

QUESTION XXII.

ACHARYA, A.

2. University education should be such that there is always a demand for the graduates in the employment market.

3. If the certificates of the professors are considered along with the diplomas, the best students will find no difficulty in getting appointments and students trained under proper discipline by professors will always be benefited by University education.

AIYER, T. K. DURAISWAMI.

The number in the universities in India is certainly out of balance with the literacy among the general population and the character of the economic organisation of the country. It is not that the courses are more or less of a purely literary character but the social and economic organisation of the country cannot absorb the present number of university men on salaries which they consider proper. Having regard to the existing social and economic organisation supply exceeds demand.

AKBAR, S. ALL

1. The reason is that there are no outlets into industry and commerce.

AKSHAIBAR LAL.

2. Along with liberal education at the University there should be courses for training students to meet the various needs of the country.

3. (a) University can play a very useful part in securing employment for its alumni. University will be a good medium between the employee and employer by keeping a record of the unemployed and the requirements of the employer. It can act as a very reliable recommendatory body.

(b) Yes. Employment Bureau would work very satisfactorily.

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

1. (a) No.

(b) Yes, more outlets are needed.

(c) No.

In fact there is no unemployment among science graduates and very little among Arts graduates at present.

2. More coordination between the universities and the employing agencies, the Government, Industry and Commerce,

3. (a) If the universities are told what the needs of the Governments and other employing agencies are, and if the universities are approached by them for recommending suitable candidates, it will go a long way towards solving the problem of unemployment among educated young men. It is, however, the primary duty of the Government to provide employment.

ANTOINETTE, SISTER, M.

3. (b) Employment Bureaus, to be made fully effective, should be combined with vocational guidance.

ASTHANA, DR. NARAYAN PRASAD.

1. (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

2. Start more technical and professional colleges.

BALAKRISHNAIYA, JUSTICE N.

There should be a properly constituted employment bureau for each of the Indian universities; Governments and other employing bodies should be asked to recruit the services only through this employment bureau. Such a method would keep the universities continuously alive to their responsibilities. As things are, the university is indifferent to what happens to a graduate the moment he leaves it.

BANERJEE, B. N.

3(a) & (b). Through employment bureaus, of course; but under an arrangement where impartiality in selections and nominations in consonance with the needs indicated by the employing authorities, are assured.

BHASKARAN, R.

2. The needs of the country are hard to define clearly. But the basic need is for an elite of right-thinking men. This need, only a university can meet. The case for a broad-based general education of highest kind in the university should not be obscured by specialised demands which are by their nature changeable and temporary and are more efficiently met by polytechnics, industrial apprentice schools, adult education centres or other specialised agencies which on occasion may indent on universities for knowledge and service.

BHATTACHARYA, DR. D. R.

1. (a) Unemployment is due to various causes. In the old regime there were very few openings for our graduates. In future more stress will have to be laid on Applied subjects.

(b) This is partly true but with the expansion of industries in India, it is expected that our graduates will find remunerative employment easily.

(c) In comparison to population in India, the universities are not able to take even half as many as they should.

2. The opening of new subjects such as Journalism, Education, Diplomacy, etc. on the Arts side and new subjects such as Aeronautics, Geophysics, Applied Chemistry, Industrial Chemistry and Technological subjects on the Science side would go a great way towards meeting some of the present needs of the country.

3. (a) The Employment Bureau of the University with a full-time Secretary in charge as in the University of Calcutta, will have the desired results.

(b) Yes.

BHAWALKAR, DR. D. R.

3. (a) University should not be made a business centre or an employment bureau. This mercenary outlook should be removed from University education.

BONDADE, S. B.

2. Most of the students, even teachers, do not know the various outlets open to students specialising in particular subjects. They do not know the number that could find employment in various departments or institutions, etc. There should be a committee consisting of representatives of the most important employers of University graduates. Government, industrialists, Chambers of Commerce, banks, insurance companies, joint stock companies, should send their representatives to the committee which should in turn issue periodical bulletins surveying the position from time to time. The nature of the qualifications, the number of persons (hands) approximately needed, their emoluments and prospects should be indicated by these bulletins which should be put up on notice boards of colleges, etc.

CALCUTTA, UNIVERSITY OF.

