

QUESTION XVIII.

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY, HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE COLLEGE.

Oral Evidence.

When the war started there was a conference of all the Commanding Officers of the U.O.T.C. to improve the standard so that our men may become suitable officers. When you improved the training, you had to exempt them from some of the work of the University. The University could not recognise this training as part of the B.A. examination and so it was proposed that Military Science should be a subject. If people took up Military Science in this manner, they were taking Physics and Chemistry without Mathematics, and Botany and Zoology without Chemistry. It was a most unsuitable subject for a member of this Faculty. The University of Cambridge decided that it should not form part of the ordinary curriculum and it should be brought in a separate Faculty of Military History and Military Finance, etc.

We cannot undertake the solution of defence problems in the University. In most of the universities in this Province it is taught by part-time teachers who are doing other subjects. They cannot get the enthusiastic response which a Rally Mass can get from students.

Military Science as it is taught in the universities is something for which we need not take any credit and it is the last resort of the weak student who cannot pass Chemistry or some other subject. I am a member of the National Cadet Corps and their opinion is more or less on the same lines. From the side of the Defence Department they are not interested in what is being done in the universities on Military Science. It has not got any preparatory value for Defence purposes.

As regards the contents of Military Science there are two parts. One is partly academic which does not change with times, and the other is strategy, etc., that is changing. The first part has some cultural value. Military Science ought to be in a Military Academy and not in the University.

ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY TEACHERS' UNION.

1. (a) In two or three universities in North India there is provision for the teaching of Military Science.

(b) The arrangement is (i) not adequate, (ii) not satisfactory and (iii) not realistic, because (i) the staff is inadequate and has no scope for further training; (ii) the equipment and arms have not been standardised nor are they provided in sufficient quantities; and (iii) there is lack of facilities for outdoor training and range practice.

The reasons for these defects may be found in the comparative expensiveness of schemes for teaching Military Science and the general lack of appreciation of its real importance.

(c) Suggested improvements—

- (i) Government should be requested to enable the teaching staff to get improved training with the army at the regimental service and with active battalions for, say, two months every year preferably during the summer vacation.
- (ii) A common syllabus drawn up by army authorities should be introduced in all universities.
- (iii) There is need for the government to adopt a more liberal policy as regards supply of arms, ammunitions and equipments to the cadets in training.
- (iv) More army personnel should be deputed for constant instructions.
- (v) More frequent and more extensive camping facilities should be provided.
- (vi) Provision should be made for compulsory periodical visits to regimental centres.

2. (b) Seems satisfactory, except as regards status both of cadets and teaching staff, which has to be raised very much higher, especially in colleges.

(c) (i) The work, being extra work and somewhat difficult, should be made more interesting, remunerative and attractive by holding out brighter prospects.

(ii) The scheme should be widened to include all suitable volunteers.

(iii) It is desirable to give special preference to N.C.C. trained students in recruitment to certain Government services such as Police, Excise, etc.

(iv) Government should adopt a policy of recruiting N.C.C. men to 50 per cent. of officer vacancies in the Armed Services.

(v) Provincial Governments should spend more money on pay and allowances for the N.C.C.

(vi) Army Certificate training should be stricter and greater concessions should be allowed as regards exemptions from taking some papers in the University Examinations to candidates qualifying for these certificates.

(vii) The ideal thing is that every college student should have at least two years of compulsory military training, preferably in the Intermediate classes.

ASTHANA, DR. NARAYAN PRASAD.

1. (a) Yes.

(b) (i) No.

(ii) Yes.

2. (a) No.

(b) and (c) On paper it seems all right but its working is yet to be seen.

One great mistake is the bringing in of a regular Military Officer as the Officer Commanding. This will take away the initiative from the teacher officers of the corps. The former U.O.T.C. arrangement of having a teacher as the C.O. and a regular Military Officer as the Adjutant was the most satisfactory arrangement.

(d) No, it is not necessary.

BALAKRISHNAIYA, JUSTICE N.

Military training should be made compulsory for all students; the present arrangement is neither adequate nor satisfactory.

