

**ESTIMATES COMMITTEE
(1964-65)**

**EIGHTY-THIRD REPORT
(THIRD LOK SABHA)**

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
VISVA-BHARATI UNIVERSITY**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

April, 1965

Vaisakha, 1887 (Saka)

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C O R R I G E N D A

TO

Eighty-Third Report (Third Lok Sabha)
of the Estimates Committee on the
Ministry of Education -- Visva Bharati
University.

- Page (i), Chapter III, Item (C), for 'Tutooials'
read 'Tutorials'.
- Page (ii), Appendix I, line 1, for 'Statemen'
read 'Statoment'.
- Page 3, Para 5, line 4, for 'Afted' read
'After'.
- Page 10, Table, heading of last column, for
'Bharati' read 'Visva Bharati'.
- Page 12, Para 20, line 1, for 'as' read 'at'.
- Page 14, Para 22, line 4, for 'grants to'
read 'of'.
- Page 15, Second Table, for '19.01' against
Humanities read '19.91'.
- Page 23. Marginal heading, for 'Architectura'
read 'Architectural'.
- Page 26, Table, for 'Birlalaya Hostel for Gilrs
(Donation)....1,50,000 (Complete)' read
the following:
'Birlalaya Hostel for Girls...2,50,000
(complete)
Goenkalaya Hostel for Girls...1,50,000
(complete)'
- Page 27, Para 39, line 3, for '11:5' read '11.5'
and for 'on' read 'one'.
- Page 27, Para 39, line 4, for '11:5' read '11.5'.
- Page 29, line 8 from below, delete 'a' between
'of' and 'students'. P.T.O.

- Page 31, para 43, line 7, for 'importance' read 'important'.
- Page 33, line 4 from below, for 'their' read 'other'.
- Page 38, line 6, for 'school' read 'schools'.
- Page 38, last marginal heading, delete 'or' between 'for' and 'Southern'.
- Page 41, para 59, line 14, for 'Rabindranath' read 'Rathindranath'.
- Page 45, line 6, delete 'the' between 'during' and 'each'.
- Page 51, for para '73' read '72'.
- Page 52, insert heading 'Conclusion' below Chapter VI.
- Page 52, for para '74' read '73'.
- Page 53, Sl. No. 7, last column, for 'had' read 'has'.
- Page 58, line 12, for '60%' read '6%'.
- Page 63, Table, Item 1, last column, for ',' between 'source' and 'Asian' read 'of'.
- Page 65, Penultimate line, for 'foder' read 'fodder'.
- Page 67, Sl.No. 6, line 1, for 'Visa' read 'Visva'.
- Page 67, Sl. No. 7, line 3, for 'Mannual' read 'Manual'.
- Page 71, Sl. No. 20, line 8, for 'school' read 'schools'.
- Page 74, Sl. No. 33, line 2, delete 'a' between 'be' and 'separately'.
- Page 76, line 9 from below, for 'of' between 'expenditure' and 'the' read 'or'.
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ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

(1964-65)

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Shri B. K. Mukherjee—*Under Secretary.*

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman, Estimates Committee, having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Eighty-third Report on the Ministry of Education—Visva Bharati University.

2. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Education, University Grants Commission and Visva Bharati University on the 30th January and 1st February, 1965. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the Secretary, Ministry of Education, Secretary, University Grants Commission, Registrar, Visva Bharati University and other officers of the Ministry of Education, University Grants Commission and Visva Bharati University for placing before them the material and information they wanted in connection with the examination of the estimates.

3. They also wish to express their thanks to the following persons for giving evidence and making valuable suggestions to the Committee:—

- (i) Dr. A. L. Mudaliar, Vice Chancellor, Madras University.
- (ii) Shri G. S. Mahajani, Vice-Chancellor, University of Udaipur.
- (iii) Shri Prasanta Kumar Bose, Principal, Bangabasi College, Calcutta.

4. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee on the 17th April, 1965.

5. A statement showing the analysis of recommendations contained in the Report is also appended to the Report (Appendix IX).

NEW DELHI-1,
April 21. 1965.
Vaisakha 1, 1887 (Saka).

ARUN CHANDRA GUHA,
Chairman,
Estimates Committee.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTORY

A. Introduction

Visva-Bharati, which Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore envisaged to develop as an international University, has grown out of the Santiniketan Asrama founded in 1863 by the Poet's father, Maharshi Devendranath Tagore. The site of the Asrama was originally a deserted spot in the midst of a vast arid wasteland. The Maharshi came here on one of his journeys and was so attracted by the solitude of the place that he acquired the plot of land, built a house and a temple on it and named the place Santiniketan, the Abode of Peace. Later, he dedicated the Asrama by a Trust Deed to the people so that seekers after Truth might come and meditate in peace and seclusion, free from all antagonisms of creed and sect.

Santiniketan
Asrama
Founded in
1863.

2. In 1901, an experimental school known as Brahmacharyasram which had its genesis in the reaction on the Poet's mind of the mechanical and soulless system of education then prevalent in the country, was started at Santiniketan by Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore with only five students on the roll. The idea was to provide them with an education which was in tune with nature, where the pupils could feel themselves to be members of a large community and where they could learn and grow in an atmosphere of freedom, mutual trust and joy. The Tapovanas (forest-homes) of ancient India had a special appeal to the mind of Gurudev and it was after the tradition and ideals of Tapovanas that he tried to model his newly founded school. For a long time the Poet did not meet with much encouragement from his countrymen: only a few could actually understand the significance of this institution. Moreover, the then Government was positively hostile towards it and even issued secret circulars warning Government employees against sending their children to this irregular school of a mere Poet. Gurudev had, however, secured the approval and blessings of his father, the Maharshi. The school was never in a very flourishing condition financially: it was a heavy drain on the Poet's limited resources. Nevertheless, he succeeded in gathering round him a group of selfless workers among whom were Brahmabandhab Upadhyay, Satishchandra

Experi-
mental
School
Started in
1901.

