

C O N T E N T S .

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T4.225.1
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A Summary of the Recommendations relating to Agra University appears in Chapter XXVII.

**CHAPTER VIII**  
**SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS**

**PART I**

**Recommendations applicable to all three Universities**

[Figures in the margin indicate the number of the resolution of the plenary session of the Committee in which the recommendation is embodied.]

**I—Admission to Courses of Study and Degree**

1. Students should not be eligible for admission to a course of study for a degree unless they have passed the final examination of the Provincial Board of Education or an examination equivalent thereto and have passed such additional tests (if any) as may be prescribed by the Universities.

2. The Universities should consider the feasibility of a scheme under which—

(1) post-graduate and research students of one University may attend lectures and carry on work at another University and be entitled to count such attendance and work as qualifications for admission to examinations and degrees ;

(2) teachers on the staff of one University may be permitted to deliver at another University, lectures attendance at which should count as a qualification for admission to examinations and degrees.

3. No private candidate should be allowed to appear in any examination of the Allahabad and Lucknow Universities. The existing facilities for the LL.M. and doctorate degrees may, however, continue.

4. There should be no restriction on enrolment in Teaching Universities. The Committee is however conscious of the danger of Unitary Universities reaching unwieldy proportions.

**II—Affiliating and Teaching Universities**

5. In the interest of higher education in these Provinces the affiliating well as the unitary and teaching type of University are equally needed as each of these two types serves a definite purpose. During the short period of their existence the Unitary Universities have done useful work in raising the standard of teaching and have shown great potentialities for the development of research and advancement of learning. Their formative influence upon character perhaps not been marked. The Committee hopes that with a more carefully considered scheme which would lay stress on better supervision and guidance of the activities of their resident and non-resident students and on closer contact between teachers and students the Unitary Universities will be able to ren

a still better account of themselves by imparting education on sound lines which includes the development of character as much as the training of the mind. The colleges affiliated to the Agra University have the advantage of being comparatively more compact bodies and can, where they so choose, more easily organize the social life of their students. Their financial resources being small they cannot be expected to contribute towards advancement of higher learning and research to the same extent as the Unitary and Teaching Universities. The latter are no doubt more expensive but the advantages which the community is now deriving and is likely to derive in a much greater measure from them in future clearly point to the need of their continuance and development. At the same time regard being had to the provision of higher education in these Provinces there is, in the Committee's opinion, a need for a University of the affiliating type.

19       6. It is not desirable for a Teaching University to function as an affiliating  
university outside its territorial limits except in respect of a technical, agricul-  
tural or engineering institution. This precludes the affiliation of Queen's College,  
Benares, if raised to degree status, to the Allahabad or Lucknow University.

17       7. The degree colleges in the Province are serving a useful purpose and  
and there should be provision for their affiliation to or association with some  
18 University without prejudice to any of them growing into Universities.

26       8. Technological and Research institutions should be affiliated to a Uni-  
versity, each case being considered on its merits.

79       9. University Colleges should not retain their Intermediate classes except  
as a transitional measure for a reasonable time. A period of five years after the  
Committee's recommendations have been incorporated in an Act of the Legis-  
lature would be a reasonable time in the opinion of the Committee.

80       10. A University College should have post-graduate classes in some subjects  
at least.

81       11. In regard to research in the Agra University and its Colleges the Com-  
mittee recommends as follows :

(1) No University professors as such are needed, and the provisions in this respect in the Agra University Act and Statutes should be dropped. If the University can afford to do so, it should give grants for teaching posts to the Colleges, but the work of teachers appointed to such posts should be controlled by the Colleges.

(2) All the resources available should be placed at the disposal of the Colleges to enable them to develop according to a well-planned and co-ordinated scheme.

(3) It would not be wise to start a University Library as only a very small fraction of teachers and students would be able to benefit by it.

The money available should be given as grants to the Colleges for building up their own libraries in the subjects in which they specialize.

### III—University Studies

12 12. The length of the course for the first University degree both in the teaching and affiliating Universities should be three years.

13 In view of this recommendation it is not necessary to retain the distinction between Pass and Honours courses as established at present.

14 13. The object of University studies being to develop in the student a scientific outlook and a critical attitude towards problems with which he may be faced, courses of study for under-graduates should consist of groups of allied subjects and a higher standard should be attained than at present.

15 14. The length of the course for the Master's degree should be one year but the Universities may make it two years if they consider it desirable.

(Recommendations regarding the scheme of examinations for a three-year degree course appear separately for Affiliating and Teaching Universities.)

### IV—Expansion and Co-ordination of Studies

65 15. Efforts should be made to establish within a reasonable period of time a system of higher education capable of supplying the needs of the Province in all departments of life and enabling its people to develop its natural resources, industry, education and culture and to shoulder the responsibility for its administration and defence.

65 16. Government, with the co-operation of all available agencies including the Universities, should undertake a systematic survey of the natural resources and economic potentialities of the Province and determine in what directions further development is possible and desirable and then take steps to train the specialists and technicians necessary to take charge of them. Where the number of such specialists needed is small, arrangements for their training may be made in co-operation with other provinces or in other countries.

65 17. The range of studies at present prescribed at the Universities should be extended and the standard of the work done should be raised, higher work and research being emphasized. For this purpose a staff of teachers of the highest qualifications should be recruited from wherever the best men can be found and at salaries which will attract them; such recruitment should be for the transitional period necessary for a generation of specialists to grow up within the country after which it should cease.

65 18. The preference at present shown in recruitment for the public services to persons possessing foreign degrees should be restricted and should cease as soon as suitably qualified persons are trained in the Universities within the country.

- 65 19. Education should be closely related to the life of the people at large so that the educated class may assume the natural leadership of the people in all spheres of life and so that education may receive those benefactions which are the mainstay of institutions of higher learning all over the world but which in this country run into other channels.
- 65 20. The heavy initial cost of organizing this system of higher education should be met by raising funds by a public appeal to philanthropists, old alumni and local bodies, by contributions from flourishing industries and trades and by a public loan. It should be made capable of being financed from current revenues within a reasonable period of time.
- 66 21. Both under-graduate and post-graduate work should continue to be done at both the Teaching Universities in all the subjects at present (January, 1940) taught for degrees, subject to the arrangement suggested in the next paragraph in regard to post-graduate work. Under-graduate teaching should also continue in all existing subjects at such Colleges as are able to satisfy the University at a fresh inquiry that they have adequate staff, libraries and laboratories and have during the past five years maintained an average enrolment not below the minimum figure determined for each subject at a Conference of Universities to be convened by Government. The same principles should govern the continuance of post-graduate work in the future, in existing subjects as well as in newly started subjects.
- 65 22. The Committee looks forward to a much higher degree of specialization at the post-graduate stage in most subjects so that it may be assumed that the post-graduate work in a subject will consist of a number of courses in specialized branches of it. The number of students offering each course will, as a rule, be small. Duplication should in such cases be avoided and no branch should be permitted to be offered at more than one centre in the Province. To ensure this the higher posts in the departments dealing with it should be ear-marked for the speciality and should be filled by persons specializing in it.
- 65 23. The assignment of special branches to particular centres should be determined initially by agreement among the units concerned, at a conference which Government may convene. Cases of unreconciled disagreement may be decided by Government on the advice of a competent Committee which may be the same as the Committee constituted to advise about grants—as this Committee will in any case consist of persons of standing as educationists, financiers and publicists. The assignment of subjects once made at a conference of the units concerned may be revised from time to time, as need arises at similar conferences.

24. Facilities for research and advanced work should be available at the centre to which the branch of the subject under which the work falls is assigned.

53 25. The modern languages of the Province (Urdu and Hindi) should be made independent subjects of study for both the B. A. and M. A. degrees and should be placed under separate and independent departments of teaching in Lucknow University as they already are in the Allahabad University.

53 About one-third of the work in these languages at both the post-graduate and first degree stages should be on a classical language and another modern Indian Language or Prakrit provided that it is not the classical or modern language already taken by the student as a subject for his Intermediate or equivalent examination.

54 26. The Departments of Arabic and Persian in the Lucknow University should, when feasible, be combined under one head as they are in the Allahabad University. Allahabad which has at present at the head of the combined Department a specialist in Arabic should continue to have a Professorship of Arabic and Lucknow should, when a Professorship is created, appoint to it a specialist in Persian the other subject being in each case dealt with by teachers of other ranks.

55 27. While under-graduate work continues in all the places where it is being done at present higher studies in Commerce should be developed at Cawnpore, but not at a community college. (Messrs. Gurtu and Gupta dissent.)

28. The Committee recommends the institution of new Faculties and expansion of existing Faculties as follows :

57 (i) A Faculty of Fine Arts at Lucknow which has a nucleus for such a Faculty in the Marris College of Hindustani Music and the Government School of Arts. Under-graduate work in Music and Painting may be done at any place but post-graduate work should be confined to Lucknow.

(ii) Faculties of Education in both Lucknow and Allahabad Universities for the training of teachers for the Secondary Schools recommended by the Education Re-organization Committee. These Faculties should provide a two-years' course open only to graduates.

(iii) Faculties of Engineering and Technology in both Lucknow and Allahabad Universities. Branches of Engineering such as Electrical, Mechanical, Military, Naval and Mine Engineering should be developed.

58 (a) The Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, should be affiliated to  
and Lucknow University and should develop the study of Architecture.

59 (b) The Technological Institute, Cawnpore, should be affiliated to  
60 Allahabad University.

61 (iv) A University should, in due course, be developed at Cawnpore to take over the Commercial and Technical Institutions.



(v) A Faculty of Agriculture in Allahabad University fully equipped for advanced work and research and with a wider range of studies than at present, including Forestry and Veterinary Science as well. The Government Agricultural College at Cawnpore should be affiliated to this Faculty.

(vi) The Faculty of Medicine in Lucknow University should be further developed so as to undertake advanced work and research.

The provision in section 24(1) of the Allahabad University Act relating to the institution of a Faculty of Medicine in that University should be deleted.

(vii) The Faculty of Law at Allahabad should be developed so as to provide post-graduate and advanced work.

16

29. The Committee is not in favour of curtailing the existing facilities for under-graduate teaching in Law and Commerce, but it is strongly of opinion that post-graduate studies in these subjects should be restricted to places where adequate facilities for teaching and research are available.

30. The Committee favours an early start with some subjects (which are indicated in the next paragraph) and with a view to minimise the cost involved it recommends as follows :

(i) Each of these new subjects should be introduced as a rule, at one centre in the Province which should be selected on the ground of its possessing, or being in a position to provide, the requisite staff, library and laboratories, having allied studies already established or having local advantages such as past associations, facilities for local study and investigation, etc. In some cases the place where the Committee thinks that a subject should be localized, is indicated.

(ii) In subjects whose introduction as full-fledged subjects for degree examinations requires a large expenditure, courses of a lower standard may be started and instruction may be provided for diplomas and certificates.

(It will be seen that many of the subjects suggested are special branches of subjects already studied in the Universities. These will need to be introduced only at the post-graduate stage entailing comparatively small expenditure.)

31. The following new subjects should be started at an early date :

62

*Faculty of Arts*

Archaeology (in Allahabad).

History of Oudh (Lucknow).

Sociology (including Anthropology) at Allahabad in addition to Lucknow where it is already studied.

Public Administration (Allahabad and Lucknow).

International Relations and the Languages, Literature, and culture of Asiatic Countries. (Strongly recommended for both Allahabad and Lucknow.)

- Experimental Psychology .. .. }
- Comparative Philology .. .. } as independent subjects.
- Comparative Religion .. .. }

*Faculty of Commerce*

Insurance and Actuarial work (Cawnpore). (Mr. Gurtu dissents.)

Journalism (to be taught for a diploma wherever provision can be made).

*Faculty of Science*

- Mineralogy .. .. (Allahabad).
- Astronomy .. .. (Allahabad, existing provision to be developed).
- Statistics .. .. (Allahabad and Lucknow).

Applied Physics, particularly—  
Radiology, Meteorology, Aeronautics.

- Applied Chemistry, particularly—
- Pharmaceutical Chemistry .. (Lucknow).
- Biochemistry
- Food Chemistry .. .. } (Allahabad).
- Textile Chemistry.

Applied Zoology, particularly—  
Helminthology ; Entomology.

- Applied Botany, particularly—
- Economic Botany .. .. (Lucknow).

*Faculty of Medicine*

- Dentistry.
- Oto-Rhino-Pharyngology
- Bacteriology .. .. }
- Dentistry .. .. } for diploma course.
- Ophthalmology .. .. }

64P Geography should, for the present, be developed in Allahabad where a beginning has already been made. (Mr. Gupta strongly dissenting urges its introduction also in Lucknow.)

**V—Medium of Instruction**

2 32. The Committee recommends the immediate adoption of Hindustani as the medium of instruction in certain subjects such as Oriental Classics and modern Indian languages. Hindustani should become increasingly the medium of instruction as the scheme of secondary education recommended by the Educa-

tion Re-organization Committee comes into full operation and as vocabularies of technical terms and text-books become available.

33. The following measures of preparation for the adoption of Hindustani as the medium of instruction are recommended :

- 6 (1) A survey of the literature available in Hindi and Urdu on different subjects.
- 7 (2) Production of a dictionary of scientific and technical terms by co-operation among the Governments of the United Provinces and the neighbouring provinces or of all Hindustani-speaking provinces and with the assistance of Universities.
- 8 (3) Production of original works and translations of works on different subjects by the co-operative efforts of the Universities, the Hindustani Academy, the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, the Anjuman-i-Taraqqi-i-Urdu, the Shibli Academy, the Vijnan Parishad, the Nagri Pracharini Sabha and other similar learned bodies.

For this purpose—

- (a) the creation of a Board to co-ordinate the labours of various agencies;
- (b) provision of Government aid for these bodies.

34. Measures should be taken to ensure a competent knowledge of English among entrants to the Universities. In particular—

- 9 (1) students not already well-versed in Hindustani should be required to acquire a competent knowledge of it ; a paper in Hindustani during their degree course should be compulsory for students who have not taken the Secondary College course or passed a satisfactory examination in Hindustani ;
- 10 (2) teachers not versed in Hindustani should be required to acquire a working knowledge of it ; individuals may be exempted for good reasons during the transitional stage ;
- 11 (3) Hindustani should be made a compulsory subject at the Public Service examinations.

4 and 5. 35. Government should take stock of the situation after the lapse of ten years from the introduction of the new scheme.

#### VI—Extra-Mural Activities

39 (74 of S.C. I.) 36. The Universities should recognize the provision of extra-mural instruction of a popular character for the benefit of the general public as a definite obligation. Each University should have a programme of popular lectures on literary, scientific and cultural subjects, open to the general public, to be given at the Universities as well as outside. As far as possible such lectures should be in Hindustani.

37. The following means are suggested for fostering the sense of civic duty and social obligation among students :

- 39 (1) formation of social service societies in colleges and hostels ;  
 (2) organization of citizenship-lectures and lectures for cultural advancement ;  
 (3) social and economic surveys of slum areas in the University towns by students particularly of Economics and Sociology ;  
 (4) starting of " University Settlements " in selected wards of the University town to give students training in civic work and social service ;  
 (5) organization of literacy work ;  
 (6) organization of rural camps with a body of students under the guidance of teachers going out into the country to do rural uplift work and to acquire first-hand knowledge of the condition and manner of life of the people. (This may be best done during the months of October, November and December. Batches of students may be taken into camp at different seasons of the year) ;  
 (7) a course of lectures on rural uplift should be organized before students are taken into camp so that they may put the ideas imbibed from these lectures into practice ;  
 (8) assignment of groups of villages to batches of students for the purpose of rural uplift work.

- 30 38. All social service activities should be organized on a voluntary basis.  
 304 39. It is desirable that a physical culture institute should be set up  
 S.C. at one or other University centre and better financial provision is needed  
 I. for adequately organizing physical training.

#### VII—Holidays and Vacations

- 33 40. There should be 200 working days in the year.  
 34 41. Denominational holidays should be reduced to the lowest minimum, in no case exceeding those in the Collector's list.  
 35 42. The present long vacation should be so reduced as to permit the Dasehra and Christmas vacations being extended to as near one month as may be practicable.

#### VIII—Finance (General)

##### (a) Sources of Income

- 50 43. Each University and College should have a block-grant for its " maintenance " and additional grants should be doled by Government on the recommendation of the University Grants Committee constituted for the purpose, (Detailed recommendations appear separately.)

287 44. Government should take necessary measures by legislation or other-  
S.C.I. wise to secure financial assistance for scientific and industrial research from  
industries and trades likely to profit by such research. When Government  
decide upon a programme of industrial development regular arrangements  
33 should be made for such contribution.

286 45. The suggestion that the scales of fees should be graduated according  
to the domicile of the student and the circumstances of his family is not  
acceptable.

288 46. The Universities should appeal to their alumni for more substantial and  
S.C.I. regular financial assistance than has been obtained from them in the past.  
I.

99 47. Local bodies should be approached to restore their contributions to the  
funds of Degree Colleges.

92 48. The Municipality where a University or a Degree College is situated  
should (i) reduce by 25 per cent. its demand from the University or College on  
93 account of house-tax and water-rate, and (ii) exempt from octroi or terminal  
tax all material imported by the University or College for educational purposes.

96 49. Each Local Body (including District, Municipal or Cantonment Board)  
and should be required by law to grant at least two scholarships, of a value not less  
47 than the tuition fee payable, to poor students from its area reading in any of the  
Universities and Colleges of the Province, the award of the scholarship being  
based upon a test of merit among candidates who satisfy the prescribed  
"means" test.

94 50. The concessions enumerated in paragraphs 47 to 49 should be made  
obligatory by an amendment of the law.

95 The savings made by the University or College in consequence of  
these recommendations should be earmarked for aiding poor students.

(b) *Aid to poor Students*

97 51. The proportion of students receiving free and half-free tuition should  
be 7 per cent. each as a minimum.

98 52. The following further means of helping poor students are suggested  
Page to the Universities and Colleges :  
27

(1) The proportion of free and half-free students may be raised to 20  
per cent. of the enrolment.

(2) Maintenance scholarships of a value sufficient to defray all the  
expenses of the recipient should be awarded, on the result of a "Means  
test" and a competitive examination, to 5 per cent. of the students, who  
should also receive free tuition,

(3) Students should raise a fund by voluntary subscription for assisting their poorer contemporaries. (Societies for this purpose have been functioning in Benares and Aligarh. The Aligarh "Duty" Society was founded in 1892 and raises its funds not only among students in residence but from outsiders by sending out deputations.)

(4) Students may be asked to give away their old books for the use of others.

(5) Old boys should contribute to a fund for assisting poor students. (In Aligarh old boys have been expected to contribute  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 per cent. of their income and a sum of about Rs.4,000 has been raised in a year.)

(6) Local Bodies should contribute for the assistance of poor boys generally or of those from their local areas.

(c) *Travelling Allowance*

84 53. By way of travelling allowance only the actual expenses incurred on journeys and halts should be payable provided the total claim does not exceed the amount admissible under the following rules put in the form of Ordinances.

(These rules are based on Ordinances in Chapter XLIX of the Allahabad University Calendar, 1939.)

263 S.C. I. "1. Members of Authorities, Boards and Committees shall be granted travelling and halting allowances for attending meetings, other than a Convocation of the University, at places at which they do not reside, the amount payable being equal to the amount of actual expenses incurred or the amount admissible under the following rules, whichever is less.

(i) For all journeys performed by rail, one and a half second class fare for the member, each way from his permanent place of residence :

Provided that in the case of a person who has his headquarters at the seat of the University but is away from it in the normal course of his duties and is obliged to travel to and from it solely for the purpose of a University meeting, the Executive Council, may allow travelling allowance.

(ii) For all journeys performed by road, four annas per mile from his permanent place of residence to the nearest railway station and back, provided the distance travelled is not less than five miles.

(iii) For each day on which a meeting is attended Rs.4-8.

2. When a member under Ordinance 1 has to attend two meetings of the University with an interval of less than four days between the meetings attended, he shall be entitled to charge only halting allowance for the intervening days.

