

## QUESTION XII.

### ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY TEACHERS ASSOCIATION.

1. (a) The standard differs from university to university.

(b) Good.

2. Higher standards will come automatically with higher standards of teaching and research and with the use of the mother-tongue as the medium of expression. Every university should have a press of its own.

3. Yes, only the abstracts of all theses in Arts should be published, but in Science, those theses which are recommended by the Head of the Department should be published in full.

4. Yes.

5. On the lines of the Calcutta University Press or the Oxford University Press.

### ANANTAKRISHNAN, S. V., DR.

1 & 2. As a general rule, no scientist uses the college or university magazine for the publication of any serious scientific contribution. When there are journals definitely devoted to scientific research, where every contribution is ordinarily scrutinised by a competent referee, such articles will not be communicated to the obscurity of a university journal and in the interests of the institution, it is not desirable to expect real scientific communications in these journals.

3. It will be useful for reference purposes if abstracts of these are published by the University.

### ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY TEACHERS' UNION, ANNAMALAINAGAR.

1. (a) Fairly satisfactory.

(b) In Humanities, they keep up a fairly high standard. In science subjects they have little to their credit.

2. By offering prizes for the articles contributed to the magazines. Journals, subject-wise, should be started on an all-India university basis. Subject-wise journals should be started in congenial centres of learning and articles bearing on particular subjects should be sent to them.

3. Yes. But it is better to print the full thesis.

4, 5. A group of universities contiguous to one another can have a common press.

ASTHANA, DR. NARAYAN PRASAD.

1. (a) and (b) Poor.

3. Yes.

4. Each university should have its own press. This is very necessary and will bring about improvement allround.

BHASKARAN, R.

1. (a) The 'Magazines' are mostly juvenile in content and outlook.

2. These may be mimeographed to expedite publication and circulation. They may be more frequently and more fully issued in this way.

3. Yes.

4. Yes.

5. The regular requirements in the shape of calendars, forms, etc., may be calculated to gauge the volume of normal work. There should be a special division for the proper publication of standard texts and editions organised on commercial lines. The press may be managed by a Syndicate, representative of the participating universities.

BHATTACHARYA, DR. D. R.

1. (a) The work produced in magazines so far as the University magazine of this University is concerned is fairly satisfactory.

(b) The standard attained by the University studies is fairly satisfactory but there is room for improvement.

2. By providing funds and arranging better scrutiny of the articles submitted.

3. Yes, certainly. It is absolutely necessary.

5. As in other Universities which have presses of their own, *e.g.*, Calcutta.

BHATTACHARYA, K. K.

2. Payment to good contributors—teachers and students—should be done. Editor of the university magazine must be paid a remuneration. A teacher contributing to the university magazine must be paid proper remuneration.

3. Yes.

4. Yes.

5. They can be organised on a proper basis.

CHAKRAVARTI, S. P.

1. (a) Poor in majority of cases. The quality of work in college journals and magazines should be improved.

3. Yes.

4. Yes, I think so.

## CALCUTTA, UNIVERSITY OF.

1. The quality of work produced in Magazines, Journals and periodicals issued by or under the auspices of the University is sufficiently high. Reference have been made elsewhere to the Journals of the various learned societies as also the Journal of the Departments of Arts and Letters.

The Calcutta Review, the monthly official publication of the University stands mid-way between an ordinary cultural magazine and a research journal.

Most of the Colleges affiliated to this University have magazines. Very many excellent original contributions appear in these magazines. They might be reproduced, with profit, in the Calcutta Review.

Abstracts of these appearing in cultural journals throughout India and even outside might with profit also be organised and undertaken by this University.

This University has a very big and efficient Press. It serves the original purpose with regard to the various matters including confidential publications. The organisation of the Press requires a detailed and careful study. The Superintendent of the Press will be able to satisfy the Commission if enquiries are addressed to him.

DONGERKERY, S. R.

1. (a) University magazines are of fairly high quality. College magazines, with rare exceptions, are of poor quality, but they are valuable as providing the students with a training ground for independent thought, writing and literary effort.

(b) University studies, published in the shape of monographs or publications of more ambitious work in the older universities reach a high standard.