Roy, Mohitchandra Sen, Ajitkumar Chakrabarty. During his early years the school was fortunate in having secured the services of Sarvashri Jagadananda Roy, Haricharan Bandyopadhyaya, Dwijendranath Tagore, Vidhusekhara Sastri, Dinendranath Tagore, Kshitimohan Sen, Kalimohan Ghosh, Santosh Chandra Majumdar, Nepalchandra Roy, Abanindranath Tagore, Asitkumar Halder, and a host of other devoted workers. Although the experiment was on a small scale with a boarding school of hardly more than 50 pupils, it was a pioneer movement in many ways and received recognition in due course. In fact it was perhaps the first residential and co-educational institution of its kind in India. Holding of open-air classes, teaching of languages by the direct method, training of the senses through indoor games and handicraft, development of civic responsibilities by training in self-help and self-government were the most prominent features of the Institution.

Santiniketan
Asramik
Sangha in-
augurated in
1912.

3. In 1912, on the eve of his departure for Europe, Gurudev inaugurated the Santiniketan Asramik Sangha (Association of Ex-students). One of the principal objects of the Sangha was to enlist public sympathy in the work of the Asrama. When in Europe, the Poet felt deeply the need of placing the institution before the whole world. Mr. C. F. Andrews and Mr. W. W. Pearson who were then in India offered their services and Gurudev heartily welcomed them. They came to Santiniketan to share his work. Gandhiji's long and abiding association with Santiniketan began in 1915 when accepting an invitation from Gurudev on his return from South Africa, he came with the students of his Phoenix School to Santiniketan and made it his home for some time.

Inauguration
of VICHITRA
in Calcutta
in 1914.

4. The year 1914 marks the inauguration in Calcutta of VICHITRA—a cultural and literary society, which although it was not directly connected with the Asrama, was instrumental in creating a fund of goodwill and sympathy for the institution among the people outside Santiniketan. The members of the VICHITRA collaborated with the students and members of the staff of Santiniketan to organise a performance of Gurudev's lyrical drama *Phalguni*, 'Cycle of Spring', in Calcutta. This was the first of the long series of seasonal festivals and dramatic performances which were held in later years under

the auspices of Visva-Bharati in different parts of the country, thus starting a significant cultural movement.

5. It became clear that the Santiniketan Asrama must not be confined to a school, albeit freer and happier than other schools, but must stand for a larger ideal, to wit, the union of the cultures of the Orient. Afted his tour of Japan and America in 1918, the Poet began expounding his ideas which had lain dormant in his mind. He wished to concentrate at one spot the varied ideals of art and civilization which have been contributed to the world by the different countries of Asia: where the wealth of ancient learning might be brought into living contact with modern influences. The lack of means—both in men and money—did not raise the slightest misgivings in Gurudev's mind. He received the most warm and sincere co-operation from his colleagues among whom the most prominent had been Pandit Vidhusekhara Shastri and Pandit Kshitimohan Sen. The name Visva-Bharati came into existence at this time and its motto *Yatra visvam bhavatyekanidam*—"Where the world makes it home in a single nest"—was culled from the scriptures. Provision was made for the co-ordinate study of all the different cultures—the Vedic, Upanishadic, the Puranic, the Buddhist, the Jain, the Islamic, the Sikh and the Zoroastrian. The Chinese, Japanese and Tibetan were also added; for, in the past, India did not remain isolated within her own boundaries. Side by side co-operation was ardently offered to all that was best in the western culture. Art and Music occupied an important place in the Poet's system of education. Gurudev had already introduced teaching of Art in the school with Shri Asitkumar Halder in its charge. Teaching of music was also provided for. Kala-Bhavana (School of Art and Music) was established at Visva-Bharati under the guidance of Shri Abanindranath Tagore. Shri Nandlal Bose assumed charge of Art Section and the Music Section was in charge of Shri Dinendranath Tagore and Pandit Bhimrao Sastri.

Larger ideal envisaged for Visva-Bharati.

6. The idea of establishing a centre of learning where the whole world would meet in cultural communion took a more definite shape during his tour of foreign countries immediately after World War I. When he returned to

Idea of establishing a world centre of learning.

India in 1921 the Poet had before him a three-fold programme:

- (i) To concentrate at Santiniketan, within the Asrama Vidyalaya, the different cultures of the East, especially those that had originated in India or found shelter in it;
- (ii) To lay at Sriniketan the foundations of a happy, contented and humane life in village; and finally;
- (iii) Through Visva-Bharati as a whole, to seek to establish a living relationship between the East and the West, to promote inter-racial amity and inter-cultural understanding and fulfil the highest mission of the present age—the unification of mankind.

The formal inauguration of the Visva-Bharati took place in December, 1921 at a meeting presided over by Shri Brajendranath Seal. Since then Santiniketan has been the seat of Visva-Bharati—an international university, seeking to develop a basis on which the cultures of the East and the West may meet in common fellowship. As Gurudev has put it: "Visva-Bharati represents India where she has her wealth of mind which is for all. Visva-Bharati acknowledges India's obligation to offer to others the hospitality of her best culture and India's right to accept from others their best".

**Foreign
Scholars
associated
with Visva-
Bharati.**

7. Ever since the inception of Visva-Bharati, thinkers and scholars were attracted by the work and the ideals of its founder. Santiniketan became a hive of varied activities. The academic sections were enriched and stimulated by the worthy contributions of many distinguished foreign scholars. Prof. Sylvain Levi came to Santiniketan as Visva Bharati's first visiting Professor. After Sylvain Levi came M. Winternitz, Boyd Tulker, V. Lesny, Sten Kanow, Carlo Formichi, G. Tucci, M. Collins, L. Bogdanov, F. Benoit, Andree Karpeles, Stella Kramrisch, Pour-E. Daoud, J. Germanus, H. Timbers, J. B. Pratt and other renowned scholars and personalities from all over the world to participate in the academic programme of the institution. Poet Noguchi of Japan and Prof. Lim of China

also visited Santiniketan. From India itself the Visva-Bharati has been no less fortunate in attracting the devoted services of distinguished educationists, scholars, artists and men of practical idealism.