3. The Vice-Chancellor will be granted travelling and halting allowances at the rate of a single first class fare and Rs.7 a day while halting on duty. He will be allowed to take an orderly with him when travelling on duty.

4. Travelling allowance to an Examiner shall be on the following scale, provided that in exceptional cases the Executive Council shall decide what allowances shall be given :

One and a half second class fare each way and an allowance of Rs.4-8 a day for halting.

For all journeys performed by road 4 annas per mile from his permanent place of residence to the nearest railway station and back provided the distance travelled is not less than 5 miles.

5. Other servants of the University will be given a single fare each way and halting allowance and mileage in accordance with the provisions of the Government Rules."

*(d) University Grants Committee*

- 100 54. The University Grants Committee should consist of the following members :
- (1) The Education Minister (Chairman).
  - (2) The Director of Public Instruction.
  - (3) Four educationists nominated by Government of whom two should be Scientists representing respectively the Physical and Biological Sciences.
  - (4) Three members of the Legislative Assembly chosen by election.
  - (5) One member of the Legislative Council chosen by election.
  - (6) One Vice-Chancellor (being the Vice-Chancellor of the University whose requirements are for the time being, under the Committee's consideration.)
- 101 55. The following officers should help the University Grants Committee :
- (1) The Accountant General or the Examiner, Local Fund Accounts.
  - (2) The Inspector General of Civil Hospitals.
  - (3) A senior officer of the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch.
- 102 56. The University Grants Committee should have the following functions :
- (1) Advising Government as to a block-grant and as to additional recurring and non-recurring grants from Provincial Revenues.
  - (2) Valuation of the assets in the possession of the Universities and reporting on their upkeep.
  - (3) Considering schemes of expansion put up by Universities and making recommendation to Government in regard to them.
  - (4) Reviewing the academic work of the Universities.

53

S.C.

• I.

## IX—Miscellaneous

*(a) Officers of Universities*

- 87 57. For the Registrar and Assistant Registrar the scales of pay, conditions of service and provisions relating to security of tenure should be the same in all the Universities.
- 88 58. The pay of the Registrar should be Rs.500—25—750 and that of the Assistant Registrar Rs.250—15—400.
- 89 59. The security of tenure afforded by Section 47 of the Allahabad University Act and the corresponding section of the Lucknow University Act should be extended to the Registrar and Assistant Registrar of the Agra University as well.

*(b) Teachers in Legislative Bodies*

- 27 60. In the opinion of the Committee service in a University or College cannot be combined with membership of a Legislative Body ; provided, however, that the Governing Body concerned may at its discretion grant leave without pay for a period not exceeding five years to a member of the staff who is elected

by a constituency or is nominated by Government to be a member of a Legislative Body.

(c) *Examinations and Examiners*

28 61. The following rules should be adopted in respect of the amount of examination work undertaken and remuneration received by teachers :

(1) The maximum number of answer-books which a teacher may examine in a year shall be 1,000 inclusive of answer-books examined as internal examiner for his own University but exclusive of any work done for a Public Service Commission ; provided that the amount of remuneration earned by him for any work connected with examinations of his own University or of any other University or examining body—other than a Public Service Commission—shall not exceed Rs.1,500 a year.

(2) If an examiner exceeds the limits laid down above he shall pay to the institution in which he is employed the amount of remuneration drawn in excess of Rs.1,500 or the amount of remuneration received for the number of answer-books examined in excess of 1,000. In each case the income-tax paid on the additional amount shall be re-imbursed to the teacher.

(3) Every teacher shall furnish to his University or College at the beginning of each session a certificate of the number of answer-books examined by him during the preceding academic year.

29 (4) Teachers in the Teaching Universities shall not be paid for the work done by them as examiners in their own University.

(Recommendations regarding the manner of appointment of examiners appear separately in paragraph 140 below.)

(d) *Women's education*

39 62. Though the number of women attending the Universities has increased it is still very far from satisfactory for supplying the needs of the country. The Committee is, therefore, unwilling to suggest any steps which would make it more difficult for women to attend University classes. It considers that every facility should be given to women to attend Universities.

40 63. The present arrangement in the Allahabad University under which a separate but incomplete section is maintained for women-students, should be abolished as soon as it becomes feasible to do so.

41 64. The Committee deprecates the provision of special so-called " women's subjects " as it does not believe that a woman's intellectual capacity is, in any way, different from or inferior to man's.

65. The Committee recommends the following measures for advancing higher education among women :

42 (1) More hostel accommodation where necessary.

43 (2) More scholarships and stipends for poor and deserving women students

44 (3) Adequate provision for their health and physical instruction.



## CHAPTER VIII—(continued)

## PART II

## Recommendations Relating to the Teaching Universities

[Figures in the margin indicate the serial numbers of the resolutions of Sub-Committee I in which the recommendation is incorporated. The numbers of resolutions of Plenary meetings, where cited are followed by the letter 'P'.]

*References to the Calendars of the Universities are to the latest issues—*

<i>Allahabad University</i>	..	..	..	..	..	1939
<i>Lucknow University</i>	..	..	..	..	..	1939-41

## X—Chancellor

41 (a) P 66. The Chancellor should be a person appointed by the Governor, i.e. the Provincial Government, for a period of five years and should be eligible for re-appointment.

(S.C. II, Page 7) 67. The present functions of the Chancellor, which are of two descriptions, should be separated. The functions which he exercises as the highest officer of the University e.g. presiding over the Court and the Convocation, sanctioning the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor, acting as umpire in disputes between the University authorities, should continue to be exercised by the Chancellor.

68. Functions such as that of giving assent to or withholding assent from Statutes and considering and cancelling Ordinances, in the performance of which the Chancellor is responsible for maintaining uniformity of standards among the Universities of the Province, should be transferred to the Governor, i.e. the Provincial Government.

## XI—Vice-Chancellor

170 69. The Vice-Chancellor should hold office for four years and should not be eligible for appointment at any future date.

168 70. The existing bar against the appointment of an Honorary Vice-Chancellor should be removed by the opening sentence of Section 12 of the Allahabad University Act and Section 11 of the Lucknow University Act being amended to read as follows :

“ There shall be a whole-time salaried or honorary Vice-Chancellor. ”

174 71. The Vice-Chancellor should be appointed by the Chancellor after considering the recommendations of the Executive Council.

75 72. The Vice-Chancellor should have a salary of Rs.1,000 per mensem without any other allowances. If he is honorary he should have an inclusive allowance of Rs.500 per mensem (apart from clerical assistance).

76 73. The Vice-Chancellor should not be subject to any rule prescribing the age of superannuation.

77 74. He should be entitled to the benefits of the Provident Fund on the new scale recommended by the Committee for University employees.

78 75. He should be entitled to vacation and leave in accordance with rules applicable to teachers of the University but no leave should be admissible after the expiry of his term of office.

79 76. It should not be permissible for the Vice-Chancellor or the Executive Council (even if the Vice-Chancellor is honorary) to appoint a Pro-Vice-Chancellor.

9 77. If a teacher of the University is appointed its Vice-Chancellor he should resign his post before assuming office as Vice-Chancellor and should not be eligible for further employment in the University after relinquishing the office.

71 78. The present incumbents of the office of Vice-Chancellor in the two Universities should not be eligible for appointment as Vice-Chancellor under the new constitution; but provision should be made in the new Acts to enable them to complete their current terms of office and the recommendation disqualifying a teacher who has held the office of Vice-Chancellor from further employment in the University, should not apply in their cases. They should, however, not be eligible for holding the office of Vice-Chancellor any longer.

[Mr. Gupta's amendment to this recommendation which the Committee decided to record is as follows :

173 "If the present incumbents of the office of Vice-Chancellor take advantage of the option to continue in office for the unexpired portion of their present terms, if any, after the coming into operation of the new Acts, they should not be eligible for further employment in the University after their retirement from the Vice-Chancellorship.]

## XII—Treasurer

191 79. The Treasurer should be appointed in each University by the Chancellor after considering the recommendations of the Executive Council concerned.

192 80. He should hold office for six years; but this recommendation should not affect the present incumbents in the two Universities.

190 81. The existing provisions of the University Acts relating to the functions of the Treasurer should stand.

82. The Treasurer should continue to be a member of the Executive Council and Chairman of its Finance Committee.

### XIII—The Court

#### *Functions and powers*

182 83. The functions and powers of the Court should be the same in the two Universities and should be expressed in the language of section 19 of the Allahabad University Act with modifications, as follows (changes are italicized) :

(i) The Court shall be the supreme governing body of the University and shall have power to review the acts of the Executive and Academic Councils (save when such Councils have acted in accordance with powers conferred upon them under the Act, the Statutes or the Ordinances).

(ii) Subject to the provisions of this Act the Court shall exercise the following powers and perform the following duties viz.

(a) of making Statutes, and of amending or repealing the same ;

(b) of considering and cancelling Ordinances ;

(c) of considering and passing resolutions on the annual report, the annual accounts, the financial estimates *and on any matter of general policy connected with the University ; such resolutions shall be communicated to the Executive Council which shall take such action thereon as it thinks fit or inform the Court, when no action is taken, of its reasons therefor.*

(iii) The Court shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed on it by this Act or the Statutes.

#### *Meetings*

183 84. There should ordinarily be one meeting of the Court in a year.

183 85. In order to enable the Court to exercise its power of legislation by Statute more expeditiously than is possible under the existing law, provision should be made so that a member of the Court desiring to propose the making of a Statute, may give notice of his proposal and send a draft of the proposed Statute to the Registrar sufficiently in advance of the date of the meeting to enable the Registrar to obtain the views of the Executive Council and other authorities concerned and submit them for consideration along with the proposed Statute at the same meeting.

*Composition*

187 86. The Court of the Allahabad University should be composed of the following classes of members, viz :

*Class I—Ex-officio members :*

(a) The Chancellor.

The Vice-Chancellor.

The Treasurer.

The Proctor.

The Librarian.

(b) The Hon'ble Premier.

The Hon'ble Minister for Education.

The Vice-Chancellors of the other Universities in the United Provinces.

The Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court.

The Director of Public Instruction or his Deputy.

The Director of Industries.

The Director of Agriculture.

The Chief Inspectress of Girls' Schools.

The Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies.

The Chairman, Public Service Commission.

The Chairman, Municipal Board, Allahabad.

(c) Members of the Executive and Academic Councils.

*Class II—Life members including :*

(1) Persons who donate a sum of Rs.20,000 or more.

(2) Persons appointed by the Chancellor to be life members on the ground that they have rendered eminent services to education :

Provided that not more than two such persons may be appointed during the life-time of a Court and there shall not be more than six at any time.

*Class III—*

(a) Two Wardens of Hostels, by rotation.

(b) A representative of each of the following activities or such of them as are recognized by Ordinances:

(1) Physical Education (to be represented by the Officer Commanding the University Training Corps, or the Superintendent of Physical Instruction).

(2) Social Service.

(3) Extra-mural instruction.

*Class IV—*Representatives (not exceeding six) of learned Societies and Institutions prescribed by the Statutes ; including such institutions as—

(1) The Academy of Science.

(2) The Hindustani Academy.

(3) The Nagri Pracharini Sabha.

(4) The Shibli Manzil.

(5) The Provincial Board of Scientific and Industrial Research.

*Class V*—Representatives (not exceeding two) of Scientific, Technical and Research Institutions prescribed in this behalf by the Statutes.

*Class VI*—Representatives (not exceeding five) of Industries and Commerce as prescribed by the Statutes.

*Class VII*—Representatives of donors and subscribers as follows :

194 (1) Every individual making a donation of Rs.10,000 and above should be entitled to be a member of the Court or to nominate a person to represent him on the Court, for a period of 10 years.

(2) Every Association making a donation of Rs.25,000 or more should be entitled to nominate a person to represent it on the Court for a period of 10 years.

195 (3) Every person making an annual contribution of Rs.2,000 or more to the funds of the University should be a member of the Court so long as his contribution continues. (This should supersede the relevant part of the existing Statute.)

196 (4) Persons making contributions of sums of less than Rs.2,000 but not less than Rs.100 a year to the funds of the University should be entitled to elect five persons to represent them on the Court provided that if the number of such persons is less than 50 or falls below 50, the number of their representatives should not exceed 10 per cent. of the number. (It follows that if the number of such persons is less than 10 they have no representation.)

*Class VIII*—Representatives of registered graduates (elected by all registered graduates of two years' standing), not exceeding 10 per cent. of the number of graduates on the Register, or 40, whichever is less, provided that no employee of the University and no registered graduate of less than three years' standing as a registered graduate should be eligible for election to the Court.

*Class IX*—Twelve persons nominated by Government, of whom two should be Judges of the High Court and two practising lawyers. In making its nomination Government will bear in mind the desirability of having some members of the Scheduled Castes in the Court.

*Class X*—Eight persons representing the Legislature, of whom six should be elected by the Legislative Assembly and two should be elected by the Legislative Council.

*Class XI*—One teacher from each Department of Teaching in the University who shall be a Reader and a Lecturer in alternate years, chosen by rotation in order of seniority, determined by the date of appointment, from among persons of his class, care being taken that there shall be as nearly as possible an equal number of Readers and Lecturers on the Court under this head.

188 87. The Court of the Lucknow University shall consist of the following classes of members :

*Class I—Ex-officio members*

- (a) The Chancellor.  
 The Vice-Chancellor.  
 The Treasurer.  
 The Proctor.  
 The Librarian.
- (b) The Hon'ble Premier.  
 The Hon'ble Minister for Education.  
 The Hon'ble Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.  
 The Hon'ble President of the Legislative Council.  
 The Vice-Chancellors of the other Universities in the United Provinces.  
 The Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Oudh.  
 The Director of Public Instruction or his Deputy.  
 The Director of Industries.  
 The Director of Public Health.  
 The Chairman of the Lucknow Municipality.
- (c) All members of the Executive and Academic Councils.

*Classes II to XI*—Same as in the Allahabad University scheme except that in class IX only one Judge of the Chief Court of Oudh should be nominated by Government.

*Registered graduates*

- 184 88. Registered graduates should be encouraged to take greater interest in the affairs of the Universities.
- 185 89. A graduate should be eligible for registration directly after the conferment of his first degree.
- 186 90. Graduates should be registered for life only, on payment of Rs.15.

**XIV—The Executive Council**

- 161 91. The Executive Council of the Allahabad University should consist of :
- (1) The Vice-Chancellor ;
  - (2) The Treasurer ;
  - (3) to (6) The Deans of Faculties ;
  - (7) One Principal of a College by rotation ;
  - (8) The Chairman of the Public Service Commission ;
  - (9) The Accountant General ;
  - (10) The Director of Public Instruction or, in his absence, the Deputy or Assistant Director ;

(11) and (12) Two Heads of Departments, other than the Deans, chosen from among the eligible Heads of Departments by rotation in order of seniority, determined by the date of appointment as Head of a Department.

(13) to (16) Four persons nominated by Government of whom one should be a woman in case no woman has been returned under any other category.

(17) to (23) Seven persons not engaged in teaching, of whom at least three should be registered graduates of 10 years' standing, elected by the Court on the basis of proportional representation by the single transferable vote.

162 92. The Executive Council of the Lucknow University should consist of :

(1) The Vice-Chancellor.

(2) The Treasurer ;

(3) One Principal by rotation ;

(4) to (8) The Deans of Faculties ;

(9) The Inspector General of Civil Hospitals ;

(10) The Parliamentary Secretary to the Hon'ble Minister for Education ;

(11) and (12) Two Heads of Departments other than the Deans, chosen from among the eligible Heads of Departments by rotation in order of seniority determined by the date of appointment as Head of a Department ;

(13) to (16) Four nominees of Government of whom one should be a woman in case no woman has been returned to the Council under any other category ;

(17) to (24) Eight persons not engaged in teaching elected by the Court on the principle of proportional representation by the single transferable vote, of whom three should be Registered Graduates of 10 years' standing as Registered graduates, and one should be a person elected to the Court by the donors.

181 93. In making its nominations Government will bear in mind the desirability of securing the presence of at least one member of the Scheduled Castes in the Executive Council of either University.

163 94. The functions and powers of the Executive Council in the two Universities should be brought in a line and in particular—

164 (1) Residuary powers should be vested in the Executive Council of the Allahabad University as is already the case in the Lucknow University.

165 (2) The Executive Council in Lucknow University should be subject to the superior authority of the Court as in the Allahabad University and within the limits at present prescribed.

166 95. The following changes are recommended in the existing law relating to the powers and functions of the Executive Council :

(1) Sub-Section (1) of Section 19 of the Allahabad University Act should be amended by the omission of the concluding part, "and shall exercise all the powers of the University . . . and the Regulations", and should, as amended, replace the corresponding sub-section of Section 18 of the Lucknow University Act.

(2) Section 21 of the Allahabad University Act should be amended to the following extent and should, as amended, replace Section 20 of the Lucknow University Act—

(i) the proviso to sub-section (c) should read as follows :

'Provided that the Executive Council shall not take action in any matter relating to teaching and research and the number and emoluments of teachers and examiners, except after obtaining the views of the Faculties concerned, through the Academic Council.'

(ii) Sub-section (j) should read as follows :

'shall appoint examiners on the recommendation of the Faculties in the manner and subject to the restrictions prescribed in the Statutes.'

(iii) the word "teachers" should be omitted from the text of sub-clause (g) which should be numbered (h) the following sub-clauses being renumbered accordingly.

213 (iv) a new sub-clause numbered (g) should be inserted reading as follows :

213 "shall appoint teachers of the University on the nomination of Committees of Selection constituted by the Statutes for the purpose and in accordance with the procedure prescribed in the Statutes."

(v) A new sub-section (m) should be added reading as follows :

'(m) shall exercise all the other powers of the University not otherwise provided for by this Act or the Statutes.'

167 (3) Statute 2 in Chapter II of the Allahabad University Calendar relating to the powers of the Executive Council should be amended to the following extent and should, as amended, replace First Statute 4 of the Lucknow University (printed at page 172 of the Calendar) :

(i) Sub-clause (b) to read as follows :

"to abolish or suspend after consulting the Academic Council and the Faculty concerned any Professorship, Readership, Lectureship or other teaching post ;"

(ii) Sub-clause (d) to be deleted.



**XV—The Finance Committee**

- 193 96. The Finance Committee, of which the Treasurer should be Chairman, should consist of seven members of the Executive Council, appointed by the Council for a period of two years, of whom at least three should be persons elected to the Executive Council by the Court.

**XVI—The Academic Council***Composition*

- 133 97. Each University should have an Academic Council of smaller size than at present, consisting of the Heads of the Departments of teaching and the Principals of Colleges with the Vice-Chancellor as Chairman. (This recommendation was adopted by the casting vote of the Chairman, the rival recommendation being that the Academic Council should be abolished.)

*Functions*

98. The functions of the Academic Council should be modified by the amendments indicated below of the existing provisions of the University Acts and Statutes :

- 134 (1) In Section 21 of the Lucknow University Act and Section 22 of the Allahabad University Act which define in general terms the scope of the Council's functions, the words " Research and " should be added after the words " be responsible for." (It is intended that Research should be one of the most important concerns of this Council.)

(2) Sub-section (2) of Section 37 of the Allahabad University Act should be repealed. (This is intended to relieve the Academic Council of an impossible duty now imposed on it.)

- 135 (3) Sub-section 4 of Section 38 of the Allahabad University Act and of Section 35 of the Lucknow University Act should be amended to read as follows :

136 " Each Faculty shall appoint an Examination Committee for each subject comprised in the Faculty, consisting of members of its own body or of other persons or of both, as it thinks fit, to moderate question papers, to review the results of examinations and to report to the Faculty on the maintenance of standards."

- 137 (4) Clause 2 of Statutes in Chapter IV of the Allahabad University Calendar and First Statute 6 of the Lucknow University which set forth the powers and duties of the Academic Council in practically indential terms except for Sub-Clause (c), should be retained and amended to the following extent :

Sub-clause (a) should be amended so as to read as follows :

"to forward, with its own recommendations thereon, proposals from the Faculties to the Executive Council for the institution of Professorships, Readerships, Lectureships or other teaching posts and in regard to the duties thereof."