BHATTACHARYA, DR. D. R.

1. (a) Yes, Military Science is a subject of study at this University. It is an optional subject for the Degree classes.

(b) (i) No.

(ii) Partially satisfactory.

(iii) More or less 80.

(c) By giving more facilities and more staff.

2. (a) Not quite.

(b) The scheme is yet in its earliest stage and only experts can give a decision.

(c) Call for enlistment of officers had met with poor response because they have to put in very hard work with no corresponding advantages. More amenities should be provided for attracting the best type of men.

The training of officers should be done during the long vacation in a cool place and financial assistance for extra expenditure involved should be provided.

(d) Yes, it should be made compulsory unless a student is medically unfit.

BHAWALKAR, DR. D. R.

1. (a) No. But it is essential and should be started in all Universities in seriousness and not in a haphazard way.

2. (a) Not much. The training should be more intensive.

BOYD, REV. A. J.

Having served for ten years as an officer in the U.O.T.C., I am sure that the Cadet Corps can make a very useful contribution to university and national life. I am entirely against compulsion, partly because the huge numbers involved would be quite unmanageable, and

partly because the spirit of the Corps would suffer. The U.O.T.C. in its latter years lost some of its popularity because Certificate classes made too heavy a demand on students' time. If parades go beyond one morning and one evening a week, they become a burden, and the student who wants to play games in the evenings (the most suitable candidates, as a rule) do not apply. The Corps should content itself, in my opinion, with fairly elementary training which will not make excessive demands on the limited amount of leisure available.

I think that the constant demand for Military Science in the universities is not much more than a catch word. The National Cadet Corps can do all that is appropriate to a university; technical teaching of a high order is for military colleges.

CALCUTTA, UNIVERSITY OF.

1. (a) The answer is in the affirmative. This University has Certificate examinations for Military Science. Certain facilities are afforded also to students in their examinations who take up Military Science as one of their subjects of study. The teachers in this Department of study are furnished by the military authorities.

(b) The arrangement in the opinion of this University is neither adequate nor satisfactory. It does tend to become thoroughly unrealistic.

(c) The re-organisation of the teaching of this subject in this University is a matter of deep concern and consideration for all connected with the University. The actual framing of the curricula and the operation of the curricula are matters for the military authorities. This University has been told by competent authorities that a sufficient number of trainers is not available in this country for this purpose. This University considers this to be a very unfortunate state of affairs.

2. The U.O.T.C. has been abolished. Its working was excellent under certain limits.

(b) The National Cadet Corps organisation has not been operated for a sufficient length of time so as to enable this University to express an opinion about it. The method of recruitment to the National Cadet Corps requires certain changes.

(d) Military training in the opinion of this University should be made compulsory in the University. Compulsory military training is not unknown to Western universities.

DAS, NARENDRA PRASAD.

1. (a) No

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

2. (a) No.

(b) Should be introduced.

(c) There should be sincerity and no show.

(d) Yes.

DAYAL, BISHESHWAR.

Oral Evidence.

I would attach very great importance to military training. Military Science was introduced here against much opposition. I am glad to hear that people have taken to the course. It has been changed to National Cadet Corps. I am not in favour of making Military Science compulsory. I am not in favour of doing every thing to encourage it. To make it successful at the University stage it should be made a subject in the Secondary Schools.

We do not have enough funds. Those people who have taken Military Science course here and who would naturally be undergoing the National Cadet Corps training should have some preference and some facilities more than others, so far as entry into military service is concerned. It would be an incentive to them to take up military training in the University.

DWIVEDI, M. M.

2. (b) The new scheme of N.C.C. deserves to be encouraged.

(d) It may be made compulsory in the Intermediate stage and voluntary in the latter part.

EAST PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

1. (a) Provision existed under the U.O.T.C. scheme but it needs revision in view of the introduction of the N.C.C. scheme.

(b) Even the present N.C.C. scheme is not adequate.

(c) The matter should be examined by a committee of experts on which both the military and the academic side should be well represented.