8. A difficult period for Visva-Bharati followed the death of its founder in August, 1941. Shri Abanindranath Tagore, the renowned artist, came forward and held the reins of the institution in spite of his failing health. He relinquished his office of Acharya (President) of the Visva-Bharati in 1947 owing to ill health. He was succeeded by Smt. Sarojini Naidu, who held office till her death in 1949. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru was then elected Acharya of the Visva-Bharati.

Difficult
Period
for Visva--
Bharati.

9. In August, 1948, the Visva-Bharati authorities approached the Government of India for according it legal status by promoting Central legislation and making it a Central University. The Government of West Bengal who were also consulted agreed to the establishment of a unitary, teaching and residential university in Visva-Bharati at Santiniketan. The proposal was, however, not pursued further as the University Education Commission had then just been appointed and it was considered advisable to wait for their recommendation. The University Education Commission in their report commented on the very valuable work done by this institution particularly its efforts to discover, preserve and transmit the vast elements of old Indian culture and the work with the surrounding villages. The Commission recommended that the Institution should be given a provisional charter as a University.

Views of
University
Education
Commission
about Visva--
Bharati.

10. Soon after the Visva-Bharati authorities renewed their request for giving it the status of a Central University. In the light of the memorandum submitted by the Visva-Bharati authorities and the recommendation of the University Education Commission, it was decided that the Visva-Bharati be declared as an Institution of National Importance and to make other relevant provisions as may be required for its recognition as a Central University. The Visva-Bharati Act was thereafter passed by Parliament in 1951. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru was appointed the first Acharya (Chancellor) and Shri Rathindranath Tagore, the first Upacharya (Vice-Chancellor) of the University. Though the University started functioning from the 14th

Declaration
of Visva-
Bharati as
an Institu-
tion of
National
Importance..

May, 1951, it was formally inaugurated by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the then Education Minister, Government of India, in September, 1951.

B. Objectives of the University

Objectives
laid down in
First
Schedule of
Visva-
Bharati Act.

11. During the course of the debate on the Visva-Bharati Bill the Government with a view to allaying apprehensions in the public mind, gave assurance that it was their earnest desire that the institution should not lose the uniqueness of its character. The objects for which Gurudev Tagore founded the Visva-Bharati at Santiniketan were laid down in the First Schedule to Visva-Bharati Act:

“to do all such things as may be necessary, incidental or conducive to the attainment of all or any of the objects of the University and in particular the attainment of the objects set out in First Schedule for which the institution known as Visva-Bharati was founded by Shri Rabindranath Tagore [Section 6(k)]”.

The objects set out in First Schedule of the Act are as under:

- (i) To study the mind of Man in its realisation of different aspects of truth from diverse points of view;
- (ii) To bring into more intimate relations with one another, through patient study and research, the different cultures of the East on the basis of their underlying unity;
- (iii) To approach the West from the standpoint of such a unity of the life and thought of Asia;
- (iv) To seek to realise in a common fellowship of study the meeting of the East and the West, and thus ultimately to strengthen the fundamental conditions of world peace through the establishment of free communication of ideas between the two hemispheres; and
- (v) With such ideals in view to provide at Santiniketan aforesaid a Centre of Culture where research into and study of the religion, literature, history, science and art of Hindu, Buddhist, Jain,

Islamic, Sikh, Christian and other civilisations may be pursued along with the culture of the West, with that simplicity in externals which is necessary for true spiritual realisation, in amity, good-fellowship and co-operation between the thinkers and scholars of both Eastern and Western countries, free from all antagonisms of race, nationality, creed or caste.

12. During the course of evidence the representative of the Ministry stated that with a view to realise the objectives laid down in clauses 2 and 5 of the First Schedule of the Visva-Bharati Act, the University runs the Departments of Sino-Indian studies, Japanese language, Indo-Tibetan studies and Islamic studies. The opening of the proposed Department of Comparative Religions will further help the University to achieve these objectives. The University is also willing to start more departments of Asian studies. He, however, stated that such studies do not offer wide opportunities of employment and therefore the number of students taking up these studies is not expected to be very large. He added that "the idealism which inspired the founding of this institution depended upon the inspiration of a very great man and to a large extent it got identified with his personality. So inevitably, in such institutions when the fountain of inspiration who happens to be a person disappears, there is a setback".

**Achievement
of Objec-
tives.**

He further observed "... the developments in the University have succumbed to the pressure of the times and the pressure has been in favour of science, practical subjects, and the normal pattern of university education. So, instead of being a distinctive and unique institution conceived in certain lofty ideals, Visva-Bharati has in the course of time conformed to the normal pattern of the universities".

13. In this connection, the Study Group of the Estimates Committee which visited Visva-Bharati University in January, 1965 were given to understand that a committee under the chairmanship of Prof. Humayun Kabir was appointed by the Samsad (Court) of the Visva-Bharati University on 23-12-1957 to consider the objects laid down in the First Schedule of the Visva-Bharati Act and

**Samsad
Committee-
of Visva-
Bharati.**

to make recommendations as to what steps should be taken in the educational system of Visva-Bharati to bring out the importance of principles mentioned in the First Schedule of the Visva-Bharati Act. The Samsad Committee recommended strengthening of the departments dealing with the study of and research in language, literature and thought of Far Eastern and Central Asian countries. The report was considered by the Samsad (Court) of the University at its meeting held on the 23rd December, 1959 and it was decided that the report be kept on record and a copy thereof be circulated to the Members of the Siksha Samiti (Academic Council).

The Committee note that the Visva-Bharati authorities did not take any specific action on the Report of the Samsad Committee appointed to consider realisation and furtherance of the objectives laid down in the First Schedule of the Visva-Bharati Act. The Committee are unhappy that instead of being preserved as a distinctive and unique institution as conceived by Gurudev Tagore, Visva-Bharati has in the course of time been tending to conform to the normal pattern of universities. While the Committee note that the pressure of time has largely motivated a change in the character of Visva-Bharati, they see no reason why positive efforts should not have been made to resist the pressure of time and to sustain and further the achievement of the objectives as laid down in the Act. The Committee suggest that the Visva-Bharati University may carry out an appraisal of the success so far achieved in realising the objectives as set out in the First Schedule of the Act and decide what further measures are necessary in that direction. The Committee hope that attempts will be made "to seek to realise, in a common fellowship of study, the meeting of East and West" as laid down in the First Schedule so that the reputation of Visva-Bharati as a Centre of Oriental philosophy and learning may continue to grow and the University may attract, as before, eminent scholars and thinkers from all over the world.