Sub-clause (b) should remain.

- 139 Sub-clause (c) should be retained in an amended form as follows :  
 “ to make recommendations in connexion with the rosters of internal and external  
 examiners submitted by the Faculties to the Executive Council.”
- 140 Sub-clause (d) should be retained with the omission of the part after the words “ their  
 use” in line 3.
- 141 Sub-clause (e) should remain.  
 Sub-clause (g) should read as follows and should be placed first among the functions of the  
 Academic Council, and numbered (a), the other sub-clauses being re-numbered accordingly:  
 “to promote research within the University and to require reports on such research  
 from persons engaged thereon through the Faculties. The Academic Council shall  
 submit a report annually to the Executive Council on the research work done in  
 various Departments, with its own views thereon, for presentation to the Court.”
- 142 (5) First Statute 22 of the Lucknow University (page 380 of the Calendar)  
 and corresponding Statute 1 of Chapter XIX of the Allahabad  
 University Calendar should be amended so as to read as follows :
- 143 “ The Executive Council shall have power to confer degrees and  
 academic distinctions, other than honorary degrees, on the recom-  
 mendation of the Faculties.”
- 144 (6) First Statute 1 of the Lucknow University (page 381 of the Calendar)  
 and First Statute 18 of the Allahabad University (page 204 of the Calendar)  
 should be replaced by the following :
- 145 “ (i) All proposals for the conferment of honorary degrees shall  
 be made to a Committee consisting of the Deans and the Vice-Chancel-  
 lor and shall, if approved by the Committee, be considered by the  
 Executive Council. Every such proposal accepted by the Executive  
 Council shall require the assent of the Court before submission to the  
 Chancellor for confirmation.
- 146 (ii) Any honorary degree conferred by the University may, with  
 the previous approval of the Court and the sanction of the Chancellor,  
 be withdrawn by the Executive Council.”
- 147 (7) The Academic Council should not have power of dealing with indivi-  
 dual cases such as those contemplated in Ordinance 1 of Chapter XXXII-B  
 and Ordinance 1 of Chapter XXXIII, Allahabad University Calendar.

#### XVII—The Faculties

- 150 99. Provision relating to the creation of Faculties should be brought in a  
 line in the two Universities. For this purpose Section 24(1) of the Allahabad  
 University Act should be amended so as to read like Section 23(1) of the  
 Lucknow University Act with the omission of the word “ Medicine. ”
- 151 100. Each Faculty other than that of Law should be composed of ;  
 (1) All Professors and Readers in the various Departments comprised in  
 the Faculty.

(2) One Lecturer from each Department comprised in the Faculty by rotation in order of seniority, determined by the date of appointment.

Provided :

(i) that where the number of Lecturers in a Department exceeds four, two of them shall be members of the Faculty for two years, in rotation in the manner indicated above.

(ii) that the Faculty shall invite such Lecturers as are in charge of important branches of subjects to be present at its meetings and to give opinion on particular questions relating to their subjects.

(3) One expert from each of the other Universities in the Province which have a corresponding Faculty, nominated by the Vice-Chancellor concerned. (The Vice-Chancellor of the University requiring the services of the expert will intimate to the Vice-Chancellor who is to nominate him, the subject in which the expert is needed.)

(4) Not more than five other experts co-opted by the Faculty.

152 101. The Faculty of Law should consist of :

(1) All teachers of the Department of Law in the University.

(2) Three experts, co-opted by the Faculty.

(3) Three Judges of the High Court at Allahabad nominated by the Chief Justice and two Judges of the Chief Court at Lucknow nominated by the Chief Judge.

(4) One member of the Bar Council nominated by the President.

(5) Four practising Lawyers of at least 15 years' standing, co-opted by the Faculty.

(6) The Advocate-General.

154 102. The functions of the Faculty should be defined in each University in terms of First Statute 9 of the Lucknow University which should replace Statute 4 of Chapter V of the Allahabad University.

Besides these functions the Faculty should have also the functions devolved upon it by recommendations no. (3), (4) and (5) of paragraph 99 under the head "Functions of the Academic Council" above.

These are :

(1) To appoint an examination committee for each subject comprised in the Faculty for the purpose of moderating question papers, reviewing the results of examinations and reporting on the maintenance of standards.

137 (2) To initiate proposals for the institution of Professorships, Readerships, Lectureships and other teaching posts and in regard to the duties thereof.

139 (3) To prepare rosters of eligible persons for appointment as internal and external examiners in subjects assigned to the Faculty.

143 (4) To forward to the Academic Council reports on research in subjects assigned to the Faculty from persons engaged thereon.

144 (5) To recommend to the Executive Council the conferment of degrees and academic distinctions other than honorary degrees.

(i) *Deans of Faculties*

103. The existing provisions of the University Acts and Statutes relating to Deans of Faculties should be amended to the following extent :

156, (1) The Dean of each Faculty other than that of Law, should be one of  
202 the Heads of Departments comprised in the Faculty taking office in rotation according to seniority, determined by the date of appointment as Head of a Department.

(2) The Dean of the Faculty of Law should be elected by the Faculty from among its members, the appointment not being confined to the Head of the Department of Law.

200, Provided that no whole-time teacher of the Department of Law  
201 other than the Head, and no part-time teacher holding a rank  
203 below that of Reader, should be eligible for election as Dean.

(3) The length of time for which a person should hold office as Dean of a Faculty should be prescribed in the Statutes and should be two years.

155 (4) The functions of the Dean should be defined in the Statutes as under :

(i) The Dean of each Faculty shall be the executive officer of the Faculty subject to the control of the Vice-Chancellor, and shall preside at its meetings.

(ii) He shall issue the lecture-lists of the University in the Departments comprised in the Faculty and shall be responsible to the Vice-Chancellor for the organization of teaching therein.

(iii) He shall have the right to be present and to speak at any meeting of any Committee of the Faculty but not to vote unless he is a member of the Committee.

(It has been sought in this recommendation to place the Dean under the control of the Vice-Chancellor in respect of the organization of teaching in the Departments comprised in the Faculty.)

157 (5) The existing provision in Section 24(4) of the Allahabad University Act and Section 23 (3) of the Lucknow University Act by which the Dean is responsible for the due observance of the Statutes and Regulations relating to each Faculty should continue.

158 (6) Section 24(5) of the Allahabad University Act and Section 23(5) of the Lucknow University Act which make provision for the payment of a remuneration to the Dean should be repealed.

*(ii) Heads of Departments*

159 104. The existing provisions in Sections 24(6) of the Allahabad University Act and 23 (6) of the Lucknow University Act relating to Heads of Departments should be recast as follows :

(1) Each Faculty shall comprise such departments of teaching as may be prescribed by the ordinances. The Head of every such Department shall be the Professor of the Department or, if there is no Professor, the Reader.

198 (2) If there are more Professors or Readers in a Department, as the case may be, than one, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint one of them to be Head of the Department by rotation for a term of years; provided that no Professor or Reader in such a Department, other than the seniormost, shall be eligible for appointment as Head till he has completed five years service as Professor or Reader as the case may be.

199 (3) That persons on whom the honorary designations of Professor and Reader are conferred, shall not be eligible for appointment as Heads under these recommendations.

153 (4) The Head of a Department shall be responsible to the Dean for the organization of teaching in the Department.

**XVIII—The Selection Committees**

213 105. Selection Committees should be made "Authorities" of the University by being included as item (VI) in the list of 'Authorities' appearing in Section 16 of the Allahabad University Act and Section 15 of the Lucknow University Act.

214 106. The obligation of the Executive Council to consult the Selection Committees and give due weight to their recommendations should be embodied in the University Acts. For this purpose Section 21 of the Allahabad University Act should be amended as follows :

(1) The word "teachers" should be omitted from the text of sub-clause (g) which should be numbered (h), the following sub-clauses being renumbered accordingly.

(2) a new sub-clause numbered (g) should be inserted reading as follows:

"shall appoint teachers of the University on the nomination of Committees of Selection constituted by the Statutes for the purpose and in accordance with the procedure prescribed in the Statutes."

Corresponding amendments should be made in Section 20 of the Lucknow University Act.

60P 107. (a) All permanent appointments including the appointment of part-time teachers as well as temporary appointments for periods exceeding six months should be advertised and be made on the recommendation of the Selection Committee concerned, the recommendation being made, so far as possible, after an interview with some selected candidates.

h (b) Teachers in University Colleges should be recognized by the Executive Council after obtaining the approval of the Selection Committee concerned as to their qualification ;

(c) The power of the Executive Council in appointing teachers of subjects which are taught for Certificates and Diplomas only (and not for University degrees) should not be subject to these restrictions.

15 108. The procedure prescribed in Regulations no. 6 and 9 appearing in Chapter XIII of the Allahabad University Calendar should be prescribed in Statutes and be applicable to both Universities.

17 109. The procedure at present prescribed for making the appointment of Professors and Readers should be followed also in the case of appointments to Lectureship and the Selection Committee should recommend three names for each appointment in order of merit or preference, with reasons.

18 110. Provision should be made so that in cases where an appointment is referred to the Chancellor he will give his decision after taking suitable advice.

05 111. In each Faculty there should be a Committee of Selection composed of:

(i) The Vice-Chancellor of the University concerned (Chairman).

0P (ii) The Treasurer of the University concerned.

An alternative recommendation favoured by the Committee under this head is :

(ii) " The Chairman of the Public Service Commission or a member appointed by the Chairman, the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals taking the place when an appointment in the Medical Faculty is under consideration."

39P (iii) A member of the Executive Council (being one of the members elected to the Council by the Court) nominated by the Vice-Chancellor.

71P (iv) One member appointed by Government separately for each subject out of a panel composed of persons possessing expert knowledge of each subject comprised in the Faculty but not belonging to the staff of either University, the Panel being formed by the election of two persons by the Faculty of each University.

72P (v) One member appointed by the Government who is not a teacher of either of the two Universities concerned.

(vi) The Head of the Department in the University concerned except in cases where the appointment to be made belongs to a grade higher than the one to which the Head himself belongs, in which case the Dean shall take his place.

(vii) Another Head of a Department in the Faculty by rotation on the basis of seniority.

Members under heads (iv) and (v) should be common to the two Universities and members under heads (iv) and (vi) will change with the subject

with which the teacher to be appointed is to deal. [Thus the Committee recommended here will have a separate composition when dealing with different subjects and will contain two members who will function in respect of both the teaching Universities.]

- 206 112. The Selection Committees should be standing committees ; members other than *ex-officio* members should be appointed for three years and the member under (iv) should continue to function for as long after the expiry of his term of appointment as may be necessary to give the appointing authority an opportunity of appointing his successor.
- 204 113. Separate Committees are not needed to deal with higher and lower posts nor is a separate Selection Committee needed for recruiting a Professor abroad.
- 212 114. The appointment of administrative officers e.g. Registrar, Assistant Registrar, Wardens, Assistant Wardens or Superintendents of Hostels and the Superintendent of King George's Hospital, should be made on the advice of Selection Committees appointed by the Executive Council for the purpose.

#### XIX—Other University Bodies

##### *Committee of Reference*

- 160 115. The Committee of Reference should be abolished.

##### *Co-ordination Board*

- 349 116. The Board of Co-ordination serves no useful purpose and may be abolished.

##### *Board of Residence, Health and Discipline*

- 350 117. The Board of Residence, Health and Discipline in each University should consist of the following :

The Vice-Chancellor.

The Principals of Colleges.

The Wardens and Superintendents of Hostels.

The Medical Officer or Officers of the University.

The Proctor.

The President or Presidents of the Athletic Associations of the University.

The Officer Commanding the University Training Corps.

- 351 118. The senior Medical Officer of the University should be the Secretary of the Board of Residence, Health and Discipline.

- 352 119. The functions of the Board of Residence, Health and Discipline in Lucknow University should be adopted also in the Allahabad University.

**XX—University Legislation**

120. The existing provision by which the Universities are empowered and required to provide for a variety of matters by means of Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations made in a prescribed manner should continue with the modifications embodied in the following recommendations.

73 121. In consequence of the recommendation that the Chancellor should be a person appointed by the Government the power, hitherto vested in the Chancellor, of giving assent to Statutes and disallowing Ordinances should be transferred to the Governor, i.e., the Provincial Government.

74. 122. Section 30 of the Allahabad University Act and Section 27 of the  
75 Lucknow University Act should be amended to read as follows :

78 " Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Statutes shall provide for the following matters, viz:

- (a) The conferment of honorary degrees.
- (b) The term of office and conditions of service of the Vice-Chancellor.
- (c) The designations and powers of the Officers of the University.
- (d) The constitution, powers and duties of the Authorities and Boards of the University.
- (e) The institution and maintenance of Colleges and Hostels.
- (f) The classification and the mode of appointment of the teachers of the University.
- (g) The constitution of a pension or provident fund for the benefit of the officers, teachers and other servants of the University.
- (h) The maintenance of a register of registered graduates.
- (i) The discipline of students.
- (j) All matters which by this Act are to be or may be prescribed by the Statutes."

274. 123. Section 32 of the Allahabad University Act and section 29 of the  
277 Lucknow University Act should be amended so as to read as follows :

278 " Subject to the provisions of this Act and the Statutes, ' Ordinances ' shall provide for the following matters :

- (a) The admission of students to the University.
- (b) The conditions under which students shall be admitted to the degree or diploma courses and to the examinations of the University, and shall be eligible for degrees and diplomas.
- (c) The conditions of residence of the students of the University and the levying of fees for residence in colleges and hostels maintained by the University.



(d) The recognition of Colleges and Hostels not maintained by the University.

(e) The number, qualifications and emoluments of teachers of the University.

(f) The fees to be charged for courses of instruction in the University given by teachers of the University, for tutorial and supplementary instruction given by the University, for admission to the examinations, degrees and diplomas of the University and for the registration of graduates.

(g) The formation of Departments of Teaching in the Faculties.

(h) The conditions and mode of appointment and the duties of examiners.

(i) The conduct of examinations.

(j) All matters which by this Act or the Statutes are to be or may be provided for by the Ordinances.

#### XXI.—Teaching and Places of Instruction

*(See also Section III of this Chapter)*

- 2        124. (a) The character of formal instruction given in the Universities should be materially improved by reducing the amount of formal teaching in each subject to such a number of lectures as will give the student an authoritative exposition of the essentials of the subject and the results of the latest researches in it.
- 34        (b) The amount of tutorial instruction given at present being in the Committee's opinion inadequate, the amount of such work should be increased and  
35 supplementary instruction, as envisaged in Statute 2 of Chapter XXII of the Allahabad University Calendar, should be introduced. With a view to emphasizing the importance of tutorial and supplementary instruction it is desirable that  
236 attendance at both these forms of instruction should be made compulsory as it is at present in the case of formal lectures.
- 237        (c) Under the scheme of teaching envisaged in (a) and (b) above, colleges will have greater scope than at present for imparting supplementary instruction  
238 besides the tutorial and these functions they may perform in respect of students residing under them and of as many more as may be permitted by the Statutes.
- 239        (d) It may be possible in course of time for hostels also to impart tutorial and supplementary instruction to the students residing in them.
- 240        (e) The Committee is not in favour of the formal teaching envisaged in (a) above, which is under the Act to be given exclusively by the University, being imparted by Colleges as well. The privileges at present enjoyed in Lucknow by the Isabella Thoburn and Mahila Vidyalaya Colleges may, however, be allowed to continue in view of the special circumstances of the case.

142 125. In the interest of the educational progress of the Province the establishment of new University Colleges by private enterprise should be encouraged.

143 126. Permission should be sparingly given to University teachers for taking up tutorial work in colleges, inasmuch as their services will be increasingly required for such work within the University and its hostels, as tutorial work is more and more emphasized.

76 127. Provision relating to religious instruction should be deleted from the University Acts. Clause (h) under Section 32 and the proviso appearing under Section 6 of the Allahabad University Act should be deleted. Corresponding provisions should be deleted from the Lucknow University Act also.

07 128. In case the Universities decide to have only one year's course for the Master's degree they should not allow the study of law to be combined with it.

16 129. The adoption of a system of Electives as prevalent in American Universities would require a much larger staff than the Universities can afford to have at present.

#### XXII—Research (Teaching Universities)

91 130. A Provincial Board of Industrial and Scientific Research should be established. It should be composed of :

(1) the Hon'ble Ministers for Education and Industries ;

(2) representatives of Industries ;

(3) the Government Officer or Officers concerned, to be nominated by Government ;

(4) Scientists from Universities and technical institutions ;

(5) representatives of the United Provinces Academy of Sciences.

91 131. It should have the following functions :

(1) to suggest and allocate practical problems of research to Universities and technical institutions, the allocation being made in each case with the concurrence of the institutions concerned ;

(2) to administer the funds provided by Government for the purposes of research.

92 132. The co-operation of Universities should be secured by Government departments in the solution of problems requiring expert knowledge and research.

237 133. Government should take necessary measures by legislation or otherwise to secure financial assistance for scientific and industrial research, from industries and trades likely to profit by such research. In the Committee's opinion, when Government decide upon a programme of industrial development regular arrangements should be made for such contribution.

134. Larger grants should be made for libraries and laboratories.

94 135. Facilities should be provided for the publication of research work done at Universities and in this connexion the advisability of setting up University Presses should be considered.

226 136. More emphasis should be laid on Research than has been the case hitherto.

95 137. A teacher who is keen on research should in special cases be exempted from teaching work for one term in a year on conditions to be laid down by the Executive Council in consultation with the Academic Council and the Faculty concerned.

1 138. Students in the appropriate departments of the Universities should  
(a) carry out social and economic surveys of the University town and surrounding districts.

### XXIII—Examinations and Examiners (Teaching Universities)

*See also paragraph 61 of this Chapter*

83 139. The two following schemes of examination for the First Degree are recommended for the consideration of the Universities :

(1) A degree examination in the whole course at the end of three years with the result of which the marks obtained by the candidate in terminal examinations during his residence and (when considered feasible by Universities) the record of tutorial work also, should be considered in determining the success or failure of the candidate and the class of his degree.

(2) Examination in two parts—one at the end of two years, the other at the end of the third year—in such subjects as the University may decide ; success and class of degree to be determined by the combined marks of the two parts.

84 140. The following recommendations are made as regards the appointment of examiners :

(i) There should be an equal number of internal and external examiners in each subject, except that if the number of examiners appointed is uneven, there may be one more of either category.

(ii) Each Faculty, in consultation with the Committee of Courses and Studies concerned, should prepare a roster of the teachers qualified to be examiners in different subjects and branches of subjects, for the various examinations, and a similar roster of external examiners ; after the rosters have been approved by the appropriate authorities appointments shall be made out of them by rotation, so far as possible. The rosters may be revised from time to time.

(iii) External examiners should be paid.

(iv) Teachers in the Teaching Universities should not be paid for the work done by them as examiners in their own University.

## XXIV—Teachers

*(i) Classification*

53 141. There should be four classes of University teachers as at present, viz. Professors, Readers and Lecturers of A and B Grades (or Senior and Junior Lecturers).

48 142. The classification of teaching posts should be understood to be meant for the purpose of stimulating effort and should not lead to any such discrimination as would hamper the growth of comradeship in the academic and social life of the University. Facilities for work should be equally available to all.

*(ii) Appointment*

46 143. It is necessary for Universities to secure and retain the services of the most brilliant graduates in order that they (the Universities) may be in a position to give as good education as is available anywhere and conduct higher research comparable to that of advanced countries.

52 144. Only the best men with a capacity for original work should be recruited to University service and as far as possible work should be so divided as to give each teacher a branch or part of his subject, in which he can carry on higher study and investigation and teach the highest classes.

47 145. Scales of salary should be so devised that together with prospects of promotion, facilities for work and other attractions of academic life, they may enable the Universities to secure and retain the services of the most capable graduates. The initial salary should be sufficient to enable the young teacher to provide himself with books and other literature and to occupy a social position befitting his calling.