1. The criticism referred to levelled against University education is based absolutely on a misconception of the functions of the universities. University in any country in the world is not a service securing agency. Whoever is intellectually and morally fitted to acquire knowledge should have free access to a university. More free studentships and scholarships should be available to the deserving students. In the Convocation address for the year 1947, the present Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University made a reference to this question and gave statistics to show that all graduates passing out of this University during the course of the last 30 years have found their proper place in the national economy.

It is perfectly true that predominantly literary character of the courses of study may to some extent be modified so as to afford further opportunities to young university students to get absorbed into national

economy. It is also true that avenues which are normally open to university students in other free countries have not yet opened to our students for historical reasons.

Our industries are not yet developed. Our commerce is in almost a nascent state. Greater contact between this University and industry and commerce, greater absorption of the student population into more developed and scientific agriculture with a reformed system of land tenure will absorb most of the students. In the United Kingdom the number of university students is roughly said to be 1 in 1100. In the United States of America the number is 1 in 124. The difference in advance specially in the field of technology, science, agriculture and industry between the United Kingdom and the United States of America, and this country, catches our imagination. The province of West Bengal with a total population of 25 million has a total student population of less than 60,000 in all Faculties. Therefore so far as this province is concerned, it cannot be said with any element of truth behind the statement that this province is sending more students to universities than it should.

2. This is a very broad question. It is very difficult to answer it except in general terms.

3. (a) This University maintains a Students' Appointments Board Industries, commerce, trade, semi-Government institutions functioning as trust bodies, etc. ask for recruits from amongst the university students through this body. It has served a very useful purpose during the last 15 years. It has found employment for many hundreds of our students.

DAS, NARENDRA PRASAD.

2. There should be more outlets into industry and commerce.

3. (a) Should represent in Service Commission.

(b) Yes.

DASANNACHARYA, DR. B.

1. (c) This cannot be decided except by the needs of the country, but the percentage of students in universities in Europe and America is certainly very much higher.

2. Better trained men to be turned out.

3. There should be a students' employment bureau attached to each university.

DATTA, S.

1. (a) Partly true.

(b) Yes.

(c) Not in relation to population, but more students are now joining the universities than are necessary for our present day requirements.

This is, however, not true for Science and Technology Departments where we require more men.

2. The educational needs of the country should be determined after vocational analysis of fixation of the 'Optimum' which a particular vocation can absorb. This should be done periodically at every census and emphasis on different types of education laid accordingly.

3. (a) & (b) Employment bureaus may be made to work successfully.

DESHMUKH, R. M.

1. (a), (b) & (c). All these reasons are partially responsible for unemployment but do not wholly explain the phenomenon. There is also the reason that industry and commerce are at present communally organised and afford an outlet for products of universities according to communities also. There is thus a mal-adjustment between demand and supply.

2. & 3. Some suggestions to correlate courses with requirements according to realities of life have been made. But institutions would help students greatly if they had a system of tracing the progress of their students and helping them to set up in life by establishment of employment bureaus. There should be co-ordination of requirements of non-official employers and the students by getting them into the habit of asking the help of the institutions, and thus introducing a certain amount of impersonal element in the affairs of employers and seekers of employment and the task of job-hunting.

DIWAKAR, HON'BLE R. R.

1. That is not the case. The reason is the nature of education and the want of scope in other fields of activity. The nature of education must change, it must be more practical.

DUBE, PT. K. L.

1. All these factors are responsible, but the real reasons seem to be in the economic condition of the country.

2. To begin with, leaders of commerce may be invited to meet the Vice-Chancellors of Indian universities (say on the occasion of the annual meetings of the Inter-University Board) who should try to understand from them from year to year short-comings of university graduates employed by them. The result of this discussion should be communicated by the Vice-Chancellors to their Academic Councils.

3. The real problem is to create an adequate number of openings and to give an adequate education for these openings. Until this problem is tackled, employment bureaus can play only a very minor part. Where these are established it is necessary that they should have whole-time secretaries who will keep themselves fully acquainted with academic and economic conditions in the country.

EAST PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

1. (a) This is true to some extent.

(b) This is true to a very large extent.

(c) Not in actual numbers when the size of the country is considered. But certainly far too many students enter the University who are not of the requisite standard intellectually to benefit by University courses. It is not an actual reduction in numbers which is required but a better selection.

2. Replanning of courses and addition of new subjects should be attempted by the Universities periodically.

3. (a) Under the existing conditions hardly any.

(b) Employment Bureaus set up in the Punjab before the partition did not prove successful.