Study of life and teachings of great men associated with Visva-Bharati.

14. As stated earlier a number of eminent thinkers have been associated with Visva-Bharati in its early days. One can recall the names of such eminent Indians as Acharya Brajendranath Seal and Shri Dwijendranath Tagore.

The Study Group of the Estimates Committee which visited Visva-Bharati University in January, 1965 were informed that no research was at present undertaken on the writings of Raja Ram Mohan Roy whose ideas had far-reaching influence on the development of Santiniketan. The Study Group suggested that since Santiniketan is the very embodiment of the ideals of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, the University may undertake research on his writings and teachings. The Study Group also felt that a

systematic study may be made of the philosophy of Acharya Brajendranath Seal, who was intimately associated with Santiniketan and of Shri Dwijendranath Tagore, whose association with Santiniketan and whose eminence as an original thinker has been well-recognised.

The Committee are given to understand that the Visva-Bharati University will soon be bringing out an elaborate three-volume work on the life and teachings of Raja Ram Mohan Roy. During the course of evidence, the representative of the University stated that after the matter was discussed by the Study Group of the Estimates Committee during their visit to Visva-Bharati, the centre of Advance Study in Philosophy at Visva-Bharati has applied itself to the study of the philosophy and thoughts of Acharya Brajendranath Seal.

The Committee suggest that Visva-Bharati may make special study of the lives and teachings of eminent men whose ideas, writings and associations have helped the development of this University. The Committee are glad to note that the University has undertaken a study of the philosophy of Acharya Brajendra Nath Seal and will bring out an elaborate three volume work on the life and teachings of Raja Ram Mohan Roy. They hope that Visva-Bharati University will devise ways and means of commemorating other great men mentioned earlier.

C. Schools

15. The Committee are given to understand that two Higher Secondary Schools namely, Patha-Bhavana and Siksha-Satra are at present run by the University. While Patha-Bhavana includes primary classes also, Siksha Satra is a higher secondary school with technical stream.

Existing schools.

16. As regards the desirability of the University running the schools, it is stated that Gurudev Tagore had his own ideas of education which have been elaborated in his writings. He accepted the Tapovana ideal of ancient India for his educational institution and he strongly believed that students should begin their Tapovana life at an early age so that they may imbibe the spirit of the Tapovana and may also feel themselves in unison with nature. According to him, education in which nature has no part to play is imperfect. His principal stress was therefore on education at a tender age so that the students who join might have a long association with the institution and might imbibe its ideals and way of life. A mere 2 or 4 year course in the college stage cannot serve the purpose. It is stated that those students who are here from an early age develop certain distinct aspects of character. They form the mainstay of the University life and influence others who come and join for shorter periods at the college level.

Desirability of University running the schools.

The representative of the Ministry stated during evidence that in Central Universities of Visva-Bharati, Aligarh and Banaras, they have inherited a situation which has been perpetuated by legislation. The schools are part of these three Universities and according to the relevant Acts they have to be financed and managed by the Universities. He stated that in principle a University should not run any high schools. The representative of the University stated during evidence that all the students passing out from these schools do not enter the college stage at Santiniketan in the Visva-Bharati. Those who go in for engineering, science and other courses join other institutions. The number of students who after passing higher secondary examination from the Visva-Bharati schools joined the colleges of Visva-Bharati University during the last three years is as under:

Year	Total No. of students passing out of schools run by Visva-Bharati	Total No. os such of candidates who joined Visva-Bharati Degree Colleges (Siksha Bhavana)	Total No. of such of candidates who did not join Bharati Degree College
1961	58	25	33
1962	45	16	29
1963	47	21	26

The Committee note that 50 per cent of the students after passing higher secondary examination from Visva-Bharati do not join its colleges. The Committee suggest that the University may attract as large a number of its own students as possible in its degree colleges so that the University may have the benefit of continued and intimate association with a larger number of students who have imbibed its ideals and way of life. The Committee further hope that attempts will be made to increase the intake capacity in the school so that larger number of students may pass the examination at the end of the school course.

Percentage of failures in higher secondary examination.

17. The Committee are further given to understand that the following was the percentage of failures in higher secondary examination conducted by the University:

1962	33.3%
1963	38.2%
1964	44.0%

It is stated that the most important reason for the high percentage of failures in the higher secondary examination is the weakness of the candidates in English and that steps have been taken to improve the standard of English of the higher secondary candidates by arranging intensive tutorials in the subject.

The Committee are unhappy to note the high percentage of failures in higher secondary examination of the University. They suggest that concerted steps may be taken to improve the results.

18. The Committee have been informed that it is extremely difficult to state exactly the actual expenditure incurred on running the schools as the salary and allowances of teachers are booked in the accounts according to the Departments of Studies and not according to Bhavanas. The difficulty in arriving at accurate figures has been increased by the change in the personnel of teachers during the last 3 years and especially because the teachers and other Bhavanas (Colleges) are also required to take classes in the Patha Bhavana. However, approximate figures have been calculated on the basis of average pay of such teachers and the approximate number of periods for which teachers of other Bhavanas (Colleges) take classes in Patha Bhavana. On this basis the total expenditure incurred on these two institutions during 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 is as under:

Expenditure incurred for running the schools.

1961-62	Rs. 2,18,306.00
1962-63	Rs. 2,61,432.00
1963-64	Rs. 3,21,446.00

The Committee have been informed that the entire expenditure incurred on schools is borne by the University Grants Commission as the schools are part and parcel of the University. The State Government have not so far been approached by the University for financial assistance towards the maintenance of the schools.