8 P. 146. All permanent appointments including the appointment of part-time teachers as well as temporary appointments for periods exceeding six months should be advertised and be made on the recommendation of the Selection Committee concerned, the recommendation being made, so far as possible, after an interview with some selected candidates.

219 147. Future appointments to Professorship and Readership in the Faculty of Medicine should be made for a period not exceeding seven years and the appointment of persons at present on the staff (e.g. Government servants) who are not employed on contracts of permanent service should also be subject to this limit.

*(iii) Promotion*

49 148. The number of posts of each class in a subject should be so fixed as to afford reasonable prospects of rise to a higher rank to every capable man who does good work. The conditions of promotion prescribed by the Allahabad University (and printed at pages 389-90 of the University Calendar for 1939) may be adopted as criteria of good work.

There is at present a preponderance of posts of the lower ranks in some departments.

50 149. When vacancies are not available in higher ranks a teacher who has reached the maximum of his grade and satisfies the conditions of promotion should be given the honorary designation of the next higher rank, provided that the appointment shall be subject to the procedure prescribed for permanent appointments being complied with and provided further that the acquisition of such honorary rank, shall not, in itself, constitute a claim to appointment in a permanent vacancy.

(iv) *Superannuation*

51 150. Extension of service should not be granted beyond the age of retire-  
38 P. ment which should be fixed by Statute at 60 years in the case of persons in the service of the Universities and 55 years (or such other age as may be prescribed by Government) in the case of Government servants on deputation to the Universities. Eminent Professors may, after retirement, be appointed 'Emeritus Professors'.

(v) *Standard of Conduct*

85 151. The Committee looks forward to a closer association of teachers with students and to their manner of life working as a powerful character-building influence. It, therefore, regards a high standard of duty, conduct and dignity among teachers as a matter of vital importance and recommends that Universities should take measures to ensure it by all possible means. The Committee suggests that teachers who lead lives unworthy of their position or who notoriously evade the payment of their debts should, if a warning by the Vice-Chancellor proves ineffective, be served with notice of termination of their services.

(vi) *Conditions of service in the Medical Faculty.*

152. The following conditions of service are recommended for application to teachers in the Medical Faculty :

219 (1) All future appointments to Professorship and Readership should be made for a period not exceeding seven years and the appointment of persons at present on the staff, e.g. Government servants, who are not employed on contracts of permanent service should also be subject to this limit.

220 (2) In the case of Professors and Readers (at present in service as well as those employed in future) consulting practice only should be permitted under conditions prescribed by the University and subject to the following maximum scale of fees :

(i) Consulting Fee—Rs.16.

(ii) Fee for Chemical and Pathological tests—Rs.5.

(iii) Fee for X-Ray and Light Therapy—Rs.4 to Rs.7, according to the nature of the work.

(iv) Radiologist's fee for Radiograms and Skiagrams—Rs.5 to Rs.15, according to the nature of the work.

221 (3) Fees under (ii), (iii) and (iv) above should be shared with the University.

222 (4) A Consultant should be defined as a person who can be consulted in a case by the medical attendant only and not directly.

223 (5) Lecturers should be allowed general private practice to the extent at present permitted, subject to the conditions and maximum rates of fees mentioned in sub-paragraph (2) above.

224 (6) Existing incumbents whose scale of salary carries with it a restriction on private practice should continue to be subject to the restriction.

227 (7) The Medical Officer of the Canning College should not be a member of the staff of the Medical Faculty.

(vii) Scales of pay

54 153. The following scales of pay are recommended for teachers in Faculties  
37P other than Medicine :

Lecturer B Grade—Rs.170—10—250, with an efficiency bar at Rs.230.

Lecturer A Grade—Rs.250—10—350, with an efficiency bar at Rs.300.

Reader—Rs.350—15—560, with an efficiency bar at Rs.440.

Professor—Rs.600—20—800, with an efficiency bar at Rs.700.

Efficiency bar to be crossed in each case after reference to the Selection Committee.

229 154. The following scales of pay are recommended for teachers in the  
66P Faculty of Medicine :

Professor not allowed consulting practice—Rs.1,000—40—1,200.

Reader not allowed consulting practice—Rs.550—35—760.

Professor allowed consulting practice—Rs.800—40—1,000.

Reader allowed consulting practice—Rs.450—35—660.

Lecturer—Rs.250—15—400.

Demonstrator—Rs. 200 (fixed).

Part-time teacher—Rs.100 and Rs.150 (in place of the present Rs.150 and Rs.200).

230 The allowance of Rs.70 per mensem now allowed to a Lecturer who is not permitted private practice should continue.

55 155. Provision should be made for the recruitment in special cases of teachers on special salaries from any part of the world.

- 56 156. There should be no bar to the appointment of honorary teachers provided they are appointed in the manner prescribed for regular posts and provided further that such honorary work should not constitute a claim to a paid appointment.
- 270 157. The scales of pay for women teachers should be approximately 20 per cent. below the scales prescribed for men in the corresponding posts.
- 318 158. The attention of Government is drawn to the fact that while Government servants on deputation to Allahabad University draw the personal pay to which they are entitled in their respective services, those in Lucknow University receive salaries considerably higher than their personal pay in their services.

#### XXV—Clerical Staff -

- 117 159. The Chief Inspector of Offices should inspect the University Offices and report to Government as to the adequacy or otherwise of the clerical establishment. Action should be taken on the report after consultation with the Universities.
- 118 160. The existing scales of pay for the clerical establishment should not be further reduced.
- 119 161. The minimum salary of a clerk should be Rs.40 and the lowest grade should be Rs.40—3—70.

#### XXVI—Engineering Staff

- 130 162. The Committee considers the staff of the Engineering or Works Department of the Allahabad University inadequate and recommends that Government may depute an officer of the Public Works Department to recommend a suitable staff.
- 296 163. Government should allow the Allahabad University Engineer's pay to be raised and grant an additional sum of Rs.900 per annum for the purpose.

#### XXVII—Inferior Servants

##### *Pay*

- 281 164. (a) The scale of pay for inferior servants of the peon class in the Universities should be the scale prescribed by Government for peons employed in the Departmental Offices in Allahabad and Lucknow, viz. Rs.12— $\frac{1}{2}$ —16, and the Universities may prescribe suitable scales of pay for servants of classes inferior and superior to this class.
- 282 (b) Individual cases in which the adoption of the scales of pay recommended above does not result in an immediate increase of Rs.2 per month in pay, should be dealt with by the grant of a personal pay sufficient to make up this increase.

##### *Leave*

- 126 165. The rules [contained in G. O. no. G-281(4)/X—130-1939, dated the 1st April, 1939] allowing leave of three kinds (earned leave, medical leave and leave on

private affairs) to the inferior servants of Government should be adopted by the Universities with the modification that, so far as possible every inferior servant should be allowed to avail himself of half the University vacation and his leave account (including amount of leave accumulated and permitted to be accumulated) should be debited with 8 days' earned leave and 15 days' leave on private affairs for every half-vacation of which he is permitted to avail himself.

166. Inferior servants should be kept on duty during the whole vacation in very exceptional cases for reasons to be submitted to and accepted by the Vice-Chancellor concerned.

#### *Gratuity*

125 167. The rules of the Allahabad University in regard to the grant of gratuity printed in Chapter XLV of the Calendar, (pp. 346-9) should be adopted by both Universities with the following modification, viz. :

(a) the words " but shall not be bound to " appearing in brackets in Statute 3 should be omitted ;

(b) the following two provisos should be added, viz. :

(i) that no inferior servant shall be entitled to a gratuity whose services shall have been dispensed with for what, in the opinion of the Executive Council, is gross misconduct, and

(ii) that the University shall be entitled to recover as the first charge on the amount of gratuity earned, a sum equal to the amount of any loss or damage at any time sustained by the University by reason of his dishonesty or negligence. No such recovery shall, however, be made unless a decision to this effect has been taken, after proper enquiry, at the time of the occurrence of the loss.

#### XXVIII—Leave Rights

59 168. The two Universities should have a uniform set of Leave Rules.

(Leave Rules for inferior servants have been recommended in the preceding section.)

60 169. Leave Rules for whole-time University employees, other than rules relating to study leave, should be the same as those prescribed in the Fundamental Rules for Government servants of Indian domicile, provided that in cases of leave on medical grounds, the University concerned may constitute its own Medical Board where such a Board is required in the Fundamental Rules.

61 170. Part-time servants should not be entitled to any kind of leave with allowances except Casual Leave.

61 171. The leave rights of whole-time employees appointed for a term of years on a contract should be governed by the following rules :

(a) Where the contract is for more than one year and less than three years leave on average pay up to 1/11th of the period spent on duty.



(b) Where the contract is for three years or over, leave on average pay up to 1/11th of the period spent on duty subject to a maximum of four months at a time.

(c) Leave may be granted after the expiry of contract only where it has been applied for during the period of the contract and refused owing to the exigencies of the public service.

(d) During their period of probation or apprenticeship, probationers and apprentices are entitled to leave on average pay up to 1/11th of the period spent on duty, provided that the total leave granted under this rule does not exceed three months reckoned in terms of leave on average pay.

If the University employee is entitled to the long vacation leave under (a), (b) and (d) may only be granted in case of urgent necessity and shall be subject to the deduction provided for in the Rules on this account.

62 172. The grant of study leave to teachers of the Universities should be governed by the following principles :

(i) the two Universities should have uniform rules ;

(ii) study leave should be available for study abroad up to a maximum of two years at a time (including the duration of any vacation falling within the period or prefixed or affixed to it, and for study in India up to a maximum of four months which should be permitted to be combined with a vacation, but should be exclusive of it ;

(iii) a teacher (irrespective of rank) should be eligible for study leave in India when he has completed three years' service and for study leave abroad when he has completed five years' service. In either case he should be recommended by the Head of the Department and the Dean of the Faculty concerned and by the Vice-Chancellor ;

(iv) a teacher should be entitled to full pay for one vacation at the commencement or termination of his leave, provided that in the latter case the maximum period of leave admissible (two years) is not exceeded. In case it is exceeded average pay may be drawn for the part of the vacation falling within the two years' limit ; for the remaining period of leave the teacher should receive half average salary; the period for which such half-average salary is received should be debited to his leave account. In case the period exceeds the period for which leave on half-average salary is due to him he shall earn it by duty after return from leave. In the event of his quitting the service of the University before earning the leave granted to him in advance, he shall refund the amount of the leave salary for the unearned period. There shall be an agreement to this effect between the University and the teacher before leave is granted ;

(v) not more than one teacher from any department of teaching and not more than 5 per cent. of the total number of teachers in the University may be absent on study leave at one time.

69 173. The new Leave Rules recommended by the Committee should be applicable to all employees of the Universities irrespective of their dates of appointment.

71 174. In addition to the leave admissible to them under the ordinary rules women teachers should be allowed Maternity leave on full pay for a period not exceeding four months on each occasion. Maternity leave shall not be  
 P. combined with any kind of leave other than medical leave. In case medical leave is taken in continuation of maternity leave the whole period shall not be treated as medical leave.

#### XXIX—Provident Fund

64 175. The employee should subscribe to the Provident Fund  $6\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. of his salary and have option to subscribe more.

65 176. The University should contribute 10 per cent. of the salary in the case of employees drawing up to Rs.300 per mensem and  $6\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. in other cases.

66 177. All employees receiving Rs.30 per mensem and above should subscribe to the Provident Fund.

67 & 110 178. Whole-time employees engaged on contract for a term of years as well as part-time employees, if appointed for at least five years at a time in either case, should be entitled to the benefits of the Provident Fund except so far that the University's contribution in the case of part-time employees should be 5 per cent.

68 179. University contribution to the Provident Fund of all employees irrespective of their date of appointment should be at the rates recommended by the Committee.

70 180. The assignment by a subscriber of his Provident Fund in a manner which totally excludes his immediate family from participation in the benefits thereof should be prevented by rule if it is not already prevented by the Provident Fund Act under which the fund is placed.

71 181. The present regulation no. 5 of Chapter XL of the Lucknow University (page 885 of the Calendar) requiring that a declaration should be made by the Executive Council before a person becomes entitled to receive the amount which has accumulated to his credit in the Provident Fund should be repealed and the provisions of clause (4) of the First Statute 26 of the Lucknow University appearing at page 882 of the Calendar should be replaced by clause 7 and the last proviso appearing under clause 6 of the Statute forming Chapter XLIII, page 336 of the Allahabad University Calendar. The object of these

changes is to entitle an employee to receive payment of the University's contribution to his Provident Fund without any formal declaration on the part of the Executive Council subject only to its being withheld or reduced, in amount in certain circumstances specified in the Statute.

### XXX—Residence and Care of Students

- 326 182. The Universities should explore the possibilities of establishing residential units less expensive than the existing hostels, in order to have the maximum proportion of students in residence.
- 31 183. The growth of cheaper hostels and "approved" lodging houses should be encouraged.
- 102 184. The present practice under which hostels and colleges maintained by private bodies receive grants-in-aid direct from Government should continue.
- 75 185. A system of assigning students to teachers should be introduced in order to ensure personal contact outside the class-room.
- 250 186. Each Hostel maintained by the Universities should have the following staff :
- (a) an Honorary Warden ;
  - (b) a Superintendent with a consolidated allowance of Rs.60 per mensem without any other perquisites ;
  - (c) a number of attached teachers at the rate of one teacher for every 30 students in residence (residue being ignored), each with an allowance of Rs.25 per mensem.
- 251 187. The Warden, Superintendent, and teachers should be appointed by  
to the Executive Council from among the teachers of the University, the Super-  
254 tendent being appointed on the recommendation of a Committee consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, the Warden concerned and two members of the Board of Residence, Health and Discipline.. They should be appointed for three years at a time. Appointments may be renewed but no person should be appointed Warden or Superintendent for more than two terms.
- 255 (a) The Superintendent and the Attached Teachers should reside in  
& quarters assigned to them by the University which should be near the Hostel,  
256 and, so far as possible, within its grounds. The students in residence should be equally divided among them. It is expected that this will give each of them between 25 and 30 students.
- 257 (b) Their duties should be to supervise the studies and the social and athletic activities of the students assigned to them and to see to their well-being generally. For this purpose it is expected that each of them will visit the hostel at least once every day and record his remarks on each student in a register once a fortnight.

58 (c) The Superintendent should in addition have the administrative duties  
which he has at present.

259 (d) The Warden should have the position and duties now assigned to him  
in the rules of the Allahabad University.

160 188. No rent-free quarters should be provided for any member of the  
hostel staff (honorary or stipendiary). Rent and all other charges should be  
payable in respect of residences, in assigning which the University should keep  
in view the rent-paying capacity of the occupant.

61 189. The admission of students and allotment of rooms being in the hands  
of the Superintendent and Warden, they should also make the assignment of  
students to teachers.

#### XXXI—Denominational Hostels and Colleges

32 190. The Committee is opposed to denominational institutions in principle  
and is of opinion that only such denominational institutions should be recognized  
and given grants as do not restrict admission on communal grounds.

103 191. The Governing Bodies of denominational institutions may be asked to  
amend their rules so far as they restrict admission to particular communities.

104 In the case of an existing institution, receiving a Government grant, which  
may have legal difficulties in amending its rules as recommended above  
the question of continuing the grant should be left to the discretion of  
Government.

#### XXXII—Physical Training

192. In the opinion of the Committee —

33 (a) arrangements for physical training are inadequate ;

34 (b) such arrangements as exist are not efficiently worked ;

35 (c) no attention appears to have been paid to the question of nutrition  
and the provision of a balanced diet.

304 193. It is desirable that a Physical Culture Institute should be set up at  
one or other University centre and better financial provision is needed for  
adequately organizing physical training.

#### XXXIII—Discipline

87 194. The Committee considers that a spirit of unrest has made its appearance  
among University students as among other strata of society in this country and  
in other parts of the world. In the case of Universities where this leads to  
discreditable incidents the Committee considers that University authorities should  
exercise the powers they have in restoring discipline and is convinced that in this  
they will receive the support of Government. Further, the Committee considers  
that a closer contact between University teachers and students would do much  
to restore discipline to its former standard.

**XXXIV—Student Bodies and Representative Council**

195. There should be a representative body of students, constituted by Ordinance as the Students' Representative Council, and consisting of representatives (elected on a broad basis) of the Colleges and Hostels, the Delegacy, the Union, the Athletic Clubs or Association with the following functions and powers :

(i) it should be the recognized channel of communication between the students and the University authorities ;

(ii) it should have the right of making representations to the University authorities on any matter affecting the interests of students ;

(iii) it may be consulted by the Vice-Chancellor on any matter at his discretion ;

(iv) it should help the University authorities in maintaining discipline

(v) it may run students' self-help activities (such as charities, help for poor students, organization of vacation employment, etc.) with funds raised from students.

90 196. The existing Students' Union and Athletic Association and Clubs should be re-organized on the following lines :

(i) the Union should be an association of such students as voluntarily become members and pay the prescribed subscription (the University assisting in the collection of subscription and giving other help) ;

(ii) the Athletic Association or Clubs should aim at maintaining and improving the standard of various games in the University. For this purpose it is necessary that the colours-men of the various games in the colleges, hostels and delegacy should co-operate in putting up the best teams for the University. The hostels and other institutions should be expected to organize athletic activities for the general mass of students.

**XXXV—Medical Faculty**

33 197. In view of the high cost of medical education it is necessary that students should make the best use of their time at the Medical College and with this end in view the Committee recommends that higher fees should be charged from students who stay longer at the College than a reasonable period which may be prescribed by the University.

333 198. With a view to improving the quality of practitioners of other systems of Medicine the Committee recommends that arrangements should be made in the Medical College for imparting instruction in the basic elements of the Medical Science (Anatomy, Physiology, etc.) to persons intending to pursue the study of the Ayurvedic, Unani and Homeopathic systems of medicine, the University prescribing the requisite admission qualifications.

334 199. The Committee approves the existing rule regarding the admission of women students to the Faculty.

225 200. It is desirable that there should be provision for regular instruction for the post-graduate degrees of M. D. and M. S. for which an examination is prescribed, as this is necessary to satisfy the requirements of Section 4(2) of the Act.

(See also Section XXIV of this Chapter headed "Teachers")

### XXXVI—Hospitals

337 201. The accommodation in King George's and Associated Hospitals should be increased by the construction of fresh wards (of which about a dozen should be cottages of the existing pattern), by the completion of unfinished portions of existing buildings and by the utilization of unoccupied space, to 500 beds immediately and 1,000 beds ultimately.

336 In the Committee's opinion the accommodation available in the Hospital is inadequate for the needs of a Provincial institution, being considerably less than that available in the Hospitals attached to the Medical Colleges in the smaller Provinces of Bihar and the Punjab and that the accommodation available to paying patients is entirely inadequate.

338 202. In view of the following recommendations it is desirable that in newly constructed wards, and where possible in existing wards, arrangements should be made for a reasonable degree of individual privacy.

339 203. Persons whose income is Rs.100 per mensem or less as well as their dependents strictly so called, should be admitted to the General Wards in the Hospital and provided with food, medical attendance, medicines and all services such as surgical operations, radiological examination and treatment and pathological and chemical tests, free of charge.

340 204. Persons with incomes of Rs.100 and over and their dependents should pay Hospital dues of which the following scale is suggested :

(a) For persons with incomes of over Rs.500 and their dependents—

(i) Rent at Rs.5 or Rs.3 per day according as they are accommodated in a Private Ward or a Cottage and Rs.2 a day so long as they are accommodated, for want of room, in a General Ward.

(ii) Full cost of food and extras and of expensive medicines, dressings, etc.

(iii) Charges for operations at the full rates prescribed by the University.

(iv) Charges for radiological examination and treatment and pathological and chemical tests at the full rates recommended by the Committee in paragraph 152 above.

341 (b) For persons with incomes above Rs.100 and up to Rs.500 per month and their dependents strictly so called —

(i) Rent at Rs.2 per day for accommodation in the new type of ward recommended by the Committee and in cases of emergency the General Ward.

(ii) Full cost of food and extras and expensive medicines, dressings, etc.

(iii) Charges for surgical and other services at half the prescribed rates.

