

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE  
OF  
PROFESSORS OF SANSKRIT**

**HELD AT NEW DELHI ON THE  
30th SEPTEMBER AND  
1st OCTOBER, 1955.**

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
1956.**

Proceedings of the Conference  
of  
Professors of Sanskrit

Held at New Delhi on the 30th September and  
1st October 1955.



सत्यमेव जयते

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**PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE OF PROFESSORS OF  
SANSKRIT HELD AT NEW DELHI ON THE 30TH SEPTEMBER  
AND 1ST OCTOBER, 1955.**

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A conference of Professors of Sanskrit in Indian Universities was convened by the Ministry of Education, Government of India and held at New Delhi on the 30th September and 1st October, 1955. The following were present:—

1. Shri Humayun Kabir, Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Education. (Chairman)
2. Prof. Dharmendra Nath Shastri, M.A., M.O.L., Head of the Department of Sanskrit, Meerut College, Meerut (Agra University).
3. Dr. H. L. Sharma, Head of the Department of Hindi and Sanskrit, Muslim University, Aligarh.
4. Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. Umesh Misra, M.A., D. Litt., Senior Reader of the Department of Sanskrit, University of Allahabad, Allahabad.
5. Dr. C. S. Venkateswaran, Head of the Department of Sanskrit, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
6. Dr. Suryakant, M.L.C., M.A., D. Litt. (Pb), D.Phil (Oxon), Professor and Head of the Department of Sanskrit, Banaras Hindu University, Banaras.
7. Dr. S. S. Bhawe, M.A., Ph.D., Reader in Sanskrit, Baroda College, M. S. University of Baroda, Baroda.
8. Prof. Ram Naryan Sharma, L. S. College, Muzaffarpur (Bihar University).
9. Prof. R. R. Deshpande, Professor of Sanskrit, Ramnarain Ruia College, Matunga, Bombay (Bombay University).
10. Dr. Ashutosh Bhattacharya Sastri, M.A., Ph.D., Head of the Department of Sanskrit, Calcutta University, Calcutta.
11. Prof. Rajani Kanta Sarma, Cotton College, Gauhati (Gauhati University).

12. Shri R. C. Parikh, Director, B. J. Institute, Bhadra, Ahmedabad (Gujrat University).
13. Dr. S. C. Nandimath, M.A., Ph.D., Principal, Basweshwar College, Bagalkot (Karnatak University).
14. Dr. N. N. Choudhuri, Head of the Department of Sanskrit, Delhi University, Delhi.
15. Dr. K. C. Pandey, Lucknow University.
16. Dr. V. Raghavan, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Sanskrit, Madras University, Madras.
17. Shri V. T. Tirunarayana Iyengar, M.A., Head of the Sanskrit Department, Maharaja's College, Mysore (Mysore University).
18. Shri S. P. Chaturvedi, M.A., Kavyateerth, Vyakaranacharya, Principal and Professor of Sanskrit, Nagpur Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur (Nagpur University).
19. Dr. A. Sharma, Head of the Department of Sanskrit, Osmania University, Hyderabad-Deccan.
20. Dr. Tarapada Choudhary, Head of the Department of Sanskrit, Patna University, Patna.
21. Dr. R. N. Dandekar, Head of the Department of Sanskrit, Poona University, Poona.
22. Shri. Jagan Nath, Head of the Department of Sanskrit, Punjab University, c/o Commerce College, Jullundur.
23. Pt. Bhagvad Datta, Part-time Lecturer in the Camp College, New Delhi (Punjab University).
24. Dr. V. M. Apte, M.A., Ph.D., Head of the Department of Sanskrit, Sagar University, Sagar.
25. Prof. D. S. Phatak, M.A., Professor of Sanskrit, S. N. D. T. College for Women, Bombay. (S. N. D. T. Women's University).
26. Sri Gopal Pillai, Principal, Sanskrit College, Travancore (Travancore University).

27. Dr. K. B. Tripathi, M.A., Ph.D., Professor and Head of the Department of Sanskrit and Oriya, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack (Utkal University).
28. Dr. Siddheswar Bhattacharyya, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt., Bar-at-Law, Prof.-in-charge of the Department of Sanskrit, Visva-Bharati University, Santiniketan.
29. Sri P. V. Ramanujaswami, M. A., Retired Director of Oriental Research Institute, Tinupati, Andhra State (Sri Venkateswara University).