As school education comes within the purview of the State Government, the Committee suggest that the University may approach the State Government for financing the maintenance cost of schools in Visva-Bharati.

CHAPTER II FINANCES

A. Control Over Finances

**Appointment
and Functions of
Artha-
Sachiva
(Treasurer).**

19. In terms of Statute 5 of Visva-Bharati University the control over the finances of the University is to be exercised by the Artha-Sachiva (Treasurer). The method of appointment and the functions of the Artha-Sachiva as laid down in the Statute are as under:

“The first Artha-Sachiva (Treasurer) shall be appointed by the Central Government and his successors shall be appointed by the Acharya (Chancellor) after consideration of the recommendations of the Karma-Samiti (Executive Council) upon such conditions and for such period, and shall receive such remuneration, if any, as the Karma-Samiti (Executive Council) may deem fit. He shall be an ex-officio member of the Karma-Samiti (Executive Council) and shall:

- (a) exercise general supervision over the funds of the University, and shall advise in regard to its financial policy;
- (b) subject to the control of the Karma-Samiti (Executive Council), manage the property and investment of the University and be responsible for the presentation of the annual estimates and statements of accounts;
- (c) subject to the powers of the Karma-Samiti (Executive Council), be responsible for seeing that all moneys are expended on the purpose for which they are granted or allotted;
- (d) sign all contracts made on behalf of the University; and
- (e) exercise such other powers as may be prescribed by the ordinances.”

The Committee are given to understand that besides a full-time Accounts Officer, the University has since its inception, an Honorary Treasurer. The present Honorary Treasurer has his office in Calcutta and all the papers requiring his signatures are sent to Calcutta.

**Need for
having full-
time Finance
Officer.**

20. The University Grants Commission as their meeting held on the 10th February, 1959 while receiving a report regarding the provision made in the different universities for the constitution of Finance Committees and appointment of Treasurers, decided to recommend to the

Universities that the post of Treasurer be abolished and a full time Finance Officer (with suitable qualifications and experience) of a status equivalent to Registrar or Joint Registrar be appointed and the Vice Chancellor be the Chairman of the Finance Committee. It was felt that if the accounts and financial affairs of the universities were to be kept in good order, it was necessary that a whole-time officer of senior status should be available to the universities to control their accounts and to give them financial advice.

The views of the University Grants Commission are stated to have been brought to the notice of the Visva-Bharati University. The Committee are informed that the University expressed the view that the existing status and importance of the post of Treasurer should not be reduced and that the Treasurer should continue to exist as under the present Act. The Commission considered the reaction of Visva-Bharati along with other universities to the proposal indicated above in their meeting held in February, 1960 and *inter alia* desired that as far as the Central Universities are concerned the Ministry of Education should be addressed to promote necessary legislation to bring about the change. The Ministry of Education was accordingly requested to promote necessary legislation to bring about the desired changes *viz.* abolition of the post of Treasurer and the creation of the post of a Finance Officer instead in the Universities of Aligarh, Banaras and Visva-Bharati. In view of certain special considerations no change was desired in the arrangements so far as the University of Delhi was concerned. The Ministry of Education subsequently informed that a decision about the abolition or otherwise of the post of Treasurer in the Central Universities of Aligarh and Visva-Bharati would be taken after the proposed long-term legislation in respect of Banaras Hindu University, which is intended to cover all aspects of university administration, is finalised and passed by Parliament. The representative of the Ministry admitted during evidence that "there is a need for a wholetime Finance Officer in the (Vishva-Bharati) University."

The Committee suggest that the Visva-Bharati University may consider the desirability of appointing a full-time Finance Officer with headquarters at Santiniketan in terms of the recommendations of the University Grants Commission.

21. The Committee understand that the Accounts Manual embodying the financial rules as well as the rules and procedure of accounting of Visva-Bharati University has not yet been finalised. It is stated that the draft prepared by the University in this regard has been scrutinised by the Accountant General, West Bengal and the revised draft is now under further examination by a Sub-Committee of experts.

Accounts Manual.

The Committee hope that the Visva-Bharati University will take urgent steps to finalise the Accounts Manual which is long overdue.

B. Maintenance and Development Grants

Responsibility of the University Grants Commission.

22. The University Grants Commission Act lays down that it shall be the duty of the Commission to allocate and disburse grants for the maintenance and development grants to Visva-Bharati University.

(a) Maintenance Grants

23. The Committee have been informed that prior to 1st April, 1961 the block grant for a Central University was determined for a period of 5 years. The practice of finalising the block grant for a quinquennium period has now been discontinued. The block grant is fixed in relation to every budget year and it has been found much more convenient. The on account maintenance grants paid to Visva-Bharati University during the last four years have been as under:

	Rs.
1961-62	21,40,000
1962-63	20,00,000
1963-64	25,00,000
1964-65	31,00,000

Maintenance Grant for the year 1965-66 has been fixed at Rs. 33 lakhs.

(b) Development Schemes

Allocations during the Third Plan.

24. The Committee are given to understand that the needs of the universities for development purposes are assessed by a Visiting Committee set up by the University Grants Commission for each University and grants are sanctioned on the recommendations of the Visiting Committee in suitable instalments on an approved pattern after ensuring through their progress reports that money in excess is not released in any case. On the basis of the Report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission for assessing the requirements of Visva-Bharati University during the Third Five Year Plan period, the share of the Commission including the 'Spill over' from the Second Plan was determined at

Rs. 88.55 lakhs as under:

Purpose	Spill over from Second Plan	Grants already sanctioned during Third Plan	Amounts Recommended by Visiting Committee	Total U. G. C. share for the Third Plan
Science Department	..	0.50	21.08	21.58
Humanities Department	12.90	1.50	5.20	19.60
General Schemes	40.63	..	6.74	47.37
TOTAL	53.53	2.00	33.02	88.55

The Committee are given to understand that the total allocation for Visva-Bharati University during the Third Plan was subsequently revised to Rs. 92.89 lakhs in 1964-65 as per details given below:

	(Rupees in lakhs)
Science	26.02
Humanities	19.01
General	46.96
TOTAL	92.89

25. The actual development grants received by Visva Bharati from the University Grants Commission (as per figures received from Visva Bharati) during the last four years are as under: Development Grants received by Visva-Bharati.