2. By appointing senior professors as editors-in-chief, inviting contributions from scholars, and exchanging the journals with similar journals published by other universities and learned institutions, so that they get wider publicity and come under the scrutiny of scholars and experts.

3. Yes, these should be published in the journals so as to give publicity to work done at the university and to enable other universities to know what kind of work is being done, with a view to avoiding wasteful duplication.

4. Yes, each university should have its own press, if possible. If this is not possible, two or three neighbouring universities may combine their resources and start a joint press. The press should mainly concern itself with the publication of the research work of the teachers and students and of those whom it would otherwise have helped with a publication grant. The press should undertake the printing of textbooks so as to make them available to students at a low cost. This

would, of course, apply to non-copyright matter. Apart from any other consideration, the starting of a press would be a measure of economy in these days of high printing costs, seeing that universities have a great deal of printing work to be done.

5. The press should be organized on a self-supporting basis. It may accept printing work on behalf of educational publishers as a subsidiary activity.

#### EAST PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

1. (a) There is no separate University magazine. The average standard of College magazine is poor.

(b) Abstracts and monographs are occasionally published by a few departments. The out-put is small and the standard varies.

2. The publication of a University journal should be attempted. Contributions should be paid for and only work of high standards accepted for research and technical papers, Research bulletins by the various departments of the University should be published.

3. Abstracts are of little value. Complete theses may be published if they are of sufficient merit.

4. A University press for this University is a great necessity. The possibility of an interuniversity press should be explored by the Inter-University Board.

5. As above.

#### GAUHATI, UNIVERSITY OF.

4. It would be advantageous for individual Universities to have presses of their own. Publications may be few but the standards should be high.

#### IYENGAR, T. S. RAJAGOPALA.

1. (a) Not of a superior type. The Indian Journal of Political Science and the Indian Journal of Economics are a few that come up to the standard. University journals must keep up to this standard.

2. The contributions may be paid for. Thus it gives encouragement for people to write. The circulation must extend even to outside university circle and to outside the State.

#### JUNG, ALI YAWAR.

1. (a) & (b) In general, satisfactory.

2. For students' magazines, by offer of prizes.

For Journals conducted by the staff, by discouraging papers or articles below standard and by including in the record of work of individual members of the staff such standard work as they may produce. The Editorial Committee must be strict in the maintenance of standards for purposes of publication.

## 3. Yes.

4. & 5. Not necessary but desirable. Our press has worked well and we have had few troubles with strikes. A good University press, if efficiently organized and allowed to undertake outside job-work, can pay its way. It is an advantage to have a University press not only because of facilities like secrecy, correction of proofs, etc., but also because of similar facilities being made possible for other University publications like the Calendar, books for students, Research journals, Students' magazines, etc.

KANE, MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA, DR. P. V.

1. I have not a very high opinion of the quality of work produced in the magazines in colleges.

4. I think it necessary for individual universities to have presses of their own.

KARIAPPA, S.

1. (a) & (b) The quality of work produced in the magazines in universities and colleges is quite good. Especially the Kannada magazine has earned the admiration of the entire Kannada-knowing world. The other publications by lecturers, and assistant professors are of high order.

Remunerations should be paid for good articles. This is one of the methods for improving not only the quantity but also the quality of such publications. Articles should be on a wide range of subjects so as to suit different tastes. The students must be attracted for possessing a copy of each of them. The last, though not the least, is to have a press for the university.

4. It is superlatively necessary for individual universities or groups of them to possess their own presses.

5. The organization is simple. Any leading press man or our expert in the occupational institute will be of some help.

KHAN, MOHD. ABDUR RAHMAN.

1. Fairly good and improving on the whole.

2. Good supervision.

3. Depends on the standard.

4. Better, if possible under university management.

LUCKNOW, UNIVERSITY OF.

1. (a) The quality is generally poor.

(b) It is difficult to assess their quality, but the publications are of a fairly high standard.

2. If conditions are favourable for research and a strong Editorial Board is set up, there should be an improvement.

3. Yes.

4. Every University should have a printing press of its own.

5. They should be run, as far as possible, on commercial lines. For meeting the initial cost, a grant from Government is necessary.

