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M S University of Baroda
First Annual Report

1949-50

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THE MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO UNIVERSITY OF BARODA



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FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

1949-50

BARODA

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His Highness the Maharaja Sir Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda

The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda



FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

This report covers the period from the 30th April, 1949 to the 31st July, 1950, and is submitted to the Senate in accordance with Section 24 (2) of the Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda Act, as amended upto date.

CHAPTER I

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY

1. Early History of the Idea of a University in Baroda

The idea of establishing a University at Baroda had engaged the attention of the Government of the former State of Baroda and its educational advisers long before the question of regional universities and decentralisation, reorganisation and reconditioning of higher education to suit the cultural and educational needs of particular areas had taken root in the country. The concept was first visualized by Dr. Jackson, when, as Principal of the Baroda College in the year 1908, he advocated the establishment of a Science Institute at Baroda on an improved and independent basis. It was a consistent policy of the Government of Baroda to subject its educational system to periodical inquiries of a searching nature by educational experts of international fame, as a result of which the first Commission was appointed in 1909. The principal recommendation of that Commission was to expand the activities of the Baroda College by establishing additional chairs in new branches of knowledge. As a result of this policy of chalking out untrodden paths in higher education and thereby evolving a university atmosphere in Baroda, chairs of Comparative Religion and Household Science were instituted. Prof. Widgery and Mrs. Strong were appointed to hold these chairs. In 1916 the educational policy of the State was again reviewed. As a part of this

inquiry, one of the members of the Commission, Shri S. V. Mukerjea, prepared a minute of recommendations and in his note he definitely advocated the establishment of a University at Baroda. In 1919 the matter was brought to the forefront by the appointment of yet another Committee consisting of the late Principal Clarke, Prof. Widgery and Shri N. K. Dixit, the then Educational Commissioner of the State. The Committee drew up an elaborate report in favour of a civic University at Baroda. Thereafter, Prof. P. Sheshadri of the Benares Hindu University was requested to lay out a scheme for a University at Baroda. Prof. Widgery also submitted a scheme for a State University on the lines of the smaller German Universities. During this period, Her Highness Shrimant Maharani Chimnabai Saheb, the Maharani Gaekwad of Baroda, offered a princely donation for running a Women's University at Baroda. But as Sir Manubhai Mehta, the then Dewan of Baroda, pointed out in one of his speeches, "the time was not ripe then for the idea to germinate."

2. The Baroda University Commission of 1927

In the year 1925, the Setalvad Committee on the University Reform in the Province of Bombay published their report. The Committee recommended the idea of regional Universities in the Province of Bombay, stressed the importance of more direct teaching, at least as far as the post-graduate teaching by the Universities was concerned, and stressed the need for paying greater attention to the study of technology and carrying on research in the various branches of knowledge. The Committee, though it proposed the idea of having regional Universities into which the province could be divided *viz.*, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnatak and Sind, recommended that a University for only one region *viz.*, Maharashtra be established, at an early date. According to them, the rest of the areas were not so developed then as to have a separate university. Dr. M. R. Jayakar and Prof. K. T. Shah, two of the members of the Committee, had appended notes of dissent stating that Gujarat could definitely be considered ripe for a separate University. This led to a movement for a separate university for Gujarat. Just about the time when the cry for the establishment of separate regional Universities was raised, the celebrations of the golden jubilee of the reign of His Highness the late Maharaja Sir Sayajirao Gaekwad were afoot in the Baroda State and the people of the State also showed keen interest in establishing a University at Baroda as a fitting monument to commemorate the beneficent

reign of the illustrious ruler. This resulted in the appointment of the Baroda University Commission on the 24th September, 1926, with Prof. A. G. Widgery as Chairman, and the following members:—

- (1) Principal A. B. Dhruva,
- (2) Shri K. M. Munshi,
- (3) Prof. K. G. Naik,
- (4) Shri S. V. Mukerjea.

This Commission submitted in 1927 a comprehensive report making out a strong case for the immediate establishment of a University at Baroda. The principal recommendations of that Commission were :

- (i) A separate University at Baroda called "Shri Sayajirao University of Baroda" be established.
- (ii) The University should be of unitary and residential type with facilities for affiliation of colleges outside the city.
- (iii) The first two years of colleges were proposed to be reformed and constituted into a Preparatory College for Men and a Preparatory College for Women.
- (iv) The final years of the University should be reorganised into Faculties of (1) Arts, (2) Science, (3) Technology and Agriculture and (4) Economics, Commerce and Administration.
- (v) Besides the Faculties, the University should have (1) Institute for Oriental Studies, (2) Institute for Gujarati Studies, (3) School of Fine Arts, (4) School of Nursing and (5) School of Domestic Science.
- (vi) Emphasis was placed on the study of Technology and Science and on post-graduate teaching and research.
- (vii) Two years' pass and honours degree courses with provision for instituting special groups within the alternative honours courses and keeping the pass inferior to the honours courses.
- (viii) Medium of instruction should be the vernacular upto the school leaving examination in all subjects except English, and English at the preparatory courses with latitude to teachers to use the vernacular.
- (ix) Provision was to be made for extension courses, library movement as a university extension movement, compulsory medical examination and compulsory choice of forms of exercises.

- (x) Provision of health service and a special ward in the local Hospital for the members of the University.
- (xi) Construction of new buildings for the Students' Union and Residential Halls for students.

Circumstances, however, did not permit the establishment of a separate University in 1927, but the growth of the university idea continued unabated. Several institutions for higher education were added during the two decades that followed.

3. The University Committee of 1947

In 1947 His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratapsinh Gaekwad pursued the idea and appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri K. M. Munshi with the following members to consider the question of a University at Baroda and offer practical suggestions for its early establishment :—

- (i) Sir R. P. Masani
- (ii) Dr. R. B. Chandrachud
- (iii) Dr. J. M. Mehta
- (iv) Principal S. B. Junnarkar
- (v) Dr. K. N. Kulshreshtha
- (vi) Dr. C. S. Patel
- (vii) Shri R. S. Kanungo
- (viii) Principal V. K. Gokak
- (ix) Dr. M. D. Avasare

The Committee submitted its report to the Government of Baroda towards the end of the year 1948. The main recommendations of the Committee were :—

- (i) Baroda was well-equipped to be a university centre.
- (ii) The Baroda University should be primarily a teaching and residential University with an affiliating side to accommodate mofussil colleges.
- (iii) The tutorial system should be instituted at least at the post-graduate stage to begin with.
- (iv) English should continue as the medium of instruction for the next five years. Both the regional and the national languages should be taught compulsorily to the students during

this period. Later on teachers should be given the option to teach either in English or in the national language or the regional language, students having liberty to answer the question-paper in the regional language.

- (v) Secondary education should provide for all types of courses and be complete in itself. The first two years spent in colleges may well form part of the secondary course. The School Leaving Examination should be instituted by Government after an eight years' course in secondary schools.
- (vi) The University should retain full freedom in academic matters.
- (vii) All the existing higher educational institutions including the Central Library, the Oriental Institute and the Kalabhavan should be taken over by the University.
- (viii) Government should give a block grant of Rs. 25 lakhs annually to the University for the first five years.

The Government of Baroda considered the above Report of the Committee and in their Order No. (R) 169-39, dated, the 21st February, 1949 (Appendix A) decided to establish a Residential University for Baroda and affiliating to its external side the Colleges at Visnagar, Petlad and Navsari which were situated in the State of Baroda. A bill for the establishment of the Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda was later introduced in the Baroda State Legislature restricting, however, the jurisdiction of the University to the area within a radius of ten miles of its office and it was passed by the Legislative Assembly on the 26th April, 1949. The bill received the assent of His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratapsinh Gaekwad on 29th April, 1949, and the Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda Act, No. XVII of 1949, was published in the Baroda State Gazette on the 30th April, 1949.

4. The Objects of the University

It is evident from the preceding paragraphs that the Government of Baroda and its people had for a long time desired to have a separate University of their own. The affiliation of all the institutions of higher education to a University situated far away was not conducive to the development of new courses of instruction suited to the needs of the region. It acted, on the contrary, as an obstacle. The main object of establishing the Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda was, therefore,

to provide a distinct type of University—a teaching and residential University which would have complete freedom in all academic matters and would be free to institute new branches of studies suited to the needs and aspirations of the region in particular and of the country in general.

5. Structure of the University

His Highness the Maharaja of Baroda is the Chancellor of the University. The Vice-Chancellor is the principal executive and academic officer of the University and is to be assisted in his work by a Pro-Vice-Chancellor or a Rector. The Senate is the supreme governing body and authority of the University and the Syndicate, its executive authority. Among the other authorities of the University is the Council of Post-graduate Studies and Research which has to deal with all matters relating to instruction, training and research in the various subjects taught in the University. The other authorities of the University are the Faculties and the Boards of Studies thereunder, which are principally responsible for making recommendations in the matter of the courses of studies, text-books and generally on academic matters. The Act deals with the residence of the students and lays down that all students of the University should reside in the hostels of the University or under conditions laid down by the relevant Ordinances. Provision has also been made in the Act for the establishment of a Board of Extra-mural Studies, a Sports Board, a Students' Welfare Board, a Publication Board and such other Boards as may be prescribed by the Statutes. Besides the usual Faculties of Arts, Science, Commerce, Medicine, Technology (including Engineering), Law and Agriculture, the University is authorised to institute new Faculties of Education and Psychology, Home Science, Fine Arts and Social Work.

6. Establishment of the University

Under the Government of Baroda Legal Remembrancer's Notification No. 41 dated 30th April, 1949, read with its amendment of the same date, all the above provisions of the Act, except Section 5, which provided for the transfer of affiliation of the Colleges situated within the University area from the University of Bombay to this University, were brought into operation from the 30th April, 1949, and thus the University was established from that date.

7. First Statutes and Ordinances

The Vice-Chancellor, Shrimati Hansa Mehta was, at the time of her appointment, in the United States of America to attend the meeting of the

Human Rights Commission of the United Nations. She therefore took charge of her duties on the 1st July, 1949 immediately after her return to India. The Vice-Chancellor, with the help of the Syndicate, framed the First Statutes and Ordinances as provided for in Section 68 (4) of the Act. They received the approval of the Chancellor and were passed by the Senate on the 19th March, 1950. The Government of Bombay was then requested to bring Section 5 of the Act into operation. Under the Bombay Government Notification No. 9003, dated the 15th March, 1950, Section 5 was brought into force from the 1st April, 1950. From that date the affiliation of the Colleges so far affiliated to the University of Bombay and situated within the jurisdiction of the Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda were transferred from the Bombay University to this University and the right of any educational institution situated within the University area of being associated in any way with or seeking admission to any privileges of any other University established by law was withdrawn, except as may be consented to by the University and sanctioned by Government. The Syndicate, however, allowed the Chinnabai Mahila Pathshala at Baroda to continue its affiliation with the S. N. D. T. University.

The first Registrar and the first Accountant were deputed to study the working of the Office of the University of Bombay and received valuable advice and information for establishing the Office of this University, which commenced regular work from the 23rd May, 1949.

CHAPTER II

ASSETS OF THE UNIVERSITY

1. Institutions and Property Transferred to the University

With the establishment of the University on the 30th April, 1949, the Government of Baroda took prompt measures to transfer to it the Institutions with their properties and privileges, assets and liabilities. In addition to this, the amounts earmarked for the future development of the University, as laid down in the Baroda Government Order No. (R) 169-39, dated the 21st February, 1949, were also handed over to the University.

For the efficient maintenance and development of the University the Government of Baroda had made a budget provision of Rs. 20 lakhs as against the recommendation of Rs. 25 lakhs which was recommended by the Baroda University Commission. The latter amount, however, included the maintenance of the Medical College (Rs. 3 lakhs), the Central Library (Rs. 1,15,699), Museum and Picture Gallery (Rs. 38,441), M. N. College, Visnagar (Rs. 1,53,731) and grants to the private Colleges at Petlad and Navasari (Rs. 25,000). This amounted to Rs. 6,32,871/-. These Institutions are maintained by the Government.

As provided in Section 69 of the Act the Government of Baroda, under their Order No. (R) 284/84, dated the 30th April, 1949 (Appendix B) transferred to the University the following Institutions with all their rights, powers and privileges and with all their property, movable and immovable :—

1. The Baroda Arts and Science College,
2. The Pratapsinh College of Commerce,
3. The Secondary Teachers' Training College,
4. The Engineering College and Kalabhavan,
5. The Oriental Institute,
6. The College of Indian Music.

Under the same order, the Government also handed over to the University a plot of land measuring about 262 bighas (154 acres) in the old Residency Area together with the plot of 32 bighas (19 acres) earmarked by the Government for the Women's College.

This order also handed over to the University the following residential bungalows along with their furniture :—

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Old Residency, | 7. Ketaki Bag, |
| 2. Pushpa Bag, | 8. Shevanti Bag, |
| 3. Dhanvantry, | 9. Resident Professor's Bungalow, |
| 4. Chameli Bag, | 10. Nimb Nivas, |
| 5. Gulab Bag, | 11. Tara Nivas, |
| 6. Malti Bag, | 12. Professors' Blocks. |

2. Book Value of the Property Transferred

The book value of the buildings and furniture transferred to the University is as shown below :—

A Institutions			
Name	Cost of the building	Cost of the furniture	Total
1. Baroda College	9,051,04-0-0	53,043-10- 3	9,58,147-10- 3
2. Golden Jubilee Science Institute	6,52,514-0-0	1,06,937-14- 1	7,59,451-14- 1
3. Baroda College new Boarding House	76,391-0-0	—	76,391- 0- 0
4. New Kalabhavan	5,59,375-0-0	—	5,59,375- 0- 0
5. Kalabhavan Workshop	2,32,735-0-0	55,434- 9- 9	2,88,169- 9- 9
6. Kalabhavan Boarding Bungalow No. II	40,000-0-0	4,615- 2- 3	44,615- 2- 3
7. Commerce College	1,84,337-0-0	36,235-3- 4	2,20,572- 3- 4
8. S.T.T. College	3,73,990-0-0	42,515-13-10	4,16,505-13-10
9. College of Indian Music	—	8,875- 0- 0	8,875- 0- 0
Total	30,24,446-0-0	3,07,657- 5- 6	33,32,103- 5- 6

B Residential Bungalows

1. Residency Bungalow	1,83,222-0-0	20,948-12- 0	2,04,170-12- 0
2. Pushpa Bag	29,098-0-0	2,834-10- 0	31,932-10- 0
3. Dhanvantry	66,991-0-0	13,117- 4- 0	80,108- 4- 0
4. Chameli Bag	46,417-0-0	355- 0- 0	46,772- 0- 0
5. Gulab Bag	28,413-0-0	6,374- 0- 0	34,787- 0- 0

Name	Cost of the building	Cost of the furniture	Total
6. Malti Bag	34,776-8-0	2,876- 3- 3	37,652-11- 3
7. Ketki Bag	39,893-0-0	1,799-12- 0	41,692-12- 0
8. Shevanti Bag	24,463-0-0	—	24,463- 0- 0
9. Resident Professors' Bungalow	33,949-0-0	101-12- 0	34,050-12- 0
10. Nimb Nivas	22,988-0-0	2,640-12- 6	25,628-12- 6
11. Tara Nivas	74,590-0-0	2,249- 7- 0	76,839- 7- 0
12. Professors' Quarters	5,05,550-0-0	—	5,05,550- 0- 0
Total	10,90,350- 8-0	53,297- 8- 9	11,43,648- 0- 9
Grand Total	41,14,796- 8-0	3,60,954-14-3	44,75,751- 6- 3

During the year the University also took over from the Government of India the group of buildings known as the Treasury Buildings, the Secretary's Bungalow, and the old Residency Office Staff Quarters situated in the University campus.

3. Amounts Transferred to the University

In addition to the above institutions and the residential buildings, the Government of Baroda transferred to this University, under their Order No. (R) 284/84, dated 30-4-1949, the balance of the Excess Profit Tax Deposits, amounting to Rs. 98,82,829-13-7. This amount is earmarked for the various university purposes as mentioned below:—

(i) Rs. 25 lakhs for the construction of additional buildings in the Kalabhavan for an Engineering College and for its equipment.

(ii) Rs. 5 lakhs for the development and maintenance of a Department of Banking at the Commerce College and for Research Fellowships or Scholarships in Advanced Banking either in India, or abroad. A representative of the Bank of Baroda is to be included as a member on the Committee for selection of the holders of the above mentioned fellowships or scholarships.

(iii) Rs. 68,82,829-13-7 for the development of Textile and Chemical Technology, and for the recurring and non-recurring expenditure in connection with the post-graduate and research work in the Medical, Commerce, Science and Engineering Faculties. Out of this amount Rs. 5 lakhs are set apart for research in Ayurveda by the Syndicate.

The Government of Baroda also transferred to this University, from their own funds, an amount of Rs. 30 lakhs for capital expenditure towards the construction of the University Offices, Staff Quarters, Library, Convocation (Senate) Hall, Hostel Buildings for 500 students, Lecture Halls for post-graduate classes, Commerce College, Fine Arts College, Law College and for their necessary equipment.

4. Women's Educational Trust Fund

The Trustees of the Women's Educational Trust Fund transferred to the University an amount of Rs. 8,03,652-12-4 for the construction, equipment and maintenance of the Home Science College. They gave Rs. 4,75,000 on the 6th April, 1950, Rs. 2,99,999-7-2 on the 31st May, 1950 and Rs. 28,653-5-2 on the 18th July, 1950.

CHAPTER III

DONATIONS, ENDOWMENTS, ETC.

1. Women's Educational Trust Fund

The Women's Educational Trust Fund, Baroda, was created by the Baroda Government under their Order No. (R) 122/20, dated the 17th December, 1948, with Rs. 6 lakhs as their initial contribution. The Government further promised to contribute an amount equal to any sum that the Trustees of that Fund might raise from public contributions, subject to a maximum of Rs. 2 lakhs. The total collection so far raised from the public was Rs. 1.46 lakhs and the Government contribution so far received was Rs. 1.24 lakhs. The Trustees of the Fund have requested the Government of Bombay to pay them the remaining sum of Rs. 22,000/-. The total accumulations in the Fund with interest upto 30-4-1950 amounted to Rs. 8.77 lakhs.

The Trustees of this Fund resolved to transfer the whole amount lying with them to the University for the construction, equipment and maintenance of a Home Science College. The Syndicate under Resolution No. 10 at its meeting, dated the 28th August, 1949 accepted the offer. Accordingly the bulk of the Fund, *i.e.*, Rs. 8,03,652-12-4 has been transferred to the University, the balance now remaining with the Trustees being Rs. 65,769-15-8 for meeting the obligations incurred or likely to be incurred under the Trust Fund. This amount would also be transferred to the University along with the collection from the public and the Government still to be received, after meeting the obligations that may be incurred under the Trust Fund.

2. Donation by Shri. P. P. Contractor

A donation of Rs. 75,000/- was given by Shri. P. P. Contractor to the Government of Baroda in the year 1942 for the construction of a hostel for the Commerce College. This donation along with the interest at 1% is now transferred to the University by the Government of Bombay. The total amount received in this behalf is Rs. 80,937-8-0.

3. Donation for "Independence Day Essay Prize"

The Baroda Students' Union had decided to set aside a sum of Rs. 5,000/- from its Reserve Fund for the purpose of giving annually two 'Independence Day Essay Prizes'. Rules were also framed for the award of the prizes. The Principal, Baroda College, in his letter No. 85 1 dated

29th August, 1949, requested the University to invest the Fund and work as trustees of the Fund. The offer was accepted.

4. Manchershaw Nasarwanji Trophy

The managing body of the M. N. Wadia Memorial Fund offered a Trophy worth Rs. 1,000/- for an annual Inter-Collegiate Debating Contest, on certain conditions. The Trophy was accepted under Syndicate Resolution No. 13, dated the 3rd December, 1949. The contest was held during the University Week and the Medical College won the Trophy during the year under report.

5. The Baroda College Union Reserve Fund

The Baroda College Union had a Reserve Fund of Rs. 40,000/-. The Fund was invested in the National Saving Certificates. As the Baroda College Union was closed the Union Committee resolved to hand over the amount to the University on condition that the same should be utilised for building a sports' pavilion and a students' boating club, and these be named as "The Baroda College Union Pavilion" and "The Baroda College Union Boating Club". The donation was accepted by the University.

6. Shri. N. P. Pandya Memorial Prize Fund

Shri. R. P. Pandya and Smt. Rukshmaniben Pandya of Baroda offered an amount of Rs. 1,500/- to the University, the annual interest of which was to be utilised for giving an annual "Shri. N. P. Pandya Memorial Prize" to the student who stood first in Mathematics at the B. A. Examination. The University accepted the amount.

7. Sayajirao Gaekwad Honorarium Lectures and Maharaja Sayajirao III Golden Jubilee Memorial Lectures

The Government of Baroda had decided to set apart and transfer to the University an amount of Rs. 2.5 lakhs the interest of which was to be utilised for giving honorarium for the two lecture series, *viz.* "The Sayajirao Gaekwad Honorarium Lectures" and "The Maharaja Sayajirao III Golden Jubilee Memorial Lectures." The Government of Bombay was requested to transfer the amount to this University. But instead of so transferring the amount the Government was pleased to sanction a recurring grant of Rs. 5,000 for the former and Rs. 1,000 for the latter to this University for conducting the above two lecture series according to rules laid down for each.

As the Government orders in the matter were received late the lectures could not be arranged during the period under report.

CHAPTER IV

FINANCES OF THE UNIVERSITY

1. Donations and Endowments

The Government of Baroda transferred to the account of the University on its establishment on 30th April, 1949 the following amounts :—

- (i) Rs. 98,82,829-13-7 being the amount on account of the Excess Profit Tax Deposits.
- (ii) Rs. 30,00,000-0-0 on account of equipment and construction of the University Offices, Staff Quarters, Library, Convocation (Senate) Hall, Hostels, Lecture Halls for Post-graduate Classes, Commerce College, Fine Arts College and Law College.

With the approval of the Senate, it was decided to maintain separate capital accounts as specified below :—

Account	Amount earmarked	Purpose
IA	Rs. 35,00,000/-	Textile Technology Department.
IB	Rs. 25,00,000/-	Building and Equipment of Engineering College.
IC	Rs. 5,00,000/-	Department of Banking, its Organisation, Development and Research.
ID	Rs. 5,00,000/-	Research in Ayurveda.
IE	Rs. 28,82,829-13-7	Post-graduate Instruction and Research.
II *	Rs. 30,00,000/-	Construction and Equipment of Colleges, Hostels, etc.
III	Rs. 8,03,652-12-4	Women's Educational Trust Fund out of which Rs. 3 lakhs are transferred to the Capital Account No. II as shown above.

2. Revenue Budget

The chief sources of income of the University for recurring expenditure are the income from tuition and examination fees, and the Government grant. Figures of receipts and expenditure of the University as well as for different Faculties for the period 30-4-1949 to 31-7-1950 are given below as Statements (i) and (ii).

* To the account No. II, Rs. 3 lakhs from the Women's Educational Trust Fund for the construction of the Home Science College Building referred to hereunder and Rs. 80,937-8-0 being the balance of the donation received from Shri P. P. Contractor were added during the year.

Statement (i) Receipts and Expenditure of the University for the Period 30-4-1949 to 31-7-1950

Receipts	Rs.	Expenditure	Rs.
Tuition Fees and other Income from Faculties	5,71,766-12-1	University Office	1,15,791-12-3
Examination Fees	1,977-0-0	Examination Charges	5,887-9-6
Other Fees	12,632-0-0	Dead Stock	14,787-14-3
Income from Publications	9,103-4-9	University Library	16,433-9-3
Government Grant	12,76,641-11-3	Publications	36,871-11-1
Interest	7,386-14-6	Information and Publicity	1,136-5-0
Fees from Students' Hostels	33,604-2-7	Travelling Allowance	16,221-1-4
House Rent	14,483-10-11	Printing and Stationery	26,169-5-6
Income from Lease of Land and Trees	2,107-0-0	Physical Culture	645-0-0
Miscellaneous	1,002-3-0	Maintenance of Buildings and Roads	41,055-2-6
Deficit	91,775-4-2	Maintenance of Gardens	19,428-6-0
		Taxes and Law Charges	495-15-6
		University Contribution to Provident Fund	3,794-6-0
		Study Leave	500-0-0
		Miscellaneous	32,737-5-0
		Faculties (Vide Statement (ii))	16,25,549-13-4
		Hostels	64,974-10-9

Total 20,22,479-15-3

Total 20,22,479-15-3

Statement (ii)

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Faculties for the Period 30-4-'49 to 31-7-'50

Receipts		Expenditure	
	Rs.		Rs.
(a) Faculty of Arts	3,05,331- 0-1	(a) Faculty of Arts	5,85,061-13-8
(b) Faculty of Science		(b) Faculty of Science	
(c) Faculty of Commerce	1,10,581- 2-0	(c) Faculty of Commerce	1,54,084- 6-11
(d) Faculty of Engineering including Kala Bhavan Technical Institute	91,955- 2-0	(d) Faculty of Engineering including Kala Bhavan Technical Institute	5,00,450- 7- 8
(e) Faculty of Fine Arts	2,240-12-0	(e) Faculty of Fine Arts	56,358-15-11
(f) College of Indian Music	3,725- 2-0	(f) College of Indian Music	57,739- 4- 0
(g) Faculty of Home Science	7,620- 0-0	(g) Faculty of Home Science	67,849-15-11
(h) Faculty of Education and Psychology	49,663-10-0	(h) Faculty of Education and Psychology	1,18,693- 9- 5
(i) School of Social Work	650- 0-0	(i) School of Social Work	10,872- 6- 1
(j) Oriental Institute	—*	(j) Oriental institute.	74,438-13- 9
Total	5,71,766-12-1	Total	16,25,549-13- 4

* The receipts are shown under Income from Publications in the University Office Budget.



University Office



Adhyapak Nivas

CHAPTER V

OFFICERS AND AUTHORITIES OF THE UNIVERSITY

1. Appointment of Officers

Simultaneously with the establishment of the University, the Government of Baroda announced the following appointments of the Vice-Chancellor, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar :—

(i) Shrimati Hansa Mehta, B.A. (Hons.) M.C.A., M.L.C. was appointed the first honorary Vice-Chancellor of the University. Shrimati Hansa Mehta has been an active worker in the social, political and educational fields. She served as chairman and member of the various official and non-official bodies, and as representative and delegate of India on the Human Rights Commission and the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference. She also worked as a member of the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee in 1926, and as President of the Bombay Provincial Primary Education Board from 1939-42. She was elected President of the All-India Women's Conference in 1945. She has a number of literary publications to her credit both in English and Gujarati languages. As the Parliamentary Secretary, Education and Health Department of the Government of Bombay and the member of the Constituent Assembly and the Bombay Legislative Council, her work is well-known. In the field of university education she had been actively associated with the Bombay University and with the S.N.D.T. University as its Vice-Chancellor.)