	Rs.
1961-62	8,31,124.00
1962-63	86,886.00
1963-64	22,83,021.00
1964-65	6,19,145.00

*(Upto December, 1964)

38,20,176.00

During evidence the representative of the Ministry, however, mentioned the amounts of development grants paid to Visva Bharati for plan projects as under:—

1961-62	10.74 lakhs
1962-63	5.03 lakhs
1963-64	18.94 lakhs
1964-65	6.41 lakhs

(Upto December, 1964)

41.12 lakhs

When asked to explain the causes for the wide variations in figures of grants received each year as furnished by Visva-Bharati University and the Ministry of Education, the representative of the Ministry admitted during evidence that there is evidently some confusion. In a subsequent written note the reasons for such differences are stated to be as under:—

“It will be seen that the total grants reported to have been paid by the Ministry during evidence is Rs. 41·12 lakhs against Rs. 38·20 lakhs shown by the University upto December, 1964. The difference of Rs. 2·92 lakhs appears to be due to the fact that the figures furnished by the University represented the grants received from the U.G.C. only as clearly specified therein but was exclusive of Rs. 3,00,000 received direct from the Ministry of Education, Government of India on account of the construction of International House. Again, a grant of Rs. 6,812·16 P. received on account of the balance due for the Second Five Year Plan was actually received in 1963-64 and accordingly included in figures furnished by the University, which has apparently not been taken into account while furnishing the figures during evidence. Taking these amounts into consideration, grants received from the U.G.C. and the Ministry of Education, on account of the Third Five Year Plan only will come to Rs. 41·13 lakhs against Rs. 41·12 lakhs stated during evidence. The small difference of Rs. 1,000·00 will be reconciled on receipt of the details of the figures given during evidence.

The amounts of grant will not agree year to year due to the fact that grants sanctioned during the closing months of a year are sometimes realised and credited in the accounts of the University in the accounts of the next financial year. As for example, the following grants received by the U.G.C. in March, 1963 were actually collected and credited to the accounts of the University in April, 1964:

	Rs.
Administrative Building	1,00,000
45 'B' type staff quarters	2,50,000
Guest House	50,000
Press Building	28,000
	4,28,000

This was reflected in the total grants being shown Rs. 22,83,000 by the University against Rs. 18·94 lakhs stated by the Ministry during evidence.”

The actual expenditure on Development Schemes during the Third Plan is stated to be Rs. 57.99 lakhs as under:—

1961-62	Rs. 6,95,513.63
1962-63	Rs. 17,40,781.28
1963-64	Rs. 18,59,055.23
1964-65	Rs. 15,03,903.11

(Upto 28th February, 1965)

As regards the difference between the development grants received (Rs. 45,66,976.00 upto February 1965 and the actual expenditure incurred (Rs. 57,99,253 upto 28-2-1965) it has been explained that "out of the excess expenditure of Rs. 12,32,277.00, Rs. 10,09,905.00 represent the expenditure on Water Supply Scheme, the grants for which were sanctioned and received during the Second Five Year Plan period. The balance of Rs. 2,22,372.00 represents unrealised grants. As the grants are generally realised in arrears on submission of progress reports the expenditure often exceeds the grants actually received, the excess being temporarily met by the University from deposits."

The Committee suggest that in order to avoid any confusion of this nature, quarterly progress reports regarding amounts received and expended may be furnished by the Visva-Bharati University to the University Grants Commission. All discrepancies may be got resolved before the next quarterly report is prepared.

26. From the figures stated in paras 24 and 25 above, the Committee note that out of a total allocation of Rs. 88.55 lakhs during the Third Plan period, Rs. 55.33 lakhs accounted for spill-over from the Second Plan. A statement showing the schemes which could not be completed during the Second Plan period and the latest position is at Appendix I. It is stated that the schemes were preliminarily sanctioned by the University Grants Commission during the Second Five Year Plan period, but owing to insufficient staff under the Engineering Department at that period when the department was in formative position, preparation of detailed plans and designs resulted in the delay. Further, projects estimated to cost above rupees one lakh were entrusted to the Architects as per instructions of University Grants Commission for designing and estimating. This also caused delay. After submission of the detailed estimates and plans to the University Grants Commission, the University was to wait for their formal approval by the University Grants Commission after scrutiny of Central Public Works Department. Further, collection of controlled materials i.e. cement and steel which took much time was also one of the reasons to spill over the works to the Third Five Year Plan."

Spill-over during Second Plan and reasons therefor.

27. The Committee are also informed that it is not expected to utilise the full amount of Rs. 92.89 lakhs provided for development schemes during the Third Plan. Third Plan Allocations not expected to be utilised.

schemes in which heavy shortfalls are anticipated are indicated below:

- (1) Staff Quarters
- (2) Library Building
- (3) International House
- (4) Sewrage Scheme
- (5) Water Supply Scheme
- (6) Development of Roads
- (7) Science Building
- (8) Equipment for Science Laboratory.

The Committee note that a number of schemes which will be carried forward from the Third Plan to the Fourth are actually spill-over schemes from the Second Plan.

The Committee are unhappy to note that there are heavy shortfalls in expenditure during the Second and Third Five Year Plans and that some of the schemes envisaged for completion during the Second Plan are not expected to be completed even during the Third Plan period. The Committee need hardly stress the necessity of framing realistic estimates and hope that effective measures will be taken by Visva-Bharati University to utilise the amount allocated within the stipulated period. The Committee also suggest that the University Grants Commission may make an appraisal of the availability of essential materials so that the schemes are not held up due to delays in the supply. The University Grants Commission may also ensure that the schemes are not held up on account of delays in processing.