#### Other Invitees

30. Dr. M. M. Dass, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Education, New Delhi.
31. Mahamahopadhyaya P.V. Kane, M.L.C., Former Professor of Sanskrit and Vice-Chancellor, University of Bombay.
32. Prof. K A. Nilakanta Sastri, University Professor of Indology Maharaja's College, Mysore.
33. Dr. M. Nizamuddin, Ph.D., Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Osmania University, Hyderabad-Deccan.
34. Shri H. S. Verma, Assistant Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

Shri K. G. Saiyidain, Additional Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Education, was also present at the concluding session of the Conference.

Shri M. P. Jain, Education Officer, Ministry of Education, acted as Secretary to the Conference.

2. Inaugurating the Conference, Professor Humayun Kabir said that the Ministry considered it necessary to seek the advice of teachers for the reconstruction of syllabus, the maintenance and coordination of the standard of teaching in a subject. With this aim in view, the Ministry had previously convened Conferences of University Professors of Economics, English, Hindi, History and Philosophy and the present Conference was the latest to be held.

Modern scientific inventions and means of communication had no doubt brought the various parts of the world nearer to one another but

unfortunately the physical devices which bring us together also sometimes have the opposite effect of giving rise to frictions and clashes. Physical proximity accompanied by psychological distance can create serious problems. Even a country with a unified culture like India has been at times disturbed by the claims of different regions. In recent times, one's natural pride in one's own language has at times led to a sense of rivalry vis-a-vis other languages. This should not be so, and we should all be happy whenever any Indian language makes progress because it thereby adds to the richness of the common heritage. We are proud of all Indian languages and want them to progress and develop.

Sanskrit, Professor Kabir went on to say, was one of the major cementing cultural forces in India. The stream of its living tradition had continued to flow through the long centuries of Indian history. Unfortunately, the stream was running thin now and the problem, which the Conference would no doubt consider, was how to restore its strength. Of course, no one can expect all Indians to become great scholars of Sanskrit; it will remain the language of the few, the intellectual *élite*, so to speak. But there was no reason why its vitality should not be felt in the renaissance that is taking place around us. Sanskrit had an important role to play in contributing to the sense of unity among our people.

Professor Kabir then observed that now-a-days practical, vocational or pure Sciences Courses, i. e. those which had a direct application to life, were more popular in India as elsewhere. Very few were attracted to Philosophy or the Humanities. Fewer still were attracted to Sanskrit. One reason might be that the methods of teaching Sanskrit were outmoded. Or, the study of this subject did not have any direct application to life. He hoped that the Conference would consider this matter and also suggest steps that may be taken to encourage Indian students to study Sanskrit.

In this connection, he reminded the Conference of the example of England where the value of classical education was recognised but not over-emphasised. He suggested for consideration the starting of an *India-Literaræ Humaniores*, a joint Honours Course in Sanskrit and Persian/Arabic, which will give our University students a comprehensive background of the fusion that has resulted in what we call Indian culture and civilization.

Professor Kabir then referred to the question of the study of Sanskrit outside the universities. He felt that *pathshalas* and other non-university institutions teaching Sanskrit should be encouraged, but the problem of maintaining correct scholastic standards in these was a difficult one. It seemed necessary that some kind of uniformity should be established in their teaching and examination standards. It was for the Conference to consider what might be done to bring this about.

Continuing, Professor Kabir stressed the need for developing Indological studies on a sufficiently broad and integrated basis. There will be those, he said, who will make the study of Sanskrit their vocation in life. There will also be those who will combine the best of our rich cultural heritage derived from the study of Sanskrit with the disciplines that modern education provides. We must cater for both categories in dealing with this question. He suggested for consideration, how best an Institute of Indology may be developed where the study of Sanskrit may find its proper place.

Summing up the task before the Conference, he said that it had to consider how the study of Sanskrit in schools, colleges, universities and other institutions could be toned up and improved, and how Sanskrit could be made a living force so as to attract our best students.

3. A brief general discussion then followed on the scope of the Conference. All those present took part in it. During the discussion, Professor Humayun Kabir had to go away on account of other official work and Prof. P. V. Kane took the chair.