Besides the above recommendation which was accepted by the majority of members present, two other suggestions were considered by the Committee and were required to be recorded, viz :

(1) that all services and facilities should be the same for every patient ; no charge should be made from persons with incomes of Rs.100 per month or less and their dependents ; an inclusive charge of Rs.2 per day should be made from those with incomes of Rs.101-250 per month ; a charge of Rs.5 per day from those with incomes of Rs.251-500 and Rs.10 per day from those with incomes of over Rs.500 per month, dependents being in each case treated as belonging to the class of their supporters;

(2) that persons with incomes of Rs.100 and below should be entirely free ; persons with incomes from Rs.101 to Rs.500 should pay charges for accommodation, food, medicine, dressings, surgical and all other services at a basic rate to be fixed by the University ; persons with income from Rs.501 to Rs.1,000 per month should pay these charges at twice the basic rates ; those with incomes from Rs.1,001 to Rs.1,500 at three times the basic rates and so on, dependents being treated like their supporters.

342 205. The Managing Committee of the Hospital should have its existing functions and should be composed of the following 15 persons :

(a) the six heads of the sections concerned with the Hospital, viz. Surgery, Medicine, Radiology, Ophthalmology, Pathology and Pharmacology ;

(b) the Superintendent of the Hospital ;

(c) the Treasurer of the University ;

(d) three persons nominated by the Executive Council of whom one should be a local medical practitioner ;

(e) three persons nominated by Government of whom two should be members of the Legislature ;

(f) the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals (Chairman).

343 206. It is desirable that the services of honorary physicians and surgeons should be utilized to a much larger extent than has been the case hitherto.

## XXXVII—Finance (Teaching Universities)

*(See also Section IX of Part I.)**Property*

100 207. The conditions on which the Muir College buildings were transferred to the Allahabad University, viz., that they should remain in the use and custody of the University so long as they are used for educational purposes, should apply to all the buildings placed at the disposal of the Universities of Allahabad and Lucknow by Government.

99 208. It is necessary to allow a larger grant than hitherto for maintenance and repairs at the time the future block-grant is fixed by Government.

291 209. Suitable provision should be made for the maintenance and repairs of the buildings and roads in the possession of each of the Universities and for the repair and replacement of the furniture, fittings, apparatus and other equipment, the amount being determined by the University Grants Committee on the advice, if necessary, of experts.

*Staff*

294, 300 & 307 210. The following additional teaching staff should be given to the Allahabad University :

(1) a Lecturer B Grade for each of the departments of English, History, Politics, Commerce and Hindi ;

(2) a Lecturer B Grade to teach Experimental Psychology in the Philosophy Department ;

(3) a Wireless Operator for the Physics Department ;

(4) an Artist for the Botany Department.

317 211. The following additional posts should be given to the Lucknow University :

(a) a Lectureship of A Grade in Orthopaedic Surgery ;

(b) two Fellowships of a value of Rs.150 per month each, the holders of which should assist the present Medical and Surgical Registrars in their work. (Mr. Gupta dissents. He insists on two whole-time Registrars on the scale of pay recommended by the Committee for Lecturers A Grade but without the right of private practice) ;

(c) additional part-time Anaesthetist on a monthly allowance of Rs.100;

(d) a part-time teacher in Oto-Rhino-Laryngology on Rs.150 per month ;

(e) a Lecturer A Grade in Ophthalmology ;

(f) a Fellowship on Rs.100 per month in the Department of Chemistry for Pharmaceutical Chemistry the work to be done in collaboration with the Department of Pharmacology ; the holder to receive the



results of the work of the Kanta Prasad scholars in the Laboratory of the Allahabad University for further investigation. (Mr. Gupta dissents. He presses for the acceptance of his own proposal that the holder of the Kanta Prasad Research Scholarship should, after a year's work in the Chemical Laboratory of the Allahabad University, devote the second year to work in the Pharmacology Department of Lucknow University);

(g) a Lectureship of B Grade in the Department of Chemistry for Bio-Chemistry ;

(h) a Lectureship of B Grade in Mathematical Economics.

327 212. In the Committee's opinion additional teachers will be required for efficient tutorial instruction.

*Fees*

286 213. The Teaching Universities should be left free to prescribe their own scales of fees and the manner of their collection.

*New sources of income*

[As in Section VIII(a) of this Chapter.]

*Scales of pay, Provident Fund, etc.*

(As in the Sections XXIV, XXVIII and XXIX of this Chapter.)

*Allowances*

**Duty allowance**

262 214. An allowance of Rs.50 per mensem should be granted to such incumbents of the offices of Proctor and Librarian as are drawing a salary not exceeding Rs.600 per mensem in their substantive appointments.

264 215. When a teacher is appointed to officiate in a post of a higher class than the one he holds substantively, and the officiating period exceeds three months, he shall receive pay at the lowest rate admissible under any of the following formulae, provided that it is not less than his substantive pay :

(1) the minimum of the scale of pay recommended by the Committee for the higher class in which he officiates ;

(2) the next step of pay in the scale for the higher class, above his substantive pay ;

(3) an addition of Rs.25, Rs.50 and Rs.75 to his substantive pay according as he officiates as Lecturer A Grade, Reader or Professor.

265 216. No allowance shall be admissible to the Registrar for carrying on the current duties of the Vice-Chancellor as a temporary measure.

266 217. The Assistant Registrar shall receive an allowance of Rs.50 per mensem for officiating as Registrar provided he is appointed to officiate and the officiating period exceeds three months.

267 218. These rules should apply to old employees of the Universities as well as new.

*See Section VIII of this Chapter for recommendations about Travelling Allowance.*

*Allowance for hostel staff*

(As in section XXX of this Chapter headed "Residence and care of Students.")

*Government Grants to Universities*

**(i) Annual Block-Grants**

315 219. The amount of the Government grant to the Universities of Allahabad and Lucknow should be specified in the University Acts but should be subject to revision every 10 years.

344 220. The amount of the Government Grant to each of the Universities of Allahabad and Lucknow should be the sum of the following :

(i) the actual amount of the salaries of the teaching staff (including officiating appointments) during the year 1939-40, but excluding temporary appointments ;

(ii) the amount of the University's contribution to the Provident Fund of all teachers included in (i) above at the new rates recommended by the Committee ;

(iii) the amount needed to finance the urgent needs recommended by this Committee as such and enumerated in the Appendix to this Section ;

(iv) the amount needed to enable the Universities to grant to their inferior servants the increment recommended by the Committee ;

(v) the amount needed to enable the Universities to give the benefit of the new scale of pay recommended by the Committee to Lecturers Grades A and B, both new entrants and existing incumbents.

*[An alternative plan of calculating the Block-grant (suggested by Mr. Gurtu) is reproduced in the Appendix to this Section.]*

346 221. In order to maintain the autonomy of the Universities no conditions or restrictions should be imposed on them as to the purposes to which the Government grant should be devoted or as to the manner in which savings, if any, should be dealt with.

347 222. The Universities should be free to utilize at their discretion the income from their property and investments and any further income which they may derive from any source, and the Government should not treat any part of this income as part of the Government grant.

289 223. Additional financial provision should be made for arrangements to fill leave vacancies only if it is found that in the past extra expenditure has been

actually incurred by Universities in making these arrangements, over a period of five years.

## (ii) Non-recurring grants

224. The following non-recurring grants are recommended for Allahabad University :

- 290 (1) Rs.5,000 for a Commerce and Economics Museum.
- (2) Rs.5,000 for Mathematical appliances for the higher study of Astronomy.
- 305 (3) A non-recurring grant for the purchase of necessary apparatus in order to place the teaching of Experimental Psychology on a satisfactory basis.
- 309 (4) Government should, after an inquiry into the amount borrowed by the University for the acquisition of land for the Women's Hostel and the amounts granted by it formerly for the purpose, make a further grant now to liquidate the University's debt under this head by one or more instalments.

225. The following non-recurring grants are recommended for the Lucknow University :

- 320 (1) The unpaid balance of the grant sanctioned by Government for the Kailash Hostel.
- 322 (2) A non-recurring grant for the purchase of necessary apparatus in order to place the teaching of Experimental Psychology on a satisfactory footing.
- 323 (3) In view of the popularity of the Botany Department in this University and the research work being done there a non-recurring grant should be made for additional apparatus required for it.
- 324 (4) In view of the desirability of further developing the teaching of Dentistry, a non-recurring grant should be made for the alterations desired by the University in the Dental Out-patients Department.

## (iii) Items for which better financial provision is needed

226. *In Allahabad University :*

- 306 (1) The expenditure on the laboratories has been much higher than the amount (Rs.25,000) recommended by the Teyen-Harrop Committee and Government grant for this purpose should be increased.
- 308 (2) In view of the Committee's recommendation that a Faculty of Agriculture should be established at Allahabad, provision should be made for the development of agricultural studies and research.

319 227. *In Lucknow University :*

Expenditure on the Laboratories and Gas-Plant has been much higher than the amount recommended by the Teyen-Harrop Committee and Government grant for this purpose should be increased.

327 228. *In Both Universities :*

(1) In the Committee's opinion additional teachers will be required for efficient tutorial instruction.

304 (2) Better financial provision should be made for organizing physical training.

(iv) Grants not considered urgent by the Committee

325 229. The Committee resolved to recommend that the items of the statement of needs submitted by the two Universities on which the Committee has made no recommendation either because they are not urgent in its opinion or because it has not the data for coming to a decision about them, should be referred to the University Grants Committee.

(v) Grant not recommended

310 230. The Committee did not agree to the following demands of the Allahabad University :

(1) Additional grant of Rs.500 for the Academy of Sciences.

(2) Linguistics.

(3) Village Service League.

321 231. The Committee is not in a position to recommend any specific non-recurring grant for the purchase of books, reports and back-numbers of periodicals for Political Science and other departments, not being in possession of full information about the present equipment of the libraries of the Universities in these Departments.

(vi) Budget and Accounts

348 232. The existing provisions of the University Acts relating to the Budget and Accounts of the Universities should continue in force and be supplemented by provisions for the inspection and valuation of the assets in the possession of the Universities by the University Grants Committee.

102P. 233. The Universities of Allahabad and Lucknow should adopt the same form for their Budget and accounts.

103P.

## APPENDIX

## APPENDIX REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 220 OF THIS CHAPTER

## (A) Urgent needs of the Universities accepted as such by the Committee

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY					Annual amount Rs.
Upkeep of Commerce Museum	..	..	..	..	200
Upkeep of Mathematical Appliances	..	..	..	..	200
Replacement of Apparatus	..	..	..	..	2,000
Replacement of Fittings	..	..	..	..	2,000
Music Department	..	..	..	..	1,000
Additional Staff :					
Lecturers B Grade in English, History, Politics, Hindi, Commerce and Experimental Psychology.					
Wireless Operator for Physics Department.					
Artist for Botany Department.					
Increment to Engineer	..	..	..	..	900
Provident Fund contribution in respect of new posts.					
Increased pay of Inferior Staff.					
Additions to Clerical Staff, if any, recommended by the Chief Inspector of Offices.					
Educational Excursions.					
Total amount for Libraries	..	..	..	..	20,000
Research	..	..	..	..	6,000
Additional Grant for Laboratories.					
LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY					
Total amount for Libraries	..	..	..	..	25,000
Research	..	..	..	..	7,000
Repair and Replacement of Fittings	..	..	..	..	2,500
Ditto	Apparatus	..	..	..	2,500
Additional Expenditure on Provident Fund Contribution					
Ditto	increased Clerical Staff	..	..	..	} if any.
Ditto	increment to inferior servants	..	..	..	
Educational Excursions.					
Medical College Laboratories (additional)					
Other Laboratories (additional).					
Museum, Anatomy Department	..	..	..	..	1,000
New posts :					
1 Lectureship A Grade in Orthopaedic Surgery.					
Ditto Ophthalmology.					
1 Lectureship B Grade in Bio-Chemistry.					
Ditto Mathematical Economics.					
1 Part-time Teacher in Oto-Rhino-Laryngology (Rs.150 per mensem).					
1 Part-time Anaesthetist .. .. (Rs.100 per mensem).					
2 Fellowships of Rs.150 per mensem each.					
1 Fellowship of Rs.100 per mensem.					
Recurring expenditure involved in the increase of accommodation in King George's Hospital to 500 beds.					

## (B) Details of items comprised in Mr. Gurtu's proposal about Government grant

Item	Allahabad	Lucknow
	University	University
	Rs.	Rs.
<b>HEAD I</b>		
1. Block—grant recommended by the Teyen-Harrop Committee ..	7,66,300	9,46,200
2. Amount of expenditure since approved by Government ..	31,775	..
<b>HEAD II</b>		
1. Pay and Provident Fund contribution in respect of—		
(1) Six posts of Lecturers B Grade recommended by this Committee.	13,464	..
(2) Wireless Operator in Physics Department and Artist in Botany Department.	2,090	..
(3) Two Lectureships A Grade in Medical Faculty at Rs.250 per mensem+Provident Fund at 10 per cent.	..	6,600
(4) Two Lectureships B Grade at Rs.170 per mensem+Povident Fund at 10 per cent.	..	4,488
(5) Two Part-time teachers at Rs.100 and Rs.150 per mensem respectively+Provident Fund at 5 per cent.	..	3,150
(6) Two Fellowships at Rs.150 and I at Rs.100 per mensem ..	..	4,800
2. Increase in—		
(1) Salaries of Lecturers B Grade in consequence of increase in scale of pay.	2,794	2,000
(2) Pay of inferior servants .. .. .	5,000	10,000
3. Allowances to Librarian and Proctor .. .. .	1,200	1,200
4. Music .. .. .	1,000	..
5. Research .. .. .	6,000	7,000
6. Replacement of equipment .. .. .	2,000	2,500
7. Ditto fittings .. .. .	2,000	2,500
8. Upkeep of Mathematical Appliances .. .. .	200	..
9. Do. Commerce Museum .. .. .	200	..
10. Do. Anatomy Museum .. .. .	..	1,000
11. Library .. .. .	10,000	12,500
<b>HEAD III</b>		
1. To make up for 10·5 per cent. freships on the number of scholars in 1939-40.	20,000	20,000
2. For maintenance including salaries of Engineering Department and Provident Fund.	10,000	..
Additional Laboratory grant .. .. .	5,000	8,000

Item	Allahabad University	Lucknow University
	Rs.	Rs.
<b>HEAD III—(concluded)</b>		
4. Two Lecturers B Grade to strengthen the Department of Agriculture + Provident Fund.	2,244	
5. Additional clerks (2) in Registrar's office + Provident Fund	1,100	1,000
6. Allowances for trips of students . . .	1,500	1,500
7. Increased grant for Physical Training	1,000	1,000
8. Allowance to Teachers attached to Hostels—16 x 25 x 12	4,800	5,000
9. Leave allowances . . . . .	6,000	7,000
<b>HEAD IV</b>		
Additional amount for normal growth of expenditure . . .	10,000	10,000
<b>HEAD V</b>		
Additional recurring expenditure on account of 110 additional beds		1,00,000

*Headwise Total*

	Allahabad University	Lucknow University
	Rs.	Rs.
Head I . . . . .	7,98,075	9,46,200
„ II . . . . .	45,948	57,738
„ III . . . . .	51,644	43,500
„ IV . . . . .	10,000	10,000
„ V . . . . .		1,00,000
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>9,05,667</b>	<b>11,57,438</b>

A summary of the Recommendations relating to Agra University appears in Chapter XXVII.

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## CHAPTER XXVII

## SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS RELATING TO AGRA UNIVERSITY

## (I) PRINCIPLES OF RECONSTRUCTION

1. The University should be under the exclusive control of the Provincial Executive and the Provincial Legislature in order to enable it to co-ordinate the primary, secondary and university education of the Province.

2. It should be known as *the University of the United Provinces, Agra*, and should only be composed of the Arts and Science colleges of the Province. Continuation of the present election system is, therefore, unnecessary.

3. The University of the Province should be a function of the colleges just as a unitary university is the function of the Departments of Teaching and the Halls.

4. An end should be put to the friction between teachers and public men by the careful separation of academic and administrative functions.

5. In the interest of both the United Provinces and non-United Provinces areas, the two blocks of colleges should be organized into separate universities.

(i) It is suggested that the United Provinces Government should approach the Government of India with the request that some arrangements be made for the non-United Provinces colleges affiliated to the Agra University.

(ii) For the period of transition, which should be a fixed period not exceeding five years, the authorities of the new University may be allowed to continue the affiliating work of the Agra University in accordance with the existing Statutes and Regulations, subject to such modifications as the authorities may, after consulting the colleges concerned, deem necessary. But non-United Provinces colleges should not be entitled to representation on any University body.

(iii) The Committee is of opinion that the financial gain and loss will on the whole balance and that the question may be safely decided on non-financial grounds.

## (II) Authorities and Officers of the University

## 1—Boards of Studies

6. (A) *Composition*—The Board of Studies in each subject should consist of (a) the Heads or Chairmen of the Departments of Teaching concerned with the subject of that Board in the University Colleges. No co-opted members are necessary. The Board is to elect its Chairman and Vice-Chairman. The Vice-Chairman is to represent the Board in the Academic Council when the Chairman is unable to attend. (2) The Board of Studies in Law is to consist of the Heads of the Law Departments of the colleges and of three lawyers or judges assigned

to the Board by the Executive Council ; these assigned members need not be members of the Executive Council. (3) The Board of Studies in Commerce is to consist of the Heads of the Departments of Teaching and of members, not exceeding three, assigned to the Board by the Executive Council. (4) Where the Heads of the Departments of Teaching are less than seven in number, the Executive Council shall have power of assigning members to that Board so as to bring the strength up to seven.

7. (B) *Function*—(1) Framing the syllabus of the subject for the consideration of the Academic Council. (2) Drawing up the panel of examiners for the subject. (3) Any recommendation they wish to make on the Academic Regulations appertaining to their subject. (4) Matters referred to them by the Academic Council, the Executive Council or the Vice-Chancellor.

#### 2—*The Academic Council*

8. (A) *Composition*—The Academic Board and the five Faculties provided for in the present constitution of the Agra University are to be replaced by an Academic Council. The Academic Council should consist of the Conveners or Chairmen of the Boards of Studies. The Vice-Chancellor is to be the Chairman *ex officio*. No co-opted members are needed. The Council should have power of constituting sub-committees (in particular sub-committees of the Chairmen of Arts and Science Boards) to do the preparatory work necessary.

9. (B) *Functions*—(1) Rules of procedure for the Council itself and for the Boards of Studies. (2) Syllabus or course of study. (3) Classification of subjects and regulations appertaining to them (Chapters XII, XIII, XIV, XV, XVA, XXX, XXXIIIB of the Present Calendar). (4) Research work ; award of Doctorates (other than honorary). (5) All matters appertaining to examinations, other than the appointment of external examiners. (6) Non-regular candidates of all categories ; condonation of attendance. (7) University scholarships, etc. (8) Disciplinary action against students. (9) Other duties assigned to the Academic Council by Statutes.

#### 3—*Distribution of Powers between the Academic and the Executive Councils*

10. The Committee recommends that both the Academic Council and the Executive Council be established as “authorities” of the University. The Act should make the Executive Council responsible for “administration and finance”, and the Academic Council should have the “control and general regulation of, and be responsible for the maintenance of standards of instruction and for the education, examination, discipline and health of students and for the conferment of degrees (other than honorary).” At present the Faculties and the Academic Board are merely advisory bodies. “Under our scheme the Academic Council and the Vice-Chancellor take up the academic duties of the present Executive Council.”

11. The Act and Statutes should, so far as possible, exhaustively define the academic and executive spheres ; residuary power should be vested in the Executive Council.

12. Either Council should have the power of requesting the Vice-Chancellor for a ruling in case of a conflict and his decision should be final. The Vice-Chancellor may also give a ruling on his own initiative. Reference to Government is not necessary. The following amendment of Section 10(2) of the Act is suggested for the purpose. " It shall be the duty of the Vice-Chancellor to see that the Act, the Statutes, the Regulations and the Rules are faithfully observed and to decide all questions of jurisdiction between the authorities of the University. He shall have all powers necessary for the purpose."