**Half-Yearly
Progress
Report.**

28. The Committee are given to understand that the grants for Planned Schemes are paid in suitable instalments on an approved pattern after ensuring through their progress reports that money in excess is not released in any case. Final instalment is released on the receipt of completion certificate in prescribed form duly signed by the Registrar of the University. Visva-Bharati University is accordingly required to furnish to University Grants Commission half-yearly progress report on each development scheme undertaken by the University.

It is stated that there was some delay in the submission of progress reports by Visva-Bharati University to University Grants Commission in 1962-63 but during the next two years progress reports have been submitted to the University Grants Commission regularly*, sometimes

*At the time of factual verification the Ministry of Education have pointed out that the progress reports are submitted regularly 'though not in the prescribed form.'

oftener than half-yearly. The dates of submission of these reports by the University during 1963-64 and 1964-65 are given below:

Report for the period ending on	No. and date of the letter submitting progress report
1963-64	
March 31, 1963	U/G. 3—8 dated 18-7-1963
March 31, 1963	U/G. 3—8 dated 17-6-1963
August 31, 1963	U/G. 3—8 dated 29-9-1963
December 31, 1963	U/G. 3—8 dated 27-12-1963
1964-65	
June 30, 1964	U/G. 3—8 dated 30-7-1964
September 30, 1964	U/G. 3—8 dated 28-11-1964
December 31, 1964	U/G. 3—8 dated 13-2-1965

The Committee note that half-yearly progress reports on each development scheme are being now regularly furnished by Visva-Bharati University to the University Grants Commission.

C. Andrews Memorial Fund

29. The Committee are informed that a sum of about Rs. 5 lakhs was collected for the Andrews Memorial Fund. In 1955, the Visva Bharati Society (now defunct) transferred a sum of Rs. 1,36,546 to the University as Andrews Memorial Fund.

During the course of their visit to Visva Bharati University, the Study Group of the Committee came to know that a considerable portion of the Andrews Memorial Fund had been diverted for the maintenance of Visva Bharati due to great financial stringency. The Study Group were also assured by the authorities of the Visva Bharati that they had been trying to reimburse the fund as early as possible.

The Estimates Committee are further informed that:

“Two donations, one for Rs. 500/- from Shri Ananda Kapoor and the other for Rs. 9,000.00 from Messrs. Siemens Engineering were subsequently added to the corpus of the fund. The total interest earned by the Fund upto 31-3-1964 is Rs. 38,480.30 and the total amount at the credit of the fund on 31-3-1964 inclusive of the interest income will, therefore, come to Rs. 1,84,526.30. It may be added here that during the current

year Rs. 1,00,000 has been credited to this fund as contribution from the Publishing Department."

It is stated that the University intends to perpetuate the memory of late Deenabandhu Andrews by establishing a Hospital in his name, for the rural people residing in the nearby area of Santiniketan. In fact, a beginning has been made by setting up the Andrews Memorial Chest Clinic near Vinaya-Bhavan. The implementation of the more ambitious scheme of a Hospital will be taken up as soon as funds will permit such a project.

The Committee realise that due to great financial stringency, a portion of the Andrews Memorial Fund had to be diverted and they also appreciate the anxiety of the Visva Bharati authorities to replenish the Fund and they have already started doing it. The Committee hope that this will be done at an early date, so that it may be possible to erect without delay a suitable memorial to Deenabandhu Andrews whose association with Gurudev and contributions to the Santiniketan and Visva Bharati are well-recognised. The Committee also hope that the State Government will make some suitable contribution to the Fund, as it is proposed to establish a Hospital in memory of Late Deenabandhu Andrews.

D. Financial Assistance from State Governments

30. The Committee are informed that the following amounts have been received by Visva-Bharati University from State Governments during the years 1963-64 and 1964-65:

1963-64

(a) West Bengal	Rs.
(i) For Santiniketan General Department	40,000·00
(ii) For Palli Samgathana Vibhag on different heads	1,38,230·00
(a) Assam	2,000·00
(c) Orissa	7,088·00

1964-65

(a) West Bengal	Rs. 63,274·00
(b) Orissa	Rs. 7,088·00
	<hr/>
	Rs. 70,362·00

The Committee are given to understand that no grant is at present given by State Government of West Bengal for maintenance of roads and other municipal services and also for primary and secondary schools and

hospitals. There are private houses within the University campus but no tax is realised from them till now except the land rent of Rs. 5 per bigha per annum.

It is stated that no direct connection for water supply have so far been provided to any private house. The Executive Council has, however, decided that all private parties applying for water connection shall have to pay a connection fee of Rs. 300 plus the actual expenditure for laying pipes etc. In addition a monthly charge will be levied. A scheme for declaration of the campus as a notified area is also under preparation.

The Committee are of the view that provision of municipal services such as maintenance of roads, water supply etc. and running of schools and hospitals in the University campus should appropriately be the responsibility of the State Government. They suggest that the State Government may be approached by the University for assistance for these purposes. The Committee feel that the University should be able to realise proper charges from the private houses situated in the campus area for any municipal services rendered by it. They hope that early decision will be taken on the question of declaration of the campus as a notified area.

31. The Committee are given to understand that out of 450 private houses in the University Campus, about half are huts of the Santhals. The rest are pucca houses. As regards the desirability of allowing such houses to remain within the campus beyond the jurisdiction of the University discipline, the representative of the Ministry stated as under:

Private Houses in the University Campus.

"It would not be desirable to develop an urban area round this institution (Visva-Bharati), because it was originally intended that it should be in rural surroundings and external simplicity should be cultivated. So this is a problem which needs examination by the University and also by the State authorities".

The Committee feel that the existence of private houses within the University Campus may militate against the academic atmosphere and physical compactness of the University. They suggest that the University in consultation with the University Grants Commission and the State Government may try to find a solution for this problem.

E. Maintenance and Construction Works

32. The Committee are informed that Visva-Bharati maintains its own engineering staff to look after repairs, maintenance etc. in the University. A statement showing

Engineering staff of the University

the engineering staff employed in the Visva-Bharati, as on 31-3-1963 and 31-3-1964 is at Appendix II. The strength of engineering staff is stated to have been fixed on the basis of the criteria laid down by the C.P.W.D. and the scales of pay of the engineering staff are also the same as in the C.P.W.D.