GANGULI, LT. COL. N.

Oral Evidence.

In my opinion it is very necessary for everyone in our country to undergo a course of military training and all the more so because at the present time discipline seems to be slack and the whole thing appears to be very loose. If I was at the helm of the affairs, I will make military education compulsory for each and every one coming to the university, irrespective of the education we give. The education given in the university will be no good, to my mind, unless a man has character, proper sense of discipline and a good civic sense and is trained to obedience, trained to do things in the proper way and not in a slipshod manner. The idea of obeying the law, development of civic sense which is unfortunately very poor in this province, must also be inculcated in them.

If it is the training of the type which we give to our Home Guards, *i.e.*, concentrated training at a particular place, living together, playing together, I think one year will be enough. There cannot be uniformity in training in all the provinces. First of all it depends on the Officer Commanding. A fellow may be slack and may not have university education. We did very well with the U.O.T.C. We have sent about 75 to 80 officers to the Indian Army and every one is doing very well. We had two good adjutants. We are proud of U.O.T.C. It is all due to our good adjutants.

Military training will add to a student's time he spends at the university. But it will make him an asset to the country.

For my Home Guards, I started a social education centre. Out of 830 men we found that 231 were illiterate. So I started a centre and 80 per cent. have passed out. In this I got a lot of help from the Hislop College. The centre is flourishing very well. But the real difficulty is funds.

GAUHATI, UNIVERSITY OF.

2. (d) The new scheme of N.C.C. should be extended and developed by all means.

IYENGAR, T. S. RAJAGOPALA.

1. (a) Yes.

(b) (i) Not adequate. Military training must be made compulsory to all students of the university who are medically fit.

(ii) No.

KANE, MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA, DR. P. V.

1. (a), (b) and (c) There is no provision for the teaching of Military Science in the Bombay University at any College affiliated to the Bombay University, particularly because under Act IV of 1928 (the Bombay University Act) under Section 18(1)(e), the University has no power to make provision for Military Science at all but it can make provision for Physical Training.

(d) The National Cadet Corps is a good idea, but I must say that it was introduced rather in a great hurry and without properly framing rules and regulations for the guidance of the Principals of the Colleges, their teachers and students. The scheme which was first sent to the University was defective in many respects and I, as the Vice-Chancellor and the two Commandants of the U.O.T.C. and other Officers had submitted two long notes about what should be done by Government to attract teachers and youngmen to join the National Cadet Corps. Some of those suggestions have been accepted. Even now no complete rules have been sent as is contemplated in the National Cadet Corps Act and this being a new scheme there has been a great deal of confusion and irritation caused by the military officers not understanding the view-point of the Principals, teachers and students. Clarification is required on many points and the sooner this is done the better for the success of the scheme of National Cadet Corps.

2. (d) Military training can be made compulsory during the college courses but that is an ideal which is still far off and cannot be accomplished in the near future. The new scheme should be given a fair trial for at least five years and then the idea of compulsory military training should be taken for consideration.

Oral Evidence.

The National Cadet Corps is being introduced in a great hurry and without any definite rules and regulations. They promised to appoint some Committee but it has not been appointed yet.

There are matters on which the University officials and the military officers quarrel. There must be a Committee to settle these quarrels. It was envisaged that the Committee would be appointed earlier. It is more than nine months since they disbanded the U.T.C. and this scheme came into operation. It is already March and no Committee has been appointed.

KRISHNAMURTI, K.

1. (a) Military Science (in the correct sense of the term) is not taught to the members of the U.O.T.C.—as far as I know.

(b) Arrangements should be made for providing instructions in Military Science to members of N.C.C., which has taken the place of the U.O.T.C., by experienced military officers.

2. (a) The working of the U.O.T.C. has been moderately satisfactory.

(b) The new scheme of N.C.C. is supposed to be better, providing more efficient instruction in the use of arms, and more designed to train young men for military careers.

(c) Experienced military officers, who have known field operations, should be in charge of the training.

(d) It is desirable to make it compulsory for all able-bodied young men at universities for at least two years.