GAUHATI, UNIVERSITY OF.

1. (b) There are no outlets into industry and commerce. It is well known that in England big commercial firms often give preference to Oxford Honours Graduates in Classics for administrative jobs.

2. Universities should make due provision for vocational courses.

3. (a) Employment bureaus would be useful.

GHOSH, J.

1. (b) There are no sufficient outlets into industry and commerce.

(c) To some extent, this is true.

2. More and more students should be diverted to vocational and technical courses immediately after Matriculation.

3. (a) A well-organised Employment Bureau should exist at every university centre.

GUNDAPPA, D.

1. Universities are not turning out too many graduates—if we look at the size of our population and the work needed for it.

But the education given is not widely purposive enough. I won't say it is "purely literary". It is emphatically not literary. Its defect is that it makes of one nothing in particular. It is a miscellany and lacks "character".

2. Outlets in industry and trade are also not enough in the country, but they are growing—though slowly.

GUPTA, DR. J. C.

University education should be severely restricted and should be available only to those who are going to specialise in any branch of knowledge. A good career should await everybody on completion of

study. Education itself should have an eye on the career to be taken up and sufficient practical experience in the line should be acquired during the course of University education itself. There should be an Employment Bureau in each college and a Central Bureau in the University.

GUPTA, DR. R. M.

2. Make the training more vocational for ordinary students and purely literary for brilliant students only.

3. By having a suitable liaison established between the universities, industry and commerce.

GURDAYAL SINGH.

1. (c) Not many.

2. Yes, by giving it more technical bias.

3. (a) Yes, by opening employment bureaus.

IMAM, J. M.

It is true that there is much unemployment among the graduates and the reasons are :—

1. Rapid increase in the number of the university students and graduates. The University education is mainly sought with the sole object of joining Government service or of securing a job somewhere else.

3. The courses are purely literary and the education one has to acquire will not help one to earn and lead an independent life. He cannot make use of his knowledge in practical application. How does a good knowledge of History, Philosophy or Botany or Biology help a man to earn his livelihood unless it is by securing a job as a teacher. So an educated man is considered useless for all practical purposes. The system of education imparted is responsible for increased unemployment.

IYA, DR. K. K.

3. (a) Universities can maintain complete records, of the men and women trained and passing out of different Faculties and keep the governments and private bodies posted with such information by means of, say, University gazette. University could also maintain contacts with National Man-Power Committee and such other bodies.

(b) They could at least be tried.

IYENGAR, G. V. KRISHNASWAMY.

2. Universities can give only general education on specific subjects. Industries and other institutions must pick out proper men and train them to their needs.

3. (a) University can suggest the names of its alumni suitable for employment for particular posts if it is approached.

(b) They will work successfully with proper advertisement.

IYENGAR, T. S. RAJAGOPALA.

1. It is because education has not adjusted itself to the economic needs of the country. Now that India has attained self-government and that industrially it is progressing and national re-construction is undertaken the problem of the employment among the educated class will not be acute.

2. There must be appointed a permanent committee consisting of university men, educational experts, representatives of industry, and commerce. Government and labour should evolve from time to time the curricula having in view the needs of their industries and vocations. It would not lead to wastage of talent and every university product would then be absorbed in some occupation or other.

JHA, I. S.

1. (a) Yes.

(b) There are outlets for properly trained personnel.

(c) Yes.

2. So far as commerce is concerned, to produce right type of men keeping in view the needs of industry and business and making provision for the practical training throughout the whole course in consultation with the prospective employers.

3. It will, at least in case of business and industry.

JUNG, NAWAB ALI YAWAR.

1. & 2. The issue is not confined to the products of the University and, of the reasons suggested in the questionnaire, neither (a) nor (c) is correct; (b) only partly answers the question. Apart from employment not being the aim of University education, there is no system by which employment can be more or less guaranteed for all. One of the reasons for unemployment of graduates is the limited number and capacity of professional Colleges. It is an anomaly that while these are limited the demand for qualified personnel in the professions should be so great. Facilities for professional education require being expanded considerably so as to permit a sufficient intake of students every year.

3. (a) & (b). Largely advisory. Employment Bureaus have not proved very effective.

KANE, MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA, DR. P. V.

1. (a), (b) & (c). At present there is not much unemployment among educated young men as there used to be 5 or 10 years ago, but it is possible that when the present inflationary period is over some unemployment among educated young men may result.