13. The Regulations of the University are to be divided into Executive and Academic Regulations, the former being made by the Academic and the latter by the Executive Council. The Regulations framed by the two Councils during the year are to be placed before the Senate, and the Senate may by a majority of votes annul any Regulation. In case a Regulation of the Academic Council involves expenditure above an amount to be prescribed by Statute, the Executive Council may demand its reconsideration. In case of continued disagreement, the decision of the Senate is to be final.

14. Appointments, apart from appointment of examiners, should be divided into two classes. First, appointments definitely assigned to the Executive Council, e.g. appointment of persons to represent the University on other bodies, inspector of colleges, etc. Secondly ; appointments which entail travelling expenditure but are of an academic nature, e.g. appointment of outside experts on the committees of the Academic Council, delegates to academic conferences, etc. Within the limits of the budget, the Academic Council should be allowed to make appointments of the latter class with the sanction of the Vice-Chancellor.

#### 4—The Executive Council

15. (A) *Composition*—(1) Vice-Chancellor, *ex officio* Chairman, (2) the Director of Public Instruction, *ex officio*, (3—6) Four members of the Legislature, one from the Council and three from the Assembly, the Assembly representatives being elected by the single transferable vote, (7—12) Six persons appointed by Government of whom at least one shall be a woman, (13—15) Three graduates elected by the Registered Graduates who are members of the Senate from among their own body by the single transferable vote, (16—23) Principals of all University Colleges, *ex officio*.

Further—(1) Persons other than *ex officio* members will cease to be members if they fail to attend three consecutive ordinary meetings but without prejudice to their re-election or re-appointment. (2) A provision should be incorporated in the Statutes to the effect that the proportion of the Principals to the other

members shall be in the proportion of 2 to 3 ; so that as the number of Principals increases, one member may be added to each of the following categories by rotation—Persons nominated by Government, members of the Legislature, Registered Graduates. (3) The following provisions are recommended for the Executive Council as well as the other bodies of the University—(a) Where a member is elected from one body to another, he should cease to be a member of the latter body if he has ceased to be a member of the former, but he should continue to be a member till the body which sent him has a chance of making another nomination. (b) Elected and appointed members should hold office for three years and interim appointments or elections should be for the residuary term only.

16. (B) *Functions*—(1) Use and custody of the University seal ; litigation on behalf of the University. (2) Framing of Statutes. (3) Executive Regulations. (4) Control of University property. (5) The University budget. (6) Appointment of University representatives to other bodies and authorities. (7) Control of the University office and the appointment and dismissal of all persons in the immediate service of the University. (8) Affiliation and disaffiliation of colleges ; inspection of colleges ; recommendations to Government about the recognition of new colleges. (9) Sanction of the appointment and dismissal of the college teaching staff. (10) Scrutiny of college returns ; the college budget. (11) Recommendations to Government about the grants to the University and the colleges. (12) Any other duty imposed by the Act or Statutes. (13) Appointment of Examiners and of the Examination Committee. (14) Award of Scholarships, etc.

#### 5—*University Legislation*

17. The Committee recommends that the laws of the University be divided into Statutes, Regulations and Rules. The procedure for the making of Regulations has been already described. Regulations may be made by either Council, according to the subject-matter of the Regulation. A Regulation is to come into force immediately ; the assent of the Senate is not necessary ; but all Regulations made during the year shall be placed by the Vice-Chancellor before the Senate at its next meeting, and the Senate may, by a majority of votes, annul any Regulation. The procedure for the framing of Statutes shall be discussed later. No Regulation or Rule may be made on a subject or topic which the Act has assigned to Statutes.

18. It is suggested that the “ topics ” be distributed between the Statutes and Regulations as follows :

#### A—Statutes

- (a) Conferment of honorary degrees.
- (b) Conditions of service of the Vice-Chancellor and other officers of the University.
- (c) The designation and powers of the officers of the University.

(d) The constitution, powers and duties of the authorities of the University.

(e) The conditions of recognition and affiliation, and of the continuance of recognition and affiliation, of the colleges by the University.

(f) The classification, mode of appointment and condition of service of the teachers of the colleges.

(g) The constitution of a pension or provident fund for the benefit of the officers and servants of the University and the teachers of the colleges.

(h) Leave regulations of the college teaching staff.

(i) All matters which by this Act are to be and may be prescribed by the Statutes.

#### B—Regulations

(1) The fees to be charged for admission to the examinations of the University and for the registration of graduates.

(2) The conditions and mode of appointment and the duties of examiners.

(3) The conduct of examinations.

(4) The admission of students to affiliated colleges.

(5) The procedure to be observed at the meetings of the Councils, their committees and the Boards of Studies and the number of members required to form a quorum.

(6) The notice to be given of the meetings of University bodies and of business to be transacted thereat, the keeping of records of their proceedings and similar matters.

(7) The courses of study to be laid down for all examinations of the University.

(8) All matters which by this Act or the Statutes are to be prescribed by Regulations.

#### 6—The Senate

##### A—Composition

##### CLASS I—*Ex Officio* Members

19. (1) The Chancellor (*Ex Officio*).
- (2) The Vice-Chancellor (*Ex Officio*).
- (3) The Director of Public Instruction (*Ex Officio*).
- (4) All members of the Executive Council.
- (5) Ten persons elected by the Academic Council from among its own members.
- (6) The Vice-Chancellors of the Universities of Allahabad and Lucknow.
- (7) Such other *ex officio* members as may be prescribed by Statutes.

CLASS II—*Life-Members*

(8) Such persons, not more than five at any time, as may be appointed by the Chancellor to be life-members on the ground that they have rendered eminent services to education.

(9) All persons who have made donations to the value of not less than Rs.10,000 to the University or of not less than Rs.40,000 to a University College.

CLASS III—*Other Members*

(10) Ten members of the Legislature, two from the Council and eight from the Assembly, elected by the single transferable vote.

(11) Persons nominated by associations or individuals making to the University or to a University College donations or annual contributions of an amount to be prescribed by the Statute to or for the purpose of the University or a University College.

(12) A member of the Executive or Managing Committee of every University College, elected from among their own body.

(13) Twenty registered graduates elected by the registered graduates from among their own body\*, provided that none of such elected registered graduates shall be teachers employed by the University or its affiliated colleges and provided that no graduate shall be entitled to vote or to offer himself as a candidate unless he has been on the register for three consecutive years prior to the date of election. (The Committee suggests that while persons already on the register are allowed to remain, in future the privilege of Registration be only extended to graduates who have taken their degrees in the Agra University after studying at a University College or as non-regular candidates domiciled in the Province.

(14) Ten persons nominated by the Government, two of whom shall be members of the authority controlling secondary education in the Province.

20. It will be seen that the proportion of the academic to the non-academic element is very small; excluding the Principals, there will be 10 college teachers in a Senate of 80 or more. The Chancellor is expected to fill up the places provided for his nominees. If the right of voting in the Registered Graduates constituency is restricted to persons who have been on the roll for three years, enrolment with a view to voting for particular candidates at the next election will be eliminated. At present there is only one donor, the Rev. Dean Davies. The Committee is of opinion that donors to the Colleges as well as to the University (of the amount mentioned) should be entitled to life-membership of the Senate. It should be immaterial whether the donation is of cash or property.

\*A person shall be eligible for registration as a Registered Graduate three years after the conferment of the first degree on him.

## B—Functions

21. At present the Senate has a two-fold function. It is the electorate for the Executive Council and other University bodies. It is also the "supreme governing body" and as such can review the work of the Executive Council, exercise all residuary powers and consider Statutes. Under the Committee's recommendation the election-system of the Act of 1926 disappears and the Senate will no longer function as an electorate.

22. The Senate as the "supreme governing body" has no powers whatsoever, nor are there any acts of the Executive Council which the Senate can "review." The only residuary powers of the Senate not otherwise provided for by this Act are elections to other Universities and bodies. The Committee is of opinion that section 16(1) of the Act declaring the Senate to be the supreme governing body is meaningless and misleading, and should be deleted. (1)

23. Under the recommendations of the Committee the Senate will have the following powers :

(1) Submitting three names, each voted upon separately, for the consideration of the Government for appointment as Vice-Chancellor. At least one of the persons recommended shall be a non-Hindu.

(2) Resolutions on the annual report, the annual accounts and the financial estimates.

(3) Regulations prescribing the procedure at the Senate meeting.

(4) Considering Executive and Academic Regulations made during the year. The Senate may annul any Regulation it does not approve by a majority of votes.

(5) Passing of Statutes.

(6) Any duty imposed upon the Senate by the Act or Statutes.

24. The Committee recommends the following amendments of Section 27 on the passing of Statutes in the light of past experience :

(1) The First Statutes shall be those set out in Schedule 1.

(2) The Statutes may be amended or repealed or added to by a Statute made by the Senate in the manner hereinafter appearing.

(3) The Executive Council shall propose to the Senate the draft of any Statute which it desires the Senate to pass. Such draft shall be considered by the Senate at its next meeting. The Senate may approve such draft

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(1) Section 16(1) of the Act reads as follows :

"The Senate shall be the supreme governing body of the University and shall have the power to review the acts of the Executive Council (save when the Council has acted in accordance with the powers conferred upon it by this Act, the Statutes and the Regulations), and shall exercise all the powers of the University not otherwise provided for by this Act, the Statutes and the Regulations."

and pass the Statute as a whole or it may return it to the Executive Council for reconsideration together with such amendment as the Senate may suggest. After the draft so returned has been further considered by the Executive Council, together with the amendments suggested by the Senate, it shall be again presented to the Senate with the report of the Executive Council. The Senate shall then pass the Statute if it approves of the draft as finally submitted by the Executive Council, and if it does not, it shall refer it to the Provincial Government.

(4)(a) When the Senate has approved the draft of a Statute submitted by the Executive Council and has passed the Statute, it shall be submitted to the Provincial Government who may sanction it or reject it or send it back for reconsideration.

(b) When the Senate and the Executive Council have failed to come to an agreement over the form of a Statute, the draft of the Statute shall be submitted to Government together with the views both of the Executive Council and the Senate, and Government may determine the form of the Statute by accepting, in whole or in part, the views of either authority.

(c) A Statute passed by the Senate shall not become valid until it has been sanctioned by Government.

(5) The Executive Council shall not propose the draft of any Statute or of any amendment of a Statute—

(a) affecting the status, powers, or constitution of any authority of the University until such authority has been given an opportunity of expressing an opinion upon the proposal. Any opinion so expressed shall be in writing and shall be considered by the Senate, and shall be submitted to Government.

(b) affecting the conditions of affiliation of colleges by the University except after consultation with the Academic Council.

#### 7—The Chancellor

25. (a) *Appointment*.—The Chancellor of the University should be appointed by the Governor for a period of five years and should be eligible for re-appointment.

26. (b) *Powers*.—The functions of the Chancellor at present are of two kinds. *First*, functions which he performs in person, e.g., presiding over the Senate and the Convocation. *Secondly*, the Chancellor appoints certain number of members to the Executive Council and the Senate and sanctions the Statutes forwarded by the Senate and the Executive Council. The affiliation of a new college also requires his sanction. It is through him that the five universities of this Province are kept in a line. The second type of powers are really the powers of the



Provincial Government and they should be vested in the Government as such by the Act so as to make the Government responsible for their exercise to the Legislature and the country.

27. The following amended form of clauses (1) and (2) of section 8 of the Act is suggested :

The Chancellor shall, by virtue of his office, be the head of the University and the President of the Senate, and shall, when present, preside at meetings of the Senate and at any convocation of the University.

#### 8—*The Vice-Chancellor*

28. (a) *Appointment*—The Vice-Chancellor shall be an honorary officer appointed by the Provincial Government for a period of three years from a panel of three persons, not necessarily members of the Senate, recommended by the Senate one of whom shall be a non-Hindu. Recommendation for each place on the panel shall be separately voted upon by the whole Senate.

29. No person in the employment of the University or of University Colleges shall be eligible for appointment as Vice-Chancellor. The Vice-Chancellor may not, during his term of office, be a member of the Executive Committee or Managing Board of any college.

30. The Vice-Chancellor, if not a resident of Agra, shall be provided with residential accommodation in the premises of the University and entitled to an allowance for conveyance and halt of Rs.20 per day for the period of his stay in Agra on the business of the University. Travelling allowance for all journeys and halting allowance outside Agra shall be at rates recommended for the Vice-Chancellors of Lucknow and Allahabad in the General Report.

31. No person who has held the office of Vice-Chancellor of the Agra University shall be eligible for re-appointment to the office within five years from the date of his relinquishing office.

32. The Vice-Chancellor shall reside in this Province.

33. If the office of the Vice-Chancellor becomes vacant by reason of death or resignation, the post shall be filled by the Executive Council till the next meeting of the Senate and election by the Senate in such a case shall be for the unexpired period of the term only.

34. If the Vice-Chancellor is unable to act on account of serious illness, absence from India or other cause, the Executive Council shall elect an Acting Vice-Chancellor, provided that the election shall be subject to all the conditions laid down for the office.

#### B—Powers

35. The Vice-Chancellor shall be the principal executive and academic officer of the University and shall, in the absence of the Chancellor, preside at meetings of the Senate and at any Convocation of the University. He shall be an

*ex officio* member and Chairman of the Executive Council and of the Academic Council and shall be entitled to be present and to speak at any meeting of any authority or body of the University, but he shall not be entitled to vote thereat unless he is a member of the authority or body concerned.

36. It shall be the duty of the Vice-Chancellor to see that the Act, the Statutes, and the Regulations are faithfully observed and to decide all cases of jurisdiction between the authorities of the University. He shall have all powers necessary for this purpose.

37. The Vice-Chancellor shall have power to convene meetings of the Senate, the Executive Council and the Academic Council, provided that he may delegate this power to any other officer of the University.

38. (a) In any emergency which, in the opinion of the Vice-Chancellor, requires that immediate action should be taken, he shall take such action as he deems necessary, and shall at the earliest opportunity thereafter communicate his action to the officer, authority, or other body who or which in the ordinary course would have dealt with the matter.

(b) When action taken by the Vice-Chancellor under this sub-section affects any person in the service of the University, such person shall be entitled to prefer an appeal to the Executive Council within fifteen days from the date on which the order of the Vice-Chancellor is received by him.

39. The Vice-Chancellor shall give effect to the orders of the Executive Council regarding the appointment, dismissal and suspension of persons in the employment of the University and shall exercise general control over the affairs of the University. He shall be responsible for the discipline of the University in accordance with this Act, the Statutes and the Regulations.

40. The Vice-Chancellor's emergency powers under the present Act should continue.

41. The Vice-Chancellor shall exercise such other powers as may be prescribed by the Statutes and the Regulations.

42. The Vice-Chancellor with the approval of the Executive Council, may nominate a member of the Council as Vice-President thereof. The Vice-President shall preside over the meetings of the Council in the absence of the Vice-Chancellor and perform such other duties (not being duties assigned to the Vice-Chancellor by the Act or Statutes) as the Vice-Chancellor may delegate to him.

#### 9—Registrar and the Staff

43. The Committee is of opinion that the work of the University office will probably increase but no additional staff is to be employed till the need for it is definitely established.

44. The scale of pay, conditions of service, leave rules, provident fund and other rights should be the same for the Registrar and Assistant Registrars of all three Universities,

(a) The scale of pay of the Registrar should be Rs.500—25—750 and of the Assistant Registrar Rs.250—15—400.

(b) The security of tenure afforded by Section 47 of the Allahabad University Act and the corresponding Section of the Lucknow University Act should be extended to the Registrar and Assistant Registrar of the Agra University as well.

(c) The staff of the University office is to be taken into the service of the new University on the same terms, and subject to the same conditions, as at present, their claims of leave, provident fund and other privileges not being affected in any respect.

#### 10.—*Special Officer—Transitional arrangements*

45. The Committee recommends that its scheme be worked out in a new Act with the first Statutes and First Regulations scheduled to it. This will enable the Government and the Legislature to settle the framework with which the University is to start. The recommendations of the Committee alter an Affiliating into a Provincial University and they cannot be put in as amendments to the Agra University Act of 1926.

46. The Committee recommends that a person in Government Service be appointed as Special Officer, to organize the University of the United Provinces and to perform the function of the Vice-Chancellor till such time, not later than two years after the passing of the Act, as the new University bodies are constituted and the Vice-Chancellor is appointed. As the University office is in working order, it will not be necessary for the person appointed as Special Officer to devote all his time to the work of the University.

#### III—Colleges of the United Provinces

47. There are at present eight degree colleges in the Province—three Public Colleges at Bareilly, Meerut and Agra; two Hindu community colleges at Cawnpore (D. A.-V. College and S. D. College); and three Missionary Colleges (St. John's College, Agra; Christ Church College, Cawnpore, and St. Andrew's College, Gorakhpur). The management of every college is differently planned. Broadly speaking, there is, *first*, a large body, the Society or Board, which exercises a general supervision over the affairs of the college; *secondly*, there is a Managing Committee or Executive Committee which is in immediate charge of the College as the "executive body." The members of the Managing Committee, apart from the *ex officio* members, are generally elected by the Society or Board. In the case of the Missionary Colleges the functions of the Board are performed by the Parent Society in England. The Public Colleges of Bareilly, Agra and Meerut are organized by Government Rules. The other colleges are registered corporations.

The total expenditure of Colleges in 1938-39 was Rs.12,05,519 to which the Managing Committees contributed only Rs.92,010, i.e. about 8 per cent. They have, at the utmost, a six-pice share in the enterprise. The Committee is not

prepared to admit the "proprietary claims" of the Managing Committees. But promises have been given to the founders of community and missionary colleges that the community missionary character of their institutions will be maintained and these promises must be honourably kept.

1—*Recognition*

48. At present the Executive Council can affiliate any college it likes with the sanction of the Chancellor; on the other hand, a college can be disaffiliated by the Executive Council without any reference to the Chancellor. The Committee believes that the establishment and dis-establishment of colleges, indicated by the term "recognition," is a matter of public policy and should be a function of Government. The conditions of recognition must be clearly laid down in the Act and First Statutes. An institution desiring recognition should apply to Government direct, but Government before deciding the matter should ask the University to report on the capacity of the institution to fulfil the conditions prescribed. These were, in substance, the provisions of the Universities Act of 1904. Affiliation or the recognition of particular classes or courses of study in a college by the University is purely an academic matter and the University should have the right of "affiliating" and disaffiliating without reference to Government.

2—*Government's power of Inspection*

The Committee suggests the following amended form of Section 6.

49. The Provincial Government shall have the right to cause an inspection to be made by such person or persons as it may direct, of the University and its buildings, and also of the examination, teaching and other work conducted or done by the University, and to cause an inquiry to be made in like manner in respect of any matter connected with the University. The Government shall, in every case, give notice to the University of its intention to cause an inspection or an inquiry to be made and the University shall be entitled to be represented thereat.

50. The Government may address the Chancellor with reference to the results of such inspection or inquiry and the Chancellor shall communicate to the Senate and to the Executive Council the views of the Government. He shall, after ascertaining the opinion of the Senate and the Executive Council thereon and after ascertaining the action which the Executive Council has taken or proposes to take with the approval of the Senate upon the results of such inspection or inquiry, submit a report of the same to the Government within such time as Government may have directed.

51. Where the Executive Council does not, within a reasonable time, take action to the satisfaction of Government, Government may, after considering any explanation furnished or representation made by the Senate and the Executive Council, issue such directions as it may think fit and the Executive Council shall comply with such directions.

52. (a) The Provincial Government shall have the right, either on its own initiative or on the recommendation of the Executive Council of the University to cause an inspection to be made, by such person or persons as it may direct, of any college of the University, its buildings, libraries, laboratories or hostels and also of the examination, teaching and other work conducted or done by the college and to cause an inquiry to be made in the like manner in respect of any matter connected with the college. The Government shall, in every case, give notice to the University and to the college of its intention to cause an inspection or an inquiry to be made and the Executive Council of the University and the Management of the college shall be entitled to be represented thereat. The representative of the University may, at the discretion of the Government, be included among the persons appointed to conduct the inspection or the inquiry.