4. The Conference took up consideration of the Agenda given in Appendix "A".

After a brief discussion, the Conference appointed three Committees to consider the Agenda and report to the Conference on 1st October 1955. The members of each Committee and the items of Agenda referred to them are given in Appendix "B". The Conference was, however, of the view that members should be free to attend meetings of more Committees than one if they so desired.

5. The Conference met again on 1st October, 1955 to consider the report submitted by the then Committees and made the following recommendation:-



**Item 1**

This Conference wishes to emphasise the great role played by Sanskrit as a unifying force in the cultural history of India and the basic importance of its study for all humanistic sciences and urges the necessity of some knowledge of Sanskrit being imparted to all Indian students at some stage in their education. The Conference recommends in that connection :-

- ( i ) that it is desirable to familiarise children, even at the Elementary stage, with the Sanskrit language and thought through simple *subhasitas*, *stotras* etc, and through versions in their mother-tongues of stories from representative Sanskrit classics ;
- ( ii ) that, in view of the importance of a knowledge of Sanskrit for an adequate understanding of India's ancient heritage, in view of the fact that the study of Sanskrit will substantially help the study of Hindi and the regional languages and with a view to equipping the students with the necessary background for higher Indological studies at the University level, Sanskrit be made an independent compulsory subject for all students in Secondary and Higher Secondary schools, the duration of the study of Sanskrit at these stages not being less than four years ;
- ( iii ) that, in view of the fact that most of the administrators and diplomats will have already acquired sufficient knowledge of Sanskrit, it may not be necessary to make Sanskrit compulsory in schools for the training of administrators and diplomats but that they should be required to possess adequate knowledge of ancient Indian culture as preserved in representative Sanskrit works ; and
- ( iv ) that, though the Sanskrit language as such may not be made compulsory in vocational and technical schools and colleges, a general course in Humanities with special emphasis on the achievements of ancient India in the realms of arts and crafts, sciences and technology be made compulsory in such schools and colleges.

This Conference recommends—

- (a) that Sanskrit should have its legitimate place in the pre-University stage;

- (b) that in the B.A. (Pass) or B.A. (Hons), Sanskrit be made one of the optional groups, and that those who do not offer Sanskrit as an option, be required to take one paper embodying elements of Sanskrit culture, provided that students offering Ancient Indian History, Indian Philosophy or any one of the modern Indian languages, take an additional paper in Sanskrit with a suitable syllabus;
- (c) that Honours and M. A. courses in Sanskrit be instituted in all Indian universities;
- (d) that methods of Sanskrit teaching be included in the courses in the Teacher Training institutions;
- (e) that the Boards of Studies in Sanskrit in the various universities be asked to frame suitable syllabi in the light of the above recommendations.

### Item 3

Having given careful consideration to the proposal of the Government of Uttar Pradesh to have an Indian Board of Sanskrit Studies and the observations made thereon by the University Grants Commission, this Conference strongly feels the need for the formation of an All-India body, to be called the All-India Board of Sanskrit Studies, to advise the Government of India on all matters relating to Sanskrit Education at all levels, whether conducted on modern lines or on traditional lines. The main functions of this Board may be, among others,

- (i) to formulate patterns of Sanskrit Education at different levels;
- (ii) to coordinate courses, teaching research, publication and similar other activities;
- (iii) to standardise examination; and
- (iv) to meet periodically to review the work done in this field and to recommend ways and means to improve and develop Sanskrit studies.

The All-India Board of Sanskrit Studies may be constituted of representatives of

- (i) universities;

- ( ii ) various recognised bodies teaching Sanskrit including traditional *Pathshalas*, or conducting Sanskrit Examinations; and
- ( iii ) institutions of standing doing work in the field of Sanskrit studies and research, one representative of the All-India Oriental Conference, and Government nominees.

#### Item 4

( i ) This Conference is of the opinion that there is scope for improving the method of teaching Sanskrit so as to make it both interesting and effective, and for this purpose, recommends to Sanskrit teachers to employ the direct method, and as far as possible teach through the medium of Sanskrit, at least in *Pathshalas*, and make students learn forms of words as parts of spoken speech and not crammed up paradigms. Attempts should be made to make the learning of Sanskrit attractive by supplementing the teaching with dialogues, scenes from drama, literature of the type of *Panchatantra*, grammatical *Kavyas* etc.