LUCKNOW, UNIVERSITY OF.

1. (a) Yes.

(b) (i) Inadequate.

(ii) Unsatisfactory.

(iii) Yes.

2. (a) The U.O.T.C. has been replaced by the N.C.C.

(b) It is too early to form any opinion on its working.

MADRAS, UNIVERSITY OF.

The U.O.T.C. had a useful part to play in the life of the University. It has since been changed into the National Cadet Corps, the work of which is still in the experimental stage.

MAHADEVAN, C.

1. No.

2. (a) It is capable of vast improvement where it exists.

(d) Yes. It is most urgent and vital to our renaissance.

MALAVIYA, PT. GOVIND.

Unless Military Science is recognised as one of the group subjects, U.O.T.C. or N.C.C. is not likely to succeed, because the cadet is all the time thinking of his lectures and examinations and cannot apply his mind to N.C.C. work. If Military Science is recognised then N.C.C. work will form the practical course of this subject.

MATHUR, S. N.

1. (a) Yes. In Allahabad, Banaras and Lucknow Universities.

(b) It tends to become merely theoretical and unrealistic in comparison to the high standards reached in other subjects and considering its importance. While it sinks to the verge of the fantastic when viewed in relation to standards achieved in self-governing countries.

(c) There should be a separate college of Military Science.

2. (a) No.

(b) It is a total failure.

(c) Military training should be a full-time job under the guidance and control of an Army staff, which alone knows its needs and requirements and what is stable and what is up-to-date.

(d) At the age of 18 to 20 years after the Intermediate, Military Training should be made compulsory for graduates seeking Government service.

MIRASHI, V. V.

1. No.

2. (a) No

(b) It is too recently introduced to be judged by its results.

(c) No.

(d) No ; for even if it is made compulsory, all students are not physically fit for it.

NATU, M. N

Oral Evidence.

As far as the National Cadet Corps is concerned, our idea is that during the first year the boys should not be allowed to join the Corps. They should be under the charge of the Physical Education Department and after one year, those boys who are physically fit should be allowed to join the National Cadet Corps and in the fourth year there should be option for them to keep on to the National Cadet Corps or to come back to the Physical Education Department.

PANDE, CAPTAIN, S. D.

Oral Evidence.

Students in the University, whether living in hostels or in city should be given compulsory physical training in the morning for half an hour, at all stages, M.A., and M.Sc. including.

In some places in the Intermediate stage, Military Science has been introduced as a compulsory subject. You would require a large number of instructors for them. Are you going to have instructors from the Army people ?

Military Science has sufficient academic value. The subjects we teach are essential like Military History and Geography, Military Law, Administration and Organisation in the Army, etc. In 1940-42 when there was a great demand for Officers, it was found that these students were not fit to be employed as Officers. As in the N.C.C. scheme, we must have a potential reserve of Officers.

There should be much closer affiliation between the schools and colleges and the university in this matter of physical fitness. It has been my experience that children come upto the University in a state of physical unfitness. We have a two years' course for B.A. which is too short a term for a boy to understand any subject well. We must have three years' B.A. course or none at all. Then the student must be physically fit and receptive enough to profit by University education.

Either you demand physical fitness for those who are really in a position to show it, or you cannot demand it by making them take physical exercise only for 2 days in the week, late in the afternoon after 4 hours of lecture. Considering that we have something like 150 days, all told, working properly, the total number of days the students really appear in the gymnasium cannot be more than 50 days. 50 hours of this entirely ill-adjusted work is, in my eyes, a serious disservice to the student community, because it makes them look upon physical fitness as a joke. I respectfully submit that this matter should be specially examined. In the new set-up physically fit bodies and fit minds have to be developed.

PAPATLA, LT. COL. P.

1. (a) No.

(b) Not applicable as there is none in the Utkal University.

(c) On the advice of the Defence Department and with the help of officers provided by them.

2. (a) No.

(b) Better.

(c) By enlisting more and more of the students.

(d) Yes, during the 1st year.