(ii) Prof. A. R. Wadia, B.A. (Bombay and Cantab), Barrister-at-Law, was appointed the first Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University. He is a distinguished Professor of Philosophy and educationist. He has been connected with University administration in various capacities for over three decades. He was a member of the University Council and Academic Council of the Mysore University for nearly twenty years, and a member of the Senate and Board of Studies in Philosophy for nearly thirty years. He retired from Mysore State service as Director of Public Instruction. Later he was appointed Principal of the Victoria College, Gwalior, and he was also

Director of Education in Madhya Bharat. He was a member of the Senate, a member of the Executive Council and Board of Studies in Philosophy of Agra University, and of the Board of Studies in Philosophy of Annamalai University. He was also a member of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education in Rajputana. He possesses a considerable record of public life, having worked as President of various bodies. He was President of the All-India Federation of Teachers' Associations and of the Indian Philosophical Congress. Since 1937, he has been Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Indian Philosophical Congress. He was long connected with the Hindi Prachar Sabha in Mysore, and has been an active Rotarian. He has written several works and articles and was Principal Miller Lecturer in Madras University in 1932 and the Stephanos Nirmalendu Ghosh Lecturer in Calcutta University for the year 1945. He was Secretary of the Inter-University Board from 1932-1937, and represented Mysore University at the Conference of the Universities of the British Empire held in London and Edinburgh in 1931.

(iii) Shri G. B. Pandya, M.A. (Alld.), B.A. (Hons.) (London) who was on the teaching staff of the Pratapsinh College of Commerce and Economics was appointed the first Registrar of the University. He reverted to the teaching side and was appointed a Reader in History in the Faculty of Arts on 1-7-1950. Pending the charge being taken over by Shri K. R. Pandya, M.A., who was appointed Registrar, Shri K. J. Majumdar, M.A., B.T. (Bombay), the Assistant Registrar, officiated till 2-8-1950 when Shri K. R. Pandya took charge of his post as Registrar.

2. The First Senate and the Syndicate

The Government of Baroda under Section 67 of the Act nominated the first Senate and the first Syndicate on 30th April, 1949 as under :—

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

- 1 His Highness Maharaja Pratapsinh Gaekwad of Baroda.
- 2 Shrimati Hansa Mehta, B.A. (Hons.), M.C.A., M.L.C.
- 3 Professor A.R. Wadia, B.A. (Bomb. and Cantab.), Bar-at-Law.
- 4 The Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University.
- 5 The Registrar, Maharaja Sayajirao University.

- 6 Dr. M. A. Buch, M.A., Ph.D.
- 7 Principal V. Y. Kolhatkar, M.A., M.Sc. (Econ.) (London).
- 8 Principal T. K. N. Menon, B.A., D.Ed., M.A. (Edu.) (Leeds).
- 9 Principal A.C. Sahgal, B.A., B.Sc. (Tech.) (Manchester).
- 10 Lt. Col. Dr. A. N. de Quadros, F.R.C.S.
- 11 Dr. B. Bhattacharya, M.A., Ph.D.
- 12 Dr. Herman Goetz, Ph.D. (Mun.).
- 13 Dr. C. S. Patel, B.A. (Hons.), M.Sc., Ph.D. (Leeds)
- 14 Principal H. R. Doctor, B.A., B.Sc.
- 15 Shri L. B. Shastri, B.A. (Hons.)
- 16 Dr. J. M. Mehta, M.A. (Oxon.), Ph.D. (Lond.), Bar-at-Law.
- 17 Shri M. K. Jadhav, F.R.I.B.A. (Lond.), F.I.I.A. Dit. Arch. (Lond.).
- 18 Shri B. N. Sarkar.
- 19 Shri C. V. Bhatt, B.A. (Hons.), M.A. (Lond.),
- 20 Dr. M. D. Avsare, B.A., M.Sc., Ph.D. (Lond.)
- 21 Dr. K. S. Venkatraman, M.A., Ph.D., B.L.
- 22 Shri S. N. Mukerji, M.A., B.T., T.D. (Lond.)
- 23 Dr. R. L. Desai, B.Sc., M.Sc. (Tech.) (Bom.), Ph.D. (Leeds)
- 24 Shri V. L. Devkar, M.Sc., A.M.A. (Lond.)
- 25 Shri H. C. Mehta, M.A., B.T.
- 26 Shri C. J. Sutaria, B.A., LL.B.
- 27 Shri G. M. Tambe, B.A., LL.B.
- 28 Shri M. M. Jhala, M.A., LL.B.
- 29 Shri Rasulkhan Pathan, B.A., LL.B.
- 30 Shri R. V. Desai, M.A.
- 31 Sheth Shantidas Mangaldas,
- 32 Shri Ramanlal B. Amin,
- 33 Sheth Chaturbhujdas Chimanlal Zaverlaxmichandwala,
- 34 Dr. Venilal Modi, M.B.B.S.
- 35 Shri N. B. Katpitia, B.A.
- 36 Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, M.D., M.R.C.P.
- 37 Professor S. Radhakrishnan, M.A., D.Litt., LL.D.
- 38 Professor K. T. Shah, B.A., B.Sc., Bar-at-Law.
- 39 Shri K. M. Munshi, B.A., LL.B.
- 40 Sir Rustam P. Masani, Kt., M.A.
- 41 Shri R. T. Leuva, B.Sc., LL.B.
- 42 Shrimati Pushpaben Mehta,

- 43 Principal A. K. Trivedi, M.A., LL.B.
- 44 Principal S. B. Junnarkar, B.A., B.Sc. (Lond.) M.B.E.
- 45 Principal M. D. Patel, M.Sc., Ph.D.
- 46 Principal V. K. Gokak, M.A., (Bom.), B.A. (Oxon.).
- 47 Principal N. G. Mohile, M.A., B.Sc.
- 48 Shri Manilal K. Desai, B.A.LL.B.
- 49 Dr. (Miss) Leela Desai, B.A., B.T., M.A., Ph.D.
- 50 Shrimati Savitaben N. Chokshi, M.A.

MEMBERS OF THE SYNDICATE

- 1 Shrimati Hansa Mehta, B.A. (Hons.), M.C.A., M.L.C.
- 2 Professor A. R. Wadia, B.A. (Bom. and Cantab), Bar-at-Law.
- 3 Dr. J. M. Mehta, M.A. (Oxon.), Ph.D. (Lond.), Bar-at-Law.
- 4 Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, M.D., M.R.C.P.
- 5 Professor S. Radhakrishnan, M.A., D.Litt., LL.D.
- 6 Professor K. T. Shah, B.A., B.Sc., Bar-at-Law.
- 7 Shri C. J. Sutaria, B.A.LL.B.
- 8 Shri G. M. Tambe, B.A., LL.B.
- 9 Shri M. M. Jhala, M.A., LL.B.
- 10 Principal S. B. Junnarkar, B.A., B.Sc., (Lond.), M.B.E.
- 11 Dr. M. A. Buch, M.A., Ph.D.
- 12 Lt. Col. Dr. A. N. de Quadros, F.R.C.S.
- 13 Principal M. D. Patel, M.Sc., Ph.D.
- 14 Principal T. K. N. Menon, B.A., D.Ed., M.A. (Educ.) (Leeds)
- 15 Dr. C. S. Patel, B.A. (Hons.), M.Sc., Ph.D. (Leeds).

The provision of the appointment of these authorities by the Government was a unique feature in the Act, as it obviated the necessity of appointing Advisory Committees to assist the Vice-Chancellor before regular elections were held for the Senate and Syndicate as had to be done in the case of other regional Universities. This enabled the University to take over the administration of all the constituent colleges and institutions from the date of its establishment.

3. Additional Fellows on the Senate

Subsequently Section 18 of the Act was amended by the Government of Bombay when the number of nominations to the Senate was raised from 15 to 30 and according to Notification No. 9003/12-12-1949 the following members were added :—

- 1 Shri Markand Bhatt, G.D. (Art), M.A. (Art) (U.S.A.)

- 2 Shri Ravishankar M. Raval.
- 3 Dr. Motichandra, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.).
- 4 Dr. D. G. Vyas, D.O., M.B.B.S.
- 5 Dr. R. K. Trivedi, D.Sc. (Sorborne).
- 6 Shri Ramnarayan V. Pathak, B.A.
- 7 Shri Umashankar Joshi, M.A.
- 8 Dr. B. B. Yodh, M.D., M.R.C.P. (Lond.).
- 9 Dr. R. N. Cooper, M.S. (Lond.), F.R.C.S.
- 10 Dr. (Miss) J. Jhirad, M.D.
- 11 Shri J. A. Taraporewala, B.Sc. (Bom. & Edin.), M. I. Struct. E.
- 12 Shri G. A. Kamtekar, B.A., B.Sc., M.I.E.
- 13 Shri Bhailal D. Patel, L.C.E.
- 14 Dr. Anant H. Pandya, M.I.E., M.A.M.
- 15 Dr. H. D. Sankalia, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D.

CHAPTER VI

THE SENATE

During the period under report the Senate of the University held only one meeting which was on the 19th March, 1950. The meeting was inaugurated by His Highness Maharaja Pratapsinh Gaekwad of Baroda, Chancellor of the University. A number of distinguished visitors including some former alumni of the Baroda College, and the members of the staff in the different university institutions, were invited to attend the inauguration. In his inaugural address His Highness expressed his happiness that the last great act of the Government before the merger of his State was the Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda Act of 1949. He advised the University to concentrate its attention on its work as a teaching and residential University, the first of its kind in Western India. He reminded the Senate of the call made by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian Union, to the young men of the country not to think of education in terms of jobs only, but to develop their minds through education, and to help in the tasks of national reconstruction, in the eradication of poverty, ignorance and illiteracy. He stressed that the duty of implementing this sound advice given by our worthy President fell upon those concerned with the affairs of the University.

The Vice-Chancellor then addressed the Senate, and gave a full review of the work done by the University since its establishment. She also gave a brief outline of the plans of development of the University, and showed how from scattered units attempts were being made to build up a University as a unified whole.

At this meeting the Senate passed the first Statutes framed by the Vice-Chancellor and assigned Fellows to the various Faculties.

It was intended to have a second meeting of the Senate in June or July, 1950 for consideration of the annual financial statements for the period 30th April, 1949 to 31st July 1950; but as the decision of the Government of Bombay about the grant to this University for the year 1949-50 was not known before the end of July 1950, the meeting could not be convened.

Full texts of the addresses of the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor are printed as Appendices C & D respectively.

CHAPTER VII

THE SYNDICATE

1. Number of Meetings held

During the period under report, the Syndicate held in all twelve ordinary meetings and one special meeting. This being the first year of their existence, the Syndicate had to consider various matters of fundamental as well as constitutional importance pertaining to the University. A perusal of the minutes of the Syndicate meetings, printed and circulated to the members of the Senate, would give an idea of the volume of work turned out at each meeting and the variety of subjects on which the Syndicate had to record their decisions. Some of the important decisions of the Syndicate are summarised below.

2. The Re-organisation of the Staff and their Grades

One of the first tasks before the Syndicate was to re-organise the existing teaching organisation in the institutions made over to the University so as to fit it into the scheme of a teaching and residential University.

A Syndicate Committee was appointed on the 16th July, 1949 to consider the development of the University on the teaching side, and to propose a suitable revision of the various posts in the University. On the recommendation of this Committee, the Syndicate decided that, for all new appointments on the teaching side, high academic qualifications, experience, and research to the candidate's credit should be considered essential. They also determined the number of Professors, Readers, Lecturers, and Research Assistants, needed for each subject or group of subjects in the various Faculties. At the same time they decided to revise the designation and grades of the University teachers as shown below :—

Previous Designation and Grade

Principal	Rs. 700-75/2-1000
Sr. Professor	Rs. 400-50/2-700
Jr. Professor	Rs. 300-25/2-450
Lecturer	Rs. 200-20/2-300
Demonstrators	Rs. 100-10/2-150-15/2-180

New Designations and Grades

Professor	Rs. 700-50-1000
Reader	Rs. 400-25-650

Sr. Lecturer	Rs. 300-15-450
Jr. Lecturer	Rs. 200-15-350
Demonstrator, Tutor	Rs. 100-10-200

All the old members of the teaching staff were absorbed in the university service, each in his appropriate grade, from the 1st of January, 1950.

3. Amendment of the Act

As the University began functioning, it was found that the Act needed to be amended to meet all the requirements of a residential University. A Committee was appointed to go through the Act, and suggest the necessary amendments. On the recommendations of this Committee, a set of amendments was prepared, considered by the Syndicate, and forwarded to the Government for the necessary legislation.

4. Intermediate College

Another important change initiated by the Syndicate was the establishment of an Intermediate College as an experimental measure. It is generally agreed that, under the prevailing conditions in India, three distinct stages can be easily marked off in the academic growth and intellectual development of students after entrance into the University, *viz.*, those preparing during the first two years for the intermediate examination; those preparing thereafter for their graduation, and those studying for post-graduate work or doing research. The students of the first two years are not considered mature enough to follow the class lectures and require more tutorial help and personal attention than more advanced students. The University Education Commission under the Chairmanship of Prof. S. Radhakrishnan have also made a similar recommendation. Accordingly the First and Second Year Arts and Commerce students have been brought together in a separate Intermediate College which started functioning from June 1950. The experiment is being carefully watched and will be continued if found satisfactory.

5. New Institutions and Developments

Early steps were taken to create and organize two new Faculties of Fine Arts and Home Science. Organizers for both these Faculties were appointed early in May 1949. The Organizer of the Home Science Faculty, Dr. (Miss) Leela Desai, was deputed to tour the U. S. A. with a view to collect first hand information about the organization of, and the courses of studies, and equipment in the Home Science Colleges in that country. She

returned to India in December 1949, and the Faculty commenced regular work from the academic year 1950-51.

The Organizer of the Fine Arts Faculty, Shri Markand Bhatt, was deputed to Delhi, Benaras, Nagpur, Shantiniketan and Calcutta to study the organization and activities of institutions of Fine Arts in those centres. The courses were framed and materials as well as the equipment were purchased after his return from deputation, and the Faculty began functioning from June, 1950.

For recommending necessary reorganization of the existing Diploma Courses and starting Degree Classes in the Music College, the Syndicate appointed a Committee of experts in August, 1949. This Committee submitted two reports which were considered by the Syndicate in October, 1949, and in April, 1950, respectively. It was decided to keep the existing Diploma Classes at their present location in the city, and to start the Degree Classes in the University area in the Resident Professor's Bungalow. According to the plans laid down, the Music College Degree Class was started from June, 1950.

In January 1950, it was decided to start a post-graduate School of Social Work in the University and Dr. (Miss) Parin Vakharia was appointed Organizer for the purpose. The block in the Baroda College, formerly occupied by the Seminar of Comparative Religions, was selected to house the School, which also started work from July, 1950.

In October 1949 the Syndicate appointed a Committee of experts to consider the question of the establishment of the Departments of Chemical Technology and Textile Technology in the Faculty of Technology. The Committee submitted its first report in February, 1950, and recommended the establishment of the above two Departments. In March, 1950, Dr. C. S. Patel was appointed Organizer of the Faculty of Technology.

6. Archæological Department

The Syndicate at their meeting held on the 18th February, 1950 considered and approved a scheme of archæological survey in Gujarat submitted by Dr. H. D. Sankalia of the Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute, Poona. As a part of this scheme an amount of Rs. 5,000/- was sanctioned for the Mahi Valley Archæological Survey. Dr. B. Subbarao, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D.; was appointed as trained Assistant in charge of the survey towards the end of March 1950. The survey was

carried out in collaboration with the Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute in the months of April and May, 1950. The survey resulted in the discovery of several Palæolithic sites and about thirty Microlithic sites of the type found by Foote and Sankalia in Sabarmati Valley. In June, 1950, a Department of Archæology was instituted with a Senior Lecturer. A co-ordinated plan of research by the staff and the students was prepared and two research studentships were awarded to selected students.

7. Students' Union

In October, 1949, the Syndicate approved the constitution of the University Union and sanctioned a grant of Rs. 5,000 for its initial expenses. The Chameli Bag Bungalow was placed at the disposal of the Union which started its activities from June, 1950.

8. Recommendations of the Syndicate on the Report of the University Education Commission

On the 7th January, 1950, the Syndicate appointed a Committee to report on the recommendations of the University Education Commission. The Committee's report was considered by the Syndicate in the meeting held on the 18th February, 1950. The Syndicate were in general agreement with the main recommendations. The chief recommendations approved by the Syndicate are:—

- (i) The number of terms may be 2 or 3 and that the minimum of 180 working days, exclusive of examination days, should imply 1,000 working hours.
- (ii) There should be no prescribed text-books except in the languages. But there should be detailed syllabi in all the subjects.
- (iii) A University should be free to organise its own test for admission in addition to S. S. C. examination.
- (iv) That the Master's Degree be given only as a result of an examination.
- (v) There should be a *viva-voce* examination at the post-graduate examinations.
- (vi) The Government grants should be in consonance with the autonomy of the Universities.
- (vii) A higher percentage of free-studentships, *e.g.*, 25% should be provided for women students as against 15% free-studentships provided for male students.

- (viii) That Hindi be made compulsory for four years in High Schools and all teachers in the Universities should be directed to study Hindi and the regional language concerned, so that after five years it may be possible to decide whether the official language mentioned in Section 343 (1) of the Indian Constitution or the regional language should be the medium of instruction in Universities.

9. Boards and Committees

The Syndicate also appointed the following Standing Committees, and considered and passed necessary resolutions on the several reports submitted by them during the year:—

1. Investment and Re-investment Committee,
2. Building—Planning Committee,
3. Building—Maintenance Committee,
4. Students' Welfare Committee,
5. Students' Advisory Bureau,
6. Boards of Sports,
7. Sayaji Sahityamala Publications Committee,
8. Library Organisation Committee,
9. Hostels Inspection Committee.

10. Rules

With a view to facilitating the administrative work, the Syndicate laid down the following rules (during the year) some of which are incorporated in the First Statutes and Ordinances passed by the Senate in March 1950:—

1. Provident Fund Rules,
2. Leave Rules,
3. Rules regarding the Registration of Graduates,
4. Rules regarding rent to be charged for Residential Bungalows,
5. Scholarships and Free-studentship Rules,
6. Budget Rules,
7. Audit Rules,
8. Rules regarding Acting Allowance,
9. Rules regarding Dead Stock.

A scheme has also been prepared and approved regulating the powers and functions of the officers in the University.

11. Revision of the Scales of Fees

The scales of fees to be charged in the various Faculties and examinations were reviewed and fixed in the light of the scales adopted in different government and non-government Colleges. The following scales of tuition and other fees per term were charged in the University :—

Faculty	Pre-graduate Classes	Post-graduate Classes
Arts	Rs. 75	M.A. Rs. 50 Ph.D. Rs. 50
Science	Rs. 75	M.Sc. Rs. 75 M.Sc. Rs. 50 (Maths.)
Laboratory Fee		
F.Y. Science	„ 20	
Inter Sc. (Maths.)	„ 20	
Inter Sc.	„ 25	
B.Sc.	„ 40	
Commerce	„ 100	M.Com. Rs. 50
Engineering		
Degree	„ 150	
Diploma	„ 75	
Certificate	„ 30	
Education and Psychology		
Degree	„ 120	M.Ed. Rs. 150
Diploma	„ 60	Ph.D. Rs. 150
Fine Arts		
Degree	„ 50	
Laboratory Fee	„ 20	
Music Diploma		
I Year	Rs. 2/- p.m.	
II Year	„ 3/- p.m.	
III Year	„ 4/- p.m.	
IV and V Years	„ 5/- p.m.	
Home Science	„ 50/-	
Laboratory Fee	„ 20/-	
Social Work		Rs. 50/-

The Hostel fees were Rs. 30 as Hostel rent plus Rs. 10 for electricity charges per term. The University Union fee of Rs. 5 per year, a Gymkhana fee of Rs. 10 per year and a Medical Examination fee of Re. 1 per year were charged in all the Faculties.

12. Deputation of Shri B. G. Shah for Practical Training in Banking

Under a scheme prepared for utilising properly the income from the special fund for promoting the Department of Banking, Shri B. G. Shah, a candidate selected for the post of Senior Lecturer in Banking, was deputed, in the first instance, for practical training in Banking at the Central Bank, Bombay, for a period not exceeding two years. In this connection the Syndicate place on record their sense of gratitude to the authorities of that Bank, and particularly to the Managing Director, Shri H. C. Captain for taking such a keen personal interest in the advancement of higher studies in scientific Banking.

13. Facilities for Further Studies to the Members of the Staff

Two members of the staff, namely, Shri C. M. Shukla M.A., Senior Lecturer in English, Baroda College, and Shri L. J. Bhatt, M.A., B.T., Junior Lecturer in the S. T. T. College, were given study leave under the University rules for further studies in the United Kingdom. Shri P. J. Madan, Reader in Civil Engineering, was granted leave without pay, and Shri T. P. Lele, Junior Lecturer, S. T. T. College, was granted due leave for higher studies abroad.

14. Attendance at the Meetings of the Syndicate

The following statement shows the attendance of members at the meetings of the Syndicate during the period under report :—

Name	No. of meetings	Class of meetings	Present	Absent	Remarks
Shrimati Hansa Mehta,	13	O.* 12	O. 9	O. 3	
Vice-Chancellor		S.† 1	S. 1	..	
Professor A. R. Wadia,	13	O. 12	O. 12	..	
Pro-Vice-Chancellor		S. 1	S. 1	..	
Dr. J. M. Mehta	10	O. 9	O. 4	O. 5	Ceased to be a member from April 1950.
		S. 1	..	S. 1	
Shri S. S. Bhandarkar	3	O. 2	O. 2	S. 1	
		S. 1	..	..
Hon'ble Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta	13	O. 12	O. 12	..	
		S. 1	S. 1	..	
Prof. S. Radhakrishnan	6	O. 6	O. 2	O. 4	Resigned from January 1950.

* O is ordinary.

† S is special.

Prof. K. T. Shah	13	O.* 12	O. 5	O. 7	
		S.† 1	S. 1	..	
Shri C. J. Sutaria	13	O. 12	O. 12	..	
		S. 1	S. 1	..	
Shri G. M. Tambe	13	O. 12	O. 11	O. 1	
		S. 1	..	S. 1	
Shri M. M. Jhala	13	O. 12	O. 5	O. 7	
		S. 1	..	S. 1	
Prof. S. B. Junnarkar	13	O. 12	O. 8	O. 4	
		S. 1	..	S. 1	
Dr. M. A. Buch	3	O. 3	O. 3	..	Ceased to be a member from October 1949.
Dr. A. N. de Quadros	13	O. 12	O. 9	O. 3	
		S. 1	S. 1	..	
Principal M. D. Patel	13	O. 12	O. 9	O. 3	
		S. 1	..	S. 1	
Prof. T. K. N. Menon	13	O. 12	O. 12	..	
		S. 1	S. 1	..	
Dr. C. S. Patel	8	O. 7	O. 7	..	Ceased to be a member from April 1950.
		S. 1	..	S. 1	
Shri. R. B. Amin	3	O. 3	O. 2	O. 1	New member from May, 1950.

* O is ordinary.

† S is special.

CHAPTER VIII

FACULTIES AND BOARDS OF STUDIES

1. Faculties

The following Faculties were constituted on the 19th March, 1950, consisting of the Fellows assigned to the different Faculties by the Senate and of the staff nominated by the Vice-Chancellor under Statute 71 (b).

I FACULTY OF ARTS

ASSIGNED	NOMINATED
1 Shrimati Hansa Mehta, B.A. (Hons.)	1 Prof. I. G. Patel, M.A., PH.D. (Cantab.)
2 Prof. A. R. Wadia, B.A. (Bom. and Cantab), BAR-AT-LAW.	2 Shri S. D. Manerikar, B.A. (Bom. and Cantab.)
3 The Hon. Mr. Justice N. H. Bhagwati, M.A., LL.B.	3 Shri G. B. Pandya, M.A. (All.), B.A. (Hons.), (London)
4 Prof. T. K. N. Menon, B.A. (Madras), D.ED. (Leeds), M.A. (Edu.) (Leeds)	4 Dr. S. S. Bhawe, M.A., LL.B., PH.D. (Bonn.)
5 Dr. B. Bhattacharya, M.A., PH.D.	5 Shri S. M. Wadia, M.A.
6 Shri L. B. Shastri, B.A. (Hons.)	6 Shri G. H. Bhatt, M.A.
7 Dr. J. M. Mehta, M.A. (Oxon.), PH.D. (London), BAR-AT-LAW.	7 Dr. N. M. Bhatt, M.SC., LL.B., PH.D. (Edin.)
8 Shri H. C. Mehta, M.A., B.T.	8 Shri D. M. Patel, M.A., B.A. (Hons.) (London)
9 Shri C. J. Sutaria, B.A., LL.B.	9 Shrimati Indira Bhanot, M.A., M.SC. (London)
10 Shri G. M. Tambe, B.A., LL.B.	10 Shri H. C. Malkani, M.A.
11 Shri M. M. Jhala, M.A., LL.B.	11 Dr. (Miss) Parin Vakharia, B.A., M.S. (Col.) PH.D. (New York).
12 Shri Rasulkhan Pathan, B.A., LL.B.	12 Shri S. S. Joshi, M.A., LL.B.
13 Shri R. V. Desai, M.A.	13 Shri V. D. Salgaonkar, M.A., LL.B.
14 Prof. S. Radhakrishnan, M.A., D.LITT., LL.D.	14 Shri S. B. Mahabal, M.A.
15 Prof. K. T. Shah, B.A., B.SC., BAR- AT-LAW.	15 Shri V. B. Cholkar, M.SC.
16 Shri K. M. Munshi, B.A., LL.B.	16 Shri V. Sunder Rajan, M.A.
17 Sir Rustam P. Masani, KT., M.A.	17 Dr. V. P. Dandekar, M.A., PH.D.
18 Shrimati Pushpaben Mehta	

- 19 Shri A. K. Trivedi, M.A., LL.B.
 20 Shri V. K. Gokak, M.A. (Bom.),
 B.A., (Oxon.)
 21 Shri M. K. Desai, B.A., LL.B.
 22 Shrimati Savitaben Chokshi, M.A.
 23 Shri Ramnarayan V. Pathak,
 B.A.
 24 Shri Umashanker Joshi, M.A.
 25 Dr. H. D. Sankalia,
 M.A., LL.B., PH.D.
- 18 Shri C. S. Patel, M.A., LL.B.
 19 Shri C. M. Shukla, M.A.
 20 Shrimati Kamalabai Tilak, M.A.
 21 Shri K. S. Desai, M.A.
 22 Shri M. F. Lokhandwala, M.A.
 23 Dr. M. R. Majmudar, M.A., LL.B.,
 PH.D.
 24 Shri A. G. Javdekar, M.A.
 25 Shri S. V. Deshpande, M.A.
 26 Shri B. P. Kothari, M.A.
 27 Shri K. S. Yagnik, M.A., B.T.
 28 Shri M. A. Quraishi, M.A., B.T.,
 S.T.C.
 29 Shri V. R. Joshi.
 30 Shri M. L. Rehman, M.A. (Per.
 and Urdu), B.L.