#### MADRAS. UNIVERSITY OF.

1—3. The University runs a Journal in which, besides contributions from members of the staff, extracts are also published of research theses.

4 & 5. It is difficult for Universities to manage a Press in these difficult days of industrial unrest.

#### MADRAS COLLEGE TEACHERS' UNION.

1. Not very high in both instances.

2. University magazines should invite contributions from workers outside the university also.

3. Yes.

4. This depends upon the size of universities.

#### MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE, MYSORE. PRINCIPAL AND COLLEGE COUNCIL.

Every university should conduct its own journal of research with independent parts for Arts, Science, Medicine and Technology.

Each Department of the university may be encouraged to publish its own bulletin as occasion arises.

#### MANAMUTHU, C. P.

Abstracts of these should be published so that while they are being valued, which may take from 6 to 12 months, the student can lay claim to ownership of his findings. Further by this the research value of the journal will be raised. More funds must be made available for frequent and regular issues. So that the journal will be an effective outlet for the research done.

#### MEDICAL COUNCIL OF INDIA.

1. (a) A number of medical colleges publish students' magazines. The quality of work in them needs considerable improvement. The staff particularly of the clinical subjects should devote more time for guiding the students in writing up and presenting the material. Many of them leave the impression, on reading, that they are to serve as trumpets blown for the edification of the local staff.

(b) There have been hardly any publication of studies on medical topics by universities.

2. The Inter-University Board might have a Committee that should review these students' magazines and try to set a higher standard of editorial ethics. There might be a system of awarding stars for level of achievement.

3. University should publish summaries of the relevant and important portions of students' thesis which besides being an encouragement to the scholars will also guide other workers in the same field and much unnecessary repetition in investigation work will be avoided.

4. The owning of presses by universities is an economic question. It can safely be said that in many instances the losses due to inefficiency and lack of competition in a departmental press can easily be set off against the saving of profits payable to private presses.

5. If the universities do decide to have presses they should be run on commercial lines strictly.

MEHTA, K. C.

There should be an up-to-date press maintained by the Provincial or State Governments for all the universities in their respective areas taken together. Such presses should undertake exclusively the work of publication of university journals, abstracts of theses and also original contributions on scientific and literary subjects made by the teachers employed by universities and affiliated colleges.

MENON, C. N.

(1) (a) A college magazine is not to be judged by the quality of the work ; we should not expect young immature minds to produce work of very high quality. What is important is that the students should express themselves. Articles should not be 'corrected' or improved by elders. Youth cannot conform to the standards laid down by the old people.

(3) Every approved thesis must be published.

(2) All the universities and research institutes should jointly organize one research journal for each subject. Only work of high quality should be published. Immature or shallow work must not be published.

MIRASHI, V. V.

1. Work of a high standard is not published in university journals as they have not attained the reputation enjoyed by journals of research societies such as R.A.S. or Research Journals such as Epigraphia Indica, Indian Historical Quarterly, etc.

2. If the teaching staff of universities is asked to publish their work in these journals exclusively, the standard would be raised.

3. Yes.

4. Yes. Individual universities.

5. As other presses do, their being a committee to supervise it.

**MOGHE, DR. M. A.**

1. (a) College magazines are very poor. University journal (Nagpur University) does contain some original contributions, but it is published only once a year. It has not got a wide and international circulation.

2. At present, individual research workers would like to publish their good papers in journals well recognised all over the world. Probably, this mentality may change. It would depend on the quality of university journals. I do not think that the output of research at present is so great that every university should have a journal of its own.

**NAG, U. C.**

1. (a) Scarcely any value as research papers.

(b) These have value as research papers.

2. By publishing them periodically at the cost of the university. The quality of the papers to be first judged by a competent authority on the subject.

3. Yes. If possible.

4. No.

**NAIDU, P. S.**

1. (a) Poor.

(b) Satisfactory.

2. With the improvement of facilities for research, there will be general improvement in publications.

3. Yes.

4. Yes.

**PANDHARIPANDE, S. L.**

1. The standard of magazines of colleges is very low.

2. Prizes should be awarded for articles on subjects already notified for guidance.

3. Yes.

4. Yes.



## PANDE, SHIVADHAR.

1. (a) Poor, except very occasionally.
- (b) As good as its research-reputation.
2. (a) By making writing compulsory for all teachers.
- (b) By improving research after giving facilities for it.
3. No, considering their present standard.