( ii ) With reference to Sanskrit and the replacing of English by Hindi, this Conference recommends that (a) in the interests of correctness of use of Sanskrit words and forms, a course of sound Sanskrit study be insisted upon for the students of Hindi and (b) that this Conference appeals to Sanskrit teachers and writers to enrich the language and literature as the medium for expressing modern thought, to produce Sanskrit books on modern subjects and to build up, utilising among others the valuable resources of ancient technical and scientific literature in Sanskrit, an adequate and apt vocabulary for modern ideas in Sanskrit.

#### Item 5

( a ) This Conference recommends that the highest Sanskrit examinations comprise provision for adequate *viva voce* tests and provision to test the ability of the candidate to write and speak in Sanskrit and that such provision be adopted at all stages for examinations in *Pathshalas*.

( b ) This Conference recommends that at all levels and in all types of Sanskrit teaching, the passing of students be based not merely on the marks at a final examination, written or oral, but also on periodical tests and records of work all through the course.

**Item 6 (i)**

Resolved to recommend that, except in the case of reputed *Pandits* of the traditional type, teachers of Sanskrit in the respective stages be persons of the minimum qualifications specified against each of them, below:—

**(1) Secondary and Higher Secondary Stages :**

Diploma or Title holders, for example, Tirtha, Acharya, Shastri, Siromani, Vidwan, and other equivalent examinations.

**(2) Degree Classes :**

Sanskrit M.A. or B.A. (Hons)

**(3) Head of the Sanskrit Department or Chief Professor :**

M.A. or B.A. (Hons) with a research degree or a record of research work of approved merit, and at least five years' experience of post-graduate teaching.

**(4) Teachers for Guiding Research :**

Heads of Departments or Chief Professors called upon to guide research scholars should have to their credit, in addition to a research degree, a continuous record of recognised research work.

**(5) Research and Teaching Departments :**

At least one member of the staff in both the University Research Departments and Colleges teaching M.A. or Honours curriculum be a *Pandit* qualified in *Shastras* in traditional style so that the *Shastaric* texts prescribed are properly taught and that no distinction be made in respect of the grade of the *Pandit* member of the staff.

**(6) Pathshala Teachers :**

**(a) Beginning Stages :**

Diploma or Title Holders.

**(b) Diploma Classes :**

Title holders with at least three years of teaching experience or reputed *Pandits* of the traditional type.

**(c) Maha Vidyalayas : (Higher Institutions of the traditional type)**

Title holders or reputed *Pandits* with at least five years' teaching experience and record of original work of approved merit.

## (7) Manuscript Libraries and Institutes :

d msf

Directores of Institutes or Libraries, should possess the same qualifications as Professors mentioned previously with the provision that the condition about teaching experience be relaxed.

## Curators of Libraries ;

M.A. or Title holder with a research degree or experience of critical editorial work.

## Shastris :

Title holders with experience of manuscript work.

## Item 6 (ii)

As there is at present no comprehensive scheme for a course in Sanskrit Teachers' Training referring to Sanskrit teaching at all levels and in all types of schools and colleges and as there is need at present to make Sanskrit teaching both interesting and effective, this Conference recommends that suitable agencies be set up to evolve such a comprehensive training course for Sanskrit teaching at all levels and in all types of schools and colleges and that on the basis of such a comprehensive scheme of teachers' training, future teachers of Sanskrit be required to be qualified.

## Item 6 (iii)

Resolved to recommend that steps be taken to promote inter-University contacts, cooperation and exchange amongst Sanskrit teachers, research scholars and students, and that, as one of the ways of achieving this and, universities be required to arrange for courses of lectures by Professors of other universities.

## Item 6 (iv)

Resolved to recommend, that in the matter of appointment of Sanskrit teachers, the highest Sanskrit examinations in the modern as well as the traditional institutions be given due recognition by all the institutions and governments, that in the modern institutions, the highest degrees should be M. A. or B. A. (Hons) or M. O. L. and, at the post-graduate level, M.Litt, Ph. D. and D.Litt. and, that, in the traditional institution, the highest titles or diplomas be those decided upon, by the Committee of the Board of Sanskrit Studies concerned with the coordination and standardisation of the different Sanskrit title and diploma examinations in the country.