II FACULTY OF SCIENCE

- | ASSIGNED | NOMINATED |
|---|--|
| 1 Prof. C. S. Patel, B.A. (Hon.)
M.Sc., PH.D. (Leeds). | 1 Shri S. D. Manerikar, B.A. (Bom.
and Cantab.), |
| 2 Dr. J. A. Daji, M.A.G., B.Sc.,
PH.D. (London). | 2 Dr. D. V. Gogate, M.Sc., PH.D. |
| 3 Dr. M. D. Avasare, B.A., M.Sc.,
PH.D. (London). | 3 Shri N. C. Doshi, B.A. (Hons.),
B.Sc., A.M. (Cal.). |
| 4 Dr. R. L. Desai, B. Sc., M.Sc.,
Tech. (Bom.), PH.D. (Leeds). | 4 Dr. N. M. Bhatt, M.Sc., LL.B.,
PH.D. (Edin.). |
| 5 Shri R. T. Leuva, B.Sc., LL.B. | 5 Shrimati Indira Bhanot, M.A.,
M.Sc., (London). |
| 6 Dr. M. D. Patel, M.Sc., PH.D. | 6 Dr. V. G. Phatak, M.Sc., D.Sc. |
| 7 Shri N. G. Mohile, M.A., B.Sc. | 7 Dr. A. R. Chavan, B.Sc., PH.D.
(U.S.A.) |
| 8 Dr. R. K. Trivedi, D.Sc. | 8 Shri K. R. Chaudhary, M.Sc. |
| | 9 Shri V. B. Cholkar, M.Sc. |
| | 10 Dr. C. M. Mehta, M.Sc., PH.D. |
| | 11 Shri N. S. Pandya, M.Sc. |
| | 12 Shri V. D. Ranade, M.Sc. |

III FACULTY OF MEDICINE

- | ASSIGNED | NOMINATED |
|--|--|
| 1 Dr. A. N. de Quadros, F.R.C.S. | 1 Dr. B. B. Sethna, M.S. |
| 2 Dr. Venilal N. Modi, M.B., B.S. | 2 Dr. J. D. Pathak, B.Sc., M.D. |
| 3 Hon'ble Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta,
M. D., M.R.C.P. | 3 Dr. G. K. Karandikar, M.B.B.S.
(Bom.), M.S. (Yale), PH.D.
(Yale) |
| 4 Dr. D. G. Vyas, D.O., M.S.
(London). | 4 Shri M. L. Pai, M.Sc. |
| 5 Dr. B. B. Yodh, M.D. (Bom.),
M.R.C.P. (London), D.T.M. & H. | 5 Dr. M. A. Patel, M.D. (Bom.),
F.R.C.S. (London). |
| 6 Dr. R. N. Cooper, M.D. (London),
F.R.C.P. (Eng.). | |
| 7 Dr. (Miss) J. Jhirad, M.D. | |

IV FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

- | ASSIGNED | NOMINATED |
|---|---|
| 1 Prof. A. C. Sahgal, B.A. (Punjab),
B.Sc. Tech. (Manchester),
A.M.I.E. (London) | 1 Shri S. D. Manerikar, B.A.
(Bom. & Cantab.). |
| 2 Shri N. G. K. Murti, B.E., I.S.E. | 2 Shri P. J. Madan, D.C.E., B.Sc.,
(Civil) (Edin.). |
| 3 Prof. S. B. Junnarkar, B.A.,
B.Sc. (London), M.B.E. | 3 Shri S. K. Roy, B.Sc., (Eng.)
Banares, A.M.I.E.E. (London). |
| 4 Shri J. A. Taraporewala,
B.Sc. (Bom. & Edin.), M.L.
STRUCT. E.M.I.C.E. (London) | 4 Shri N. C. Doshi, B.A., B.Sc.,
(Hon.), A.M. (Col.). |
| 5 Shri G. A. Kamtekar,
B.A., B.Sc., M.I.E. | 5 Shri L. B. Shah, B.Sc., M.Sc.
(Tech.) A.M.C.T. (Manchester) |
| 6 Shri Bhailal D. Patel, L.C.E. | 6 Dr. N. M. Bhatt, M.Sc., LL.B.,
PH.D. (Edin.). |
| 7 Dr. A. H. Pandya, M.I.E., M.A.M. | 7 Shrimati Indira Bhanot, M.A.,
M.Sc., (London). |
| | 8 Shri V. B. Cholkar, M.Sc. |
| | 9 Shri P. M. Patkar, Dip. in Arch.,
(London), A.R.I.B.A. (London). |

V FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND PSYCHOLOGY

ASSIGNED	NOMINATED
1 Prof. T. K. N. Menon, B.A. (Madras), D.ED. (Leeds), M.A. (Edu.) (Leeds).	1 Shri R. V. Parulekar, M.A., M.ED. (Leeds).
2 Shri S. N. Mukerjee, M.A., B.T., T.D. (London).	2 Shri J. K. Shukla, M.A. (Edu.), (London).
3 Shri N. B. Katpitia, B.A.	3 Dr. (Miss) Leela Desai, B.A., B.T., M.A., PH.D. (Michigan).
	4 Dr. (Miss) Parin Vakharia, B.A., M.S. (Col.) PH.D. (New York)
	5 Shri K. S. Yagnik, M.A., B.T.

VI FACULTY OF COMMERCE

ASSIGNED	NOMINATED
1 Prof. K. T. Shah, B.A., B.SC., BAR-AT-LAW.	1 Prof. I. G. Patel, M.A., PH.D. (Cantab.)
2 Prof. V. Y. Kolhatkar, M.A. (Bom.), M.SC. (Econ.) (London).	2 Shri S. D. Manerikar, B.A., (Bom. & Cantab.)
3 Dr. K. S. Venkatraman, M.A., PH.D., B.L.	3 Shri G. B. Pandya, M.A., (All.), B.A. (Hons.), (London).
4 Shri Shantidas Mangaldas.	4 Dr. N. M. Bhatt, M.SC., LL.B., PH.D. (Edin.).
5 Shri Ramanbhai B. Amin.	5 Shri M. M. Chokshi, B.COM., R.A.
6 Sheth Chaturbhujdas Chimanlal Zaverlaxmichandwala.	6 Shrimati Indira Bhanot, M.A., M.SC. (London)
	7 Shri H. C. Malkani, M.A.
	8 Shri V. B. Cholkar, M.SC.
	9 Shri S. B. Mahabal, M.A.
	10 Shri V. Sunder Rajan, M.A.
	11 Shri K. S. Desai, M.A.
	12 Shri K. S. Yagnik, M.A., B.T.

VII FACULTY OF FINE ARTS

ASSIGNED	NOMINATED
1 Dr. Herman Goetz, PH.D. (Munich).	1 Shri P. M. Patkar, Dip. in Arch. (London), A.R.I.B.A. (London).
2 Shri H. R. Doctor, B.A., B.SC. Violin Gold Medalist.	2 Reader in Painting.

3 Shri V. L. Devkar, M.SC.	3 Shri R. V. Desai, B.A. Dip. in Music.
4 Shri Markand Bhatt, M.A. (U.S.A.)	
5 Shri R. M. Raval,	
6 Dr. Motichandra, M.A., PH.D. (London).	
7 Dr. D. G. Vyas, D.O., M.S. (London)	
8 Dr. R. K. Trivedi, D.SC.	

VIII FACULTY OF HOME SCIENCE

ASSIGNED	NOMINATED
1 Dr. (Miss) Leela Desai, B.A., B.T., M.A., PH.D. (Michigan)	1 Head of Home Management Department
	2 Head of Nutrition Department,
	3 Head of Child Development Department.

IX FACULTY OF TECHNOLOGY

ASSIGNED	NOMINATED
1 Prof. A. C. Sahgal, B.A. (Punjab) B.SC. TECH. (Manchester), A.M.I.E. (London).	To be nominated later on when the Faculty is started.
2 Dr. C. S. Patel, B.A. (Hons.), M.SC., PH.D. (Leeds).	
3 Shri D. N. Kowshik, B.SC. (Tech.).	
4 Dr. R. L. Desai, B.SC., M.SC., Tech. (Bom.), PH.D. (Leeds).	
5 Shri Ramanbhai B. Amin.	
6 Shri J. A. Taraporewala, B.SC. (Bombay and Edin.), etc.	
7 Dr. A. H. Pandya, M.I.E., M.A.M.,	
8 Prof. S. B. Junnarkar, B.A., B.SC. (London), M.B.E.	

2. Boards of Studies

Simultaneously with the constitution of the Faculties, the Vice-chancellor under Statute 97 of the First Statutes and Ordinances nominated

the following teachers of the University on the Boards of Studies in the various subjects :—

I FACULTY OF ARTS

(i) Gujarati Language and Literature, 3 to 5 members

- 1 Shri C. S. Patel, M.A., LL.B.
- 2 Dr. M. R. Majmundar, M.A., LL.B., PH.D.
- 3 Shri B. P. Kothari, M.A.

(ii) Marathi Language and Literature, 3 members

- 1 Dr. V. P. Dandekar, M.A., PH.D.
- 2 Shri S. V. Deshpande, M.A.
- 3 Shrimati Kamalabai Tilak, M.A.

(iii) Sanskrit, Pali and Ardha-Magadhi Languages and Literature and Philology, 3 to 7 members

- 1 Dr. B. Bhattacharya, M.A., PH.D.
- 2 Dr. S. S. Bhawe, M.A., LL.B., PH.D.
- 3 Shri G. H. Bhatt, M.A.
- 4 Shri L. B. Shastri, B.A. (Hons.)
- 5 Shri V. R. Joshi, M.A., B.T.
- 6 Shri L. B. Gandhi

(iv) English Language and Literature, 3 to 5 members

- 1 Prof. A. R. Wadia, B.A. (Bom. and Cantab.), BAR-AT-LAW
- 2 Shri S. M. Wadia, M.A.
- 3 Shri V. D. Salgaonkar, M.A., LL.B.

(v) Persian, Urdu and other Asian Languages and Literature, 3 to 5 members

- 1 Shri M. F. Lokhandwala, M.A.
- 2 Shri M. L. Rahman, M.A. (Per.) M.A. (Urdu), B.L.
- 3 Shri M. A. Qureshi, M.A., B.T., S. T. C.

(vi) History, Archaeology and Ancient Indian Culture, 3 to 7 members

- 1 Dr. B. Bhattacharya, M.A., PH.D.
- 2 Shri G. B. Pandya, M.A. (All.), B.A. (Hons.) (London).
- 3 Dr. M. R. Majmundar, M.A., LL.B., PH.D.

(vii) Economics, 3 to 7 members

- 1 Prof. V. Y. Kolhatkar, M.A. (Bom.), M.Sc. (Eco.) (London).
- 2 Prof. I. G. Patel, M.A., PH.D. (Cantab.)

- 3 Shri H. C. Malkani, M.A.
- 4 Shri S. B. Mahabal, M.A.

(viii) Philosophy, 5 to 7 members

- 1 Prof. A. R. Wadia, B.A. (Bom. and Cantab.) BAR-AT-LAW.
- 2 Prof. T. K. N. Menon, B.A. (Madras), D.ED. (Leeds), M.A. (Edu.) (Leeds.)
- 3 Shri D. M. Patel, M.A., B.A., (Hons.) (London).
- 4 Shri. A. G. Javdekar, M.A.
- 5 Vacant

(ix) Politics, Sociology, including Social Welfare and Administration, 4 to 7 members

- 1 Prof. A. R. Wadia, B.A. (Bom. and Cantab.), BAR-AT-LAW.
- 2 Shri G. B. Pandya, M.A. (All.), B.A. (Hons.) (London).
- 3 Dr. (Miss) Parin Vakharia, B.A., M.S. (Col.) PH.D. (New York)
- 4 Shri. V. Sunder Rajan, M.A.
- 5 Shri K. S. Desai, M.A.

II FACULTY OF SCIENCE

(i) Physics and Meteorology, 3 to 5 members

- 1 Dr. D. V. Gogate, M.Sc., PH.D.
- 2 Shri K. R. Chaudhari, M.Sc.
- 3 Shri N. S. Pandya, M.Sc.

(ii) Chemistry, 3 to 7 members

- 1 Dr. M. D. Avasare, B.A., M.Sc., PH.D. (London).
- 2 Dr. C. M. Mehta, M.Sc., PH.D.
- 3 Shri N. C. Doshi, B.A. (Hons.), B.Sc., A.M. (Col.)

(iii) Biology, 3 to 5 members

- 1 Dr. V. G. Phatak, M.Sc., D.Sc.
- 2 Dr. A. R. Chavan, B.Sc., PH.D.
- 3 Shri V. G. Ranade, M.Sc.

III FACULTY OF MEDICINE

(i) Anatomy and Physiology, 3 to 5 members

- 1 Dr. B. B. Sethna, M.S.
- 2 Dr. J. D. Phatak, B.Sc., M.D.
- 3 Shri. M. L. Pai, M.Sc.

IV FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

Engineering, 3 to 9 members

- 1 Prof. A. C. Sahgal, B.A., B.Sc. (Tech.) (Manchester), A.M.I.E. (London)
- 2 Shri L. B. Shah, B.Sc., M.Sc. (Tech.), A.M.C.T. (Manchester)
- 3 Shri S. K. Roy, B.Sc. (Eng.), A.M.I.E. (London)
- 4 Shri P. J. Madan, D.C.E., B.Sc. (Civil) (Edin.)

V FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND PSYCHOLOGY

Education and Psychology, 5 to 7 members

- 1 Prof. T. K. N. Menon, B.A. D.ED. (Leeds), M.A. (Edu.) (Leeds.)
- 2 Shri S. N. Mukerji, M.A., T.D. (London)
- 3 Shri N. B. Katpitia, B.A.
- 4 Shri R. V. Parulekar, M.A. M.ED. (Leeds)
- 5 Shri J. K. Shukla, M.A. (Edu.) (London)

VI FACULTY OF COMMERCE

Commerce, including Accountancy and Audit, Banking, Transport and Business Organisation, 5 to 9 members

- 1 Prof. V. Y. Kolhatkar, M.A., M.Sc. (Eco.) (London).
- 2 Dr. K. S. Venkatraman, M.A., PH.D., B.L.
- 3 Shri G. B. Pandya, M.A. (All.), B.A. (Hons.) (London).
- 4 Shri H. C. Malkani, M.A.
- 5 Shri M. M. Chokshi, B.COM., R.A.

VII FACULTY OF FINE ARTS

(i) Painting, Sculpture and Applied Arts, 3 to 7 members

- 1 Shri P. M. Patkar, Dip. in Arch. (London), A.R.I.B.A. (London)
- 2 Shri Markand Bhatt, M.A. (U.S.A.)
- 3 Head of the Department of Painting

(ii) Music including Dancing, 3 to 7 members

- 1 Shri H. R. Doctor, B.A., B.Sc.
- 2 Principal S. N. Ratanjankar
- 3 Shri R. V. Desai, B.A., Dip. in Music

VIII FACULTY OF HOME SCIENCE

(i) Home Science, 3 to 7 members

- 1 Dr. (Miss) Leela Desai, B.A., B.T., M.A., PH.D. (Michigan)
- 2 Head of the Home Management Department

- 3 Head of the Nutrition Department
- 4 Head of the Child Development Department

IX FACULTIES OF ARTS, SCIENCE AND COMMERCE

(i) Mathematics, Statistics and Actuarial Science, 4 to 7 members

- 1 Shri S. D. Manerikar, B.A. (Bom. and Cantab.)
- 2 Dr. N. M. Bhatt, M.Sc., LL.B. PH.D. (Edin.)
- 3 Shri V. B. Cholkar, M.Sc.
- 4 Shrimati Indira Bhanot, M.A., M.Sc. (London)
- 5 Prof. I. G. Patel, M.A., PH.D. (Cantab.)

(ii) Geology and Geography, 3 to 5 members

- 1 Prof. V. Y. Kolhatkar, M.A., M.Sc. (Econ.) (London).
- 2 Shri G. B. Pandya, M.A. (All.), B.A. (Hons.) (London).
- 3 Shri K. S. Yagnik, M.A., B.T.

CHAPTER IX

TEACHING IN THE UNIVERSITY

1. Institutions with which the University started.

The University started with the following institutions :—

Constituent Colleges : (Under Sections 42 and 69 of the Act).

- (1) The Baroda Arts and Science College : For providing courses leading to the degrees of B.A. and B.Sc., M.A. and M.Sc. and Ph.D.
- (2) The Pratapsinh College of Commerce and Economics : For providing courses of studies leading to the degrees of B. Com. and M. Com.
- (3) The Secondary Teachers' Training College : For providing courses of studies leading to the degrees of B.T., M.Ed. and Ph.D. as well as to the Diploma in Teaching.
- (4) Engineering College and Kalabhavan : For providing courses of studies leading to the degree of B.E., Civil and Mechanical and Electrical, as well as to the Diplomas in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Textile Chemistry, Textile Technology, Architecture and Painting. The institutions also conduct Certificate Courses for Turner and Fitter, Wiremen, Carpentry, Dyeing, Weaving, Architecture, Drawing and in addition a Technical High School.
- (5) The Music College : Offering a Diploma Course in Music.
- (6) The Oriental Institute : An institution for research work in Sanskrit and Ancient Indian culture and for publishing works in Gujarati, Marathi and Sanskrit.

Constituent College (Under Section 42 of the Act) but managed by the Government of Bombay.

- (7) The Medical College : For providing courses of studies in the Faculty of Medicine.

Constituent Institutions recognised (Under Section 42 of the Act)

- (8) The Museum and the Picture Gallery.
- (9) The Baroda Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya.

2. New Institutions started during the Year

During the year under report the following new constituent colleges were started by the University :—

- (1) The Fine Arts College : For teaching courses of studies leading to the Degree of B.A. (Fine Arts). The Classes of the Diploma in Painting attached to the Kalabhavan were transferred to this College from June 1950.
- (2) The Music College : For teaching courses leading to the Degree of B. Mus. For administrative facilities Diploma Classes are considered a part of this College, but they are continued in their old building in the city and placed in charge of the Vice-Principal.
- (3) The Home Science College : For teaching courses of studies leading to the Degree of B.Sc. (Home Science)
- (4) The School of Social Work : Offering post-graduate courses leading to the Degree of M.S.W.
- (5) The Intermediate College : For teaching courses leading to the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Commerce.

3. Re-organisation of Teaching

Faculties : The entire teaching work of the University has been reorganised, and distributed under appropriate Faculties. Colleges which existed at the time the University came into being, have ceased to be, and instruction is given by Faculties each under the administrative charge of a Dean. This is an old officer under a new name, who has administrative as well as academic functions. Under the Act the Deans are appointed by the Syndicate, but they could not be appointed during the period under report owing to technical difficulties. The teaching in the constituent colleges was reorganised into the following Faculties from June, 1950 :—

- 1 The Faculty of Arts,
- 2 The Faculty of Science,
- 3 The Faculty of Engineering,
- 4 The Faculty of Medicine,
- 5 The Faculty of Education and Psychology,
- 6 The Faculty of Commerce,
- 7 The Faculty of Fine Arts,
- 8 The Faculty of Home Science,

Immediately after the first Statutes and Ordinances had been confirmed by the Senate, the Faculties and the Boards of Studies in the various subjects included in each Faculty were duly constituted.

A joint meeting of the Faculties of Arts, Science, Commerce, Education and Psychology, Medicine and Engineering, was held on the 21st May, 1950, when it was resolved that the courses laid down by the University of Bombay be followed by this University for its examinations in those Faculties during the years 1951 and 1952. At this meeting a Committee was also appointed to co-ordinate the courses of studies and to frame schemes of examinations which would serve as a directive to the various Boards of Studies in framing the courses and prescribing or recommending books in their subjects.

The Faculty of Fine Arts met on the 3rd May, 1950. The Boards of Studies in Painting, Sculpture and Applied Arts and Music and Dancing also met on the same day, and laid down the courses of studies and schemes of examinations which are now in operation. The Advisory Committee for the Home Science Faculty also prepared a general scheme of Intermediate and Degree Courses in the various subjects provided for in the Faculty as well as the syllabus for the First Year course. These were approved by the Syndicate in May 1950.

The Faculty of Arts, at a special meeting held on the 21st May, 1950, decided to institute a Master's Degree in Social Work to be awarded on the basis of a two years' course in the Baroda School of Social Work. The Advisory Committee met on the 8th July, 1950 to determine the scope and the method of work to be undertaken by the School and to frame courses, and its report was approved by the Syndicate during the same month.

4. Appointments during the Year

During the year the Syndicate considered the new requirements of the various departments of teaching regarding staff with a view to raising the standard of teaching. In the meeting held from the 18th to 21st October, 1949, a final decision was taken about the Professorships, Readerships and Lecturerships in each department, and steps were taken to implement the plan and provide sufficient staff from June, 1950.

The following new posts were recommended to be created by the Senate and appointments were made as shown against each :—

FACULTY OF ARTS

Reader in Sanskrit	Shri G. H. Bhatt, M.A.
Reader in History	Shri G. B. Pandya M.A. (All.) B.A. (Hons.) (London)
Reader in Statistics	Dr. N. M. Bhatt M.Sc., LL.B., Ph.D. (Edin.)
Reader in Statistics	Shrimati Indira Bhanot, M.A., M.Sc. (London)
Reader in Social Work and Head of the Faculty of Social Work	Dr. (Miss.) Parin Vakharia, B.A., DIP. S.S.A., M.S. (Columbia) Ph.D. (New York)

FACULTY OF SCIENCE

Professor of Chemistry	Dr. C. S. Patel, M.Sc., Ph.D.
Reader in Botany	Dr. V. G. Phatak, M.Sc., D.Sc. (Mont.)
Reader in Zoology	Dr. J. C. George, B.Sc., Ph.D.

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

Reader in Applied Mechanics	Shri T. V. Sundersen., B.A., B.E., A.M.I.C.E.
Reader in Tele-Communication	Shri S. M. Sen, M.Sc., M.S. (Eng.), U.S.A.

FACULTY OF COMMERCE

Reader in Accountancy	Shri M. M. Chokshi, B.COM., R.A.
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FACULTY OF FINE ARTS

Professor of Fine Arts	Prof. Markand Bhatt. G.D. (Art), M.A. (Arts) (U.S.A.)
Reader in Painting	Shri N. S. Bendre, B.A., G.D. (Arts)
Reader in Sculpture	Shri P. K. Das Gupta, B.A., Diploma in Modern Sculpture, B.A., Dip. in Sculpture.

FACULTY OF HOME SCIENCE

Professor of Food and Nutrition	Dr. F. P. Kitrell. (A Visiting Pro- fessor from U.S.A.)
Reader in Home Economics, Educa- tion and Head of the Home Science Faculty	Dr. (Miss) Leela Desai, B.A., B.T., M.A., Ph.D. (Michigan).

INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE

Principal

Shri S. M. Wadia, M.A.

The following new appointments were made to some of the old posts which fell vacant during the year :—

FACULTY OF ARTS

Professor of Economics
Reader in English
Reader in Philosophy

Prof. I. G. Patel, M.A., PH.D.
Shri V. Y. Kantak, M.A.
Shri D. M. Patel, M.A. (Bom.), M.A.
(London)

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

Reader in Civil Engineering.

Shri G. D. Joglekar, B.A. (Civil)
A.M.C.E. (London). (for a period of
2 years). He did not join and Shri
L. I. Bhatt, B.E. (Civil) was sub-
sequently appointed in his place.

5. Co-ordination of Teaching Work

Another problem before the Syndicate was that of housing the new as well as the old Faculties, and the new Intermediate College. For the proper organisation of teaching it was very necessary that all the Faculties should be located in the University campus. After a full consideration of the recommendations in the matter made in the Development Committee Report dated the 3rd October, 1949, in the Building Committee's Report dated the 9th February, 1950, and in the Pro-Vice-Chancellor's note, dated the 6th June, 1950, the Commerce College was brought over to the Baroda College Building, while the Secondary Teachers' Training College, along with the Baroda High School was shifted to the building near Sur-sagar. This made it possible to accommodate the Home Science and the Intermediate Colleges in the building vacated by the Secondary Teachers' Training College.

For the School of Social Work accommodation was found in the Seminar Block in the Baroda College, while the Fine Arts and the Music Colleges were placed in two bungalows nearby.

Thus all the Faculties except two, *viz.*, Education and Psychology and the Engineering, were accommodated in the University campus. The Medical College has its own building not far from the University area.

This arrangement greatly facilitated the task of co-ordination of teaching in the various Faculties. At a meeting of the Heads of Faculties held on the 15th April, 1950 a co-ordinated scheme of lectures in Gujarati, Marathi, Hindi, English and the Science subjects, as well as practical work in the Laboratories for the Faculties of Arts, Science, Commerce, Home Science and Fine Arts, the Intermediate College and the School of Social Work, was drawn up, and put into effect from June, 1950.

6. The Intermediate College

The Calcutta University Commission had recommended the institution of Intermediate Colleges as the very pivot of their whole scheme of reform. It was generally recognised that there were three distinct stages in the intellectual growth of the students before the University stage. This is particularly so under Indian conditions where, the medium of instruction being a foreign language, the new entrant to the University finds it difficult to follow his daily work and adjust himself to the university atmosphere. For the first two years, therefore, after entrance in the University he was to be kept apart for special treatment. Thereafter followed the undergraduate stage with a closer and intensive study in the selected branches of knowledge. After graduation, came the post-graduate and research stage with a comparative less number of students who had evinced a distinct aptitude for intensive specialisation.

It was with a clear appreciation of the above that the Syndicate decided to establish an Intermediate College from June 1950. The Intermediate sections of the Science Faculty could not be separated because of the difficulty in providing separate laboratories. Therefore the students of Intermediate Arts and Intermediate Commerce were brought in the Intermediate College with the intention of giving them more personal care and attention in smaller units so as to prepare them for the undergraduate stage. Shri S. M. Wadia, M.A. was appointed Principal of the College and teachers of the Faculties of Arts and Commerce were to take the classes of the Intermediate students. In June, 1950, there were 630 students in the Intermediate College distributed as below :—

First Year Arts	..	..	..	..	220
Intermediate Arts	..	..	..	..	198
First Year Commerce..	..	..	..	..	96
Intermediate Commerce	..	..	..	..	116
					<hr/>
					630

CHAPTER X
THE BARODA COLLEGE
(Faculties of Arts and Science)

1. Brief History

The Baroda College of Arts and Science is the oldest institution transferred to the University. It was founded in the year 1881, and was affiliated to the University of Bombay permanently for all subjects of University education and upto the highest degrees in the Faculties of Arts and Science. For nearly half a century it was the only institution imparting university education in the Baroda State. Its importance continued unabated in point of number, variety of subjects and equipment even after the introduction and establishment of other Colleges in the city of Baroda or in districts; and so it could well be taken as the nucleus and starting point of a full-sized residential University for the city of Baroda.