(b) The Government may address the Chairman of the Managing Board of the college, who shall communicate to the Managing Authorities the views of the Government and ascertain from them the action which they have taken or propose to take upon the results of such inspection or inquiry.

(c) The Chairman of the Managing Board shall submit to the Government the report of the Management on the action taken within the time, if any, appointed by Government.

(d) Where the Management does not within a reasonable time take action to the satisfaction of Government, Government may, after considering any explanation furnished or representation made by the Management, issue such directions as it may think fit and the Management shall comply with such directions.

### 3—Control of the University over the Colleges

The Committee recommends that the University be given the following powers with reference to the colleges :

53. Calling for all necessary information—the constitution of the college, registered articles of association ; proceedings of the Boards and the Managing Committees ; the college budget, etc.

54. Controlling residence, discipline and studies of students and regulating the work of the staff. This power is necessary if the University is to function properly. It is suggested that the following sub-section be added to Section IV of the Act which defines the powers of the University “ to control the admission, residence, discipline and studies of the students and to control and regulate the work of the staff of the University Colleges.”

55. Disciplinary control over the members of the College staff whenever they are entrusted with any University duties. Addition of the following sub-clause to Clause 9 (defining circumstances under which the service of an employee can be terminated) is suggested : “Misconduct, including misconduct connected with University examinations and other University duties.”

56. Withdrawal of affiliation from a college, in whole or in part, when the college classes fail to function properly, e.g., failure on behalf of the Managing Committee to provide a properly qualified teacher for post-graduate class. But students who are on the rolls at the time of its disaffiliation should be allowed to appear as private candidates for the examination for which they were preparing, irrespective of the fact whether or not they satisfy the definition of private candidates. The University may continue the disaffiliation till the normal standard of work has been restored. The Councils of the University should not consider the question of disaffiliation except on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor.

57. Control of the employment and dismissal of the teaching staff and prescribing the conditions of their service.

58. The Board of Inspection and Panel of Inspectors should be abolished. The five-yearly inspection of the colleges should continue for the purpose of stock-taking and in order to review the progress of the institution during the period. The Committee of Inspection should consist of the Vice-Chancellor, the Director of Public Instruction (or an Officer of the Department appointed by him) and the Principal of the college as *ex officio* members and of two or three persons appointed by the Executive Council on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor. Their report should be submitted confidentially to the Executive Council and Government.

59. In case of colleges applying for affiliation in a particular subject or class, the Academic Council may, on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor, appoint persons to inspect the institution if it feels that it is unable to decide the question on the basis of the information available. It should be the duty of the Vice-Chancellor to inform the Academic Council if the Department of Teaching in a college has ceased to function and to recommend that affiliation be withdrawn.

#### 4—College Organization—Executive

60. The Committee recommends the incorporation of the following provision in the First Statute :

##### A—Powers of the Principal

(i) The Principal shall be the chief academic officer of the University College and, subject to the Statutes and Regulations of the University, he shall have absolute powers in all matters relating to the admission, promotion and expulsion of students, the discipline of classes, and the collection and remission of fees. He shall be solely responsible for the giving and refusing of holidays, for regulating the details of the courses of study and for the grant of scholarships in accordance with the rules.

(ii) The menial servants of the college shall be appointed and dismissed by the Principal subject to the general control by the Managing Committee. Appointments carrying a pay of less than Rs.50 per mensem shall be made by the Principal subject to the approval of the Managing Committee; appointments to all non-teaching posts carrying a higher salary shall be made by the Managing Committee on the recommendation of the Principal.

(iii) The Principal shall be an *ex-officio* member of the Managing Committee. He shall also be an *ex-officio* member of all committees appointed for selecting candidates for teaching posts and due regard shall be paid to his recommendations.

(iv) The appointment and dismissal of the Principal shall be subject to the sanction of Government, provided that in the case of community colleges the sanction of Government shall only be given to a person whose name is included in a list submitted by the Managing Committee to Government through the Executive Council of the University.

#### B—Managing Committee

61. For the Managing Committees of all colleges the Committee recommends the following provision.

62. The Managing Committee or Executive Body of every University College should include—(a) Four persons nominated by Government for a period of three years; provided that in the case of community and missionary colleges the persons so nominated shall be members of the community or the Church (as the case may be) to which the Society belongs, (b) two Chairmen or Heads of the Departments of Teaching in the college co-opted for a period of one year by the Executive Committee in order of seniority of service; provided that where the constitution of the Managing Committee or Mission confines membership of the Managing Committee to persons of a particular denomination, only Heads of Departments belonging to that denomination shall be eligible.

63. Representation shall not be allowed to a college, either on the Executive Council through the Principal or on the Boards of Studies or the Academic Council through the Heads of the Departments of Studies or to any other authority or body of the University, unless the college conforms to the conditions prescribed in regard to the constitution of the college Managing Committees.

#### 5—College Administration—Academic

64. The Committee suggests the organization of Academic Councils and Departments of Studies in the colleges on the same lines as in the University. This should not be interpreted as an interference with the power and responsibilities of the Principal as these bodies will have only recommendatory functions. The Committee also thinks that a better system should be evolved for supervising the residence and work of day scholars and making them an integral part of the institution. The details should be worked out by the Principal and the members of the staff.

6—*Procedure for Government grants*

65. A block-grant should be given to the University for its expenses, but this grant should, in the first instance, be for a period of three years only. The block-grant to the University as well as the annual grants to the colleges should be given by Government to the University and the University asked to forward to the colleges the grants earmarked for them.

66. Every college should submit its budget to the Executive Council (in the form prescribed by the Council) and the Council should forward it to the Government with its recommendation. The Executive Council may recommend a block-grant for a fixed period to a College if it is satisfied as to its administration and management.

67. The college budgets should, in our opinion, be printed by the University along with its own budget and submitted to the Senate. The salaries, grades, etc. of the teachers of the colleges should be given in the budget in the same way as in the budgets of the unitary universities.

68. The earmarked grants to the colleges should be the normal grant only, i.e. the money needed by the colleges for carrying on their ordinary work. Any amount over and above the normal grant should be given by Government to the colleges only after considering the report of the Executive Council.

69. All the savings of the University should be placed by it at the disposal of the colleges for purposes to be specified by the University; in particular, the money saved by the non-payment of examination remuneration to persons in the service of the colleges should be distributed by the University among the colleges to enable them to strengthen their financial position.

7—*Miscellaneous*(1) *University teaching posts and the University Library*

70. The Committee is of opinion that provisions in the Act about University teaching posts and the University Library should be abolished. The reasons are obvious. The University should not compete with its own colleges. University teachers if working at Agra, will only be able to benefit Agra students; if they are attached to different colleges, the University has no means of supervising their work. A University Library at Agra will only be of use to local people; if it is allowed to lend out books, it will cease to be of any use to anybody. The University must work in and through the colleges and not directly.

(2) *Tuition Fee.*

71. The scale of tuition fee, on the whole, appears to the Committee to be satisfactory. But the following amendments are recommended in the Educational Code. The minimum fee for degree classes should be raised to Rs.90 per annum



and the minimum fee for post-graduate classes to Rs.100 per annum. The colleges should, in addition, be allowed to charge Rs.10 to Rs.25 per annum as laboratory fee for B.Sc. classes and Rs.20 to Rs.40 per annum for M.Sc. classes.

72. The present examination fees of the University should be allowed to stand but the fees for B.Sc. and M.Sc. examinations should be raised by Rs.10.

73. The fees for Part I and Part II of the First Degree (B.A., B.Sc. and B.Com.) examination which will be conducted by the colleges should be Re.1-8-0 for regular students and Rs.5 for private candidates in respect of each of such examination. This fee is a part of the college revenue and should not be forwarded to the University.

### (3) Local Bodies

74. The Committee recommends that the municipalities and district boards be approached with the request that their former grants to the college of their area be restored.

### (4) Intermediate Classes at Degree Colleges

75. The Committee calculates that the separation of the Intermediate classes from the degree colleges will entail a total loss of about Rs.44,000 in their fee income and that they will not be able to meet this loss unless their Government grant is raised by about 10 per cent. The Committee does not recommend any immediate change. A period of about five years after the Committees' recommendations have been incorporated in an Act would be a reasonable time for this reform which has been hanging fire for such a long time.

## IV—Tenure of Service of the College Teaching Staff

76. The Committee feels keenly that Statute 5 of Chapter XVII and the model form of Agreement appended to it are quite futile and do not give to the college staff the permanence of tenure to which they are entitled. The feeling of insecurity still persists and the door for the exploitation of educated labour is still left wide open. Cases of victimisation have not unfortunately been rare in the history of our colleges. The University College staff is entitled to the same security of tenure and conditions of service as the employees of the unitary universities. The Committee, therefore, cordially approves the suggestion of ex-Vice-Chancellor Basu "that the Executive Council should determine the general terms of appointment, minimum pay and qualifications of all members of the teaching staff and that all appointments and removals shall be subject to its control."

77. Section 25 of the Act should be recast so as to include the following provisions :

(a) The teachers of the University Colleges, other than those maintained by the Government, shall be appointed with the sanction of the Executive Council in such manner, and shall hold their appointments subject to such

conditions, as may be prescribed by Statute; provided that members of the staff who are on a permanent contract approved by the University with a Missionary Society maintaining a College, shall not be required to enter into a second contract with the College.

(b) All such teachers shall be appointed on a definite written contract of permanent service which shall be prescribed by Statute and may not be varied without the previous sanction of the Executive Council: provided that, subject to the conditions prescribed by Statute, temporary appointments may be made for a term not exceeding three years and, in special cases, for short periods of service.

(c) All teachers who were in the permanent service of a College on 1st April, 1940, shall be deemed to be in the service of that College in accordance with the terms of the present Act, the First Statutes and any Statutes that may be made hereafter.

(d) Any dispute arising out of a contract between a teacher and a University College shall, at the request of either party or of the Executive Council of the University, be referred to a Tribunal of Arbitration consisting of the (i) Vice-Chancellor of the University, (ii) a judicial officer not below the rank of a district judge or a lawyer of fifteen years standing appointed by Government, (iii) and a person, not connected with any University College, appointed by the Executive Council. The Tribunal shall have the power to interpret the terms of the contract and the conditions of service and to inquire into all facts which it considers relevant. The decision of the Tribunal shall be final and no suit shall lie in a Civil Court in respect of the matter decided by the Tribunal. Every such request by a University College or a teacher shall be deemed to be a submission to arbitration upon the terms of this section within the meaning of the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899, and all the provisions of that Act, with the exception of Section 2, shall apply accordingly.

(e) The mode of appointment of the members of the Tribunal and the procedure for the settlement of disputes shall be prescribed by Statute and where the Statute is silent, the Tribunal shall decide its own procedure.

78. *Secondly*, in place of the present Statute 5 of Chapter XVII and the indefinite terms of First Statute 11(d), the Committee recommends the incorporation of the following provisions and contract of service in the First Statutes:

(1) Appointments to teaching posts shall be made by Managing Committee of the College but a person appointed shall not assume charge of his duties till his appointment has been sanctioned by the Executive Council of the University after considering the qualifications of all candidates for the vacancy and the reasons on which the appointing authority has taken its decision. If

owing to urgency of work, a person appointed by the Managing Committee is allowed to take charge of his duties, such assumption of charge shall not constitute a claim to appointment.

(2) Appointments to posts in the non-community public colleges of Agra, Meerut and Bareilly, and of other non-community public colleges that may be established hereafter, shall be so made that the proportion of the various communities in the service of these colleges may be the same as the proportion accepted by the Provincial Public Service Commission for recruitment to the higher posts.

(3) All contracts of service shall be lodged with the Registrar of the University and a copy thereof shall be furnished to the College and to the teacher concerned.

(4) The salaries and scales of increment for the officers and teachers of the University Colleges shall be as follows :

(a) Principals : Rs.600—25—800 (or as by special contract with the permission of Government).

(b) Professors : Rs.300—25—500.

(c) Assistant Professors : Rs.200—20—300.

(d) Lecturers : Rs.100—12½—200.

(e) Demonstrators : the same scale of pay as for lecturers, if properly qualified.

Provided that :

(i) No existing incumbent of a post shall be adversely affected by the scale of pay prescribed by this Statute.

(ii) No existing incumbent of a post drawing a lower salary than that recommended by the Committee for the post shall be entitled to be put on the grade recommended unless he possesses the qualifications required for the post.

(iii) Existing incumbents, when eligible, shall start in the new scale at the point in the time-scale next above their present pay, provided that if the Executive Council is satisfied, after considering the recommendation of the College Managing Committee, that increment has been held up by abnormal conditions it may allow a higher start.

(iv) Teachers of Oriental Languages now in service shall be given the same scale of pay as teachers of other subjects, if properly qualified, and all persons hereafter employed for the teaching of Oriental Languages shall be appointed in the prescribed grades.

(v) Appointments may, with the previous sanction of the Executive Council, be made on a different salary and grade of teachers of special technical subjects.

(5) The scale of pay admissible in each case shall not be reduced on the ground of financial stringency, provided that a proportionate cut may be made on the salaries of all the college staff to enable the college to meet a deficit due to circumstances beyond its control.

(6) The salary of a teacher in permanent service may not be reduced with a view to securing funds for financing schemes of expansion or because such schemes of expansion have caused a financial loss to the college.

(7) The leave rules for all University Colleges shall be prescribed by the Regulations of the University.

(8) All University Colleges shall maintain a provident fund for their teaching staff and other employees in accordance with the provisions of the University Regulations : provided that the monthly contribution of the employee shall be 10 per cent. and of the College  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the monthly salary of the employee.

(9) Members of the Tribunal of Arbitration shall be appointed for a period of three years and the Tribunal shall meet at Agra whenever necessary. A teacher appealing to the Tribunal shall be required to deposit the sum of Rs.50 with his application. The tribunal shall decide the cost, if any, to be recovered from either party and the balance of the cost shall be borne by the University.

(10) The following contract-form is prescribed in accordance with Section 26 of the Act :

Agreement made this.....day of.....19....  
between.....of the first part and the Managing Committee  
of the.....College, through the Principal/  
Secretary of the second part :

WHEREAS the College has engaged the party of the first part to serve the College as....., subject to the conditions and upon the terms hereinafter contained ; Now this agreement witnesseth that the party of the first part and the College hereby contract and agree as follows :

1. That the engagement shall begin from the.....day of ..  
.....19...., and shall be determinable as hereinafter provided.

2. That the party of the first part is employed, in the first instance, on probation for a period of one year and shall be paid a monthly salary of Rs..... The period of probation may be extended by such further periods as the party of the second part may deem fit, but the total period of probation shall in no case exceed two years.

3. That on confirmation after the period of probation the College shall pay the party of the first part for his services at the rate of Rs.....(Rupees .....only) rising by annual increments of Rs.....to Rs..... (Rupees.....) per month. After confirmation the party of the first part shall be entitled to receive emoluments on the scale aforesaid and his

salary shall not be varied except, in circumstances and in the manner specified below, viz., when reduction of expenditure is necessitated by financial stringency, the party of the first part shall be liable to a cut in salary being a proportion of it not exceeding that imposed upon the entire staff.

Provided that such a cut in salary shall not be imposed in order to secure funds for financing a scheme of expansion.

4. That the party of the first part shall be entitled to the benefit of the Provident Fund in accordance with the provisions laid down by the University in this connexion.

5. That the age of superannuation shall be sixty years, the actual time of retirement for the party of the first part to be the thirtieth day of April in the year in which he attains the age of sixty.

6. That the party of the first part shall be entitled to leave in accordance with the rules prescribed by the University for the time being.

7. That the party of the first part shall devote his whole time to the duties of his appointment and shall not engage, directly or indirectly, in any trade or business, or, without the sanction of the Managing Committee, take up any occupation which, in the opinion of the Principal, is likely to interfere with the duties of his appointment.

7. (a) That the party of the first part shall not undertake any remunerative examination work offered to him by a University or Board of Examination other than the Agra University without the permission of the Principal.

8. That the party of the first part shall, in addition to the ordinary duties, perform such duties as may be entrusted to him by the Principal in connexion with the social, intellectual or athletic activities of the College, and by the Agra University in connexion with examinations (in accordance with, and subject to the limits prescribed by the Statutes and Regulations of the University).

9. After confirmation the services of the party of the first part shall not be terminated except on the following grounds :

(a) Wilful neglect of duty or deliberate defiance of the orders of the Principal.

(b) Misconduct, including misconduct connected with University examinations and other University duties.

(c) Breach of any of the terms of this Agreement.

(d) Physical or mental unfitness.

(e) Incompetence : provided that the plea of incompetence shall not be admissible against the party of the first part after he has put in five years' service after confirmation.

(f) Abolition of the post ; provided that no post shall be abolished solely as a measure of economy necessitated by financial stringency or for the purpose of obtaining funds to finance a scheme of expansion.

(10) Except when termination of service has taken place under sub-clause (a), (b) or (c) of clause 9 above, neither the party of the first part nor the party of the second part shall terminate this agreement, except by giving to the other party three calendar months' notice in writing or by paying to the other party a sum equivalent to three times the monthly salary, which the party of the first part is then earning :

Provided further that it shall be permissible for the party of the first part to require that his case shall be referred to the Arbitration Tribunal, constituted under the Act and Statutes, whose decision shall be final and binding on both parties.

*Note*—The period of notice referred to above shall not include the summer vacation or any part thereof.

Signed this.....day of.....19....

(1).....

(2).....

In the presence of—

(1).....

(2).....

#### 1—*Cadre of College Staff*

79. The cadre of the college staff should be fixed by the Regulations of the Executive Council, which should keep in view the amount of work prescribed for the teachers, the size of the classes, etc. No uniform hard and fast rules can be laid down for all colleges but there should be a uniformity of procedure in the calculation made. Only 40 per cent. of the teachers in a Department of Teaching which has post-graduate classes should belong to the upper grades (in Professors and Assistant Professors) and in departments that have no post-graduate classes only 30 per cent. There should, as a rule, be only one Professor in a Department and no Professor should in future be appointed in Departments which have no post-graduate classes.

#### 2—*Leave Rules*

80. Some Colleges, at present, have no leave rules whatsoever, everything being left to the discretion of the Principal or the Secretary. The Committee recommends that Leave Rules be provided for by the Regulations of the Executive Council. The following rules are suggested :

#### “ General Conditions ”

(1) Leave cannot be claimed as a matter of right.

(2) If the exigencies of college service so require discretion to refuse or cancel leave is reserved with the sanctioning authority.

(3) A member of the staff on leave shall not accept any other post during the period of leave.

(4) No member of the staff shall be allowed to be absent from duty for a longer period than 24 months.

(5) If a member of the staff has been on leave throughout an academic year, he does not earn the pay for the following vacation and the vacation will be counted as leave on leave allowance due under the rules.

*Various kinds of leave*

81. (1) Casual leave—

- (a) shall be for a period of 14 days after every 12 months of service ;
- (b) shall be on full pay ;
- (c) holidays falling within the casual leave shall count as casual leave ;
- (d) holidays at the beginning or end of casual leave can be combined with it only if the total continuous absence is not more than 15 days ;
- (e) cannot be combined with any other kind of leave ;
- (f) any unavoidable absence without permission, if satisfactorily explained, will be classed as casual leave if casual leave is due ;
- (g) the Principal in the case of the staff and the Honorary Secretary in the case of the Principal shall be the sanctioning authority.

81(A). (2) Privilege leave—

- (a) shall be for a period of 15 days after every 12 months of service ;
- (b) shall be on full pay ;
- (c) can be accumulated up to two months ;
- (d) only the permanent staff shall be eligible for it ;
- (e) after resuming duty on return from privilege leave, one year's service must be put in before privilege leave can be allowed again, except where privilege leave has been taken on medical grounds ;
- (f) the Executive Committee shall be the sanctioning authority.