**Item 7 (i)**

Resolved that this Conference recommends that all universities should provide annually in their Sanskrit Departments out of their research fund or with special financial aid from Central and State Government :

- ( a ) Research scholarships for junior research students;
- ( b ) Research fellowships for senior research scholars;
- ( c ) Facilities for further researches for select scholars to go abroad and work with foreign specialists, where necessary. The normal duration of (a) and (b) should be *two* years;  
and
- ( d ) Similar research scholarships and fellowships be awarded in the traditional *Pathshalas* and *Mahavidyalayas* also.

**Item 7 (ii).**

(a) Resolved to recommend to universities to diversify the lines of research in Sanskrit, paying more attention to fields relatively more neglected at present, such as Linguistics, Vedic, Puranic studies, restoration of lost texts from Tibetan and Chinese, comparative study of related cultures of Middle East and Far East etc., an attempt being made to avoid duplication and secure coordination in work in the different universities.

(b) (i) Resolved to recommend that both at the Centre and in the States special efforts be made to organise the survey and collection of Sanskrit manuscripts, and the preservation, cataloguing and publication of those manuscripts and that for this purpose suitable legislation be undertaken to safeguard valuable manuscripts against neglect, destruction or sale and transport outside the country.

(ii) Resolved to recommend further that the important collection of manuscripts in the former native States, administered formerly in a quasi-public manner and now in complete private possession, be, by suitable negotiation, made available for the use of scholars.

(iii) Resolved to recommend that a survey be made of existing non-official research institutes in the country in the field of Sanskrit and evolve a suitable system of grant-in-aid for their encouragement.

(iv) Resolved that, in respect of post-graduate research degrees, uniform regulations be adopted in all universities to define the status of

M.Litt., Ph.D., and D.Litt. degrees and the conditions for admission to them,

**Item 7 (iii)**

(a) Resolved to recommend that a comprehensive annual descriptive bibliography of Sanskrit studies in India and outside be undertaken and published as a first priority.

(b) (1) Resolved to recommend that the preparation and serial publication of critical editions of rare and important Sanskrit texts be made a regular feature of the work of the Sanskrit Departments of all the universities ; and

(2) that the proposed Board of Sanskrit Studies appoint an Advisory Committee to examine and determine a list of priorities in respect of Sanskrit texts to be taken up for publication.

(c) Resolved to recommend that, with a view to familiarising the traditional Pandit scholars also with critical methods, the editions of texts be provided with critical methods in Sanskrit or Sanskrit *resumé* of the English introduction.

(d) Resolved to recommend that special grants be given by the Centre or the State Government to universities to publish at least a selection of the unpublished research theses lying in the different universities and that for this purpose an *ad hoc* Committee of the Board be appointed to select and draw up a list of unpublished University theses that could be published.

(e) Resolved to recommend that arrangements be made to make the Sanskrit publication of one centre, university or institute known and available in other Indian centres, universities or institutes as well as in the centre of Sanskrit studies in foreign countries.

(f) While appreciating the aid already given by the Government, it was resolved to recommend that the Central and State Governments should come forward to give liberal financial assistance to major Sanskrit research undertakings like the Vedic Index, the Ramayana, the Sanskrit Dictionary, the *Catalogus Catalogorum*, Sanskrit Encyclopaedia etc. so that these are completed within a reasonable time.

**Item 8**

(i) While noting with satisfaction that Departments of Sanskrit have already been established in a number of Indian universities, this Conference strongly recommends that, for the development of higher Sanskrit Studies and Research, Government do help in the establishment of full-fledged Chairs in Sanskrit in all universities where they do not exist.

(ii) This Conference is of the opinion that, subject to other relevant conditions, due consideration should be given to persons properly trained in Sanskrit for employment

(a) in diplomatic services particularly as cultural attaches in Indian embassies ;

(b) as officers in-charge of cultural programmes in All India Radio, the Information Service, and similar activities ; and

(c) as Professors of Sanskrit in foreign universities.

(iii) This Conference is strongly of the opinion that every possible effort be made by the Government to preserve traditional Sanskrit learning by extending liberal patronage to persons trained in that discipline and by making available to them all facilities for suitable employment.