2. Buildings and Hostels

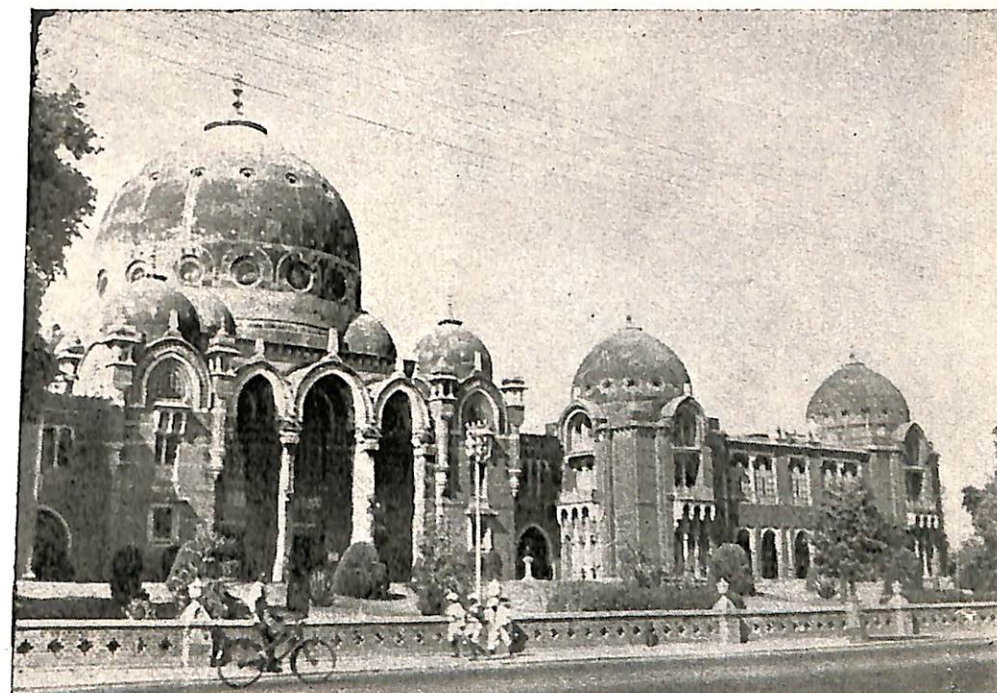
The Arts classes are housed in an imposing building. There are large lecture-halls and a central hall which serves as an assembly hall for the students of the College as well as a hall for public lectures. The building has a spacious compound with well-planned gardens.

The Science Classes are held in a separate building in the same compound known as the Sayaji Golden Jubilee Science Institute. This has well-equipped laboratories for Physics, Chemistry and Biology. Since the University came into being, three large halls have been constructed in this building.

The College hostels are situated near the College buildings. The hostels consist of three separate blocks and have accommodation for 150 students.

3. Courses of Studies

On the Arts side this College offers courses of study for B. A. General and Honours Course in English, Sanskrit, Pali, Persian, Gujarati, Marathi, History, Economics and Philosophy. In addition to undergraduate work, post-graduate instruction is provided in a majority of these subjects.



Baroda College: Faculties of Arts and Commerce



Faculty of Science

After the University came into being, courses of study in Hindi, Statistics and Archæology are added to the Faculty of Arts.

On the Science side the College provides instruction in Zoology upto the Inter Science examination and in Chemistry, Physics and Botany in the subsidiary as well as principal courses leading to the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Science and for the Ph.D. degree. Mathematics is taught for the B. A. and B. Sc. as well as for M. A. and M. Sc. degree courses. On the University taking over the institution, a new department of Zoology with a Readership was instituted.

4. Staff

Before the re-organisation of the Baroda College in the Faculties of Arts and Science, the College had besides the Principal a staff consisting of 1 Professor in the grade of Rs. 1000-1200, 4 Professors in the grade of Rs. 400-700, 10 Junior Professors in the grade of Rs. 300-450 and 10 Lecturers in the grade of Rs. 200-300 on the Arts side and a staff of 2 Professors in the grade of Rs. 400-700, 4 Junior Professors in the grade of Rs. 300-450 and 5 Lecturers in the grade of Rs. 200-300 on the Science side. After the reorganisation, the staff of the Commerce College in the Departments of Economics, Statistics, English and Gujarati was transferred to the Faculty of Arts. The staff of the Mathematics Department was taken over in the Faculty of Science. As a result of this, at the end of the year under report, the Faculty of Arts had a staff consisting of 1 Professor (post vacant), 8 Readers, 13 Senior Lecturers and 9 Junior Lecturers and the Faculty of Science had a staff of 1 Professor, 4 Readers, 5 Senior Lecturers and 7 Junior Lecturers over and above the Principal. During the year the Ag. Principal, Dr. M. A. Buch, M.A., Ph., D., retired from service on the 10th October, 1949. Prof. I. G. Patel acted as In-charge Principal for a few days and from 10th November, 1949, as a temporary arrangement, Professor A. R. Wadia, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, took over charge as the Principal over and above his duties as Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University. Shri S. D. Manerikar was entrusted with some administrative work as Vice-Principal from 20-6-1950.

5. Number of Students

The number of students enrolled in the different classes in the College in June, 1949 and June, 1950 was as under:—

Classes	June 1949	June 1950
<i>Faculty of Arts.</i>		
First Year	202	*
Intermediate	144	*
Jr. B. A.	86	85
Sr. B. A.	129	82
M. A. (Sr. and Jr.)	71	82
Ph.D.	2	4
Total	634	253
<i>Faculty of Science.</i>		
First Year	409	352
Inter Science	207	320
Jr. B. Sc.	85	102
Sr. B. Sc.	96	72
M. Sc. (Sr. and Jr.)	20	36
Ph. D.	3	9
Total	820	891

6. Results of Examinations

During the year under report, the University did not hold any examinations of its own. The students of the Faculties of Arts and Science appeared at the respective examinations of the University of Bombay. The results of the students, who appeared at the examinations of the University of Bombay held in March, 1950, were as under :—

<i>Faculty of Arts</i>						
	Sent up	Passed			Total	Failed
		I	II	III		
First Year						
Intermediate	229	2	22	129	153	76
B. A.	91	-	8	40	48	43
M. A.	126	1	28	58	87	39
	20	3	3	3	9	11
<i>Faculty of Science</i>						
First Year						
Intermediate	449	9	68	255	332	117
B. Sc. (Sr. and Jr.)	191	12	70	26	108	83
	173	3	26	43	118	55
				46		
M. Sc.	14	-	4	7	11	3

* The number of admission in the First year and Inter Classes are shown in the Intermediate College.

7. The Library and Reading-room

The College has a spacious reading-room and a library. During the year, 869 books were added to the stock and 163 were written off as worn out and out of date, leaving a stock of 19,632 books at the end of the year under report. The library continued to be a combined library for the Arts and Science sides.

8. The Laboratories and Research Work

The laboratories of the Physics, Chemistry and Biology Departments continued to function as usual. In the Biology Department research was being done on the topics of Gujarat Flora, Bryophytes, Cytological, Anatomical and Embryological studies on plants and animals. In the Physics Department research was being conducted on (a) Suction and compression by lungs and (b) Heat losses and their dependence on air velocity. Six students were working for M.Sc. papers and one M.Sc. student was working for the Ph.D. degree in Physics.

9. Theses submitted and under preparation

In the post-graduate studies the following theses were under preparation during the year :—

NAME	SUBJECT
1 Shri R. T. Deopurkar, (appearing for Ph.D. of Bombay University)	Philosophical Trends in the Shanti Parvan of the Mahabharat.
2 Shri A. N. Jani, (appearing for Ph.D. of Bombay University)	A Critical Appreciation of Shri Harsha's Naishadhanta.
3 Shri H. C. Mehta, (appearing for Ph.D. of Bombay University)	Philosophy of Bhagwat Purana.
4 Shri D. P. Patel, (appearing for Ph.D. of Baroda University)	A Critical Appreciation of Sodhal's Udaya Sunderi Katha.
5 Shri C. K. Joshi, (appearing for Ph.D. of Baroda University)	A Critical Appreciation of Markandeya Purana.

Shri G. H. Bhatt, Reader in Sanskrit, was guiding all the five students.

10. Publications by the Members of the Staff

Research work and literary publications of the members of the staff of the College are given below :—

FACULTY OF ARTS

1 Shri G. B. Pandya
Dean,
Reader in History

- 1 Articles on Travel Topics—Dangs, Mount Abu etc. (Hindi Magazines, 1950)
- 2 Article on "Akha" (नागरीप्रचारिणी पत्रिका, Banaras)
- 3 Rigveda (अखण्डानन्द Ahmedabad)
- 4 Paper on Foreign Policy of the Indian Union (Read before the Indian History Congress)

2 Shri S. S. Bhawe
Reader in Sanskrit

- 1 'The Conception of a Muse of Poetry in the *Rgveda*—(Read before the 15th All-India Oriental Conference) (Journal of the University of Bombay, Vol. XIX P. II, pp. 19-27, September 1950)

Books

3 Shri. G. H. Bhatt
Reader in Sanskrit

- 1 Critical Edition of Vallabhacharya's Brahma-Sutra Bhashya with a new Sanskrit Commentary Vivaran, Second Chapter (Narayandas Ashnmal Trust, Bombay 1950)
- 2 Critical Edition of Vaiyasa Nyayamala and Adhikaran Sangraha (Narayandas Ashnmal Trust, Bombay, 1950)
- 3 Coronation Volume, discussing the origin and development of Kingship and Coronation in India and other countries, with an account of the Coronation of Kings in India, with special reference to H. H. Sir Pratapsinh Gaekwar (Sayaji Sahitya Mala, Oriental Institute, 1950)

Articles

- 1 Vallabhacharya's View of Error (Siddha-Bharati Dr. Siddheshwar Varma Commemoration Vol. Manasi, Baroda 1950)
- 2 Sri Aurobindo's Contribution to Indian Philosophy

4 Shri N. M. Bhatt
Reader in Statistics

- 1 Analysis of Examination Results by Analysis of Variance (Indian Science Congress, 1951 Proceedings)

5 Shri H. C. Malkani
Reader in Economics

- 1 Foundations of Economic Theory (Book) (Allies Stores, Raopura, Baroda, June 1951)
- 2 "Incentives to Investment" (Article, Indian Journal of Economics (Vol. XXXI No. 122) January 1951)

6 Shri U. S. Bhatnagar,
Jr. Lecturer in Hindi

1 हमीर हठ (Drama) Some Poems published in धर्मयुग

Articles

- 2 बालकौमें उच्चारण प्रवृत्तियाँ (विशाल भारत)
- 3 आचार्य शुक्ल संस्करण (साहित्य संदेश)
- 4 प्रगतिवाद (साहित्य संदेश)
- 5 अपयश (शोधपत्रिका)
- 6 प्रथ्वीराजरासो (शोधपत्रिका)
- 7 मीरा (राजस्थान साहित्य)
- 8 भूलमें भूल (कहानी संग्रह) (N. M. Bhatnagar & Bros.)

FACULTY OF SCIENCE

1 Dr. C. S. Patel
Professor of Chemistry

Papers sent to the Chemistry Section of Indian Science Congress Sessions—38th held at Bangalore 2nd June, 1951 (Published as Abstracts on Page 70, Part III, Abstracts. Proceedings of the 38th Indian Science Congress Session 1951)
109 Chemical Examination of the Fruit of Balanitis Roxhburgi (Plance)
110 Chemical Investigations and Uses of Ram-patri Oil
110 Chemical Investigations and Uses of Virginia Tobacco Seed Oil

2 Shri D. V. Gogate
Reader in Physics

Suction and Compression by Lungs (Current Science, April 1950)

3 Dr. V. G. Phatak
Reader in Botany

Embryological Studies of a Form of Enichoschema littorale Blume (Phabatz, Adetia, Patet) (Proceedings of the Indian Science Congress 1951)

4 Dr. J. C. George
Reader, in Zoology

The Bio-chemical Evolution of the Muscular System in Vertebrates (Proceedings of the Indian Science Congress, January 1950)

On a Case of Conjoined Twins in the Indian Domestic Goat with a reference to the general Problem of Domestication (Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. XVI, No. 2, January 1950)

5 Shri C. J. Shah
Jr. Lecturer in Chem-
istry

The Formation of the Iodo-Derivatives of
Substituted and Bromo-disubstituted Malena-
mides (Journal of Indian Chemical Society,
Vol. 26, No. 12, 1949)

11. Events Worth of Note

(1) During the year under report, Baroda College had the advantage of being addressed by several eminent persons.

Soon after the announcement of his appointment as Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University, the Hon'ble Justice N. H. Bhagwati was on a visit to Baroda. On the 18th November, 1949, he addressed the students. This also gave an opportunity to the College to welcome him, an old student of the College, and to congratulate him on his appointment as Vice-Chancellor.

On the 19th November, 1949, Mrs. Magda Yoore Peeters gave an address on Pacifism. A Belgian by birth, but settled down in England, she came to India as a delegate to the World Pacifist Conference held at Shantiniketan.

(2) An exhibition in the Physics, Chemistry and Biology departments was arranged during the University Week. It attracted huge crowds and thus testified to its cultural value.

12. Meteorological Observatory

There is a Meteorological Observatory attached to the Baroda College. Along with the College it was transferred to the University from the 30th April, 1949. The Observatory was in charge of the Reader in Physics who worked as the Superintendent of the Observatory. At the Observatory, observations of pressure, temperature, humidity, direction and force of wind, rainfall etc., are made and telegrams are sent to the Weather Forecasting Stations at Santa Cruz and Ahmedabad. It also sends daily weather reports to the Registrar of the University and the Health Officer, Baroda District, Baroda. Weekly reports are sent to the Information Officer, Baroda, and monthly reports are sent to the Director, Regional Meteorological Centre, Colaba, and to the Superintendent of the Model Farm at Baroda. Though there is no regular air-service to and from Baroda at present, there is a fair-sized aerodrome, in connection with which the Observatory may become more helpful and incidentally increase the range of the studies and research in the University.

CHAPTER XI

THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

1. Brief History

Under Section 69 of the Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda Act, the Oriental Institute was transferred to this University from the 30th April, 1949.

The Sanskrit Library, the nucleus of the Oriental Institute, consisted of the manuscripts of the Baroda Vithal Mandir Collection and 630 printed books of Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwar, the brother of His Highness Maharaja Sayajirao III. It originally formed part of the Central Library established in 1910 A. D. and was therefore under the control of the Curator. The Sanskrit section was further enriched by the addition of 446 manuscripts and 60 printed books belonging to Shri Yajneswara Shastri of Baroda. Later on about 10,000 manuscripts were collected by the members of the Library who travelled throughout India. To-day the total number of manuscripts is about 16,000. Similarly the section of the printed books in the Sanskrit Library was enriched from time to time, with the result that the number has at present gone upto 14,000.

In 1915, the Government of Baroda started the Gaekwad's Oriental Series in which manuscripts of oriental literature were to be edited critically by employing modern methods of research. The series was started by Shri C. D. Dalal, M.A., the first Librarian of the Sanskrit Library whose death in 1920 was an irreparable loss to oriental scholarship. The Oriental Institute had published upto the date of its transfer to the Maharaja Sayajirao University, 109 volumes in the G. O. S. on a variety of topics.

With the development of the Sanskrit Library it was felt necessary to separate it from the Central Library. The Oriental Institute thus became in 1927 an independent department with a Director working under the Commissioner of Education of the Baroda State.

In 1931, the Translation Branch was transferred from the Office of the Vidyadhikari to the Oriental Institute. It had, since then, formed an important part of the Institute and published, before its transfer to the University 307 books in Gujarati, Marathi and Hindi in the Sayaji Sahitya Mala, 194 books in the Sayajibalajnanamala, 2 books in the Matusri Jamnabai Series and 13 books in Sayaji Gramvikasamala.

In view of the fact that the Oriental Institute possesses rich collection of manuscripts in Sanskrit, Prakrit, Gujarati and Marathi and rare publications on Indology, important published works in the G. O. S. and Sayaji Sahitya Mala etc. and affords, like the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute of Poona, very good facilities for research work, the Government of Baroda thought it proper to include the Institute in the number of institutions transferred to the University. The fact that there is no similar research institute in Gujarat and Saurashtra enhances the importance of the Maharaja Sayajirao University in the field of oriental scholarship.

The inclusion of the Oriental Institute in the Maharaja Sayajirao University has no doubt enhanced the financial liabilities of the University to the extent of the total annual expenditure of about Rs. 66,700/- which includes the salary of the staff and the publication of works in G. O. S., but at the same time it will be able to do more useful work in the field of university education than it has been able to do so far and will help a great deal in the spread of learning after its association with the University.

2. Staff

The Oriental Institute was originally a part of the Central Library, and was placed in charge of Dr. B. Bhattacharya, M.A., Ph.D., as its Director, in 1924. He was assisted by the following staff working in the Institute even before the transfer :—

- 1 Pandit Lalachandra Bhagavandas Gandhi, Jain Pandit,
- 2 Pandit K. S. Ramaswami Shastri Siromani, Srauta Pandit,
- 3 Shri Y. J. Tripathi, M.A., B.T., Translation Assistant,
- 4 Shri Raghavan Nambiyar, Catalogue Assistant,
- 5 Shri J. S. Pade, M.A., Superintendent, Printing Section,
- 6 Shri M. A. Joshi, Technical Assistant.

3. Research Work

During this period the work of the Oriental Institute was divided into the following branches, and the report on the working of the different branches is included in the Annual Report as under :—

- 1 Gaekwad's Oriental Series
- 2 Editorial Establishment
- 3 Manuscripts Section
- 4 Printed Section
- 5 Translation Branch,
- 6 Exchange.

4. Gaekwad's Oriental Series

The printing and publication of the world famous Gaekwad's Oriental Series was the principal work of the Oriental Institute, Baroda. In this Series 114 volumes have already been published on a variety of subjects as detailed below. Each volume has been carefully collected as regards the Sanskrit text and with annotations. 12 volumes on Tantra, Philosophy, Dharmashastra, History, Architecture and Old Gujarati are in the Press, and 18 are in the different stages of publication :—

- 1 Architecture, Nos. 25,32.
- 2 Arithmetics, No. 78.
- 3 Buddhism, Nos. 40,44,109.
- 4 Buddhist Logic, Nos. 38,49,94,113.
- 5 Buddhist Pantheon, No. 109.
- 6 Buddhist Philosophy, Nos. 30,31,62,80,83.
- 7 Buddhist Tantra, Nos. 26,41,53,90.
- 8 Catalogues, Nos. 17,21,27,76,96,97,114.
- 9 Champu, No. 11.
- 10 Dharmashastra—Digests, Nos. 52,72,92,98-100,102,106,110,112.
- 11 Drama, Nos. 4,8,9,10,29.
- 12 Dramaturgy, Nos. 36,45,48,69.
- 13 Grhyasutra, Nos. 18,35.
- 14 Grammar, No. 6.
- 15 Gujarati Mediæval Poetry, No. 13.
- 16 Jain, Nos. 14,20,37,51,57,58,88,105.
- 17 Katha, No. 93.
- 18 Kevaladvaita, Nos. 3,64,65,107.
- 19 Lexicography Nos. 42,59,60,74,79.
- 20 Mimamsa, Nos. 24,66,70,73,75,89,103.
- 21 Miscellaneous, Nos. 19,28,67,84.
- 22 Music, No. 16.
- 23 Nyaya Philosophy, No. 12.
- 24 Pancharatra School, Nos. 54, 86.
- 25 Pasupata School, No. 15.
- 26 Persian, Nos. 33, 34, 43, 50, 57, 59, 63.
- 27 Philosophy, No. 87.
- 28 Poetry, Nos. 2, 5, 7, 46, 82.
- 29 Rhetoric, Nos. 1, 47, 55, 95.

30 Smritis, No. 85.

31 Stotras, No. 71.

32 Tantra, Nos. 22, 23, 56, 61, 81, 91, 104.

A short description of the five books issued by the institution under the authority of the Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda is given below :—

(a) G. O. S. 110

This volume in 400 pages royal octavo represents the *Krtyakalpataru* of Bhatta Laxmidhara in its fourth part, entitled *Sraddha Kanda* dealing with the prescribed rites of *Sraddha* offered to the deceased relation. The work has been edited in an erudite manner by Shri K. V. Rangaswamy Aiyangar who is an accredited authority on the Hindu *Dharmashastra*. The *Sraddha Kanda* deals with all the topics connected with the rites of *Sraddha* such as the varieties of *Sraddha* recognised by the *Smriti*, the appropriate time and place of performance, the rules and prohibitions to be observed, and a complete procedure for performing the different varieties of *Sraddha*. The author is the famous Bhatta Laxmidhara who was the Chief Minister of King Govindachandra of Kanauj. The author is almost contemporaneous with the two earliest *Nibandha* authors *Vijnaneswara* and *Apararka* and his work is the most exhaustive and voluminous. His patron Govindchandra whose inscriptions date from 1104-1154 A.D. flourished in the first half of the 12th century. He came in clash with the *Turushka* expedition sent by King Mahmud III of Ghazni (1098-1115 A.D.) against the "Capital of Hind" the *Kaaba* of the *Shamins* and the *Kibla* of the infidels. This important and encyclopædic compendium of Hindu Law is presented to the world of scholars for the first time in print, and the volume artistically presented, gives a vivid picture of Hindu culture prior to the *Mohammadan* invasion and occupation of India.

(b) G. O. S. 111

This volume in 633 pages is a continuation of the *Krtyakalpataru* of Bhatta Laksmidhara and represents the third *Kanda* of this gigantic compendium of Hindu Law in India. This section is known as the *Niyatakalakanda* and it deals with the daily duties, both constant (*Nitya*) and occasional (*Naimittika*). Pilgrimages to sacred spots, bath in sacred streams and reservoirs on general and special occasions like eclipses, and the rules connected therewith for the purpose of observing spiritual and mental hygiene are also treated in this excellent volume. Other topics

include prayers, honouring of guests, food and food offerings, prohibited foods, worship of cow, liberation of the bull and common duties during day and night. It gives a graphic picture of the life of an average Indian in the 12th century, his actions, his duties, his beliefs, and his aspirations. The volume presented for the first time in print is a valuable mine of information on our past culture and has been admirably edited by its erudite editor Shri K. V. Rangaswamy Aiyangar, the famous South Indian scholar.

(c) G. O. S. 112 (second edition)

This volume represents the second edition of the *Parasaramakalpa-sutra* which was first published in the year 1923 under the able editorship of the late Mahadev Shastri. It was out of print for a long time, and demands for a second edition were coming from all parts of India and thus a second edition of this valuable work was published during the year under report. It is regarded as one of the most authoritative works of the *Shri Vidya School*, and eagerly read and followed by the worshippers of the Holy Mother Goddess. The second editor Pandit Sakarlal Shastri Dave of Baroda who is not only an erudite scholar of the Hindu Tantra, but also a great devotee of the Mother Goddess with realisation of the deepest mysteries of *Shri Vidya*, has edited the work in an able manner. He has added a special appendix in which he has explained and cited authorities for the numerous technical terms of the Tantras, and every important word and expression in the text requiring elucidation.

(d) G. O. S. 113

This volume in 515 pages represents an edition of the historical work on *Logic* of the famous Buddhist Logician *Dharmakirti* who is reverentially referred to by the Chinese traveller I-Tsing who visited India in the latter part of the seventh century A.D. The edition consists of the text of the now lost work *Hetubindu* of *Dharmakirti* as reconstructed from its Tibetan translation, and its commentary by *Arcata* and sub-commentary by *Durveka Mishra*. *Dharmakirti* was a Buddhist scholar of great eminence and in *Logic* he is placed next to the Buddhist Logician *Dinnaga*, the author of *Nyayapravesa*. The author *Dharmakirti* flourished in the seventh century A.D., while his commentator *Arcata* is placed according to the editor in the last quarter of the seventh and the first quarter of the eighth century. *Durveka Mishra*, the author of the sub-commentary *Aloka on the Hetubindu Tika* was a pupil of *Jitari*, the preceptor of

Dipankara Jnanasri, both of whom flourished in the tenth century. Durveka thus flourished in the last quarter of the tenth century and the first half of the eleventh. The text of Hetubindu primarily deals with the nature of Probans (hetu) and the opening verse indicates the subject-matter. It says "The Probans is that which subsists in the subject (Paksa) of inference and is pervaded by (the probandum which is) another fact subsisting in the same subject. It is of three types only because necessary concomitance is possible exclusively in these three types. What are other than these are only pseudo-probantia (hetvabhasa)." This highly technical and difficult work has been edited in a masterly manner by its editor Pandit Sukhlalji Sanghavi who is a Jain scholar of great eminence in Gujarat. The study of Logic in a scientific manner is a great desideratum in the present age where almost all talks are loose and all arrangements are devoid of consistent logic. The priceless work, almost forgotten, has been practically restored from oblivion and presented to scholars for the first time in print.

(e) G. O. S. 114

Another publication of great value to the research scholar is the second volume of An Alphabetical List of MSS in the Oriental Institute, Baroda describing 9077 manuscripts. This volume contains a list of manuscripts on such interesting subjects as Sangita (Music), Jyotisha (Astronomy and Astrology), Ayurveda (Medicine) and Tantra (Psychic Science) of both the Hindus and the Buddhists. This work in 931 pages, royal octavo, reveals the existence of priceless manuscripts on Dancing, Sakuna (Divination), Samudrika (Palmistry), on Medicine, Surgery, Nadi (Pulse), Kavyas (Poetry), Silpa (Architecture), Vaimanika (Aeroplane), Town-planning, Construction of Bridges, Agriculture, Cooking, Nature Study, and Elephants. Besides these, there are numerous MSS on Hindi and Gujarati in addition to a large number of Buddhist and Jain manuscripts. Much of this material is not only instructive, but also original to the extreme, and will engage research scholars for several centuries. These are the books which supply material for the reconstruction of the past history and culture of India.

5. The Jain Pandit

The Jain Pandit was engaged in editing and printing the forms of the Dvadasara Nayacakra. The book was in progress at the end of the year. Another work in Apabhramsa Chhakkammuvaeso (Satkarmopadesa) com-

posed in Godhra in the year 1274 V.S. by Amarkirti is being edited by the Jain Pandit. On the retirement of the Manuscript Section Superintendent and subsequent abolition of the post, the Jain Pandit held charge and did the work of answering queries, and looking after the preservation of manuscripts, cataloguing new manuscripts and giving and receiving manuscripts on loan. In addition he also conducted classes for the M.A. students appearing with Apabhramsa.

6. The Sruta Pandit

The Sruta Pandit was engaged in preparing a second revised edition of the Natyashastra of Bharata with the elaborate commentary of Abhinavagupta of Kashmir. The commentary was collated with two manuscripts of the work obtained from the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute of Poona and the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras. The two manuscripts of the text of Natyashastra available in the library of the Oriental Institute, Baroda were also collated for settling the text. The commentary was also compared with the descriptions of the dancing poses as described in the Sangitaratnakara which incorporated much of the material from Abhinavagupta. During the preparation of the second edition of the Natyashastra, it was observed that the pictures of the 108 dancing poses were incorrectly identified by all the predecessors, and that the description of the text does not tally with the actual figures represented in the famous Chidambaram temple of South India. The Sruta Pandit was sent to the Nataraja temple at Chidambaram to compare the Karana poses with their actual representations. By this comparison it has been possible to correct the age-long errors of identification, and distribute the figures in proper order.

During the period under report the Sruta Pandit contributed the following four articles in important journals:—

- (i) Ahimsa
- (ii) Rashtra Bhasha
- (iii) Birth of Kavya Purusha
- (iv) Purpose of Chatur Mimamsa System.