There is little initiative or imagination or study. Much is mere dull extraction.

4. Every university should have a good Press. If you publish you create good matter. You won't talk if you are dumb.

5. Run them on a paying basis. Devote the profits to non-paying publications of research. If necessary, publish and sell your text-books yourselves for a start.

## PAPWORTH, H. C.

Universities should have their own publication departments, or it may be possible for a few universities to join together and run a publication department jointly. From these departments only books and journals of scholarship and intellectual merit should be produced and published. Abstracts of theses may find a place in these learned journals if by merit they are worthy of inclusion. It is not necessary for universities to conduct their own presses—it is better to make use of good commercial presses in the bigger cities.

The University of Travancore has its own Department of Publications, which produces learned books and translations of books. Besides, the Oriental Manuscripts Library under the University issues a Quarterly Journal of Sanskrit Studies. In addition, the University now publishes the "Journal of Indian History".

## PATNA, UNIVERSITY OF.

1. The standard may be usefully raised.
2. Results of Research in the University should be published in the University Journal.
3. Yes. Abstracts of work done in the country should be published by the Central Government.
4. Yes. This University has started a Press of its own.
5. Organised by the University.

## RAHMAN, HABIBUL.

1. Poor both qualitatively and quantitatively.
2. The poor quality and inadequate quantity of the work produced in university and college magazines and in university studies are again an expression of the general lowness of the standards of teaching and

research in India which in its turn are due to (i) inadequacy of library and laboratory provision (2) the existence in our universities of a large number of students who are not fitted by aptitudes or temperament or both to profit fully by university instruction and who cannot consequently produce first-rate or even high second-class work (3) incompetent teachers who got appointed or promoted to their posts for reasons other than academic (4) discouragement and sense of frustration experienced by really honest and capable teachers because of the inadequate recognition by many university authorities of their work and because of the undeserved elevation of dishonest and incompetent teachers.

The quality and quantity of the work published in magazines and in university studies will improve with the improvement of the general tone of university life and work.

**RAM, MISS S.**

1. (a) Most college magazines are good.

3. Theses by students should be published or mentioned in the recognised publications in the subject; if they are in local publications scientists elsewhere cannot always read them.

4. A press run as a co-operative recreational craft would be valuable in many ways.

**RAMANUJAM, DR. S. G. MANNAWALA.**

1. (a) and (b) The University was publishing a journal in which extracts of research work done in the University and contributed from the staff were published. The publication was suspended during the war.

2. (i) By giving grants to Colleges and Universities and even to authors for publication of research papers.

(ii) By giving grants to recognised scientific organisations and bodies for publication of papers;

(iii) By institution of prizes for best research.

3. This might be helpful to avoid overlapping of research in different Universities in the country.

4. Any business concern run by a statutory body may not be as effective as when run by private enterprise.

5. Does not arise.

**RAO, K. G. RAMA.**

2. Well-planned and co-ordinated research conducted under the direction and supervision of Faculty Research Councils will make available for publication sufficient material of high quality.

3. Not invariably.

4. Yes, groups of universities may have a press of their own.

RAO, K. S. RAMA KRISHNA.

1. (a) & (b) There is scope for improvement.
3. Such a step would be advantageous.
4. It is an advantage for each university to have a press of its own.

RAO, DR. M. A. GOVINDA.

Universities and individual institutes should publish their original research and contributions in professional journals of standing. They should however republish these articles or their abstracts and abstracts of thesis in a consolidated university journal.

RAO, S. V. SRINIVASA.

(i) So far as my knowledge goes, the English publications except those devoted to specialised subjects like Science, Economics, etc., are not of much value.

(a) These journals and publications should be published in the regional languages.

3. Yes.

RAY, GIRIJA SHANKAR.

1. (a) These magazines do not maintain a proper level.
2. Only if there are definite courses of study undertaken by a member of the staff who can enthuse the students about this course there may be good articles in the college magazines.