PAPWORTH, H. C.

1. There is a U.O.T.C. in the University of Travancore, which will be converted into a Senior Division of the National Cadet Corps. It is too early to consider amendments to the present rules of the N.C.C., which have not yet been implemented.

2. There is not much point in considering the question of compulsory military training at the university stage, that is, in the Senior Division of the National Cadet Corps, without first considering it in the Junior Division of the Corps in High Schools. If a system of compulsion is found possible and desirable in the Junior Division, it can be continued in the Senior Division for as long as the Defence authorities deem it to be necessary.

PATNA, UNIVERSITY OF.

1. (a) None in this University.

(b) (i), (ii) and (iii) No opinion can be expressed.

(c) No comments.

2. (a) No. The U. O. T. C. has been disbanded.

(b) The scheme is good and promises well if it can be worked satisfactorily.

(c) The Scheme has the financial backing of the Provincial Government, but the University will have to supplement it by grants to enable the scheme to work successfully. Adjustment of college timetables to fit in with parade hours and annual camp if the N.C.C. is not to share the same fate as U.O.T.C.

(d) Subject to medical fitness, the scheme should be compulsory for all Intermediate students. Work in the 2nd year will have to be less strenuous.

PRADHAN, N. C.

2. (b) It will be very helpful.

(c) Provision for refreshment after college hours and before parade or exercise is essential, the cost being met by Government entirely in case of poor students and partly in case of others.

(d) This should be compulsory for all at the Intermediate stage.

RAJENDRA SINGH, LT. COL.

1. (a) Some provision in some institutions.

(c) A smattering knowledge of Military Science is dangerous. It should be handled by persons who are proficient in handling the dangerous weapons of war.

2. (a) Never.

(b) Would succeed only if we put the horse before the cart. We must have proper leaders first who would produce the right instruments.

(c) A Central School for training Military Science leaders.

RAMANUJAM, DR. S. G. MANNAWALA.

1. Not in this University.

RAO, A. G. RAMACHANDRA.

1. (a) No.
2. (a) To a tolerable extent.
- (b) It is good.

(d) Compulsory military training starting at the age of 18 for 3 years may be given.

RAO, K. S. RAMA KRISHNA.

2. (a) Although its working may not be quite satisfactory the training has had a most beneficial effect on the character, bearing and outlook of its members.

(b) The training must be made compulsory to start with, for a year at any stage during the stay of the student in the university.

RAO, P. RAMACHANDRA.

Military Training of a real and modern sort is urgently necessary for all the able-bodied students of both sexes. No nation can survive nowadays without a huge army that can be mustered overnight, to meet foreign invasion. This is possible if the educated have the training. At the time of need, they can be called up. In spite of the United Nations Organisation, every nation must be militarised to its maximum capacity.

RAY, GIRIJA SHANKAR.

2. (b) and (c) These cannot function properly if students are not enthused over the programme. Hungry students cannot be enthused to take part in parades. I would make joining N.C.C. compulsory but I would also make provision of food at the canteen compulsory along with this. Only this can make it successful.

SEKHAR, INDU.

1. (a) No.

2. (a) Should be made compulsory for all male students of a college.

SINGHANIA, PADAMPAT.

1. (a) There is provision in some.

(i) Yes.

(ii) Yes.

(iii) No.

2. (a) Yes.

SONDHI, G. D.

Military science and U.O.T.C. serve some purpose.

(a) They give some training.

(b) They give a psychological satisfaction to the authorities.

I firmly believe that much more good can be done by spending all our energies in making the students physically fitter than by putting a few into uniform and giving these a smattering of military knowledge.

SUBRAHMANYAM, D. S.

No provision.

(2) Should be compulsory at some stage (after the 1st year of the Intermediate).

VAD, DR. B. G.

1. There was provision for teaching of Military Science at the Bombay University. Instead of harnessing its activities to suit the requirements of free India, the Department of Military Studies has been closed which is indeed an unfortunate and retrograde step.