The causes of unemployment were :—

1. That many of the students took only purely literary education ;

2. That the outlets into industries and commerce were very few; but I am not of the opinion that India sends more students into the universities than she should.

3. (b) Employment bureaus may be started, but I have my own doubts whether that bureau will be of much use in providing employment for the *alumni* of university that would be unemployed.

KARIAPPA, S.

1. At present I do not see any unemployment among the educated young men.

2. There must be complete correlation, as I have already observed in more than one connection, between education at the university and the needs of the country.

LUCKNOW, UNIVERSITY OF.

1. All the three causes operate in bringing about this result. With the introduction of vocational courses and expansion of scientific and technological studies the third cause will become inoperative. When tasks of construction are undertaken, not a single graduate will find himself unemployed.

3. (a) Very little part. Employment bureaus have been established in some universities *but without much success*. Universities can be helpful in this task if Public Service Commission take their assistance.

(b) No.

MADRAS, UNIVERSITY OF.

1-3. Unemployment is not limited to educated young men. It is true that there are not sufficient outlets for proper and useful employment. The deficiencies in industrial enterprises, in commerce and in various avenues of employment such as exist in other countries have tended to limit adequate employment of educated young men. At the same time, the object of University education is not essentially to find employment for graduates, but to educate them in such a way that they will be useful citizens. It is wrong to suggest that University education should be altered or any type of higher education should be limited because the avenues of employment are not favourable. An increase in the number of educated young men and women in any country can never lead to deterioration in the general standards of a country. At the same time, the responsibility of the State to provide more opportunities for proper and useful employment of educated men and women should be better realised.

Universities should always watch the trends and, to the extent it is possible, improve and give such courses of instruction as would be needed for particular professional undertakings. The creation of an Employment Bureau does not by itself result in any increased employment of University graduates. A better appreciation by trade and

commerce and certain of the Departments of Government of the utility of making use of the services of University graduates is needed ; this will help such persons to get suitable employment.

MADRAS COLLEGE TEACHERS' UNION.

1. Combating unemployment is the duty of the State on which devolves the task of planning for absorbing the unemployed.

- (a) No.
- (b) Yes.
- (c) No.

MAHADEVAN, C.

2. I am whole-heartedly in favour of giving some practical orientation to University education in terms of the immediate and the long-range needs of the country in the different subjects.

MAHANTY, R. N.

1. The reason is a combination of (a), (b) and (c).

3. (a) University should first plan its courses of studies, and its development of studies according to the employment possibilities of future years.

(b) There should be close liaison between Universities and Employment Exchanges now functioning.

MALAVIYA, PT. GOVINDA.

1. All the three causes are operative.

3. A University Employment Bureau suggests itself but all bureaus are likely to be bureaucratic and entangled in red tape.

MATHUR, S. N.

1. (a, b, c). All the three are responsible for unemployment. Vocational guidance is not available to the students.

2. Government Departments should assess their needs for fresh employments and communicate them to the universities, indicating the type of students required. University should guide the students for fulfilling their needs.

3. (a). All the vacancies in the various departments should be put up on the notice boards of the universities, announced through radios and public places. Students fulfilling the conditions should seek the help of the Deans through their subject teachers for sitting at an open competition and practical test and an interview.

MEHTA, PORUS A.

2 & 3. This should be left to natural forces. The concern of universities should be to raise their standard and to produce well-trained, balanced and eager citizens, not to meddle with problems of employment for men. If education is sound and broad-based and there is

stability in the country, there will be no difficulty about employment. The problem of employment should be tackled by the State and not educationists.

MIRASHI, V. V

1. Yes, because of all the three reasons.

2. Universities should institute courses with a view to meet the needs of the country in agriculture, industries, commerce and defence.

3. (a) Universities should have employment bureaus which should be in touch with educational, industrial and business concerns.

(b) Yes.

MISHRA, H.

1. (a) May be so partly.

(b) Yes.

(c) Not so far for a country with such a vast population.

There should be all-round planned development and then the paucity and not the plethora will be the complaint.

3. (a) They can have Students' advisory bureau, and employment sections.

MOGHE, DR. M. A.

1. There was unemployment five years before, but today there is dearth of suitable men. The unemployment, if at all, is due to the following reasons :—

(i) Ignorance of modern European languages.

(ii) Want of laboratories attached to industries.