REDDY, M. GOVINDA.

1. Poor. Many universities and colleges have hardly any magazines.

2. Active discussions and exchange of thought should be encouraged among members of the teaching staff and students. Facilities for reference and suitable system of rewards for original publications will help matter.

4. Yes.

5. There should be a separate section for press and publication. As far as the administration is concerned, it must be entrusted to a technical management so as to enable it to function as a commercial concern.

RIZAVI, SYED MASUD HASAN.

1. (a) Poor.

(b) Not of a very high standard.

5. Either on cooperative basis or as limited companies.

## SALAMATULLAH.

1. Generally the standard of the magazines and journals published by our universities and colleges is not upto the mark.

2. This can be improved only if the quality of the work done in our universities is raised. This will need a reorientation in teaching as well as research work.

3. All the important theses, specially Doctoral dissertations must be published by the universities concerned so that they may be available to workers in the same or similar fields.

Moreover, there must be journals to index, review and abstract the relevant researches in every field of knowledge on the patterns of journals issued for such purposes in the Western countries.

## SAVOOR, S. R. U.

1—3. Taken on the whole, journals and publications of universities and colleges are fairly satisfactory.

4 & 5. Universities of this province (Madras) find that to have presses of their own will be too expensive and that it is easier to get their work done by private presses.

## SETHI, DR. B. L.

2. By encouraging the students to contribute and to publish. There is often unnecessary criticism due to certain shortcomings which if properly indicated could have rendered the article worth publication.

## SOONAWALA, M. F.

1. It is mostly not first-rate.

4. A university press has a useful function to perform in publishing works of abstruse scholarship which it does not pay an ordinary publishing house, to handle.

## SRIVASTAVA, DR. K. L.

*I would strongly suggest the publication by Universities of the abstracts of theses (and if possible complete theses) submitted by scholars for the following reasons:—*

(a) It would give a general idea to other fellow research scholars and the public of the research work done on a particular subject.

(b) A scholar devotes about five to ten years and sometimes his whole life in searching original documents and drawing conclusions from them and it is a pity that the work which brings to light such important things is allowed to lie buried in a university office. No useful purpose is served by such research works except possibly a degree which the worker is allowed to add before his name.

The difficulty in getting the abstract of theses published is mostly due to the financial burden involved. But this difficulty can be overcome by enhancing the fee, by sale of the research papers to different libraries, universities and public, and by attempts to secure donations from rich people and charitable Trusts.

STEWART COLLEGE, CUTTACK. PRINCIPAL AND SECRETARY.

(1) (a) Poor.

(b) Too much concern with useless topics.

(2) (a) Subsidise those of proven quality.

SUBRAMANIAN, L. R., S.

College magazines will serve only as records of students' activities. For the publication of papers by teachers there should be a first-class journal. This should be under the editorship of a professor or board of professors, it should have adequate funds to it. Contributions should come from professors of other universities. It should have exchanges.

SWAMI, P. D.

2. Articles for publication should only be accepted after thorough scrutiny by scholars appointed for the purpose. Topics should be such as to interest a large number of people.

3. Yes.

4. Yes.

5. The university press should be under the control of the Head of Department of journalism of the university. The manager of the press should be responsible to him but must cooperate with other Heads and executive officers of the university.

THADANI, N. V.

1. (a) The quality of work produced is, generally speaking below the mark.

2. Teachers of approved merit should be induced to write for such Journals.

3. Yes.

4. It would be a great advantage for universities, where research is done on any large scale, to have presses of their own.

THOMAS, R. P.

2. It is for the Editorial Board in the College to discover talents.

5. As it is done in some Universities, e.g., the Calcutta University.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGES, WALTAIR. PRINCIPAL AND DEPARTMENTAL HEADS.

2. Perhaps the university teachers could themselves provide the example by publishing a part of their work at least in such magazines and journals.

3. Indian universities may jointly organize a quarterly or half-yearly periodical giving abstracts of all theses submitted and approved during the period.

4. Each university should have a press of its own.

5. On the lines of other well-established University presses, *e.g.*, the Oxford University Press, or, if that is too ambitious, the Calcutta University Press.