(iv) (a) This Conference heartily welcomes the proposal for the early establishment of a Central Institute of Indology and suggests that, while finalising the scheme for such an Institute, Government assign an important and right place to Sanskrit in the Institute and, for this purpose, seek the advice of competent Sanskrit scholars.

(b) Resolved that this Conference welcomes the announcement of the Honourable Minister of Education to the effect that the question of the appointment of a Commission to study the question of the promotion of Sanskrit is under the consideration of the Government.

6. Shri K. G. Saiyidain, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Education, who presided over the concluding session of the Conference, thanked the members for their deliberations and expressed the hope that they would make every effort to improve the teaching of Sanskrit in their respective universities. He advised them not to sacrifice quality to quantity in the study of Sanskrit.

7. With a vote of thanks to the Chair, the Conference came to a close.



## APPENDIX "A"

### 1. Courses of Studies

The place of Sanskrit in General education and in particular to consider whether it should be taught as a compulsory or optional subject in :-

- (a) Elementary schools,
- (b) Secondary and Higher Secondary schools,
- (c) Schools for the training of administrators and diplomats, and
- (d) Vocational and Technical schools and colleges.

### 2. The place of Sanskrit in the universities, duration and content of courses, and the preparation of model syllabii for the different stages :-

- (i) Intermediate classes or pre-University Class ;
- (ii) Degree Classes (Pass and Honours) ;
- (iii) Post-graduate Classes ;
- (iv) Teachers Training Institutions ;  
after taking into account the existing curricula in the various Indian universities and the following considerations. viz :-
  - (a) The need for uniformity in standards and curricula ;
  - (b) The need for the reorganisation of syllabus in order to adopt derivative of Sanskrit as the official language of India ;
  - (c) The need for uniformity in the standardisation of Sanskrit examinations ;
  - (d) The place of Sanskrit with special reference to cultural developments.

### 3. Proposal of the U. P. Government to have an Indian Board of Sanskrit, on the lines of the Inter-University Board for watching the interest of and guiding Sanskrit education and research on an all-India level. (Annexure)

4. The method of teaching Sanskrit and to suggest ways and means for improving it, keeping in view the need for the study of Sanskrit with special reference to replacing English by Hindi.
5. Changes desirable in the system of examination etc. in Sanskrit.
6. **Teachers of Sanskrit**
  - (i) The minimum qualification and experience necessary for the teaching of Sanskrit at the various stages.
  - (ii) The training of teachers of Sanskrit.
  - (iii) The exchange of professors, teachers and students between universities in India.
  - (iv) The scope of recognising the highest examinations in Sanskrit held by the various institutions for the appointment of Sanskrit teachers.
7. **Research, Publication and Coordination**
  - (i) The institution of Research Fellowships in Sanskrit at the universities.
  - (ii) The scope of and arrangements for research in India.
  - (iii) The publication of standard edition of well-known classics, including those devoted to research in the subject
8. **General**
  - (i) Establishment of Sanskrit Departments in universities which do not have such Departments at present.
  - (ii) The scope for the employment of those trained in Sanskrit in the various national fields and to consider the provision of suitable vocational guidance to such persons.
  - (iii) The place of Sanskrit in the syllabi of different Sanskrit examinations.
  - (iv) Any other matter with the permission of the Chairman.

## ANNEXURE TO APPENDIX "A"

Proposal of the Government of Uttar Pradesh to have an Indian Board of Sanskrit on the lines of the Inter University Board for watching the interest of and guiding Sanskrit education and research on an all-India level.—

With a view to bringing about uniformity of standards in the Sanskrit examinations of different States and universities in India, the Government of Uttar Pradesh convened in 1950 an All-India Conference to discuss and evolve some common standards of examinations. In all, eight State Governments and six universities were invited to attend the Conference.

The Conference met in Banaras on 1st and 2nd May, 1950 and was presided over by Acharya Narendra Deva. The Conference resolved that an all-India body by the name of Indian Board of Sanskrit Studies be set up on the lines of the Inter-University Board for watching the interest of and guiding Sanskrit education and research on an all-India level.