7. The Catalogue Assistant

Throughout the year the Catalogue Assistant was engaged in preparing the Alphabetical List of Manuscripts in the Oriental Institute and Volume II of the List was published during the period under report. On the death of the editor of the Madana Maharnava the work of printing

the work was entrusted to the Catalogue Assistant. The Catalogue Assistant also contributed a paper on the "Manuscript Wealth of Kerala" in the Gopala Menon Commemoration Volume.

8. The Manuscripts Section

In the Manuscripts Section there were 14,040 manuscripts at the end of the year. There was a good demand for our manuscripts from learned societies and associations and several manuscripts were lent to the different institutions. The manuscript of Varahasrautasutra was lent to Shri Santishanker Durgashanker Shukla and the illustrated manuscripts of Saundaryalahari and the Sricakra plates were lent to the Navaratra Exhibition held under the auspices of the Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda. The manuscript of Baudhayana Sutra Vyakhya, entitled Subodhini was lent to the Vaidika Samshodhana Mandala of Poona. The Rasakaumudi was lent to the Principal Vallabhabhai Patel Vidyalya at Anand. One manuscript of Lingravrtti and two manuscripts of Nanarthamanjari were lent to the Director, Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute, Poona for the purpose of compiling a Dictionary of Sanskrit on Historical Principles. The Punjab University was given a loan of the manuscript of Dhvanyaloka. Mr. Alain Danielou of the Vishvabharati Music Board asked for copies of nine manuscripts on Music, and these were prepared and sent to him. A further transcript of the Srautramani portion of the Varahasutra was prepared and supplied to the Vedic Research Institute of Poona. The Royal Asiatic society of Bengal was supplied information about the Visnusmrti with the commentary of Nanda Pandita called Vaijayanti.

9. The Printed Section

During the period under review the Superintendent, Printed Section prepared list of books to be added to the library, accessioned 381 new books received by purchase, gift, and exchange, and catalogued them. He registered 170 readers, helped readers and scholars and the members of the editorial staff in finding out references, and supplied a list of books to be purchased by the University Library. At the end of the year there were 14,756 printed books in the library. He supplied information on multifarious subjects to research scholars and learned institutions all over the country.

10. Translation Branch

The Translation Bureau prepares and publishes books on the following series :—

- 1 Shri Sayaji Sahityamala
- 2 Shri Sayaji Balajnanamala.
- 3 Matusri Jamnabai Smarak Granthamala.
- 4 Shri Sayaji Gramavikasamala.

(a) *Re-organisation of the Committee* :—After the Oriental Institute was transferred to the Maharaja Sayajirao University, it was found necessary to re-organise the Translation Committee, and accordingly a new Committee consisting of eleven members, was appointed under Resolution No. 14 of the Syndicate Meeting, dated 28/29-8-1949. The new Committee now supersedes the old Translation Committee and the Managing Committee. The new Committee was named as the Sayaji Sahityamala Publication Committee.

(b) *Publication Work* :—The Sahityamala and the Balajnanamala seek to make the literary treasures of other people accessible to the general public through translations and original publications. For this purpose an amount of two lakhs of rupees was endowed by His Highness the late Maharaja Sayajirao III. The Bureau has so far published 310 books in the Sahityamala and 194 in the Balajnanamala. In these two series four books were published during the period under report. These are (1) *Prachin Kavio ane Temni Kritio* edited by Ramnik S. Desai in the Sahityamala, (2) *Shahenshah Shahjahan* by Mooljibhai P. Shah, (3) *Haidar Ali* by Rassolbhai Vora and (4) *Kumar Ekalavya* by V. P. Musale in Marathi for the Balajnanamala.

The book *Prachin Kavio ane Temni Kritio* is an indispensable book of reference for scholars and research students in the field of the Mediaeval Gujarati literature. It refers to 372 Gujarati poets giving all possible information regarding their names, their periods, their native place, their works, both published and unpublished.

The second, *Shahjahan* gives a short, lucid and interesting account of the life and career of the emperor, Shah Jahan with special reference to his taste for art and architecture and his great regard for his queen in whose memory was built the great Taj Mahal. This book is meant for the juvenile readers, and as such it is simple and direct in style.

The third, *Haidar Ali* gives a lucid account of the life and career of the great general in a vivid style in Gujarati.

The fourth, *Kumar Ekalavya* in Marathi gives a graphic idea of the conduct, devotion and sacrifice of a student in the mythological times. It

gives an account of how Ekalavya in his search for knowledge on the art of archery, mastered the art with faith and devotion to his preceptor, and how he paid the extreme gurudakshina by cutting his thumb which is indispensable in archery, and presented it to his preceptor.

The third series, the Matusri Jamnabai Smarak Granthamala which deals with the problems of women and publishes books on the welfare of women, is financed from the income of a special fund dedicated to the memory of the late Maharani Jamnabai Saheb. Two books have so far been published in this series, and a third on the "Position of Women in Hindu Civilization" by Dr. A. S. Altekar of the Patna University is in the press.

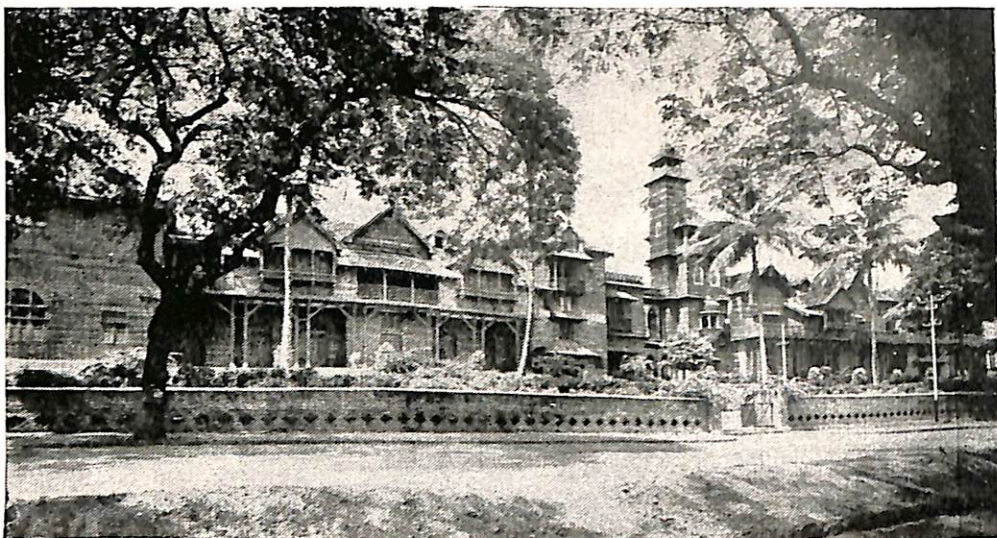
The fourth series Gramavikasamala was started in the year 1941 to make good the dearth of useful books in Gujarati dealing with the problems of rural reconstruction and village uplift. The expenses of this series were met from the annual grant of Rs. 1,000/- from the interest of Maharaja Sayajirao III Diamond Jubilee Trust Fund. After the merger of the Baroda State, however, the amount of Rs. 1,000/- has been provided by the University. Fifteen small but useful books have been published in this popular series which is meant solely for the literate villager. During the period under report two more books have been added; one on *Madhmakhi ane teno uccher* on the subject of Bee and Bee-keeping, and the other on *Kapadana Ramakadan*, on Soft Toy-making as a Cottage Industry.

11. Exchanges

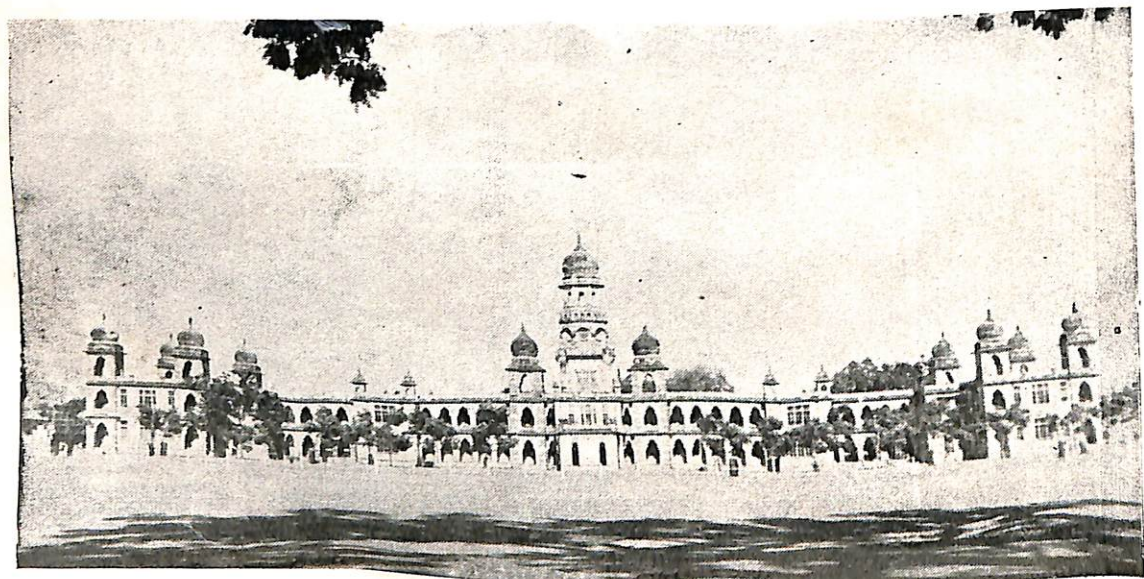
The publications of the Gaekwad's Oriental Series are presented to eminent scholars of Indology in India and abroad, and to institutions pre-eminent in the scientific study of Indology all over the world. The publications are also exchanged with those of the learned societies throughout the world including Germany, France, Holland, Norway, England, America, China, Indonesia and Indo-China. During the year, the Academy of Sciences of the U. S. S. R. evinced a keen interest in the publications of the Gaekwad's Oriental Series, and offered a large number of Russian publications in exchange, which were accepted by the University.

12. Income and Expenditure

During the period of 15 months ended 31st July, 1950, the Oriental Institute spent a sum of Rs. 1,11,261-13. Out of this an amount of Rs. 37,871-11 was spent on publications alone. The sale of the Gaekwad's Oriental Series publications brought an income of Rs. 9099-8 during the period under review. Demands for books continue to come from all parts of the world.



Faculty of Education and Psychology



Faculty of Technology (including Engineering)

CHAPTER XII

SECONDARY TEACHERS' TRAINING COLLEGE

(Faculty of Education and Psychology)

1. Brief History

The Secondary Teachers' Training College was started in 1935 as a temporary institution to train the graduate and matriculate teachers of secondary schools in the Baroda State. It was made a permanent institution in 1938, because of its good work and salutary influence on the secondary school system of the State.

During the same year the College was provided with a permanent building and a practising school of its own. Its graduate class was affiliated to the Bombay University for the B. T. degree. In 1940, the strength of the B. T. class was increased and the Teaching Diploma class was affiliated to the Bombay University. The College also undertook to train the secondary teachers of the then existing States of Gujarat and thus became the Secondary Training College for all Gujarat. A section dealing with educational investigations and research was started in 1941 and candidates doing the Ph. D. degree in Education were admitted to this section since 1944. This institution was raised to the Faculty of Education and Psychology when the Maharaja Sayajirao University took it over under its control.

2. Buildings and Hostels

During the academic year 1949-50 the College continued to be located in the building which was previously occupied by the Baroda High School. In June 1950 it was shifted to the Pratapsinh College of Commerce Building near Sursagar. This arrangement was made to provide accommodation for the newly started Intermediate College and the Home Science Faculty. The college hostel continued to be located in the rented Haribhakti Buildings in Salatwada, which provide accommodation for 45 students.

3. Courses of Studies

The institution conducted courses leading to the degree of B. T. for graduate students and Diploma in Teaching for matriculates. An important addition made to the College during 1949-50 was the starting of the M. Ed. classes for students who want to take the degree by papers. The M. Ed. classes provided the optional groups A (History of Education) and C

(Comparative Education) during 1949-50, and in June 1950, group D (Experimental Psychology and Educational Statistics) was also added. Facilities for the teaching of optional group B have not been provided in the College, but the students could appear at the examination by dissertation. The College had four departments, the first three dealing respectively, with the T.D., B.T., and M.Ed. students, and the fourth dealing with the research students working for the M.Ed. and Ph.D. degrees by theses.

4. Staff

The staff of the College consisted of a Professor of the grade of Rs. 700-1000 who was the Principal of the College and the Head of the Faculty of Education and Psychology, a Reader of the grade of Rs. 400-700, four Senior Lecturers of the grade of Rs. 300-450 and seven Junior Lecturers of the grade of Rs. 200-350. A Senior Lecturer and a Junior Lecturer were added to the above staff during the year under report on account of the starting of the M.Ed. classes by papers and the increase in the strength of the B.T. class from 75 to 100. During the period under report Shri T. K. N. Menon continued to work as Professor and Head of the Faculty and Shri S. N. Mukerji as Reader. Besides the post-graduate teachers on the staff two of whom, *viz.*, Shri T. K. N. Menon and Shri S. N. Mukerji were recognised as post-graduate teachers by the Bombay University, the following worked as part-time Professors and lectured to the students of this class:—Prof. R. V. Parulekar and Shri J. P. Naik of the Indian Institute of Education, Bombay; Shri J. K. Shukla, Principal, Graduates' Basic Training College, Ahmedabad, and Shri V. H. Bhanot, Educational Inspector, Baroda. Shri K. G. Saiyidain, Educational Adviser to the Government of Bombay, and Prof. P. S. Naidu of the Allahabad University also gave lectures to the M.Ed. students.

5. Number of Students

In the beginning of the academic year 1949-50, the College admitted 75 students to the B.T., 25 to the T.D. and 25 to the M.Ed. class. The corresponding admissions in June, 1950 were 100, 27 and 25 respectively.

Consequent on an increased demand for admissions to the B.T. class, its strength was increased to 100 temporarily for a year, and for this period an additional staff of a lecturer and a tutor was sanctioned. The number of post-graduate students besides the M.Ed. students mentioned above were 4 for Ph.D. and 6 for M.Ed. by thesis as follows:—

A. For Ph.D.

Working under Prof. T. K. N. Menon

Name	Subject.	University
(1) Shri G. N. Kaul	Promotion of Learning in Kashmir during the Period 273 B.C. to 1339 A.D.	Bombay University
(2) Shrimati Lilavati Rao	Educational Problems of the Pre-school Child in India.	"
(3) Shri A. S. Patel	Reading Interests of Secondary School Pupils in Gujarat.	"
(4) Shri L. J. Bhatt	Assessment of Teaching Ability and Teachers Training in India.	"

B. For M.Ed.

Working under Prof. T. K. N. Menon.

(i) Shri M. G. Desai	Juvenile Delinquency	"
(ii) Shri S. C. Parikh	Teaching of Geography in Secondary Schools in India with particular reference to Bombay Province.	"
(iii) Shri R. C. Parikh	Courses of Studies in Secondary Schools in India	"

Working under Shri S. N. Mukerji

(iv) Shri D. G. Apte	Adult Education in India with special reference to the Province of Bombay.	"
(v) Shri R. K. Pathak	A Critical Inquiry into the Condition of Education in the first half of the 19th century in Gujarat.	"
(vi) Shri V. K. Pancholi	A Critical Study of Primary Education in the Rajpipala State.	"

6. Results of Examinations

One of the post-graduate students, Shri G. N. Kaul, working under the guidance of Prof. T. K. N. Menon was awarded the Ph.D. degree by the University of Bombay for his researches on "Promotion of Learning in Kashmir during the Hindu Period." The College maintained at the B.T. Examination of 1950, its tradition of securing the first rank among the Secondary Training Colleges in the Bombay State in the matter of B.T. results. Out of the 73 candidates presented, 8 passed in the first class, 34 in the second class and 27 in the pass class. Besides securing 8 first classes out of 11 awarded by the University, the first rank at the University examination was also secured by one of the students of this college. 25 students appeared at the T.D. examination and 24 secured the Diploma; the remaining one passed only in Part II.

The M.Ed. examination was conducted by the Baroda University and since it was the first examination that was conducted by the University, care was taken to maintain a high standard. 25 appeared at the examination, 13 passed in the examination, 3 in the second class and 10 in the pass class.

7. Library and Reading-room

The college has a good library with about 9,000 books on Psychology, and Modern Educational Theory and Practice. Substantial additions were made to the library during the year and it now provides very satisfactory facilities for study and research. The reading-room subscribes to about fifty journals, some of general interest and the majority dealing with the subject of Psychology and Educational Theory and Practice.

8. Laboratory

The Psychological Laboratory of the College is the best equipped among similar laboratories attached to Secondary Training Colleges in the State of Bombay; but it needed expanding. The introduction of Experimental Psychology (D group) in the M.Ed. class and the new courses in Psychology that were contemplated made this expansion inevitable and, therefore, a beginning was made towards such expansion.

9. Academic and other Activities of the Staff

The members of the College staff besides doing the normal duties, engaged themselves, as they had done during previous years, in study, research and other academic activities. Some of these are mentioned below :

1 Shri T. K. N. Menon Dean	1 Continued to edit the Journal of Education and Psychology, Baroda. 2 Continued to be one of the editors of the Indian Journal of Educational Research, Bombay. 3 Causes of Satisfaction in the Teaching Profession (Proceedings of the Indian Science Congress, 1950) 4 Gave a number of radio talks popular topics in Psychology (All India Radio, Baroda, 1949-50) 5 Also articles in other journals in India
2 Shri S. N. Mukerji Reader	1 <i>Bharat Me Angreji Shiksha Ka Itihas</i> (Vora & Co., Bombay, June 1949) 2 Completed the Mss. of a new book on Education in India, To-day and To-morrow
3 Shri P. K. Chhatre Sr. Lecturer	Published a paper on the Teaching of Mathematics (Progress of Education, July 1949)
4 Shri. D. G. Apte Sr. Lecturer	Completed his researches on the problem of Adult Education in India and submitted his thesis to the Bombay University for the M.Ed. degree.
5 Dr. M. S. Patel Sr. Lecturer.	1 A paper on "The Training of Undergraduate Teachers in India" (All India Training Colleges Conference, November 1949) 2 Completed his researches on the "Educational Philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi" and sent the synopsis of the thesis to the Bombay University for the Ph.D. Degree
6 Shri K. S. Yagnik Jr. Lecturer	1 इतिहासदर्शन—A Case for Better Teaching of History (The Diwali Number of JAGRATI, November 1950) 2 On the Text Book of Geography (नूतन शिक्षण 1950) 3 Gandhian Way through World Chart (Bharat Jyoti, 1949) 4 History Series for Secondary Schools, Class V (M. C. Kothari, Baroda, August 1950)

	5 Geography Series for Secondary Schools (Macmillan & Co., Bombay, Sept. 1950)
	6 ગુજરાત—Children's History of Gujarat (A. M. Munshi, Baroda (Sept. 1950)
7 Shrimati P. Phatak Jr. Lecturer	Contributed a paper on "An Experimental Study on the Reasons for Choosing the Teaching Profession" to the Section of Psychology and Educational Science of the Indian Science Congress, 1950.
8 Shri A. S. Patel Jr. Lecturer	1 A paper on "An Experimental Study of the Reading Interests of Graduate Teachers" to the Section of Psychology and Educational Science (Indian Science Congress, 1950) 2 A Symposium on Examination Traditional Verses new type (All-India Educational Conference Secunderabad, 1950)

10 Events Worthy of Note

- (a) The College organised an Inter-Collegiate Essay Competition, which was open to all students of Training Colleges in India working at the University level. The subject of the essay was "Should students be conscripted for social service?" Shri R. V. Parulekar and Professor T. K. N. Menon were the judges.
- (b) During the University Week, the College set up an Educational Exhibition which was very popular and which attracted thousands of visitors from Baroda and the nearby towns like Anand, Nadiad, Surat, Ahmedabad, etc.

11 Practising Schools

The College used during the period under report almost all the high schools in the city of Baroda as practising schools for its students. They were the following:—

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1 Baroda High School | 5 Shree Sayaji High School |
| 2 H. V. Shroff Memorial High School | 6 Muslim Education Society High School |
| 3 Rosary High School | 7 Shree Pratap High School |
| 4 Maharani High School for Girls | 8 Jayashri Model High School. |

With the establishment of the Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, the Baroda High School, which was attached to the College as its main Practising School and which was under its administrative control was transferred to the control of the Government of Bombay. This transfer brought about a good deal of inconvenience, because the College was deprived of the advantage of an experimental school. Such a school is all the more necessary for a Faculty of Education and Psychology, which should concern itself actively in research. Efforts were being made during the year to take the Gujarati Section of the High School under the management of the University; the Government of Bombay had agreed to this proposal and details for the taking over of this Section of the High School were being worked out.

CHAPTER XIII

THE PRATAPSIKH COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS

(Faculty of Commerce)

1. Brief History

The Pratapsikh College of Commerce and Economics was started in the year 1942 and affiliated to the University of Bombay. The College developed steadily, and had 750 students in 1947. Owing to the opening of similar institutions in Surat and Bhavnagar, the strength of the College suffered, and the number of the students on the roll in June, 1949, was 542.

In June 1950, the College comprised one division of First Year, two divisions of Inter and one division each of the Junior and Senior B. Com. classes. The post-graduate work was done in Junior and Senior M. Com. classes. From June 1950, in accordance with the scheme of re-organisation of the teaching work according to the stages of intellectual development of the students, the First Year and Inter Commerce classes were transferred to the newly constituted Intermediate College, so that, at the end of the year under report, the College had only the under-graduate and post-graduate classes.

2. Buildings and Hostels

After the transfer of the Intermediate students to the Intermediate College, the remaining classes were shifted in June, 1950, to the old Baroda College building.

From its start, this institution had an independent hostel accommodation for 75 students in a rented building near the railway crossing in Pratapnagar. With the shifting of the College to its new location, its hostel building was transferred to the Engineering College, and the students of the Commerce College were given accommodation in the Baroda College hostels.

3. Courses of Studies

With the transfer of the First Year and Inter Commerce classes to the Intermediate College, the Commerce College (later called the Faculty of Commerce) offered courses leading to the degree of B.Com. Provision had already existed for teaching the optional subjects of Accounting and Auditing, Banking, Economics of Cotton. One more optional subject viz. Public Finance and Administration, was added in June, 1950.

There were facilities for research and guidance to individual students preparing for the M.Com. degree examination.

4. Staff

Prof. V. Y. Kolhatkar M. Com., M.Sc. (Econ.) (London) continued to be the Principal of the College throughout the year. Till June 1950, the College had on its teaching staff 14 members in all—Principal, 4 Readers, 3 Senior Lecturers, 5 Junior Lecturers and 3 part-time Lecturers. From June 1950, the teachers in the Economics, Statistics and the English Departments were assigned to the Faculty of Arts and one part-time post was abolished and so the College had a staff of the Principal, 2 Readers, 1 Junior Lecturer and 2 part-time teachers.

5. Number of Students

The distribution of students according to classes was as follows :—

Class	No. in June 1949	No. in June 1950
First Year Commerce	135	*
Intermediate Commerce	154	*
Junior B. Com.	93	44
Senior B. Com.	150	74
Junior M. Com.	5	32
Senior M. Com.	5	—

6. Results of Examinations

Results of the University examinations for March 1950 of the College are shown below :—

Examination.	No. on roll	No. sent up		No. passed		Percentage	
		Reg.	Ex.	Reg.	Ex.	Reg.	Ex.
F. Y. Com.	135	111	5	99	5	89	100
Inter Com.	154	154	171	25	33	16	19
B. Com.	151	149	75	82	41	55	54

Out of the 3 students, who appeared for M. Com. degree examination, one was declared successful, i.e., his thesis was accepted and he also passed in written papers.

7. The Library and Reading-room

The College Library has nearly 7,000 books on various subjects of Commerce and Economics. About 200 journals received during the past

* Admissions to the First-year and Inter-Commerce classes are shown in the Intermediate College.

two years in bound volumes are also added to the library. A reading-room is also maintained for the use of students.

8. Post-graduate Studies—Theses submitted

Three students prepared theses on the following subjects, and they were accepted by the University of Bombay.

- (i) Co-operation and Capitalist Farming—A Study in Comparative Cost.
 - (ii) Labour Conditions in Baroda State.
 - (iii) War-time Controls and their Operation in India.
- These students have still to appear for their examination for the M. Com. degree in the portion by papers.

9. Literary Publications by the Members of the Staff

The following is the list showing the articles published by the member of the staff of the College :—

1 Dr. K. S. Venkatraman	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The Devaluation of the Rupee (A vernacular weekly of Baroda, Oct. 1949) 2 The Essentials of a Policy for Reconstructing the Handloom Industry (Commerce Annual, Dec. 1949) 3 The Budget without a purpose (critical study of the Central Budget, 1950-51) (Free Press Journal, Budget Supplement, March 1950) 4 The Insurance Bill-Nationalisation Monopolist Control (Free Press Journal Insurance Supplement, April 1950)
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10. Events Worthy of Note

The Republic Day was celebrated on the 26th January, 1950 and Shri H. C. Malkani explained the new Constitution to the audience.

The annual function of the College was celebrated under the presidency of Shrimati Hansa Mehta, Vice-Chancellor of the Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, who delivered an inspiring address to the students.

11. Commerce Class

The Commerce Class, formerly attached to the Kalabhavan had been some years ago transferred to the Commerce College for the management and supervision. During the year, 14 students were admitted to the Class.

CHAPTER XIV

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE

(Faculty of Medicine)

1. Brief History

It was in the year 1924 that the then Chief Medical Officer of the Baroda State, Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, had recommended the establishment of a Medical School in the City of Baroda. The Baroda University Commission of 1927 had mentioned in their report that the State General Hospital at Baroda was excellently equipped for a Faculty of Medicine. Considerable progress had been made since then, and His Highness Maharaja Pratapsinh Gaekwad of Baroda was pleased to sanction the scheme for a Medical College in Baroda in the year 1945. It was decided to construct a new building for the College in the premises of the State General Hospital and a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs was set apart by the former Baroda Government for its construction and equipment and for certain other buildings connected with the associated Hospital.

The foundation stone of this College was laid by His Highness the Maharaja Sir Pratapsinh Gaekwad of Baroda in 1946, and it was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Dr. M.D.D. Gilder, Minister for Health, Government of Bombay on 16th June, 1949. The institution is under the control and management of the Government of Bombay financially and administratively.

2. Buildings and Hostels

The College has a three-storeyed building. Arrangements have been made for accommodation on the ground floor for the Principal's Office, the Library, separate Common rooms for men and women students, Games room, Stores rooms, rooms for the artist and the Departments of Hygiene and Public Health and Jurisprudence. The first floor will accommodate Departments of Pathology, Bacteriology and Pharmacology and rooms for Ayurvedic research. The Departments of Anatomy and Physiology will be on the second floor.

There is a Post-mortem room and a Cold-storage plant is installed for storing dead bodies. On the top of this structure is constructed an Animal House. A Frog-pond has also been constructed. There is a separate Electric sub-station for the College.