(iii) Reluctance on the part of industries to employ University graduates.

Certainly, a very large number come to the Universities.

3. (a) and (b). In 1936, when I attended the British Empire Universities Conference, I spent some time in studying the University Employment Board. If a Board is established on those lines, it would be very helpful.

MOHANTHY, G. C.

By proper sorting out of the students, into those that possess the necessary zeal and abilities for University courses and those that are suited for other types of instruction, proper training can be arranged and each category of students can be made efficient for suitable employment.

MUKERJI, A. C.

There is an incorrect conception about the function of a university. The sole function of University education should not be economic, it should be primarily to foster in the students a taste for higher ideals of life.

MUKHT, C. A.

2. By providing more avenues for vocational training after the school stage.

3. (a) By instituting an Employment Exchange Board through which unemployed educated men can be brought to the notice of the various Departments of the State and private employers who can give them sound advice and guidance in matters affecting their future.

3. (b) Yes.

MURTHY, C. V. D.

1. (a) Yes. Emphasis should be laid on the practical application of subjects taught.

(b) Yes. They do not like to take a purely academic type of man in a practical field.

(c) No. The percentage of university-going population is small compared with other progressive countries.

2. The needs of the country for rapid industrialisation should be studied and the University courses adapted to suit them. Purely academic type of training should be encouraged for people who will be benefited by it, and have capacity for higher studies and research.

3. (a) University Employment Exchanges should be started and proper men recommended for proper jobs.

(b) Yes.

NAGANDARAN, R.

1. (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) No. But the graduates do not have opportunities of taking up the line of work for which they have a special aptitude.

2. Each area in which a University has been established should have a consultative board, which will investigate the requirements and then arrange for the selection of candidates.

3. (a) & (b). An Employment Bureau should be established with a view to assisting candidates in obtaining suitable employment.

NAIDU, S. PARTHASARADHI.

1. Perhaps the real cause is lack of enough openings of employment.

2. Co-operation between the Government, if it is national, and the universities by the formation of Boards and officers representing both and a scheme being drawn up.

3. (a) By arranging with the Government and employing agencies that they do not employ other than those recommended by the universities. In other words, the universities should make out a list of those eligible for employment and send it to Government and other employing agencies. This remedy may serve the purpose to a certain degree.

PANDHARIPANDE, S. L.

2. The needs of the country should be found out every ten years and the universities be informed about them and be requested to adjust expansion of education in various branches accordingly.

3. (a) A large part, with the help of colleges.

(b) Yes, if they take help from colleges.

PANNIKAR, P. R. PARAMESWARA.

1. (a), (b) & (c). All these causes are responsible for educated unemployment.

2. The diversion of students to practical courses of training after the High School course, instead of admitting them into the University.

3. The University assists men and women to obtain employment through its Employment Bureau.

PARIKH, RAIKLAL S.

2. Uptill now our University education has been organized in the interests of a foreign bureaucracy. We shall have to completely change our outlook which would result in a thorough-going change in our syllabuses, methods of teaching, contact with the general public etc. I think that the helm of our University affairs should be in the hands of those persons who had the courage of visualizing a free India and had therefore formed ideas of an education worthy of a free country and its needs and cultural traditions. I make this remark in all humility but I have to make it because I find that most of our University people from Vice-Chancellors downwards lack this primary inspiration. I do not mean to suggest that they were unpatriotic, but a free India was never 'practical politics' with most of them and therefore had no inspiration to think that way. We cannot make much progress in 'correlating education in the universities with the needs of the country', if we have not the courage to critically examine the legacy of the foreigner, and revolutionize the whole thing, if necessary.

3. (b) Employment bureaus can do useful work.

PATNA, UNIVERSITY OF.

1. (a) Yes, to some extent.

(b) Yes.

(c) Not quantitatively, but the quality of material coming to the University is unsatisfactory.

2. Higher standards and more varied courses ; also more Technological institutions.

3. (a) They can play useful role through University Employment Bureau as in most modern Universities abroad.

(b) Yes.

RAM, KUMARI S.

(b) There are not too many students but many go for the wrong purpose.