82. (3) Sick leave—

- (a) shall be for a period not exceeding one month in each academic year ;
- (b) shall be on half pay ;
- (c) shall only be granted on furnishing a medical certificate from a duly qualified and registered medical practitioner or a recognized Vaid or Hakim ;
- (d) shall not accumulate ;
- (e) it can be combined with privilege leave so that any privilege leave due shall be availed of first and then the sick leave ;
- (f) the Executive Committee shall be the sanctioning authority.

83. (4) Long-term leave—

- (a) shall be for a period of one month after every 12 months of duty ;
- (b) shall be on half pay ;
- (c) shall be available only after six years' continuous service ;
- (d) can be accumulated up to 12 months ;

(e) can only be granted on the applicant showing some adequate reason for it, such as—

(i) further study in India or outside India ;

(ii) prolonged illness : provided that in case of prolonged illness the Executive Committee may grant leave on such terms as it thinks fit but (a) an employee shall not be given more than six months leave on full pay, all leave in addition to this period to be on half pay ; (b) the leave granted shall not exceed a period of one month for every eleven months work which the employee has put in ;

(iii) some important private business requiring prolonged absence from duty ;

(iv) leave preparatory to retirement ;

(f) can be combined with vacations and any privilege leave due ;

(g) the Executive Committee shall be the sanctioning authority.

84. (5) *Extraordinary leave*—(meaning leave which cannot be put in any of the above 4 classes)—

(a) shall be without pay ;

(b) can be combined with any kind of leave, other than casual, up to a total absence from duty of not more than 24 months ;

(c) any unavoidable absence without permission which has been satisfactorily explained will be classed under this head if no casual leave is due ;

(d) extraordinary leave without pay cannot be considered duty and cannot be counted for purposes of leave ;

(e) the Executive Committee shall be the sanctioning authority.

#### (V)—Examinations

##### 1—*Admission Examination*

85. The following principle has been recommended for all the Universities of this Province :

“Students shall not be eligible for the First Degree Examination unless they have passed the final examination of the Provincial Board of Education or an examination recognized by the universities as equivalent thereto and have passed such additional tests (if any) as may be prescribed by the Universities.”

86. The following principles are recommended for incorporation in the Statutes with reference to the United Provinces University :

(1) The Academic Council should have the power of making regulations prescribing the optional subjects or groups of subjects in which a student should pass the final examination of the secondary college course in order to be eligible for admission as a regular or a non-regular student of the University.



(2) The Academic Council should also have the power of framing Regulations for, and prescribing the syllabus of, a supplementary test examination, if the Council is of opinion that such an examination is necessary. The examination should be conducted by the colleges and the result sent to the Registrar to enable the University to exercise such supervision over the examination as it may consider necessary.

87. It is recommended that before Government sanctions a Statute on the subject, it should avail itself of the recommendations of a committee consisting of the five Vice-Chancellors of the Universities of the Province, or of their representatives, if they are unable to attend personally.

### 2—*The Three Parts of the First Degree Examinations*

88. The Committee is not in favour of terminal examinations as they fasten the attention of the teacher and the student exclusively to the syllabus. On the other hand, as it has been decided to extend the First Degree course (B.A., B.Sc. and B. Com.) to three years and there is a danger that, unless proper precautions are taken, this may only mean an extra year of idleness in the student's life.

89. The following plan for the three Parts of the First Degree examination is recommended for incorporation in the Statutes :

(1) The First Degree (or Part III) examination shall be an examination conducted by the University and shall cover the whole syllabus prescribed for study during the three years. The present system of inspection of examination centres should be discontinued and the Principals should be made responsible for the proper conduct of the examinations. *Viva voce* examination of B.A. candidates is not, in our opinion, necessary. In other words, the University will conduct the First Degree examination in the same way as it is conducting the B.A., B.Sc. and B.Com. examinations at present. But in bringing out the University results, the results of the two annual "home examinations"—Part I and Part II—will also be considered.

(2) Part I and Part II examinations will be conducted by the colleges at the end of the first and the second year of instruction and, subject to the provisions of clause (6) below, no student who has not passed Part I will be allowed to appear for Part II and no student who has not passed Part II will be allowed to appear for Part III (or the First Degree) examination.

(3) The Board of Studies shall in their syllabus indicate the portions of it which are to be covered by Part I and Part II examinations, and students will not be permitted to appear for Part I till the end of the first year and for Part II till the end of the second year of their studies. At present the University merely prescribes the syllabus of the B.A., B.Sc. and B.Com. examinations ; it is left

to the college, or to the Department of Teaching in the college, to mark off the part which is to be covered in the first year of instruction. There is naturally a tendency to leave much more than half the work for the second year. Under our plan the University syllabus will first prescribe the whole course for the First Degree examination, and it will then proceed to specify the parts of it which are to be covered by Part I and Part II examinations. This will set the same pace for all colleges. It is obvious that a candidate will be examined in some parts of syllabus twice—perhaps thrice, if the syllabus of Part I is again included in Part II. In this we see no harm. It is for the Board of Studies to decide the principle of co-ordination with reference to their particular subject and its character. In some subjects it would perhaps be advisable for the syllabus of Part I to be re-included in the syllabus of Part II.

(4) The Principal of the college shall be responsible to the University for the proper conduct of Part I and Part II examinations for the students of his college and the non-regular candidates attached to it, and it shall be his duty to send to the Registrar :

- (a) the results of the examinations as he recommends them for publication by the University ;
- (b) the tabulation sheets or tabulated results ;
- (c) list of examiners and the papers set by them ;
- (d) copies of all question papers ; and
- (e) all examined answer-books.

90. These two examinations will be conducted by the colleges on behalf of the University, and the colleges will make all arrangements. But the University is entitled to all necessary information, and in so far as the result of these examinations is recognized by the University, it will have the power of scrutiny and control. It will be necessary for the Registrar's Office to keep the examined answer-books received from the colleges till after the publication of the result of Part III examination. The result of all the three examinations should be published by the University.

(5) One-third of the total marks of every subject shall be allotted equally to that subject in Part I and Part II examination ; any calculations that may be necessary shall be made by the Registrar's Office every year when the results of Part I and Part II are received from the colleges and shall be forwarded to the Tabulators for inclusion in the result of the First Degree (Part III) examination.

91. At present the maximum marks for most B.A. and B.Sc. subjects are 150 ; if there are two papers in the subject, the maximum marks for each paper are 75 ; if there are three papers, the maximum marks for each paper are 50. We are not concerned with the actual maximum marks, the adoption of which is a matter of convenience, but with the principle of the distribution of these marks

between the three examinations. Under our plan, if the maximum marks for a subject in Part III are 100, the maximum marks for that subject will be 25 in Part I and 25 in Part II, the proportion being 25 : 25 : 100. If there are two papers in the subject in Part I (or Part II), the examiners will probably find it very inconvenient to have  $12\frac{1}{2}$  marks as the maximum marks for a paper ; low maximum marks lead to difficulty in the spacing of the examiner's award. It will in that case be more convenient to have 50 as the maximum marks for each paper and to adjust the result in the Registrar's Office. Thus a student who has obtained 33 marks out of 100 in the two papers (taken together) of Part I will be given 9 marks out of 25 by the Registrar's Office and these marks will be entered in the tabulation sheets when the final result is being calculated along with the examination award of Part III.

(6) No student shall be deemed to have passed Part I and Part II examinations unless he has secured at least 25 per cent. marks in each subject ; provided that in case of unavoidable absence a student may be promoted by the Academic Council of the college (if such a Council exists) or by the Principal, but all such cases of promotion shall be duly reported by the Principal to the Registrar for publication by the University. The percentage of marks for the first and the second divisions shall be the same for Part I and Part II as for Part III. It will be for the college to decide in what cases it will recommend for promotion a student who has not appeared for the examination. It is to be expected that cases of shamming will not be considered. For the student himself avoiding Part I and Part II will be a bad bargain, for he will not be able to carry over any marks to his credit in the final examination. Thus, if the marks for a subject (for all parts) are 150, a student who avoids Part I and Part II will have to get 50 marks (i.e. the minimum pass marks for all the three parts) out of 100 in his last examination. In other words, only candidates who secure over second division marks in Part III will be able to pass if they have avoided both Part I and Part II examinations.

(7) No candidate shall be deemed to have passed his First Degree examination unless he has obtained at least 25 per cent. marks in each subject in Part III examination and 33 per cent. marks in each subject in the aggregate of the three (Parts I, II and III) examinations. If, as assumed above, the total marks for the subject in all the three examinations are 150, a candidate will be required to obtain at least 25 marks out of 100 in that subject in Part III and 50 out of 150 when the result in that subject for all the three examinations is added together. Such further conditions as are at present laid down for separate pass marks in practical examinations are not affected by our recommendations. We are also assuming that the percentage of marks required for a mere pass and for the second and first divisions (i.e. 33 per cent., 48 per cent. and 60 per cent., respectively) by the Universities of this Province will continue.

(8) The Examination Committee of the University may, in cases of grave discrepancy between the marks obtained by the candidates of a college in any or all subjects of Part III and those obtained by them in Part I and Part II, direct that the answer-books of these candidates be re-examined, or, in the alternative, that the results of the candidates of that college for that subject be determined by the marks obtained by them in Part III examination only.

92. This reserve power in the hands of the University is a necessary part of our scheme. Owing to the provision suggested in sub-paragraph (6) above no candidate will be able to pass, whatever the result of his Part I and Part II examinations, unless he has obtained 25 per cent. marks in every subject; in other words, even if a college "cooks" its results, it will not be able to help its students who, in the opinion of Part III examiners do not deserve 25 per cent. marks. The margin of assistance for weak students will be 8 per cent. only. But the college results of Part I and Part II may have a serious repercussion on the division in which its candidates are placed. To take an extreme case, a candidate who has only obtained 40 marks out of 100 from the examiners of Part III may find himself in the first division if the examiners of Part I and Part II have given him cent. per cent. marks. Such cases are unlikely but they are possible. The published results of the examinations held by the Civil Service Commissions show that while in some subjects the examiners give 65 per cent. to 75 per cent. marks to the best candidates, in other subjects the examiners are inclined to give 90 per cent. marks or even more. But if the final result is determined by the award of a large number of examiners, the average of all awards is, as a rule, satisfactory. In our scheme a candidate's division will be determined by over fifteen examiners.

93. We have suggested that the results of the two college examinations along with the examined answer-books be sent to the University. It will be possible for the University Examinations Committee to have the answer-books re-examined if it finds that the standard of the college examiner is not satisfactory. Re-examination of individual answer-books would not in general be desirable unless there is reason to suspect favouritism or foul play. But the Rules or Regulations of the Academic Council may well provide for steps to be taken in order to assure the maintenance of a uniform standard. *Secondly*, when the Tabulators are putting down the result of the same batch of college students, it will be possible for them to draw the attention of the Committee to any marked disparity in the results of the three examinations; and if the Committee feels that the college results are not reliable, it will be able to order that in the subject or paper concerned, only the award of Part III examiners be taken into consideration. This will mean, in substance, the re-institution of the present system for the students concerned. The existence of these provisions, we hope, will keep the college and the University examinations in a line. Lastly, as Part I and Part II examinations are conducted by the colleges on behalf of the University, the disciplinary power

of the Results Inquiry Committee should extend to all work connected with these examinations.

(9) Grace marks should be awarded to such candidates as have failed in Part III of the examination in one subject only by not more than 10 per cent. of the total marks in that subject but have obtained 50 per cent. marks in the aggregate of all subjects. In the case of such candidates the results of Part I and Part II of the examination should not be considered. For each mark awarded to the candidate, 5 marks shall be deducted from his aggregate and his division should be determined by the marks left to him after this deduction.

(10) The Committee does not consider a supplementary examination for compartmental candidates either desirable or necessary.

### 3—Appointment of University Examiners

94. The minimum qualifications for the examiners should be increased and Statute 9 amended as follows: "No person shall be eligible for appointment as examiner for a First Degree examination unless (a) he has at least five years' experience of teaching or examining for an examination of equal or higher standard, or (b) he has at least three years' experience of teaching or examining for a post-graduate examination. These conditions shall apply to external as well as to internal examiners but not to examiners in Law. For examiners in Law five years' teaching experience or seven years' professional standing shall be deemed necessary. An exception may be made in the case of experts or others possessing special knowledge of the subject concerned.

95. Out of persons so qualified, the Board of Studies shall submit to the Academic Council two Panels of Examiners, one internal and the other external indicating the subject and the papers which the persons on the Panel are competent to examine. The Academic Council shall finally sanction the Panel. The Panel shall be revised every year by the Academic Council after considering the recommendations of the Boards of Studies.

96. The Vice-Chancellor shall, after consulting the Conveners of the Board of Studies, recommend to the Academic Council the names of the internal examiners and to the Executive Council the names of the external examiners for appointment every year by rotation from among the members of the Panel, but the Vice-Chancellor shall have power to pass over individuals in the Panel for reasons which should be recorded in writing and placed before the bodies concerned at the next meeting.

97. At least half the examiners in the papers for every subject at every University examination shall be external examiners.

98. The list of examiners appointed by the Councils shall be recorded in the Minutes of the University after the publication of the result.

99. No internal or external examiner shall be given more than 400 answer-books to examine.

100. No teacher of an affiliated college may accept remunerative examination work from any other University or examining authority without the permission of the Principal of his college.

101. The tabulators shall be appointed by the Executive Council on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor and paid at the rates fixed by the Executive Council.

102. There shall be no payment to persons in the service of the affiliated colleges for the examination work of the University.

103. The appointment of moderators is a matter for Academic Regulations. There should, at present, be no moderation of question papers but a paragraph should be added to the letter of instructions to the examiners informing them that as there are no arrangements for moderation, the University expects them to do their duty with the utmost care.

#### 4—Examinations Committee

104. The Examinations Committee is at present constituted under section 18(*k*) of the Act and a Statute passed by the Senate on 22nd October, 1927, and amended by the Senate on four subsequent occasions. It consists of the Vice-Chancellor, the Registrar, the Tabulators and two members of Executive Council appointed by that Council on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor.

105. The Committee recommends that the Examinations Committee be constituted by Statute as heretofore, but that the Executive Council be given a free hand in the appointment of the members who may or may not be members of the Executive Council itself. The Executive Council (by Regulations) should be allowed to define the Examinations Committee's sphere of work.

The functions of the Examinations Committee should be : (a) publication of results ; (b) disciplinary action against candidates using unfair means, reported to it by the Registrar ; (c) action necessary in the case of results of Parts I and II examinations ; (d) all matters appertaining to the conduct of examinations ; (e) such other duties as may be assigned to it by the Regulations or by resolutions of the Executive Council.

#### 5—Inquiry Committee for Examinations

106. It is recommended that a Committee of Inquiry for Examinations be constituted by Statute and the Executive Council be empowered to add to its functions by rules framed by the Vice-Chancellor and assented to by the Executive Council. The Committee should consist of : (a) the Director of Public Instruction, *ex officio*, or an officer of the Education Department nominated by him ; (b) a public man of standing and (c) a distinguished lawyer or judge. The Inquiry Committee should have the power to take cognizance of all cases of misconduct connected with the conduct of examinations placed before it by the Vice-Chancellor, the Executive Council or the Academic Council. The order of

the Executive Council framed on the findings of the Committee in respect of the misconduct of any employee of a college shall be given effect to by the Managing Committee or other competent authority with the least possible delay. In case of failure to do so, the college concerned will be liable to withdrawal of affiliation. The recommendations of the Inquiry Committee, along with a note on the action taken thereon by the Executive Council, should be placed before the Senate at its next meeting. The Committee should be constituted for a period of three years along with the other University bodies; the two members who are not *ex officio* members should be appointed by the Executive Council out of a panel recommended by the Vice-Chancellor.

(VI)—Non-Regular Candidates

1—*Teachers, Inspecting Officers and Women Candidates*

107. Non-regular students of these categories are allowed to appear for the examinations of the University under conditions prescribed by the Statute and Regulations. The provisions prescribed seem to be satisfactory.

2—*Private candidates*

108. The Committee is strongly of opinion that, under conditions to be prescribed by the Statutes and Regulations, private candidates should be allowed to appear for the Arts and Commerce alternatives of the First Degree Examination on the ground that they are too poor to join a college or are in the service of the Government or a private employer. The question was raised by Mr. Desanges in the United Provinces Council in 1926, but his amendment was thrown out by 25 votes against 19, the Swarajist members being absent. No dangers need be apprehended from the experiment. The number of such candidates will not be large—about 10 per cent. or 12 per cent. of the regular candidates. Admissions to our colleges will not be affected; for the private candidates will be from classes of boys who are not in a position to join the colleges. Almost all Intermediate Boards in India allow private candidates to sit for their examinations, but the admissions to our High Schools and Intermediate Colleges have not been affected. On the other hand, our recommendations will give relief to a number of really deserving young men.

109. It is recommended that the following words be added as sub-clause (8) of Section 4(2):

“(d) have carried on private study under conditions laid down by Statute while residing in this Province.”

110. It is suggested that the following provisions be incorporated in the First Statutes:

(1) No person shall be eligible for admission to an examination of the University except on the ground that he has been in the service of Government or of a private employer during the year preceding the submission of his application or because he is unable to join a University College on account of his poverty.

(2) No application for admission to Part I of the First Degree Examination shall be considered unless it is certified by the Inspector of Schools of the Circle in which the applicant habitually resides or to the other parts of the examination unless certified by the Principal of the college to which he has been assigned.

(3) Such private candidates shall only be allowed to appear for the Arts and Commerce alternatives of the First Degree Examination.

(4) No student who has attended a regular course of more than two months at a University College in an academic year shall be allowed to appear as a private candidate in any examination that year.

(5) No student who has passed either Part I or Part II examination as a regular candidate shall be allowed to proceed to a higher examination as a private candidate unless the Principal of his college certifies that (a) his character has been satisfactory and that (b) he is unable to continue his studies as a regular student on account of poverty or service.

### 3—Assignment of Non-Regular Candidates to the University College

11. The following provisions are recommended for incorporation in the First Statute :

(1) The first Degree Certificate granted to a successful candidate shall name the college of which he has been a regular student or, in the alternative, state whether he has appeared in the examination as a teacher, an inspecting officer, a woman candidate or a private candidate.

(2) All non-regular candidates who wish to appear at Part I of the First Degree Examination shall apply to the Registrar not later than the last date of October in the year preceding the examination in which they wish to appear, and the Registrar shall, in accordance with the directions of the Executive Council, assign them to a University College if the Council grants their application : provided that, so far as possible, no non-regular candidate shall be assigned to a college which does not provide instruction in the subject which the candidate proposes to study. A non-regular candidate shall be under the disciplinary control of the Principal of the college to which he has been assigned according to the provisions of Statute 7 of Chapter XX.

(3) Non-regular candidates shall be examined in Part I and Part II examinations by the University College to which they have been assigned and their names shall be sent up for Part III to the University by the Principal of the college in the same manner as the names of regular candidates.

(4) Non-regular or assigned students shall pay the same fee for Part III examination to the University as regular candidates ; this fee shall be realized from them by the college to which they have been assigned and



forwarded to the Registrar in accordance with the Statutes and Regulations.

(5) A non-regular candidate who has been assigned to a college may be allowed to migrate to another college by the Executive Council on the recommendation of the Principals concerned.

(6) Non-regular candidates eligible for appearing at the examinations of the University shall be placed in the following categories in order of precedence : Teachers, Inspecting officers, Women and Private Candidates. The Executive Council may, on the recommendation of the Principal, allow a non-regular candidate, who has been studying under one category, to continue his studies in another category : provided that a non-regular candidate shall, for the purpose of his First Degree Examination Certificate, be deemed to belong to the lowest category in which he has passed any Part of the examination.

(7) A non-regular student may be allowed to attend lectures by the Principal of the college to which he has been assigned on the payment of such fee as the Regulations may prescribe.

(8) Supplementary Regulations concerning non-regular students shall be made by the University.

It has been already recommended in the General Report that non-regular candidates of all categories, and such non-regular candidates as are eligible for post-graduate examinations (except the Doctorate) should be allowed to sit for the examinations of the United Provinces University only.