The students at present are accommodated in a P.W.D. bungalow about two furlongs from the College. The students have to share the rooms. It is an old building requiring repairs every now and then, and can accommodate 36 students only. Plans and estimates for a new hostel to accommodate 160 students have been sent to the Government.

There were five lady students in this College and three out of them were staying in the University Women's Hostel.

3. Courses of Studies

The College teaches the course leading to the degree of M.B.B.S. and arrangements are being made for post-graduate instruction and training in the Faculty of Medicine.

4. Staff

Besides the Principal, the College has the following staff:—

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| (a) Department of Anatomy. | 1 Professor of Anatomy |
| | 1 Lecturer in Anatomy |
| | 2 Demonstrators in Anatomy;
(Full-time) |
| (b) Department of Physiology. | 1 Professor of Physiology |
| | 1 Lecturer in Physiology |
| | 2 Demonstrators in Physiology
(Part-time) |
| | 1 Lecturer in Bio-chemistry. |

(c) Department of Pharmacology. 1 Professor of Pharmacology.

Arrangements are being made for the appointment of the rest of the staff.
Dr. A. N. de Quadros, F.R.C.S. (Eng.) worked as the Principal of the College throughout the year.

5. Number of Students

1st M. B. B. S. 1st Year ..	.. 40 students
1st M. B. B. S. 2nd Year ..	.. 40 students

6. Results of Examinations

The first University examination will be held in April 1951.

7. Library and Reading-room

A suitable library of 2,156 volumes was acquired for the College from the Ex-Chief of the Medical and Health Department, Baroda State. It is gradually expanding. At present 31 medical journals are

being subscribed. A grant of Rs. 5,000/- a year for the library was first sanctioned, but owing to financial stringency, a grant of Rs. 3,000/- has been allotted for this year, i.e. 1950-51.

The students, being members of the University Union, are taking advantage of the Union Library and Reading-room.

8. Laboratories and Research Work

(a) The Laboratories of Chemical Physiology, Histology, and Experimental Physiology are at present on the ground floor. They will be moved to the second floor when that floor is completed. Most of the technical equipment has been received.

(b) Researches were being conducted during the year by the department of Physiology under the Indian Council of Medical Research Scheme:

(1) By Dr. J. D. Pathak, B.Sc., M.D., F.C.P.S. Professor of Physiology, on "Nutrition and Digestibility of Indian Food Preparations."

(2) By Shri M. L. Pai, M.Sc., Lecturer in Bio-chemistry on (i) Plasma Proteins Levels In Diseases and (ii) Digestibility of some of the Indian Foods, in collaboration with Dr. J. D. Pathak,

(3) By Dr. G. K. Karandikar, M.B.B.S. (Bom.), M.S. (Yale), Ph.D. (Yale), Professor of Pharmacology, on (1) Anti-Petit-mal substances, (2) Iodine Metabolism and Thyroid Pharmacology.

9. Events Worthy of Note

(1) The University Week was celebrated from 1-12-1949 to 7-12-1949 and the College won the Debating Trophy at the Inter-Collegiate Debate held on 4-12-1949.

(2) His Excellency Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay, visited the College on the 5th December, 1949.

(3) The First Annual Social Gathering of the College was held on the 10th April, 1950. The Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda was the Chief Guest at the function.

THE KALABHAVAN AND THE ENGINEERING COLLEGE

[Faculty of Technology (including Engineering)].

1. Brief History

The Engineering College includes, and is a development of the old institution popularly known as the Kalabhavan founded in the year 1890. From its start it was concerned with imparting technical education leading to diplomas and certificates in several subjects of practical utility. With the coming of the University, the courses leading to the degree of B. E. Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering were started in this institution from June 1949. The former Baroda Government had intended separate administrative arrangements for the degree College, as also for the Kalabhavan. Both the institutions were to have separate staff, but the Principal was to be common to both. This arrangement was found unsatisfactory. The Syndicate of the University appointed a committee to recommend re-organisation of the staff and re-adjustment of the work with a view to have a composite staff for both the institutions. On the recommendation of this committee the two institutions were combined into the present Engineering College, Baroda from the 18th March, 1950.

After the proposed amendments of the Act are passed, the institution will become the Faculty of Technology (including Engineering).

2. Buildings, Equipment and Hostels

The institution was located in an independent building of its own. The question of a separate site for the Engineering College was carefully considered, but it was found that, in view of the facilities already existing in the present Workshop, it would be more economical to make the necessary extensions, additions and alterations in the present building including the new Laboratories and Workshops required for the Engineering College. The Workshop of the Kalabhavan Technical Institute had been remodelled in 1938 as a result of re-organisation on the recommendations of the late Mr. Charles A. King, Principal of the Engineering College of the Benares Hindu University, and a new Workshop was built at a cost of Rs. 1.25 lakhs. New equipment worth Rs. 1.30 lakhs had been added since then so that a fairly well equipped Workshop existed before the plans for the Engineering College were taken in hand.

Under the financial arrangements and provisions made at the time the Maharaja Sayajirao University was brought into existence, Rs. 25 lakhs were set apart for the buildings and equipment of the new College. The construction of the College building has already started. Two Electrical Laboratories for machinery and wiring room covering a floor area of roughly 7,000 sq. feet and a Radio Laboratory have already been constructed. Besides, two Drawing Halls, each to accommodate 120 boys, have been constructed. Provision for High Tension, Applied Mechanics, Material Testing, Metallurgical and Geological Laboratories has been made in the new building under construction. The plan for constructing a new building for Hydraulics Laboratory and Cement Testing Laboratory and Stores has been made and construction of the same will be taken up very shortly.

In addition to the above, there will be 12 new Class-rooms, a Model room, Students' Union room, Professors' and Lecturers' rooms, Library and an Assembly Hall.

New equipment worth about Rs. 4 lakhs had been received and orders for additional equipment worth about Rs. 2 lakhs have been placed with various firms. Over and above this, additional equipment worth about Rs. 5 lakhs will be added during the next two years.

The want of a suitable hostel building in suitable environments, continued. The present hostel is located in two buildings both rented. The one in Dandia Bazar in the vicinity of the institute is a small building; the other at Pratapnagar is at some distance from the institute. There is also a hostel for Engineering College near the College building which accommodated 39 students.

3. Courses of Studies

The institution offers the following courses of studies :—

- (a) Courses leading to the degree of B. E. Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.
- (b) Courses leading to the diplomas in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Textile Chemistry, Weaving Technology and Architecture. (The course of diploma in Painting continued in this institution till June 1950, when it was transferred to the Fine Arts College).
- (c) Courses leading to the certificates of Turner and Fitter, Wireman, Carpentry, Weaving, Architecture, Drawing.
- (d) A Technical High School course.

4. Staff

The strength of the teaching staff in the College is as shown below :—

Professors (including the Principal)	4
Readers	8
Senior Lecturers	9
Junior Lecturers	12
Assistant Lecturers	3
Part-time Lecturers	3

On account of the dearth of qualified teachers, the Government of Bombay was pleased to allow three members of their Engineering staff stationed in Baroda city to help in the instruction of students until the staff is fully appointed.

5. Number of Students

The number of students admitted in each course at the end of July 1949 and 1950 was as under :—

Department and Classes

	No. of students at the end of July, 1949	No. of students at the end of July, 1950
Degree Courses		
F. E. degree class (M. E. & E. E.)	23	40
degree class (Civil)	21	35
S. E. degree class (M. E. & E. E.)	S. E. degree	4
degree class (Civil)	Class started in June, 1950	4
Total in degree course.	44	83
Diploma Courses :		
<i>Mechanical Engineering :</i>		
I Year	48	41
II Year	22	28
III Year	11	15
IV Year	12	14
	93	98
<i>Electrical Engineering :</i>		
I Year	34	40
II Year	16	13
III Year	14	22
IV Year	26	17
	90	92

No. of students
at the end of
July, 1949

No. of students
at the end of
July, 1950

Civil Engineering :

I Year	37	43
II Year	20	25
III Year	12	12
	69	80

Textile Chemistry :

I Year	13	12
II Year	20	13
III Year	16	19
	49	44

Weaving Technology :

I Year	15	10
II Year	6	9
III Year	11	7
	32	26

Architecture :

I Year	16	23
II Year	14	14
III Year	I	13
IV Year	Nil.	I
	31	51

Painting :

I Year	8	Painting department shifted to Fine Arts College in the year 1950.
II Year	Nil.	
III Year	6	
IV Year	7	
	21	
Total in diploma courses	385	391

	No. of students at the end of July, 1949	No. of students at the end of July, 1950
Certificate Courses:		
Turner & Fitter:		
I Year	14	22
II Year	12	11
	<hr/> 26	<hr/> 33
Wireman:	14	21
Carpentry:		
I Year	nil	1
II Year	2	nil
	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 1
Dyeing:		
I Year	9	4
II Year	6	8
	<hr/> 15	<hr/> 12
Weaving:		
I Year	6	5
II Year	7	4
	<hr/> 13	<hr/> 9
Architecture:		
I Year	9	11
II Year	5	5
	<hr/> 14	<hr/> 16
Drawing:		
I Year	4	nil
Technical High School:		
I Year	12	17
II Year	3	7
III Year	4	3
	<hr/> 19	<hr/> 27
Total in certificate courses	107	119
Grand Total	536	593

6. Results of Examinations

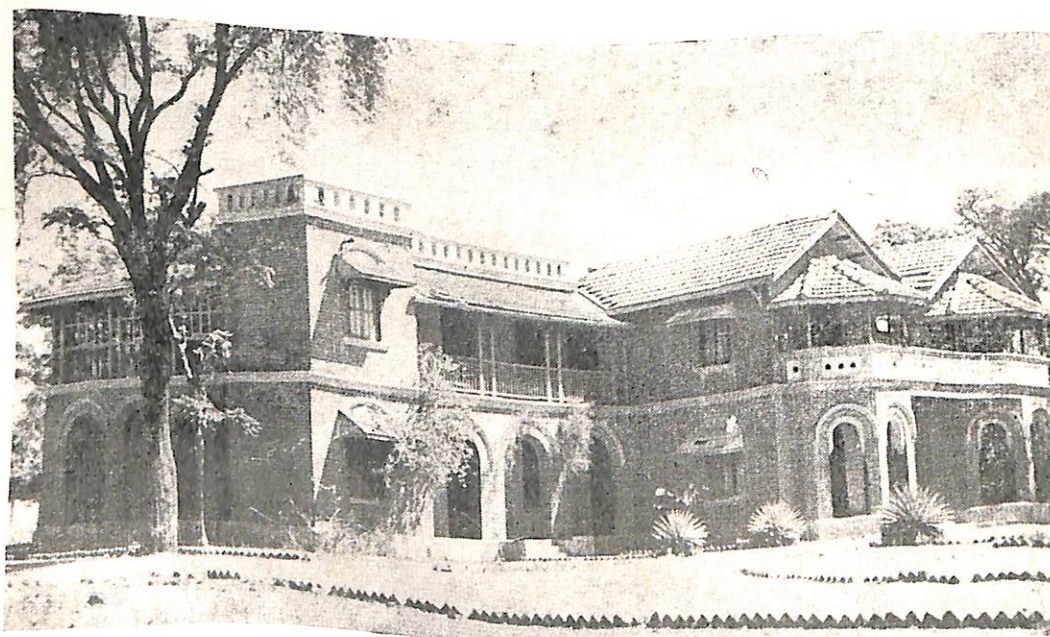
Results of the Annual examination held in March-April 1950 are as shown below:—

	No. of students appeared	No. of students passed	Percentage
Degree Courses			
F. E. degree class (M.E. & E.E. and Civil.)	39	8	20.5
Diploma Courses			
Mechanical Engineering:			
I Year	38	25	65
II Year	20	18	90
III Year	11	8	72
IV Year	14	12	85
Electrical Engineering:			
I Year	24	13	54
II Year	16	15	93
III Year	15	13	86
IV Year	29	27	93
Civil Engineering:			
I Year	27	19	70
II Year	19	11	57
III Year	14	10	71
Textile Chemistry:			
I Year	10	7	70
II Year	20	19	95
III Year	16	16	100
Weaving Technology:			
I Year	12	9	75
II Year	7	7	100
III Year		12	100
Architecture:			
I Year	19	14	73.6
II Year	13	13	100
III Year	1	1	100

	No. of students appeared	No. of students passed	Percentage
<i>Painting:</i>			
I Year	6	6	100
II Year	There was no student in this class.		
III Year	5	5	100
IV Year	7	7	100
<i>Certificate Courses</i>			
<i>Turner and Fitter:</i>			
I Year	11	11	100
II Year	11	11	100
<i>Wireman:</i>			
<i>Carpentry:</i>	14	8	57
II Year	2	1	50
<i>Dyeing:</i>			
I Year	8	8	100
II Year	6	6	100
<i>Weaving:</i>			
I Year	6	5	83.3
II Year	5	5	100
<i>Architecture:</i>			
I Year	7	5	71.3
II Year	5	5	100
<i>Technical High School</i>			
I Year	10	8	80
II Year	3	3	100
III Year	4	4	100



Faculty of Fine Arts



College of Music

CHAPTER XVI

THE COLLEGE OF FINE ARTS AND THE COLLEGE OF MUSIC

(Faculty of Fine Arts)

A.—The Fine Arts College

1. Brief History

The Faculty of Fine Arts is one of the three new Faculties, where the University had to build the whole structure from the very foundations. Early in May 1949, Shri Markand Bhatt, G.D. (Art Edu.) M.A., (Art Edu.) (U.S.A.) was appointed as the Organizer of the Faculty. He was given the necessary clerical assistance and a separate office in the White Pavilion. After some preliminary work, he was deputed in August 1949 to visit some centres of Fine Arts at Delhi, Nagpur, Banaras, Patna, Shantiniketan and Calcutta. He toured for about 20 days. After his return, he engaged himself in preparing the plans for starting of a Fine Arts College from June 1950. By May 1950, the syllabi and the schemes of examination for the Degree and the Diploma courses were approved by the Syndicate and published in a prospectus. By June 1950, the necessary equipment, books, furniture, etc., were purchased and some appointments to the staff were also made.

The Diploma Classes in Painting were transferred from Kalabhavan to this Faculty and so the work of the Faculty was made more comprehensive. Among the Fine Arts taken up for study, are Painting, and Sculpture; Architecture still formed part of the Faculty of Technology (including Engineering). It is hoped that as the Faculty develops and expands, other Arts considered in the category of Fine Arts will be included. The preliminary preparations having been completed, the Fine Arts College commenced work from 3rd July, 1950.

2. Buildings and Hostels

With its present limited scope and number, the College is located in the "Pushpa Bag" Bungalow in the University with some additions and alterations to suit the needs of the College. The Hostel for the students of this College is located in the Secretary's Bungalow, which has accommodation for 20 students. 13 students of the Fine Arts College are accommodated in this Hostel.

3. Courses of Studies

The College offers two courses—(i) A four years' course, leading to the Degree of B.A. (Fine Arts) and (ii) A four years' course, leading to the Diploma in Painting. The first year is a preparatory course and comprises practical subjects like Drawing, Painting, Sculpture, Crafts and Wood-Carving and Graphic Arts, and Wood-cut. In the first year degree class, lectures are also given on subjects like the Fundamentals of Art, Cultural History, English, Gujarati and Hindi. The College is also conducting an Evening Class for outside students. Courses for the second, third and final year Diploma Classes include subjects of Life Study, Landscapes, Drawing, Composition, Crafts, Wood-carving, Graphic Arts, Wood-cut, Applied Arts, Press Lay-out, Poster Design and Sculpture.

4. Staff

Shri Markand Bhatt was appointed Professor of Fine Arts and Head of the Fine Arts College from 17th June, 1950. Besides him, the staff of the College consisted of two Readers—one in Painting and another in Sculpture, two Junior Lecturers—one each for Painting and Crafts, two teachers—one for Commercial Art and another for Life Study and a Demonstrator for Exhibition and Photography. The subjects of languages and Cultural History were taught by the members of staff of the Arts Faculty. Similarly the staff of the Fine Arts College gave instructions in Fine Arts to the students of the Home Science College.

5. Number of Students

The College had on its roll the following number of students at the end of the year under review :—

Courses	Number of students
A. Degrees : 1 Year	15
B. Diploma in Painting (So far attached to the Kalabhavan)	
I Year	16
II Year	7
III Year	1
IV Year	6
C. Evening Class.	10
Total	55

6. Results of Examinations

There was no examination in the degree course. The results of the diploma classes examination held in the Engineering College (Kalabhavan) in March, 1950, were as follows :—

Year	No. appeared	Number passed			Total
		I	II	III	
I Year	6	nil	2	4	6
II Year	nil	nil	—	—	nil
III Year	5	nil	1	4	5
IV Year	7	nil	4	3	7
Total	18	nil	7	11	18

7. The Grade Credit System of Examinations

The University authorities were fully conscious of the various criticisms levelled against the old system of holding examinations. They had noted the recommendations of the University Education Commission under the Chairmanship of Prof. S. Radhakrishnan, which were marked by a zeal for reform, and were tempered by caution. The Commission recommended that the question should be studied in a thorough manner by the Ministry of Education with the help of experts, that each University should have a full-time Board of Examiners, whose functions would be to introduce new methods of examinations suitable to the requirements of Universities in India. They particularly recommended that credit should be given for class-work, and that one-third of the marks allotted to each subject be reserved for work done during the course of instruction. This recommendation had been accepted by the Syndicate of the University to the extent that 15% of the marks were reserved for work done during the course of instruction. While the Grade Credit System could not be applied immediately to all the examinations, the new Faculties of Home Science, Fine Arts and Social Work had expressed their willingness to work according to this system and do away with all formal examinations, and the results would be controlled by the number of credits given to a student by the teachers in the different subjects. The Syndicate resolved to accept this system for the three new Faculties, provided that there was also a final University examination to be conducted by internal as well as external examiners. On the basis of this experience, it may be possible to apply the Grade Credit System to examinations in other Faculties.

8. Library and Reading-room

The College had a library with a stock of 258 books, the total cost being Rs. 5,312-5-0. The collection included books on Painting, Drawing, Sculpture, Architecture, Wood-work, Art History, Arts and Crafts, Art Education, Art Appreciation, Photography, etc.

B. The College Of Music

(i) Degree Classes

1. Brief History

Under the Maharaja Sayajirao University Act, the College of Indian Music conducting Certificate and Diploma Courses in Indian Music was transferred to the University from the 30th April, 1949. In August, 1949, a Committee was appointed to re-organise the College. The Syndicate approved the recommendations of the Committee and gave effect to them in October 1949. A new post of Vice-Principal was created and filled up immediately. Sangit Ratna Ustad Faiyazkhan and Principal S. N. Ratanjankar were invited to visit the College as Honorary Professors and give lectures and practical demonstrations. Later on it was decided to have separate accommodation for the new degree classes and the old diploma classes both working under one common Principal. By June 1950, the syllabus for the degree courses was finally approved, the additional equipment, furniture etc. were purchased and the new staff was appointed. The degree classes commenced working from the 3rd July, 1950.

2. Buildings and Hostels

The degree classes were accommodated in a building in the University campus called the Resident Professor's Bungalow. The bungalow needed some additions and alterations which were made before June, 1950. As there were no outside students in the degree or diploma classes, no Hostel was needed for this College.

3. Courses of Studies

A graded and scientific course of studies extending over a period of four years was planned for the degree classes. The first year was the preparatory year. The second, third and fourth years were of specialization. The preparatory course was planned to initiate the students to a group of allied subjects of Music (Vocal, Instrumental and Dancing) so that their aptitudes and talents might be discovered with a view to specialization in succeeding years.

The College also provided special evening classes for Dancing for students who wished to take up Fine Arts as a hobby and for students taking co-ordination courses.

4. Staff

Shri H. R. Doctor, B.Sc., Violin Gold-Medalist, continued to work as Principal during the year. He was permitted to retire in April, 1950, but was re-employed from the same date. Besides the Principal, the staff of the College consisted of two Senior Lecturers, one each in Vocal Music and Dancing, and one Junior Lecturer in Mridang and Tabla. Four Ustads on the diploma classes staff taught Violin and Sitar and worked as Tabla accompanists.

5. Number of Students

The number of students admitted to the First Year was 10, out of whom 8 were for degree and 2 for diploma course. Classification of the students of the degree course was as under :—

Subject	Number of students
Sitar	1
Violin	5
Dilruba	2
Tabla (Compulsory)	8
Dancing	8

(ii) Diploma Classes

1. Building

The diploma classes of the Music College were housed in the Govindrao Maharaja Central School Building which belongs to the Government. It is situated in the heart of the city near Khanderao Market. As all the students attending these classes were local students, no hostel accommodation was needed for them.

2. Courses of Studies

For the study of Vocal Music, the Books I to IV of the Hindustani Sangit Paddhati by late Pandit V. N. Bhatkhande were used as text-books. The same books were prescribed for Instrumental Section for Dilruba and Violin. For Tabla and Sitar, courses were taught as prepared by the respective Ustads.

3. Staff

The diploma classes were held under the direct supervision of Shri R. V. Desai, B.A., Diploma in Music, Vice-Principal of the Music College. Besides him, the staff consisted of 18 Ustads.

4. Number of Students

The total number of students in the diploma classes was as below :

Section.	Number in Classes					Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
(i) Vocal	42	15	21	15	16	109
(ii) Instrumental	19	14	12	5	7	57
Dilruba	5	2	4	2	2	15
Violin	3	1	—	—	—	4
Sitar	8	9	6	2	3	28
Tabla	3	2	2	1	2	10
Total.	61	29	33	20	23	166

5. Results of Examinations

The results of the annual examination held in March-April 1950 of the different classes were as under :—

Section.	Appeared.	Passed.	Percentage.
Vocal	168	104	61.9
Instrumental	57	42	73.6
Total.	225	146	67.7

The number of students, who were awarded diploma and certificates was as shown below :—

	Vocal.	Instrumental.	Total.
Diploma	8	2	10
Certificates	17	2	19

6. Events Worthy of Note

With a view to creating interest in classical music among the students and the public, the following practical demonstrations were arranged during the year :—

- (a) The Music College students and the members of the staff arranged a musical concert during the University Week in December, 1949, which was attended by H. E. Raja Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay and Rani Maharaj Singh.

- (b) The Music College students gave a demonstration of Vocal and Instrumental Music on the 26th January, 1950 on the Republic Day in the Music College.
- (c) A Radio Artist, Master Basava Raj Rajguru was invited and gave a performance in the Music College.
- (d) The Music College Union was formed and this greatly helped in organising all music functions.

CHAPTER XVII

THE HOME SCIENCE COLLEGE (Faculty of Home Science)

1. Brief History

In this, as in other new Faculties introduced by the University, every thing had to be provided and built up *ab initio*. The Government of Baroda created on the 17th December, 1948 a Women's Educational Trust Fund with the object of establishing a Women's Home Science College in Baroda. The Trustees of the said Fund decided to transfer the fund to the University on condition that the funds so given be utilised towards the construction, equipment and maintenance of a Home Science College for women. The offer was accepted by the Syndicate in their meeting held on the 28th of August, 1949. The Women's Educational Trust Fund appointed from May, 1949, Dr. (Miss) Leela Desai, B.A., B.T. (Bombay), M.A., Ph.D. (Michigan), as the Organiser for the Home Science College. Her services were taken over by the University along with the fund. Dr. (Miss) Leela Desai was deputed to tour over India as well as in the U.S.A. to visit well-known institutions and Universities with a view to collecting information about the courses, books, equipment and organisation of a Home Science College. After her return in February, 1950, she engaged herself in preparing plans for starting the College in the University. The syllabi were framed and published in a prospectus. The other necessary preliminaries were completed by June, 1950, and the College began its work on the 3rd July, 1950.

2. Buildings and Hostels

The College was housed on the first floor of the building in the University area which was vacated by the Secondary Teachers' Training College. The plans and estimates for the construction of a new building for the College were prepared and its construction work will be taken up in the near future.

A Hostel was attached to the College of Home Science, which accommodates women students of other Faculties also. The Superintendent of the Hostel was on the staff of the College of Home Science and this made for smooth working and good discipline. The Hostel was housed in the Staff Quarters of the Old Residency. 11 students of the Home Science College were staying in the Hostel during the year. A new hostel building is now under construction.

3. Courses of Studies

The courses taken by the students in the first term included the following:—

Home Management,
General Biology and Elementary Plant Physiology,
Human Anatomy and Physiology,
General Chemistry,
General Psychology,
Literature,
Fine Arts,
Health Education,
Current Topics.

It was observed that the course for the first term was too full, and adjustments were made to reduce the load. The average fresh student had many adjustments to make and her load should gradually be weighed as she proceed through the College. The Visiting Professor of Home Economics, Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrell from the United States served as special tutor for the students in English and in Chemistry. This was greatly appreciated by the students.

4. Staff

Besides Dr. (Miss) Leela Desai the staff consists of the following:—
One Professor of Food and Nutrition, (Visiting from the U.S.A.)
One Senior Lecturer in Home Management,
One Senior Lecturer in Child Development,
One Junior Lecturer-cum-Librarian,
One Instructor in Home Craft.
One Part-time Instructor in Clothing,

The Senior Lecturer in Child Development was also the Superintendent of Chetan Balwadi, a Nursery School attached to the College.

This course had a total of thirty eight students and had to be divided for the Laboratory (Practical) work.

5. Number of Students

The College had enrolled 41 students from various parts of the country. The students were carefully selected.

6. Library and Reading-room

The College of Home Science had the beginnings of a well equipped library containing 3,500 books. It had a librarian in-charge and two part-time student attendants. A reading-room was attached to the library, where daily newspapers, journals, periodicals and magazines were available to the students during the entire college-time.

7. Laboratory and Research work

The College has the co-operation of the Faculty of Science in its Chemistry and Biology work. All classes in these subjects were taken by the Faculty of Science.

The Food and Nutrition Laboratory is nearing completion and will be ready for use almost immediately. The laboratory had to be arranged in a place that was not quite adequate in size and location, but would serve the present purpose.

8. Chetan Balwadi

The Chetan Balwadi—a Nursery School attached to the Faculty of Home Science—which serves as a practising school for the students of that Faculty, meets in the White Pavilion located in Shri Sayajibag. It had on its roll during the year under report 50 children. It conducted a carefully planned course in pre-primary education for children between the ages $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 years.

Shrimati Savitaben Parekh was appointed the first Superintendent of the Balwadi in May, 1949, and the Balwadi started working in July 1949. Later, she left the Institution which is now in charge of Shrimati Ranjan Sadoc, Senior Lecturer in Child Development in the Home Science Faculty. Besides her, the School has a staff of two teachers. A special bus is provided for carrying children from their homes to the Balwadi and back.

The Balwadi is a new venture in early childhood education with an attempt to combine the Kindergarten, Nursery and Montessori methods of education. The emphasis is on the all-round development of the pre-school child giving equal importance to physical, mental, social and emotional developments. The ideal is implemented in the following ways:—

- (i) By providing activities like painting, clay work, paper-cutting and pasting, story-telling, singing, excursion etc., suited to the interest and age-levels of the children.

- (ii) By keeping close contact with parents by means of home visits, conferences with parents and parental observation of work in the school.
- (iii) By keeping regular records of growth and development of children.
- (iv) By attending to formation of desirable habits in children in routine activities like eating, dressing, toileting, etc.