3. (a) Universities might send out circulars or have notices published showing employers what graduates would be helpful to them. For example, in Japan, Domestic Science graduates run hotels but the menials there are often students of foreign languages trying to acquire the right pronunciation from the guests ; the office staff are graduates in foreign languages. Foreigners are not employed. Industrial magnates here still do not realise the value of research. It is said that a factory in Germany in the last century employed Baeyer to synthesize indigo (England having the monopoly of our indigo). An English research worker discovered the process. But the factory found Baeyer so useful generally that they kept him on and gave him every facility for research with the result that he discovered large numbers of drugs and dyes and laid the basis of the German drug and dye industry.

RAMANUJAM, DR. S. G. MANNAWALA.

1. (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

2. Starting of varied professional courses directly useful for the economic uplift of the country.

3. (b) Yes, provided there is adequate supervision of their work and recognition is accorded to them. At present, the employment bureaus have not been of much use.

RAMASWAMY, E. H.

1. (a) Yes. Practical side such as application of science to industry, also must be taught.

(b) Industrialists do not look with favour on technical graduates.

RAMASWAMY, P.

To say that the rapid increase in the number of university students is responsible for unemployment among educated young men is fundamentally wrong. The number of such young men is far too small in proportion to the population of the country. The unemployment is due to the fact that there is not enough enterprise in these young men and there are not enough concerns and occupations which can provide outlet for the talents of young men.

RAO, A. G. RAMACHANDRA.

Yes. It is because of the University education being not properly correlated to the present environment of our country. It can be remedied by the diversion of students after the Secondary school by providing Technical and Commercial Schools and reserving admission to universities to those who are really fit for it.

RAO, GURTY VENKET.

1. It is because of (a) and (b).

As regards (c), India is not sending more students into universities than she should if numbers alone are taken into account. But viewed from the point of quality, it is certainly a fact.

RAO, H. S. MADHAVA.

(2) The courses of study should be suitably altered.

(3) (a) They can act as Employment Exchange.

(b) If sufficient co-operation is forthcoming from industrial concerns and other private bodies.

RAO, K. S. RAMAKRISHNA.

1. There is no doubt that till recently educated unemployment was very common and was the cause of many ills. But the new openings created in independent India should be able to absorb all educated young men and also divert many misfits from University studies. The arrangements now being made to prepare young men for vocational courses and for the new openings in industrial and commercial establishments and in the Army, Navy and Air Force should before long help to diminish the craze for University education.

3. (a & b). Employment bureaus functioning in the universities have not been of much help.

RAO, V. C. VESAVA.

Some help must be given by the universities to help the students to get employment ; employment bureau will help to some extent.

RAY, GIRIJA SHANKAR.

1. Educated young men are not merely unemployed but they are often unemployable because they have only been trained to be good clerks.

(a) No, we find even I.Sc.'s and B.Sc.'s stranded and reading for law.

(b) Partly so.

(c) This is impossible where literacy is so low.

REDDY, M. GOVINDA.

2. Subjects of practical utility should be taught efficiently. The object of this education is not only to gain some factual knowledge. The practical side, the real participation in the actual work, should be aimed at.

3. (a) By having a section like the Employment Bureau and by keeping in touch with the industrial, commercial and business concerns and the Government.

(b) Yes.

ROY, BEPIN VEHARI.

1. Yes, there has been a rapid increase in the number of university students and unemployment is due to all the factors mentioned in (a), (b) and (c).

2. Weeding out of the unfits and diversion to different courses of studies at different universities.

ROY, RAMANI MOHAN.

Employment Bureaus should be instituted in every university to help to find employments for the average students. The most successful students will usually have no difficulty in getting appropriate employments with their own efforts and/or with the help of their Professors.

It is hoped that with new outlets created in industry and commerce, and new avenues of employment opened up in a free country, there will be no educated unemployment in the country. If the number of students in the post-Intermediate classes be considered as University students, it can never be said that India is sending more students into the universities than she should. At 1 student per every 1,000 of population the number of students in post-Intermediate Arts, Science & Commerce classes, and in Law, Medical, Engineering classes should be 24,000 while it would not exceed 15,000 if Law students are excluded.

ROY, S. C.

1. (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes. Only really meritorious men should go in for higher University education.

SAHAI, DR. HARGOVIND.

(1) The reason is that the courses are more or less of a purely literary character.

(2) Technical courses should be more encouraged.

(3) (a) There should be University Appointment Board maintaining a register of those graduates seeking employment, to which the Government and employers may refer their needs.

SAHU, LAXMI NARAIN.

1. (a) Yes.

(b) Not sufficient at all.

3. (b) No.

