868	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1869	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
1870	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1871	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1872	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
1873	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1874	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1875	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
1876	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
1877	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
1878	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1879	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
1880	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
1881	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1882	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
1883	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total ...	49	28	3	1	13	42	24	23	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21

Those that were absent during the whole or part of Examination are not included in this abstract.

For retention in India.

PACKING ACCOUNT OF
SHIPPED FROM ENGLAND PERProvincial Funds STORES
Parcels Post FOR Calcutta

Date of Sailing

7 August 1883

REGULATIONS to be observed relative to the RECEIPT and EXAMINATION of STORES at
the several PRESIDENCIES in INDIA.

1. The Stores are to be examined *immediately* on their being landed, in the presence of a Committee of Officers on behalf of the Secretary of State for India; and as the Ship-owners are only liable for the damages or short delivery of goods when the packages are delivered in a defective state, the persons on the survey should be directed to pay every attention to the condition of the several packages, and to report particularly the state in which they were received, and the causes which, in their opinion, appear to have led to the injury or deficiency.

2. Those packages which shall have been marked on their first receipt from the ship as in a defective state should be immediately opened (due notice having been first given to the Captain to attend, or to depute some person to do so on his behalf); and the columns marked * of the within printed form filled up, and signed by the persons attending the survey, with elucidatory remarks, wherever damage or short delivery may appear.

3. Every possible exertion should be used that all the other packages, though apparently in good condition, should be opened in the presence of the gentlemen on the survey, previous to the departure of the ship; and the whole of the Stores should be examined, and the damages and deficiencies reported to Government, in order that the amount of any such damage, &c., for which the ship is liable, may be deducted from the freight due, in conformity with the under-mentioned provision in Clause 13 of the Conditions for Freight and Conveyance of Stores:—

"In the event of any loss being sustained by Government by reason of any injury to the Stores, or of any deficiency in the quantities delivered, not covered by the printed exceptions in the Bill of Lading, the Government may deduct the value of such loss from the portion of freight payable in India, or, if necessary, recover the same from the Owner."

4. Each package should be inspected before opening, and if broken, or the seals appear to have been drawn, the

same should be noticed in the Report, provided there appears short delivery or damage.

5. Where short delivery or surplus articles appear in any package, they shall be twice counted, and such surplus and short delivery should be noted.

6. All articles now taken by weight will continue to be so.

7. All articles not enclosed in packages are supposed to be counted or weighed by the Captain of the vessel, on shipment, and consequently any loss is chargeable to the Owners. This is particularly to be attended to in bars of iron, which may be changed or mixed on ship-board.

8. If any package or loose article, not described in the Invoice, is received, particulars thereof should be given and marked as surplus. If belonging to another Presidency, intimation should immediately be sent to such Presidency.

9. Should any articles of Store appear to the Committee of Survey to have original defects, which, with every vigilance on the part of Inspectors, may occasionally happen, a sufficient portion (upon which a judgment may be formed) shall be returned to Europe, that the subject may be investigated, unless the article is of so bulky a nature as to make freight an object.

10. To avoid unnecessary trouble, it is not considered requisite for the Committee of Survey to notice in their remarks any damage of so slight a nature as not to admit of a charge being made for the amount.

11. In the case of bale goods where no external damage is apparent, a small per-cent should be opened by the Committee of Survey, and if the contents show signs of damp or other defect, then a further number of bales should be opened; if these too are found damaged, the whole consignment should be returned to this country. It is unnecessary to unpack facing cloths and other fine woollen goods if the outer coverings are uninjured.

By order of the Secretary of State for India.

To the Director

of Public Instruction

Bengal.

Another copy of this Packing Account will be forwarded by a subsequent mail, for completion and return to the Director General of Stores.

A. ABERCROMBIE JOPP,

Director General of Stores,

India Office,

10/8/1883

PACKING ACCOUNT OF

Bengal Social Funds STORES,

Bengal
Provincial Funds STORES,

Shipping Numbers.	Packages.	DESCRIPTION OF STORES OR CONTENTS OF PACKAGES.		Numbers or Quantities of Stores.
		Description.	No. of.	
473	Phge Text	1	For Presidency College	Shipped. #Received
			Griffin & Sons Scientific Handicraft. 5	
			Elliott Bros Catalogue of sets Philosophical and Electrical 3 Instruments .	

PER Parcels Post

PACKING ACCOUNT

PROOF MUNDS OF
Bengal STORES

per Parcels Post

7 August 1883

7/9

No 5671

Forwarded to the Principal of the Presidency College for information
and guidance.

By order

Heller

Asst. to the Director of
Public Dut

Calcutta 3/9
The 3rd September 1883.