In pursuance of this resolution, the Government of Uttar Pradesh prepared a draft constitution of the Board and forwarded a copy of the same to this Ministry for perusal and comments. It was also stated that that Government had invited the opinion of the State Governments on the desirability of convening another conference for discussing the Constitution of the proposed Board.

The matter was referred to the University Grants Commission who expressed the view that it did not seem necessary or desirable to have a separate Board of Sanskrit Studies which might attempt to lay

down standards for all the universities in India. Unlike professional subjects in which such Institutes might lay down minimum standards necessary for organising the profession, in a cultural subject like Sanskrit there should be complete freedom for each university to frame its own course of study and wherever possible, arrange for specialisation in particular aspects of the subject. The formation of a separate Board for Sanskrit Studies would, in their opinion, be an encroachment on the freedom of the universities.

The Commission further opined that wherever the universities themselves felt the need for conferring together on the question of standards, they could do so at their initiative and the Commission was also prepared to assist them in the process in terms of the function of the coordination of standards which has been assigned to it. The State Government of Uttar Pradesh was informed accordingly.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh, however, again stressed the need of the Indian Board of Sanskrit Studies in view of the following reasons:-

- (i) The course and standards of Sanskrit examinations held by the different examining bodies are by no means uniform;
- (ii) The duration of the courses and the nomenclature also vary in some cases which lead to difficulties in their mutual recognition.

The State Government further stated that the proposed Indian Board of Sanskrit studies is not intended to function as a rival body to any of the Inter-University organisation but will only watch the interests of Sanskrit education and research and coordinate the activities of Sanskrit institutions, which is a genuine need in this period of renaissance of Sanskrit learning and education. That Government requested the Government of India to reconsider the matter and place it before the University Grants Commission again for reconsideration.

Accordingly the matter was referred to the University Grants Commission and the Commission, on reconsideration, have expressed the following views:-

- (i) That the establishment of any Board or Institution which would interfere with the freedom of the existing universities to carry on post-graduate and research work in any subject could not be commended by the Commission; and
- (ii) that in so far as the proposed All-India Institution was intended to coordinate the work of Sanskrit *Pathshalas* and other non-University bodies, this was outside the purview of the University Grants Commission.

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APPENDIX "B"  
CONFERENCE OF SANSKRIT TEACHERS

*Committee A*

(Items 1,3 and 8)

- |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. A. Sharma                         | Osmania University                        |
| 2. C. S. Venkateswaran               | Annamalai University                      |
| 3. D. S. Phatak                      | S. N. D. T. Women's University            |
| 4. D. N. Shastri                     | Agra University                           |
| 5. H. L. Sharma                      | Aligarh University                        |
| 6. K. C. Pandey                      | Lucknow University                        |
| 7. K. B. Tripathi                    | Utkal University                          |
| 8. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri            | Mysore University                         |
| 9. P. V. Kane                        | Former Vice-Chancellor, Poona University. |
| 10. R. C. Parikh                     | Gujrat University                         |
| 11. R. R. Deshpande                  | Bombay University                         |
| 12. Ram Narain Sharma                | Bihar University                          |
| 13. R. N. Dandekar                   | Poona University (Convener)               |
| 14. S. C. Nandimath                  | Karnatak University                       |
| 15. Siddheswar Bhattacharyya Iyengar | Visva-Bharti University                   |
| 16. Tarapada Choudhary               | Patna University                          |
| 17. V. T. Tirunarayana               | Mysore University                         |

*Committee-B*

(Item 2)

- |                                 |                             |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Ashutosh Bhattacharya Sastri | Calcutta University         |
| 2. Gopala Pillai                | Travancore University       |
| 3. Jagan Nath                   | Punjab University           |
| 4. N. N. Choudhuri              | Delhi University (Convener) |
| 5. Rajani Kanta Sarma           | Gauhati University          |
| 6. S. S. Bhawe                  | M. S. Baroda University     |

*Committee- C*

(Items 4,5,6 and 7)

- |                        |                              |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Bhagvad Datta       | Punjab University            |
| 2. P. V. Ramanujaswami | Sri Venkateswara University  |
| 3. S. P. Chaturvedi    | Nagpur University            |
| 4. Unesh Misra         | Allahabad University         |
| 5. V. Raghavan         | Madras University (Convener) |
| 6. V. M. Apté          | Sagar University             |