SETTY, K. SUBBIAH.

1. Yes.

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

2. The University should produce the youth for the needs of our country, regarding economic, social, moral, industrial and medical etc. development of our country.

3. (a) By co-ordinating themselves with the Industrial, Commercial, Banking etc. concerns of our country both existing at present and also prospective.

SIBAIYA, DR. L.

Unemployment among University-trained personnel is because of more students of the wrong type entering the portals of the University. Especially University degree for a backward class student would qualify him for nomination to some post in Government service if not in the Civil Service. Hence a large number of people are rushing into the universities who should have after Matriculation branched off to technological and artisan courses. This rush coupled with scholarship attraction finally produces a type of graduate who has no innate love for academic pursuit and who, if not preferentially entertained into Government service, will have to remain unemployed. As a remedy, except for students, who show special aptitude for Arts and Sciences, the majority of Secondary or Matriculation students should be diverted into industrial and commercial and agricultural courses. The percentage of Matriculates rushing for admission to universities is large in India.

3. (a) Universities should not be burdened with the task of Employment Bureaus. They should be the holy seats of learning which should be practiced for the love of it. That does not mean the education at the Universities should not be correlated with needs of the country.

Employment Bureaus may get information from and give their information of national requirements as a piece of suggestion, to the universities. As liaison between the employers and the unemployed, such bureaus can function.

SINGHANIA, PADAMPAT.

2. The following points should be taken into consideration :—

- (i) Education from the earlier stages should be given a more practical shape and the curriculum should aim at making the students familiar with practical as well as academic subjects.
- (ii) Facilities should be provided for Technical and Commercial studies on a very large scale.
- (iii) Agricultural education should be regarded as an essential branch of the Technical education.

3. (a) Universities and Colleges are factories which are not trying to find out markets for their products. The colleges and the universities can and should do a lot in finding out markets for their output.

(b) Yes. Employment Bureaus conducted on the following lines should work satisfactorily :—

- (i) To establish contact with all Universities and to advise guardians and parents in the light of the school records of their wards and children.
- (ii) To establish contact with employer and labour.
- (iii) To place in suitable employment those who have finished their education and who have not already obtained jobs for themselves.
- (iv) To establish and supervise in co-operation with employers regular system of 'apprentices' in every trade.

SINHA, SUHRIDCHANDRA.

2. To be planned by the persons not really fitted in the political field but really educated, cultured and of noble birth.

3. (a) Government should enact laws for forcing all employing offices to get men through University.

(b) No.

SOULE, KUMARI ZILLAH.

1. Yes.

(a) The courses are purely literary.

2. Make education practical. Let commercial people guide us in making curricula.

3. (a) Provided education and instruction is related to life.

(b) No.

SUBRAMANIAM, L. R.

2. Provide for more vocational courses and arrange with industries to employ University men.

SWAMY, P. D.

2. More technological and agricultural courses dealing with practical aspects be introduced in universities. Arrangements should also be made for training students in handicrafts.

3. (a) Universities should establish Employment Bureaus and also the Chairman of each Department should see that students get employment after graduation. There should be some co-ordination between industry and commerce on one side and the universities on the other.

(b) Yes.

THADANI, N. V.

1. (a) The courses are more or less of a purely literary character, and the standard is not high enough.

(b) There are few outlets into industry and commerce, and that is largely due to the type of young men turned out.

(c) I do not think that the number of university students is more than India needs. What India needs is a better quality of students turned out.

2. Education should be of a more general character than it is at present, and should also be of a higher standard and quality. There should be greater facilities for professional education as well as research.

3. (a) Universities can have Employment Bureaus for the purpose.

(b) They can be worked successfully only if employers and governments co-operate. The term "university" should be limited to statutory bodies.

THOMAS, R. P.

2. It might be a good thing for the country if every year there is a rough estimate as to how many graduates can be employed in the different known lines of employment. This will help us to know whether we are turning out more graduates than necessary for such employment, and the student also will know then whether he has a chance of employment or he will have to do something else on his own after graduation.

(b) Employment Bureaus will be useful.

TIETJENS, DR. G. C.

2. (a) The course should be made more useful and less academic in character.

(b) Industry and Commerce should not be shy of employing trained graduates.

3. (a) University should maintain contacts with every industrial and commercial organisation and should undertake to supply them with trained personnel, according to their needs.

(b) Yes, *if properly organised.*