CHAPTER XVIII THE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

(Faculty of Social Work)

1. Brief History

Organisation of the Baroda School of Social Work was started on March 15, 1950, with a view to train professional social workers on the lines of scientific knowledge available in the field. This approach is adopted in order to establish the concept of professional social work, which is based on the understanding and acceptance of human nature in its totality of physical, intellectual, emotional and spiritual needs. Its goal is to create well integrated personalities, who have sufficient insight into their individual behaviour pattern besides being mature enough to understand and deal with individual and group problems. It was, therefore, decided that the School should be organised at the post-graduate level and that the method of training should emphasize individual attention towards the growth and development of each student.

2. Buildings and Hostels

The office of the School was temporarily set up in the White Pavilion Building, Sayaji Bag. Later the Seminar Building on the Baroda College grounds was allotted for the use of the School for the current year. The building was occupied on the 18th July, 1950.

Since all the women students of the School reside in Baroda, no hostel accommodation was necessary for them. Seven men students have been given residential accommodation in the hostel of the Fine Arts Faculty in the Secretary's Bungalow.

3. Courses of Studies and Method of Teaching

The courses of study for the year were framed by a special committee and were later approved by the Syndicate. The Committee recommended that for the next year, a Board of Studies be formed and the matter be then handled more fully.

For practical training it was decided that in order to acquaint the students with the scope of the field in Baroda, they should be taken for study visits during the first term. They were placed for practical work in the field from second term. Most of the local Social Work agencies in Baroda were co-operating with the School for this purpose. The staff had



Faculty of Home Science (First floor)
and Intermediate College (Ground Floor)



Faculty of Social Work

been studying several of these agencies and exploring the possibilities of their use for field-work placement.

The method of teaching adopted in the School laid emphasis on seminar discussions at the post-graduate level. Every student was assigned to a staff member for individual conferences in connection with the problems arising out of their class-room work and field experience.

4. Staff

Dr. (Miss) Parin Vakharia BA., M.S. (Col.) Ph.D. (New York) was appointed first as Organiser and then as Head of the School. Two more staff members joined the School in the grade of Junior Lecturers on June 20, 1950 and July 1, 1950, to help with theoretical and practical work of the School's programme.

5. Admission to the School and Commencement of Class-Work

From the beginning it was decided that since this course requires individual training, a limited number of approximately fifteen students be admitted during the first year. Thirty two applications were received from the students from various parts of the country such as the United States of Travancore and Cochin, Bihar, Delhi, Bombay State and Rajasthan. Applications were also received from undergraduates with long term experience in the field of social work, with the request that they be given the benefit of training in a professional school. The matter was under consideration for admitting some outstanding undergraduate students with creditable experience in the field for diploma or certificate course in future.

6. Evaluation of Term Work

The system of testing the ability of the students was based on term-papers and gradation as recommended by the Special Committee. On every course offered at the School, the student was required to submit a term-paper and if necessary also a mid-term paper. His class room work was credited on the basis of these papers, as well as the initiative he showed in the class discussions from day to day. A record of each student's development in the field was also kept and evaluated at the end of the term. By this method, the School hopes to uphold the basic principle of professional social work, which is to support and strengthen the positive faculties of the individual towards constructive expression, rather than emphasizing and focussing on the individual's shortcomings.

7. The School Library

Books required for the current year were ordered for library use. By July 31, 1950, books worth Rs. 496-12-0 only were received. Approximately 45 volumes were lent by the Baroda College. Various organizations such as the United States Information Service, New Delhi, the New York School of Social Work, Columbia University, and the Association of the Schools of Social Work, New York, U. S. A. were informed of this difficulty in securing the required literature for the School. Valuable literature was received from time to time as gifts from all the three above institutions. As most of the books required for this course were not available in India, the system of reference reading was adopted. The students were required to do most of their reading in the library and hours were provided for this purpose while organizing the weekly time-table.

CHAPTER XIX

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

1. Introductory

The idea of organising a good University Library engaged the serious attention of the authorities right from the inception of the University, for an efficient library was a basic tool in modern education. The Faculties could not teach and students could not learn without books. Hence a Library consisting of 'proper books, in sufficient numbers, adequately housed, efficiently administered and skilfully interpreted' was a desideratum.

2. The Appointment of the Staff

The first step towards this aim was the appointment of the Library staff. The appointment of Shri. C. P. Shukla, M.A., B.T., A.L.A. as Assistant Librarian with necessary office-staff was made on 1-6-1950. The Assistant Librarian was deputed to the University Library of the Bombay University to study the University Library methods and their working. On his return he took up the work of organising the Library.

3. Recommendations of the Library Committee

A Committee of the University Syndicate was appointed to report on the organisation of the University Library. The Committee met on the 8th July, 1950, and recommended that Colon Scheme of Classification with necessary adaptations should be used for classifying the books of the Library, and Card Catalogues by Authors, Titles and Subjects should be maintained. It also allocated the Library Grant to various Departments and laid down the procedure for Book-Selection work.

The Syndicate also decided to treat all the Libraries under the University as a single administrative unit in order to secure co-ordination in book-acquisition and administration and to facilitate co-related research and study. It was further resolved that all the books in the teaching institutions of the University should be considered as books belonging to the University Library; that grants for the purchase of books and periodicals of the Faculties should be pooled and orders for their supply should be placed by the University Library; that stock-taking of all the books should be done regularly once a year during the summer vacation.

4. Facilities for Study in the Library

It was decided that the Library should be temporarily housed in the Central Block of the Old Residency Office Buildings pending the construc-

tion of a new, well-planned and adequate building. The Library is a Lending Library excepting for the collection of rare, out of print, or costly volumes which are to be used for purposes of reference only. It is a closed-access Library and books are delivered on the counter against requisition slips. A well-fitted reading room with an accommodation for about 30 readers at a time is provided for. The reading-room is open on all working days from 1 p. m. to 7 p. m. and any book in the Library could be consulted there. The Lending Section is open on all working days from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m.

5. Furniture and Fittings

An order was placed for new furniture for the reading and periodicals-rooms of the Library costing about Rs. 6,944/- with the Kala-Bhavan Workshop. New card-index cabinets with a capacity to hold 80,000 cards were also ordered. Necessary catalogue-cards, book-pockets, book-cards etc. have also been prepared.

6. Book Stock

The University Library consists of the nucleus of about 16,000 volumes which belonged to the Huzur Political Office Library of the former Baroda Government which were made over as a gift to the University by the Government. This collection is especially rich in books on History and Economics. Another 5,000 volumes belonging to the Library of the Seminar for the Comparative Study of Religions were also transferred to the University Library and the Sheth Ujamshi Pitambardas College of Ayurvedic Medicine of Patan made over a gift of 2,000 volumes. To these were also added 1,646 new books at a cost of Rs. 13,318. The total number of books in the University Library at the Residency Office (excepting the Faculty Libraries) was 24,646 at the end of the year.

In view of the fact that a fairly large number of books had to be classified and catalogued *de novo*, it was decided that the predominant sections, History, Economics and Politics, should be first processed and be made available for circulation. The assistants for this purpose were appointed on 21-7-1950 and since then the work was accelerated.

The total number of books in the Libraries of the Faculties in the beginning of the year under review was 45,530. New additions amounted to 2,272 volumes and 45 books were written off. The total strength of books in the Faculties at the end of the year was 47,847 volumes. Rs.

61,981-9-9 were spent for the acquisition of new books, and periodicals costing Rs. 4,766-4-6 were subscribed to during the year.

1,010 readers were registered in all the Libraries during the year. The total number of volumes issued for home reading during the year was 21,035. This gives an average of about 150 volumes per day.

CHAPTER XX

THE STUDENTS' WELFARE ACTIVITIES

1. Introductory

Before the University took over the institutions in the University area, all the Colleges used to have some activities for the students' welfare. Each College had a Students' Union which conducted a reading room for students and provided facilities for indoor and outdoor games. The Baroda College Students' Union was doing particularly effective work in this field. It was well-managed and had a large reserve fund. Some Colleges arranged occasional debates and annual sports and socials. Physical Education was also compulsory up to the Intermediate Classes and also in the B. T. and T. D. Classes. But no attempts were made to foster a corporate life among the students and teachers of different Colleges. There was no scope or occasion for them to meet together.

2. Students' Welfare Committee

The students' physical as well as moral and mental welfare must be the first consideration of a Residential University. The Syndicate at their very first meeting appointed a Students' Welfare Committee. This Committee appointed a Hostel Inspection Committee to supervise the sanitation, living comforts, the food and the general health of the students. This Committee was very active and made valuable suggestions for improvement of the living conditions of the students.

2. Out of the eight hostels in the University, three are housed in rented buildings, and the rest in University buildings. The rented buildings are found unsuitable, and the University buildings need much improvement. The necessary repairs as recommended by the Hostel Inspection Committee were carried out. On the recommendation of the Committee various other facilities like a common-room, reading-room, indoor-games and medical help are also provided for in the hostels. The University has appointed an honorary Medical Officer, who goes round each hostel once a week and also attends to urgent cases when called upon to do so. Arrangement for the supply of medicines and other treatment on a nominal charge is also made. The Medical Officer gave a course of lectures on First Aid and Hygiene to the students in the various Faculties.

The Syndicate decided to give first priority to the work of the construction of the students' hostels. Before the end of the year under report

the plans and estimates of two blocks of hostels with all accommodation of 244 for men students and one block with all accommodation of 63 for women students were finally approved and their construction has been since taken on hand.

3. Medical Examination of Students

The Students' Welfare Committee also recommended the appointment of a Board of Specialists for the medical examination of students. Accordingly a Board consisting of the following eminent medical specialists was appointed in February, 1950 :—

- 1 Dr. T. V. Patel, M.D.
- 2 Dr. P. M. Luhar, (Physician) M.R.C.P.
- 3 Dr. M. A. Patel, (Surgeon) M.D., F.R.C.S.
- 4 Dr V. M. Shah, (Eye Specialist) M.B.B.S., D.O.
- 5 Dr. Mrs. Indumati Patel, M.D.

At a meeting of the Board held on 29th June, 1950, the method and details of the examination were settled. Dr. A. M. Gandhi, a Radiologist was included in the Board and it was decided to hold the examination in the Shri Sayaji Hospital. The work of the medical examination was started on the 10th July 1950, and finished before the end of the month. The work of advising the students about the defects noticed during the examination as well as the work of preparing statistics for further guidance was taken up immediately after.

4. Students' Employment Bureau

The Students' Welfare Committee also set up an Employment Bureau for students who desired to earn some money while learning. The University decided to discontinue the practice of awarding a few poor students' scholarships apart from merit scholarships, because it was difficult to decide the relative poverty of a student. At the suggestion of the Bureau an inquiry was made of the local industrial concerns about part-time job available for such students. The replies received were not encouraging, but the University made a beginning by providing some posts in the University Library and the Library of the School of Social Work, where such students are paid Rs. 35/- p.m. for doing some part-time work.

5. Physical Education of Students

Another important Committee appointed by the Syndicate at its first meeting on 18th June, 1949, is the Sports Committee. The Committee held four meetings during the year. A well-planned programme of Physical Training, Sports and Gymnastic exercises was drawn up. Two centres were provided for Physical Training, one in the University area on Baroda College grounds for students residing in and around University area, and the other on the Kalabhavan grounds for students from the city area. Physical Training has been made compulsory for First Year and Intermediate students; exemptions are given only to those students, who play major games or those who are enrolled in the N. C. C. or who are recommended for exemption by the University Medical Board. A Superintendent of Physical Education was appointed in June 1950 and the Physical Training and Sports activities in the University institutions were placed under his supervision and guidance. Besides the Superintendent, there were five Physical Training Instructors to look after and organise the work. The first University Inter-Collegiate Sports were held on the University Sports ground in December, 1949.

6. The National Cadet Corps

The University is allowed to form two companies of the National Cadet Corps, comprising 10 officers and 315 cadets. Ten teachers were selected for being trained and deputed to the N. C. C. Officers' Training Camp at Belgaum in February 1950. Nine of them received commission and returned in May 1950. An Officer commanding the N. C. C. Battalion with necessary staff was appointed. He was provided with an Office in the Baroda College Building. By the end of the year under report the enrolment of the cadets from amongst the various Faculties was complete. The number of students enrolled in the N. C. C. from different Faculties was as follows:—

1. Faculty of Arts	58
2. Faculty of Science	138
3. Faculty of Engineering	99
4. Faculty of Commerce	20
Total.	315

7. The University Students' Union

A Committee to draft the constitution for an organised University

Students' Union was appointed on 28th August, 1949. The Committee submitted its report to the Syndicate with a draft constitution and on 21st October, 1949 the constitution of the Union was approved. Soon after that Shri S. M. Wadia, Reader in English, Baroda College, was appointed as the President of the Union. A spacious bungalow, "Chameli Bag", with an extensive compound and a garden, situated in the University campus was handed over to the Union and an amount of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned for the purchase of equipment and initial expenditure. The Union elections could only be held in the month of July 1950. A large number of students contested the elections. Soon after the election, the Committees for the various Union activities were formed. The Union maintains a Reading Room, where besides the daily newspapers, Indian and foreign periodicals are subscribed for. The Union has a Library, the object of which is to supply light reading. The most important activity of the Union is to organise debates, lectures and national celebrations. The Union has also a Social Service League. This League has already started to collect funds and books for starting a Free Students' library. The Union provides facilities for indoor and outdoor games. The Union also decided to establish a Students' Co-operative Store for which a scheme has already been drawn up.

8. Student-Teacher Contacts

The University lays great emphasis on personal contact between teachers and students of the University. With this end in view, Wardens are provided with suitable accommodation in or near the University Hostels. Besides this, more than 30 teachers are provided with accommodation in the University campus. The sports field and the Union activities also provide facilities for the teachers to mix freely with the students. With the same purpose in view, the Syndicate has decided to celebrate one week in December every year as the University Week. For the various functions in the Week like sports, entertainment programmes, exhibitions, debate etc. and the preliminary preparations in connection with them, students and teachers of the different institutions as well as the University authorities meet and work together. This provides them with ample opportunities for personal contacts. The University also encourages educational trips and excursions, and celebrations of national days like Independence Day, Gandhi Jayanti, etc. Such functions give opportunities for teacher-student contacts.

9. Discipline in the University

The University has not thought it proper to lay down any elaborate rules in the matter of discipline, as it believes that discipline comes from within. A few practical rules are laid down for the students residing in the hostel as well as for students enrolled in the various Faculties, and the Vice-Chancellor, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and the Deans mix freely with students and are always ready to meet and guide them. Except for a few lapses here and there, the system has worked well and the general behaviour and discipline of the University students have been quite satisfactory.

10. The University Week

The University Week was organised from 1st to 7th December, 1949. It was for the first time that the students of the different colleges came together for a common purpose. Some seven to eight hundred students, including women students rallied together on the Sports Ground for a display of physical exercises. The programme of the Week consisted of sports, lectures, elocution competition, entertainments and a brains trust. Educational exhibitions were organised by the S. T. T. College, Institute of Technology, Science College, Kalabhavan and the Oriental Institute, which attracted large crowds of people. The Baroda Museum and Picture Gallery and the Government Records Officer also joined the celebrations by organising interesting exhibitions in their institutions. His Excellency Raja Maharaj Singh, the Governor of Bombay, and Rani Maharaj Singh visited the educational exhibitions in the Science Institute and the S. T. T. College and attended the musical concert on the 6th December. Their Excellencies also attended the Sports Prize Distribution and Rani Maharaj Singh gave away the prizes.

CHAPTER XXI

VISITS, LECTURES AND DELEGATIONS

1. Introduction

Being a comparatively new creation, and breaking new ground in many directions, the University has attracted considerable attention from distinguished persons. During the period under report, the first and perhaps the most distinguished visitors were the members of the University Education Commission who paid a visit on the 15th and the 16th July, 1949. The Commission consisted of:—

- 1 Prof. S. Radhakrishnan (Chairman)
- 2 Dr. Zakir Husain
- 3 Dr. K. N. Bahl
- 4 Dr. M. N. Saha
- 5 Professor N. K. Sidhanta (Member Secretary)

The Commission visited the following institutions in the University:—

- 1 The Secondary Teachers' Training College,
- 2 The Science Institute,
- 3 The Baroda College,
- 4 The Medical College,
- 5 The Engineering College,
- 6 The Commerce College,
- 7 The Oriental Institute.

The Commission made inquiries about the admissions to the institutions, the courses followed, examinations etc. and all the information required was supplied to them. As desired by the Commission, fifteen local leading men and women were invited to meet the Commission on the 15th July, 1949. The medium of instruction, need for increasing facilities for professional and technical education, necessity for co-ordinating the work of Universities etc. were some of the questions discussed at this meeting. The Commission met the members of the Syndicate on the 16th and left Baroda the same night.

2. Visit of the Hon'ble Shri. N. V. Gadgil

Simultaneously with the visit of the University Education Commission the University had the honour of a visit by Hon'ble Shri. N. V. Gadgil, Minister of Works, Mines and Power of the Government of India. He was invited by the University to perform the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Engineering College building. He performed the

ceremony on the 16th July, 1949 and gave an encouraging speech on the occasion.

3. University Extension and other Lectures

Following lectures were delivered under the auspices of this University during the year :—

Name.	Date	Subject.
1 Prof. S. Radhakrishnan	15- 7-49	Aims of University Education.
2 Prof. A. R. Wadia	17- 9-49	Democracy as a Spiritual Ideal.
3 Prof. A. R. Wadia	18- 9-49	Democracy as a Political Ideal.
4 Shri Chandrashanker Shukla	24- 9-49	Gandhism <i>versus</i> Marxism.
5 Prof. Peter Koinange	30- 9-49	Education in East Africa.
6 Shri C. M. Shukla	12-11-49	Place for Poetry.
7 Shri H. C. Malkani	19-11-49	Finances of Free India.
8 Shri G. H. Bhatt	28-11-49	Uccha Shikshanmani Bodh Bhasa. (Gujarati)
9 Shri A. S. Patel	10-12-49	<i>Shikshak ane Samaj</i> (Gujarati).
10 Shri S. N. Mukerji	17-12-49	Education and National Movement in New India.
11 Shri H. L. Dholakia	24-12-49	Post-war Economy of Backward countries in South East Asia.
12 Shri C. S. Patel	31-12-49	<i>Arwachin Kavyana Prerak Tatwo.</i> (Gujarati)
13 Shri V. D. Salgaonker	7- 1-50	Personality in Literature.
14 Prof. T. K. N. Menon	14- 1-50	Some Problems of Adolescence.
15 Shri M. S. Patel	21- 1-50	<i>Tamarun Balak.</i> (Gujarati)
16 Prof. V. Y. Kolhatkar	28- 1-50	World Recession Cyclical or Secular.
17 Dr. K. S. Venkatraman	4- 2-50	International Monetary co-operation.
18 Shri S. B. Mahabal	11- 2-50	Multilateral Trade and Dollar Crisis.
19 Shri C. H. Sur	25- 2-50	Observations of the Sky.
20 Dr. D. V. Gogte	1-12-49	Atomic Energy.
21 Dr. H. Goetz	2-12-49	Indian Arts.
22 Shri V. L. Devkar	2-12-49	Modern Technique in Exhibition.
23 Dr. B. Bhattacharya	2-12-49	Indian Alphabets.
24 Shri K. G. Saiyidain	4-12-49	Education for a Better World.
25 Prof. P. S. Naidu	4- 2-50	The Role of the Unconscious in Daily Life.
	8- 1-50	

4. Delegation to All-India Conferences

The following members of the University staff were deputed to attend the All-India Conferences shown against their respective names as delegates of this University during the year under report :—

- 1 Professor A. R. Wadia, Pro-Vice-Chancellor. (i) Indian Philosophical Congress, Patna. (ii) Convention of Cultural Unity in India, Mahabaleshwar.
- 2 Professor I. G. Patel, Professor of Economics. 32nd Session of the Indian Economics Association, Waltair.
- 3 Dr. C. S. Patel, Director of Technological Institute. Indian Science Congress, Poona.
- 4 Dr. D. V. Gogate, Reader in Physics. Indian Science Congress, Poona.
- 5 Shri L. J. Bhatt, Junior Lecturer in Education and Psychology. Indian Science Congress, Poona.
- 6 Shrimati Indira Trivedi, Reader in Statistics. 3rd Annual Session of the Indian Society of Agricultural Statistics, Poona.
- 7 Shri M. M. Upadhyaya, Superintendent, Physical Education. (i) All India Physical Education Conference. (ii) 2nd Bombay Provincial Physical Education Conference, Ahmedabad.
- 8 Shri G. H. Bhatt, Reader in Sanskrit. 15th Session of the All India Oriental Conference, Bombay.
- 9 Shri L. B. Shah, Reader in Mechanical Engineering. Indian Science Congress, Poona.
- 10 Shri P. J. Madan, Reader in Civil Engineering. Annual Meeting of the Institution of Engineers (India).
- 11 Shri D. G. Kale, Jr. Lecturer in Textile Chemistry. All India Textile Conference in Bombay.
- 12 Shri A. S. Patel, Jr. Lecturer in Education and P. T. Instructor. Inter-University Sports Board, Banaras.

GOVERNMENT OF BARODA

Government Order No. (R) 169/39
21-2-1949

Appendix A.

1 Key-word :—Report—Baroda University.

Resolved, dated 12-3-1949.
(Independent)

2 No., date and subject of the case :—

(1) DEPARTMENT :—	No.	Date.
English Education		Independent.

(2) SUBJECT :—Report of the Baroda University Committee.

3 Resolution :—

After carefully considering the report of the Baroda University Committee (Annexure A), Government are of opinion that, with all the existing colleges and those that may be started hereafter, Baroda is a suitable centre for a Residential University affiliating to its external side Baroda State Colleges at Visnagar, Petlad and Navsari.

2. The Baroda University should have the following Faculties :—

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) Arts, | (6) Law, |
| (2) Science, | (7) Home Science, |
| (3) Commerce, | (8) Fine Arts, |
| (4) Medicine, | (9) Textile Technology. |
| (5) Engineering, | |

3. Out of the fund of Rs. 95,32,579 (rupees ninety five lakhs, thirty two thousand and five hundred seventy nine) and the funds, which are still to be received from the excess profit tax, Government set apart a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs for the construction of additional buildings in Kalabhavan for converting it in an Engineering College and for its equipment.

4. Out of the balance of Rs. 70,32,579 (rupees seventy lakhs, thirty two thousand and five hundred seventy nine) so remaining, Government set apart Rs. 5 lakhs towards maintenance of a chair of Professor of Banking at the Commerce College and for research fellowships or scholarships in Advanced Banking either in India or abroad. A representative of the Baroda Bank should be included as a member on the committee for the selection of above-mentioned fellowships or scholarships.

5. The remaining balance of Rs. 65,32,579 (rupees sixty five lakhs, thirty two thousand and five hundred seventy nine) out of the said sum of Rs. 95,32,579 as also the funds, which are still to be recovered would be handed over to the University in connection with the development of Textile and Chemical Technology and for recurring and non-recurring expenditure in connection with post-graduate and research work in medical, commerce, science and engineering faculties.

6. Government set apart out of its balance a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs for capital expenditure towards the construction of the University offices, staff quarters, library, convocation (Senate) hall, hostel buildings for 500 students, lecture halls for post-graduate classes, Commerce College, Fine Arts College, Law College and for necessary equipments.

7. So far as recurring expenditure in connection with the various institutions to be handed over to or to be provided for in future by the University, Government would provide a bloc-grant of Rs. 20 lakhs a year, the University being permitted to credit to them the tuition fees and rents for hostels.

8. Government hereby reserve the site measuring about 262 bighas in the old Residency area lying to the north and north-west of the area of 32 bighas earmarked for the Women's College, as per sketch hereto attached (Exhibit 1) for the Baroda University.

9. All the buildings at present occupied by the various colleges in Baroda viz., Baroda College, Sayaji Rao Science Institute with the Technological Block, Secondary Teachers' Training College, Commerce College, and the Kalabhavan, together with the buildings (staff quarters, hostels etc.) attached to these colleges and the sites on which they stand will be handed over to the University as also the ten bungalows belonging to Government situated nearby the proposed University area as mentioned in the accompanying schedule (Exhibit No. 2) will be handed over to the University. The proposed Women's College for Home Science will be also a constituent College of the University.

10. All additional expenditure should be met by the University from the said bloc-grant of Rs. 20 lakhs and the income from fees and rent or from such funds as the University may raise.

11. So far as the Medical College and hospitals associated with it are concerned, they will remain under Government control and all

expenses, recurring or non recurring, will be borne by Government. Government have already provided a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs towards the construction and equipment of the Medical College and of other buildings provided for in the scheme.

12. Subscribers to the excess profit tax will be given three representatives on the University Senate. Government direct that a clause to this effect should be included in the Bill to be introduced for the purpose.

13. Dr. J. M. Mehta, the Vidyadhikari will be in charge of organising the preliminaries and for preparing the Bill for the Baroda University. In preparing the said Bill he may refer to the constitutions of different Universities like Karnatak, Poona, Mysore, Travancore, Bombay and Benares Hindu University.

14. Dr. J. M. Mehta may submit proposals for such of the additional staff required by him for carrying out the above instructions and that Government direct that he should take up the work without least possible delay and prepare the necessary Bill for this purpose.

15. Government place on record their appreciation of the services rendered to the State by the Baroda University Committee and particularly to all those non-official members of the Committee, who spared so much time for the work of the Committee and took much care in framing the recommendations included in the Report.

By Order of the Government,
Sd. V. S. MAHAJANI,
Chief Secretary.

Appendix B.

Eng. Education.
Independent.

Name of the department.
No. and date of the case.

Sub :—Transfer of some funds and property to the Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda.

Government Order No. (R) 284/84
30-4-'49.

As the Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda is constituted from 30-4-'49 under the Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda Act 1949 Government direct that the Accountant General should immediately arrange to open an account in the Bank of Baroda in the name of "The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda Fund" to be opened by Principal A. R. Wadia, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and Hon. Mr. C. J. Sutaria jointly, and transfer to the said account the following funds :—

- (1) Rs. 95,32,579/- mentioned in para 3 of G. O. No. (R) 169/-39 dated 21-2-'49 together with Rs. 2,01,673-3-4 being contributions subsequently received and Rs. 1,48,577-10-3 being savings out of amount (5% of interest accrued on deposits) recovered for expenses totalling in all to Rs. 98,82,829-13-7.
- (2) A sum of Rs. 30 lakhs from Government funds earmarked for the construction and equipments of the Senate Hall, University Offices, University Library etc. as specified in the G. O. (R) 169/39 dated 21-2-'49.
- (3) The balance of the bloc-grant of Rs. 20 lakhs provided in this year's budget for the University after deducting from it the expenditure incurred upto date of the institutions mentioned in sec. 69 of the Act.
- (4) Government further direct that the Chief Engineer and the Commissioner of Education should take immediate steps to implement the provisions of Sec. 69 of the Act.
- (5) Government also direct that the Chief Engineer should take immediate action to hand over to the University the area reserved for the University together with the buildings to be given to the University under G. O. No. 169-39 dated 21-2-'49 together with their furniture. He should also in addition hand over to the University the bungalow known as "Tara Nivas" together

with the furniture. He should also hand over to the University the old Residency buildings with furniture falling within the University area, and other buildings in that area whenever received should also be handed over to the University.