2. During the last thirty years or so the U.O.T.C. (formerly U.T.C.), has been steadily and satisfactorily progressing and one does not know for what advantage it was abolished.

There are inherent defects in the N.C.C. Organization. The Organization suffers from a fundamental weakness, that cuts at the very root of military discipline and solidarity. Where the Central Government should be responsible for military training, it has assumed a role of an adviser; where the Provincial Government should be in the background, ready to encourage military training by ensuring a steady supply of cadets, they have been asked to do what almost amounts to running the "show". The roles are thus reversed and it is obviously unfair to expect the Educational Department of a Provincial Government to look after a matter which lies far outside its normal sphere. The N.C.C. Directorate has no direct link with the A.H.Q., and has to work through the Defence Ministry over every little requirement.

Universities, which had so steadily sponsored military training in spite of the steady opposition from a foreign government and the indifference of the public, seem to have been forgotten in this new organization. It seems that the universities are not expected to maintain a sustained interest in this training of their wards.

Since the expenditure rests with the Provincial Government, it is not unlikely that the training may vary considerably from one province to another. In U.P. there is a Director of Military Studies through whom the organization works. The C.P. Government, it is learnt, has launched a more intensive effort having deputed three of the college teachers for full time work with the N.C.C. and given them Class 1, in

the service. Many routine difficulties have cropped up during the first four months' working as the Provincial Government do not seem to have been able to grasp the perspective of a military organization. The regular Army Officers who are in charge of N.C.C. fail to understand the provincial administrative routine which accounts for many delays in the routine work, and dilatory action. Clothing and equipment did not arrive in time. Medical examination was delayed because it was not clear whether the army doctors or Provincial Government doctors could carry it out. The establishment could not be immediately set up and payment of the menial staff was, for reasons purely administrative and not personal, so long delayed that some of them had to go on strike. In some places more cadets were recruited than the sanctioned strength, due to some misunderstanding; and a second medical examination was held to remove the excess. Uncertainty in recruitment, absence of definite and specific information have already affected the morale of cadets. This is not a good beginning for a military organization which seeks to impart efficiency and discipline to its cadets.

I would suggest the following amendments to ensure smooth and successful working of the N.C.C. :—

- (1) The dyarchy must end.
 - (2) The A.H.Q. under Central Government should take up the responsibility of both training and expenditure, as it would ensure Central control and uniformity in Military training all over the Indian Union.
 - (3) The Provincial Governments and the universities should co-operate and help to get proper response from the students and teachers.
 - (4) Local Unit Advisory Committees of the N.C.C. should be formed
 - (5) Experienced senior professor with adequate military training should be appointed as commanding officer of the N.C.C. working under the G.H.Q. Directorate.
 - (6) Adjutant should be regular Army Officer.
 - (7) The same kind of senior grade commissions as in the Territorial Army be given to N.C.C. officers.
 - (8) The cadets should receive parade allowance and better clothing and equipment.
- (d) The training should be made compulsory at a suitable stage for every student at the university. Long vacations could be utilised for intensive training by organizing two or three months' camps.

Oral Evidence.

The National Cadet Corps which has come in place of the U.O.T.C. has not been working satisfactorily. The main difficulty is that the National Cadet Corps is not considered a part of the Army Department. The Army says that it has not got anything to do with it, and due to

the new conditions, they have appointed Commandants who are young men. They have been appointed over the Heads and Professors in the colleges some of whom have put in more than 15 years' service.

There are certain inherent defects in the new system. It is now the Provincial Government's liability and they are not prepared to spend. I would like to have it open for Naval and Air Services also. My suggestion is that it should be managed by the Army Department and the money spent on it should be the liability of the Army. The Provincial Government should give local help and the university should have a definite say in the matter. To-day the university is out of the picture. Air and Naval Wings are also necessary.

Formerly we had an Air Training Centre in the University where we used to train 150 boys every three months. That was during the war period.

VAD, B. S.

2. During the last thirty years or so the U.O.T.C. (formerly U.T.C.), has been steadily and satisfactorily progressing and one does not know for what reasons it was abolished.