By order of the Government
Sd/-V. S. MAHAJANI,
Chief Secretary,
Secretariat.

Address by His Highness Maharaja Pratapsinh Gaekwad of Baroda, Chancellor of the University to the members of the Senate at its first meeting on 19-3-'50.

MRS. MEHTA, MEMBERS OF SENATE, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

I greatly rejoice at being present in your midst to inaugurate the first meeting of the Senate of the Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda. Anything that leads to the advancement of Baroda is a source of legitimate pride to me, and the University which bears the revered and honoured name of my grandfather touches me to the core; and so today's function is to me a truly sacred one. Our University is an infant one, but it has had a long pre-natal history. The idea of a University for Baroda goes as far back as 1908. In 1919, the idea of a civic University for Baroda took a definite shape. In 1925, the year of the Golden Jubilee of my revered grandfather, the late H. H. the Maharaja Sayajirao, the Baroda University Commission was appointed. Though the Commission produced a valuable report, there were difficulties in the way, and it was not till 1947 that it fell to my lot to take up the broken thread, and Baroda University Committee was appointed to report on the establishment of a University in Baroda. I am glad that the Committee did its work efficiently and promptly under the guidance of two such veterans as Shri K. M. Munshi and Sir R. P. Masani. That their work has borne fruit has now become a matter of history. It has given me the utmost satisfaction to see that the dream of my revered grandfather of a University for Baroda has come to be realised. I am happy that the last great act of my Government before the merger of my State was Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda Act of 1949. Though the responsibility of fostering the growth of this University has now under the changed conditions naturally devolved upon the Government of Bombay, my Government facilitated the task of the University by transferring nearly a crore of rupees out of the Excess Profits Tax to the University for the Engineering College, establishment of a professorship in Banking in the College of Commerce, research in Ayurveda and development of Technological studies. A further sum of Rs. 30 lakhs was given for the construction of hostels and other buildings. Over and above this, the University has inherited the spacious and beautiful buildings of Baroda College, the Golden Jubilee Science Institute and the Secondary Teachers' Training College and Baroda High School, the College

of Commerce and Kalabhavan. A number of residential bungalows including the spacious old Residency in which we are meeting has also been given to the University. Taking all this into consideration, one may justifiably say that the University has started work under the best of auspices and I feel confident that in the years to come it will not fail to develop those ideals of knowledge and culture and character for which my revered grandfather always stood and whose august name the University has the honour to bear.

I am not unaware of the fact that in many quarters doubt has been expressed for the present trend which has brought into existence so many new Universities all over India and more particularly in Bombay State. Opinions are bound to differ; but few could venture to deny the ripeness or the right of Baroda to have a University of its own. At one time it was under the then conditions thought desirable to have all the Arts Colleges in the Baroda State affiliated to Baroda University. But under the changed conditions it is for the good of the University to concentrate its attention on its work as a teaching residential University, the first of its kind in Western India.

I am glad to notice that apart from the old orthodox subjects your Syndicate is also planning to develop such new subjects as Home Science and Fine Arts and also a School for Social Work. It will be now for you, members of the Senate, to take steps to implement these ideas, frame courses, and so shape the University that, its graduates will be able to stand shoulder to shoulder with the best graduates of other Universities and play a great role in the making of free India. I am confident that the needs of the University will meet with full sympathetic consideration at the hands of the Government, both Central and State. At this moment, I cannot do better than remind you of the call made by Dr. Rajendra Prasad only recently to the young men of the country not to think of education in terms of only jobs and service but to develop their minds, through education, to help in the task of national reconstruction in the eradication of poverty, ignorance and illiteracy. He has suggested the desirability of considering how and to what extent the burden of examination on young people needs to be relieved so that more attention and time can be given by them to acquire real knowledge and real education, as distinct from mere mark-carrying examination-passing information. The heavy duty of implementing at one end this sound advice of

our worthy Indian President falls upon all those who are connected with the affairs of the Universities in the country. We shall have to show our preparedness to share our burden in this most important task.

As Chancellor of the University it will be my proud privilege to share with you the responsibility of shaping this infant University, and in so doing we must remember to give full expression to the ideals of my late revered grandfather in uplifting the backward classes through proper education, and to achieve this we must see that due encouragement is given to them by way of scholarship so that in the shortest possible time they may be able to take their proper place in society.

It will be a great achievement of which we shall be justly proud.

It must also be remembered that this University owes its existence to the people of the Baroda State and though the State no longer exists its people are still there and therefore our primary object must be to see that these people obtain the maximum benefit of this University.

Members of the Senate, an arduous work awaits you, and I assure you that my services shall always be at your disposal. I wish you God-speed in your undertaking.

With my very best wishes I now inaugurate the first meeting of the Senate.

Appendix D.

Vice-Chancellor's Address to the Members of the Senate

YOUR HIGHNESS, MEMBERS OF THE SENATE, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

It gives me great pleasure to submit to you members of the Senate an account of the work done during the last ten months, *i. e.*, since the inception of the University as from 30th April 1949. You must have received the proceedings of the several meetings of the Syndicate. I shall, therefore, not go into details but try to give you a broad outline of what has been done so far.

2. The Maharaja Sayajirao University was established by an Act of the Baroda Government passed by the Baroda Legislature in April 1949. It was, however, conceived long ago in the days of the late Maharaja Sri Sayajirao Gaekwad, a most progressive ruler and a great patron of learning. It was as early as 1908 that the idea of a University was first mooted. But a committee to work out a scheme of establishing a University was appointed only in the year 1926. No action, however, was taken on the report of this committee, as circumstances did not favour the establishment of a University at the time. Another twenty years passed and it was in 1947 that H. H. Maharaja Pratapsinhrao Gaekwad appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri K. M. Munshi to consider once more the question of establishing a University in Baroda. Premier States like Hyderabad, Mysore and Travancore had Universities of their own; and there was no reason why Baroda should not have it, particularly as the policy of decentralisation of higher education, to suit the educational and cultural needs of particular areas, was advocated by educationalists in the country. By the time the Committee reported, the State of Baroda underwent a complete political change. It was the Popular Ministry, who assumed power following this change, that took up the report for consideration and the result was the Baroda University Act passed in April 1949 to establish a Unitary and Residential University in Baroda.

3. Under the Act, the first office-bearers *viz.*, the Vice-Chancellor, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar as well as the first Members of the Senate and the Syndicate were appointed by the Government. Besides giving land and several buildings to the University *i. e.* 262 bighas in the old Residency area, lying to the north and north-west of the area and 32 bighas earmarked for Women's College, the Government of Baroda

gave the University a sum of over Rs. 98 lakhs which represented 15% of the Excess War Profits Deposits from various industrialists and other concerns in Baroda State, in accordance with the agreement arrived at between the Government and the parties concerned. We are indeed very grateful to the industrialists for this very generous donation and assure them that their money will be spent in the best manner possible. I hope they will take interest in the University and will see that it does not lack funds in future. This amount earmarked for various purposes. Rs. 25 lakhs for the construction of additional buildings in Kalabhavan for converting it into an Engineering College and for its equipment; a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs towards maintenance of a Chair of Professor of Banking at the Commerce College and for research fellowships or scholarships in Advanced Banking either in India or abroad; and the remaining amount for the development of Textile and Chemical Technology, and for recurring and non-recurring expenditure in connection with post-graduate and research work in Medical, Commerce, Science and Engineering Faculties. Out of this amount the Syndicate at their first meeting decided to set aside a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for research in Ayurveda at the Medical College affiliated to the Baroda University.

4. A sum of Rs. 30 lakhs was also given at the time by the Government of Baroda for capital expenditure towards the construction of the University offices, staff quarters, library, convocation (Senate) hall, hostel buildings for 500 students, lecture halls for post-graduate classes, Commerce College, Fine Arts College and Law College and for necessary equipment. With regard to the recurring expenditure in connection with the various institutions to be handed over to, or to be provided for in future by the University, Government promised to provide a block grant of Rs. 20 lakhs a year, the University being permitted to credit to them the tuition fees and fees for hostels.

5. The Baroda Government was thus anxious to establish this University on a sound basis. In the meanwhile, however, the merger came which has to some extent changed the financial aspect of the University. The block grant of Rs. 20 lakhs has not since been fully received and what we shall ultimately receive is still not known. In accepting the merger the Government of Bombay have accepted the liabilities and reasonable commitments of the last Government. It is true that this University cannot expect any preferential treatment at the hands of the Government of

Bombay. At the same time, however, it must be remembered that the Government of Bombay would not have only to maintain, but maintain well all the institutions which are handed over to the University as well as provide for their normal expansion, even if there had been no University. Creation of the Baroda University, therefore does not involve the Government of Bombay in any great additional expenditure.

6. The policy of having regional Universities was long accepted by the Government of Bombay. That they have all been established at the same time and at a time, when the financial position of the State is in a bad way, has created an impression that the State is having more Universities than necessary. The type that fulfils the real requirements of a University, is the unitary residential type. The University Commission headed by Dr. Radhakrishnan, have expressed their opinion in favour of such a University. We must feel happy that the Baroda University is of the unitary and residential type, first of its kind in this State of Bombay and therefore, deserves encouragement at the hands of those who have the interests of the higher education at heart. There is a good deal of loose talk about giving preference to primary education at the expense of higher education. Both must advance together. Universities are the fountain heads from which knowledge trickles down to the lowest strata. If the fountain is choked or is allowed to dry up, the lower stream dries up too and the land becomes arid. That is what has happened in this country. The primary schools are manned by teachers who are trained by those who have received higher education. To neglect higher education, therefore, will only affect the quality both of primary and secondary education. Higher education has been very much neglected in this country in the past. Our Universities have been mostly examining bodies. They have not been able to keep pace with the increasing number of students with the result that the quality has suffered and is continually going down. It is with great concern that we in this State should note the fact that in recent competitive examinations for administrative or other All-India Services the number of successful candidates from the State of Bombay is practically nil. It shows that there is something wrong with the higher education in this State and it is for the Universities to remove that wrong. Universities will, therefore, have to come out of their old rut and take into consideration the needs of the country by revising their courses. This, however, is possible if the Government help them to do so with funds if necessary. With a country in need of scientific man-power, with a country

in need of doctors, engineers, artists and leaders of thought, we cannot afford to view with equanimity the neglect of higher education. I have expressed this feeling with a hope that it will find an echo in your hearts and that you will help to see that the Universities in the State of Bombay are not starved for funds.

7. The first meeting of the Syndicate was held in last June and since then it has met several times. As we began work it was found that the Act was defective in some respects. A set of amendments have, therefore, been prepared and sent to the Government of Bombay for adoption by the Legislatures. The most important amendments are those which deal with the composition of the Faculties and the appointment of the Deans of Faculties. Under the Baroda University Act the Deans are to be elected as in the case of other Universities in this State for a period of one year by the members of the Faculty. In the new scheme of reorganisation, the Deans will have complete control over the organisation of studies in the various subjects comprised in their respective Faculties and will therefore be required to do some administrative work. Instead of having so many separate colleges with Principals as their Heads, there will be various faculties with a Dean at the head of each. This is a practice that prevails in the unitary type of Universities and since Baroda University is of that type it is proposed to follow the same practice. The new proposal, therefore, is that the Syndicate should appoint the Dean from among the heads of departments comprising that faculty for a period of three years, thus ensuring continuity of policy. The Deans would be eligible for re-appointment depending upon the ability they have displayed in the development of teaching in the various subjects under them.

8. Our colleges are still under the jurisdiction of the University of Bombay. The examinations this year will be held by that University. We have now requested the Government to bring Section 5 of the Baroda University Act into force from the 1st of April 1950. This will enable us to carry out the proposed changes without delay.

9. Under the authority given to me under the Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda Act, I have framed the first Statutes and Ordinances. They are circulated amongst the Members of the Senate. The consideration of the Statutes has been included in the statement of business at this session. I regret that there has been a delay in their circulation but Members of the Senate will realise that much time and thought had to be

given to their framing in view of the new Orientation in University education which the creation of a unitary and teaching University involves compared to the educational system we were used to hitherto.

10. The Syndicate had to fix the grades and sanction dearness allowances to the teaching and other staff of the University. In accordance with the assurances given by the Baroda Government prior to the merger, the University is bound to see that the teaching and other staff taken over by the University from the Government of Baroda do not suffer, that is, they would be treated in the same way as if they were taken over by the Government of Bombay and absorbed in their service. This required going into the entire question of gradation and payment of dearness allowances at the rate paid by the Government of Bombay. This has been done and it has involved the University into extra expenditure.

11. The teaching staff has now been reorganised and divided into three categories, viz. (1) Professors; (2) Readers; and (3) Lecturers. Lecturers are sub-divided into senior and junior. The grades of these classes have also been fixed after taking into consideration the scales of pay in other universities of a similar type. The existing staff had to be fixed into these classes according to their qualifications. This task has also been done.

12. One of the important decisions taken by the Syndicate is for the establishment of an Intermediate College as an experimental measure. The First Year and Second Year Arts and Commerce students are to be housed in the building where all the four years of the Commerce Classes are housed today. The First Year and Second Year Science students could not be housed in the same building for want of space. If the First Year and Second Year Arts and Commerce students are kept together it will be possible to co-ordinate work as some of the classes can be held in common. The real University work begins after the Intermediate and the practice in most of the Universities in the north is to admit students after the Intermediate. The University Commission also has made a similar recommendation. The argument is that the students in the first two years are not mature enough to follow the lectures. It is desirable, therefore, to give them more tutorials than lectures. Secondly, it would be easy to sift out in the first two years students who are not really fit to go in for further University education and this is essential if the object of the University is to aim at quality and not quantity. The Intermediate College

will function from next June and Mr. S. M. Wadia, Reader in English is appointed as the Principal of the College.

13. Proposals to reorganise the Faculties have been accepted by the Syndicate as well as proposals for the strengthening of some of the departments under each Faculty, which need strengthening. In the Faculty of Arts, a new department of Hindi is proposed to be created. There will also be a department in Archæology and a beginning is proposed to be made in a small way. In this connection Dr. H. D. Sankalia of the Deccan Research Institute was approached with a request to take up the Chair of Archæology in this University. Dr. Sankalia has however submitted a scheme to work in co-operation with the Deccan Institute of Research particularly in the field work in Gujarat. The Syndicate have accepted the scheme and are now awaiting a reply from the Deccan Institute.

14. There will be a department in Statistics for which a qualified personnel is already there; and a department in Sociology and Social Work. In connection with the latter, Dr. Miss Vakharia has been appointed to organise a School of Social Work on the lines of the Tata School in Bombay. It is, however, hoped that it will be possible to prepare social workers for rural areas in this school.

15. The department of Education which was included in the Arts Faculty will now form a separate Faculty of Education and Psychology. It is hoped to organise the department of Psychology in due course particularly in the field of Experimental Psychology.

16. In the Faculty of Science it is proposed to add the subject of Meteorology in the department of Physics. There is a well equipped observatory attached to the Science College which will be of use in the teaching of this subject. It is also proposed to have a department of Geology under this Faculty. The Geological section in the Baroda Museum is considered to be one of its very good sections and contains some fine Geological specimens. It would, therefore, be advantageous to have Geology taught in the University so that students can take advantage of the material already at hand.

17. Under the Faculty of Commerce, the only new addition made is with regard to Actuarial Science. Mr. K. C. Doctor who had gone to England for higher studies on Baroda Government scholarship returned from England with high qualifications in Actuarial Science. He has expressed his willingness to serve the Baroda University as a part-time Professor if

his services can be utilised. The Syndicate have accepted the offer and authorised me to negotiate the terms with Mr. Doctor.

18 The Faculty of Fine Arts though a new creation is not entirely new. Painting, Sculpture and Architecture are taught in the Kalabhavan today; and there is also a College of Indian Music in Baroda, which the late Baroda Government have placed under the University. The instruction, however, given and the quality of courses need much to be desired. Mr. Markand Bhatt was appointed to organise the Fine Arts Faculty with a view to bring it to a University level. Mr. Bhatt has done the preliminary work and the Faculty will begin to function from the next academic term with a new syllabus and courses suitable for a University degree in Fine Arts. The College of Music was established in the last twenties and conducts evening classes for a Diploma Course in Music. The College requires overhauling and its courses brought to a university level. A committee of experts was appointed whose report is now ready but has to be considered by the Syndicate. It is proposed that the Music College should have departments in Vocal Music, Instrumental Music, Dancing and Dramatics. The real concept of music includes all these as one can gather from the ancient books on the subject like, for instance, the Natya Shastra by Bharat and others. A College of Music, therefore, would not be complete without these departments.

19. Another new Faculty that will begin to function from this June will be the Home Science Faculty. There is a great need for Home Science education in this country, and an appeal was made before a public meeting convened to honour Dr. Karve on his 91 Birthday for the establishment of a Home Science College in Baroda. The Government generously offered Rs. 6 lakhs for building and equipment and another sum not exceeding Rs. 2 lakhs if an equal amount were to be collected from the public. The Baroda public have generously contributed Rs. 1.46 lakhs and Government have given Rs. 1.24 lakhs so far. The remaining amount of Rs. 22 thousand has still to be received from the Government of Bombay. I take this opportunity to thank the Baroda public for their generous donations. Like Oliver Twist, however, I beg for more and request them to give the remaining sum of Rs. 54 thousand to enable us to receive the full amount of Rs. 2 lakhs from the government. The Women's Education Trust which was formed to manage this Fund appointed Dr. Miss Leela Desai to organise a College in Home Science. She was subsequently sent to the

U.S.A. for a period of three months to study the working of such Colleges in that country. With the establishment of a University in Baroda the Trustees decided to hand over the Trust Fund to the University to establish a Home Science College as a constituent college of the University. It was done in the interests of the students as they would be able to participate in the corporate life of the University and not remain an isolated unit. The Syndicate have accepted the Trust and the Faculty of Home Science will begin to function from next June. It is extremely difficult to get suitably qualified staff for such a college and Dr. Miss Desai was authorised to make enquiries from the U.S.A. if it was possible to get some teachers from there. As a result the head of the Nutrition Department of the Home Science College of Howard University has promised to join our staff from next August. We also hope to get a member of the teaching staff of the Home Science Faculty of Cornell University to work with us for a term or two as she intends to spend her Sabbatical Leave in this country.

20. These two Faculties, i.e. Faculty of Fine Arts and Faculty of Home Science will be a unique feature of this University. It is hoped that they will attract a large number of students from all over the country and establish a sound reputation for the University.

21. In order to fulfil the conditions to organise a department of Chemical and Textile Technology as well as to institute a Chair in Banking for which funds have been provided the Syndicate appointed two committees of experts—one for Technology and one for Banking. Both the committees have submitted their reports which are under the consideration of the Syndicate.

22. In order to stimulate research the Syndicate have accepted the Proposal of appointing Research Assistants in several departments. These appointments will be made according to the requirements of the Faculties.

23. The Political Department of the Government of Baroda gave over their entire Library of books numbering about 18,000 to the University before the merger took place. Besides these, books worth some fifty thousand rupees have been ordered for the University. It was therefore felt that a Librarian should be appointed without delay to organise the University Library. Applications were invited and some candidates were interviewed by the Selection Committee. As no satisfactory person was available, Mr. C. P. Shukla M.A., who was one of the candidates inter-

viewed, was appointed to the post of Assistant Librarian. He will take charge of his office as soon as he is relieved by the Government of Bombay. He has experience of Library work and has passed some examinations of the British Association of Librarians. The post of a Librarian is kept in abeyance for the present.

24. With the transfer of the Oriental Institute to the University the Government of Baroda transferred the Translation Department attached to the Institute. His Highness the late Maharaja had set aside a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs for the encouragement of Indian literature—particularly Gujarati, Marathi and Hindi. A series known as 'Sayaji Sahitya-Mala' was published under the direction of this branch of the Oriental Institute from the interest from this Fund. The Syndicate have appointed a fresh Committee whose main function will be to arrange for the publication of suitable books. The committee is engaged in revising the rules for such publications and place them on a business basis. The report of this Committee known as Sayaji Sahitya-Mala publication Committee is awaited. We are awaiting the transfer to the University of the said sum of Rs. 2 lakhs.

25. A Building Committee has been appointed to look after the existing buildings, to distribute buildings among the staff as well as among Faculties and to prepare a programme for the construction of new buildings. The Syndicate have appointed Messrs Master, Sathe and Bhuta as University Architects who have agreed to do this work on the basis of an honorarium; and they have already submitted plans for the building of students' hostels which are approved by the Syndicate. You will find in the Hall of the University Building the plans of the Hostels for men and women students as also of a lay-out of the University campus, prepared by them. In a residential University it is desirable to have as many students living in the campus as possible. So far, out of the three thousand and odd students we have a little over four hundred students staying in our hostels. These hostels, however, are mostly housed in hired buildings and scattered all over the city. It is, therefore, proposed as a first item on the building programme to build three hostel blocks for men and one for women students, each block accommodating a little over 100 students. Buildings to house the Library, Home Science College and Fine Arts College will be taken up next. The Engineering College whose foundation stone was laid by Hon'ble Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Minister of the

Government of India for Works, Mines and Power, is under construction. The first floor of the University Building in which we shall assemble after this has been altered to serve the purpose of a Senate Hall. There will therefore, be no need to build a Senate Hall for the present.

26. The Treasury Offices and the Staff Quarters which were in the University Campus as well as the Bungalow for the residence of the Secretary to the Baroda Residency, all belonging to the Government of India have now been made over to us. For this we are grateful to Hon'ble Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Minister for Works, Mines and Power, Government of India.

27. The most important Committee appointed by the Syndicate is the Students' Welfare Committee. The health and welfare of students must be the first consideration of a residential university. The Committee appointed a Hostel Inspection Committee to supervise sanitation, living comforts and the food of the students. This Committee was very active and made very valuable suggestions for the improvement of the living conditions of the students. Most of the students' hostels are housed in hired buildings. But those which are housed in our own buildings are in no way better. These latter buildings were hardly looked after by the State P. W. D. in the past. The Syndicate sanctioned a substantial sum for the repairs of the various buildings; and instructions have been issued to carry out of such essential repairs as have been recommended by the Hostel Inspection Committee. Till we are able to put up our own hostels it will be difficult to bring about better hygienic conditions. The Welfare Committee has also appointed a Medical Board to make a thorough medical examination of all students and to make arrangements for rendering medical relief when necessary. This Board will start its work from the beginning of the next academic year. The Committee has recommended the appointment of an Employment Bureau for students. This is to tackle in the first place the problem of poor students. In the past, there was a practice of giving scholarships to poor students apart from the scholarships given on merit. The number of free-studentships is to be increased from 10 to 15 per cent. In view of merit scholarships as well as a large number of free-studentships, it is not desirable to give doles to students because they are poor. Firstly, it would be difficult to decide the relative poverty of a student; and secondly, it is not in keeping with the dignity of a human being to accept such doles. Our students must learn the

dignity of labour and try to earn while learning. The students can be given part-time work by the University if an organised effort is made. It is with that idea in mind that this Employment Bureau is sought to be established. In future there will be no doles for the poor students. The Bureau will try to place them during the vacation or give part-time work during term time.

28. The Sports Committee is appointed to look after the physical welfare of the students, *i.e.* provide facilities for sports and games and arrange for the physical instruction of the students.

29. After some correspondence with the authorities, the University is allowed to form two Companies of the National Cadet Corps comprising three hundred and fifteen cadets. It will require ten officers to train the cadets. We have sent 23 names from among the teaching staff for officers' training during the vacation, from whom ten will be selected.

30. The Students' Union Committee was appointed to organise a Students' Union. The Committee has prepared a constitution. A suitable building has been set aside to house the Union which will form a centre of students' activities. Among other things the Union will take up the establishment of a students' Co-operative Store and a students' Co-operative Bank for which schemes have already been prepared.

31. The University Commission under the Chairmanship of Dr. Radhakrishnan visited this University last July. They met the members of the Syndicate as well as members of the public. Their report is now out and the Government of India asked us for our opinion on the recommendations made therein. The Syndicate appointed a Committee including all the heads of the colleges to discuss the report. This Committee met twice and the report submitted by the Committee was discussed at a recent meeting of the Syndicate. The burning question of the day is the question of the medium of instruction. The members of the Senate, I am aware, are very much interested in it. I shall therefore inform them of the opinion the Syndicate have expressed on this question. The Syndicate have endorsed the view of the Committee to recommend "that Hindi be made compulsory for four years in High Schools, and all teachers in the Universities should be directed to study Hindi and the regional language concerned so that after 5 years it may be possible to decide whether Hindi, *i.e.* the official language mentioned in section 343(1) of the Indian Constitution or the regional language should be the medium of instruction in

universities." There are no two opinions with regard to replacing English as a medium of instruction. The important question is which will be the language that will replace it. What weighed with us in arriving at this decision was the interest of the students as well as the fact that our national unity should not be jeopardised by any hasty decision on our part. When communal and provincial passions are rife it is better to defer the question till calmer atmosphere prevails. In the meanwhile, however, we must make all the preparations for an easy transfer. It is, therefore, important that the teaching staff of the University be asked to be ready to switch on either to the regional language or to the official Hindi as is finally decided at the end of four or five years from now. Even if we decide upon any language it will not be possible to introduce it as a medium immediately for lack of preparation on the part of the staff. If that is so why not take the decision later when we shall be able to see the issue more clearly? The Senate will have an opportunity of expressing their views on these recommendations when we meet again in June. Their views will be submitted to the Inter-University Board which is meeting some time in August.

32. A most interesting event of the year was the University Week organised during the first week of December. It was for the first time that the students of different colleges came together for a common purpose. Some seven or eight hundred students including, I am happy to say, women students, rallied together on our Sports ground for a display of physical exercises. The programme of the Week consisted of sports, elocution competition, entertainment and Brains Trust. Educational exhibitions were organised by the S. T. T. College, Institute of Technology, Science College, Kalabhavan and the Oriental Institute, which attracted large crowds of people. Even the Baroda Museum and the Picture Gallery joined in our celebrations and organised an interesting exhibition on "The method of display" during the Week. There were requests from the public to extend the period of the exhibitions. Unfortunately we could not do so as that would have interfered with the work of the students. We were fortunate in having His Excellency the Governor and Rani Maharaj Singh with us during the Week. I hope the University Week will be a regular feature of the year and the staff and students will come together as they have done this year to make it a better and better success.

33. This, in short, is the history of our work during the past ten

months. From scattered units we are trying to build up the University as a unified whole. It is a task which can succeed only with the co-operation and good-will of every member of the University staff, teaching and other, students and last but not the least the members of the Senate. I should also not forget the Government. We are fortunate in having among the members of the Senate many men and women eminent in their own sphere of work. Their guidance and advice will always be welcome. I hope they will continue to take an active interest in the work of this University and help to make it a success in serving the needs of the people and of the country.

34. I thank you all for your encouraging presence, and in particular Your Highness, for graciously inaugurating this first meeting of the Senate.