The Committee are given to understand that the C.P.W.D. have laid down the following standards for the engineering staff for the works undertaken by them:

Type of Division	Work load per year
1. Division in charge of construction works only	Rs. 41 lakhs
2. Division fully employed on maintenance works	Rs. 13 lakhs
3. Electrical Division fully employed on construction works	Rs. 26 lakhs
4. Electrical Division fully employed on maintenance works	Rs. 8 lakhs

However, if a Division is partly having construction works and partly maintenance works, the work load is fixed in between Rs. 13 and 41 lakhs depending upon the ratio of maintenance works and construction works. Normally a work load of Rs. 30 to 35 lakhs is considered optimum for a Division handling partly maintenance works and partly construction works. A Division generally consists of 4 sub-divisions, each having 4 Sectional Officers.

The Committee are further given to understand that while fixing the engineering staff for Visva-Bharati on the basis of the criteria laid down by the C.P.W.D. it has been presumed that the University would have a maintenance expenditure of about Rs. 4 to 5 lakhs and would also look after some capital expenditure directly. The expenditure on repairs, maintenance and minor works (Revenue) in Visva-Bharati has however been as under during each of the last two years:

1962-63	Rs. 1,80,276
1963-64	Rs. 2,87,368

The Committee note that while the engineering staff was appointed for an approximate maintenance expenditure of Rs. 4 to 5 lakhs, the actual expenditure has been much less (Rs. 1.80 lakhs in 1962-63

and Rs. 2.87 lakhs in 1963-64). They suggest that a review of the strength of the engineering staff in relation to actual maintenance expenditure incurred during recent years may be undertaken in order to effect economy.

33. The Committee are given to understand that the buildings of Visva-Bharati costing over 1 lakh rupees are designed by registered architects. The names of architects who were entrusted with works for designing estimating and supervision in Visva-Bharati University during the last three years are given below:

Architectural Works.

Name of the Architect	Works entrusted
Dr. A. Carbone	March 1962 (i) Shishu Bhavan (ii) International House (iii) Layout for 45 staff quarters (iv) Laboratories for Vinaya Bhavan (v) Girls Hostel (vi) Shopping Centre
Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur	January, 1963 (i) Administrative Building (ii) Hostel for Vidya Bhavana
Kuljian Corporation (India) Pvt. Ltd.	October, 1963 Such works as the University may entrust from time to time.

The Committee are informed that since October, 1963 the University have appointed Kuljian Corporation, India (P) Ltd. as their architects as the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur (the last architects of the University) had caused "long delay in giving certain plans and estimates". The details of the delay in finalising the plans for the library building of Visva-Bharati, as furnished by the University are given in Appendix III.

The Committee are informed that the following unfinished works have been entrusted in October, 1963 for designing to Kuljian Corporation, India (P) Ltd.:

(1) Library Building	Stages III and IV
2) Shishu Vibhaga Building	Stages III and IV
(3) International House.	Stages III and IV
(4) Laboratory Building Vinaya Bahvana	Stages II to IV
(5) Vijnan Bhavana	Stages II to IV

34. The Committee are given to understand that the fees to architects are paid under four stages. The fees paid to the architects during the last three years under these four stages are as under:

Stages	Dr. A. Carbone	I.I.T. Kharapur	Kuljian Corp.
I. For the preparation of sketch design and on its approval by University Grants Commission	1.5%	1.5%	.75%
II. Upon the submission of final architectural drawings, General and Special Specifications and detailed estimates and on receipt of University Grants Commission's approval of the detailed estimates	1.5%	1.00%	.75%
III. For preparing the bill of quantities calling for tenders, preparing comparative report for owners decision on the tender received, drafting the contract documents	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
IV. For Architectural supervision on the completion of the building	.5%	1.00%	.5%
TOTAL	5%	5%	3.5%

The Committee hope that the Kuljian Corporation, whose rates appear to be competitive, would complete the design work in time. The Committee suggest that to ensure submission and finalisation of architectural designs within the time limit, a suitable clause to this effect may be included in the Agreement so that in the event of infringement of this clause suitable penalty could be imposed.

The Committee need hardly stress that the architectural style of new University buildings should be in conformity with the spirit and tradition of the Visva Bharati University.

CHAPTER III

ADMISSIONS COURSES OF STUDY, ETC.

A. Admissions

35. The Committee are given to understand that in the Visva-Bharati, no day scholars are admitted to any of the courses offered by the University, as it is a residential University. Exceptions are, however, made in case of wards of staff and others living within the campus. The intake capacity of the University is, therefore, conditioned by the accommodation available in the hostels. In Science subjects and professional courses the intake capacity is further affected by the laboratory facilities, etc.

Intake Capacity conditioned by Accommodation available in Hostels.

36. Two statements—one showing the number of applications received, students actually admitted and number of applications rejected for want of accommodation in various Bhavanas (Colleges) during the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64, and the other showing the intake capacity and actual admissions to various courses during the years 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65 are reproduced in Appendices IV and V.

Statistics Regarding Admissions.

While furnishing the statistics regarding admissions, etc., the Ministry have stated that—

“... previously it was not the procedure in Visva-Bharati to maintain applications for admission which were rejected. So no previous applications for admission or any record have been kept and the University is not in a position to furnish the actual number of applications received or the number of eligible candidates refused admission on account of limited capacity and/or Hostel accommodation.”

37. The Committee note from the statements (Appendices IV and V) that there are marked variations in the number of students admitted in specific courses during different years as would be clear from the following table:

Variations in Number of Students Admitted in Specific Courses during different years.

	Number of Students admitted		
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
B.A.	24	60	39
B. Sc.	8	9	37
Sanskrit (Post-Graduate)	.	6	2
Philosophy (Post-Graduate)	11	22	18
Oriya (Post-Graduate)	7	3	1
Ancient Indian History and Culture (Post-Graduate)	10	14	2
Chinese (Post-Graduate)	.	1	.
Tibetan (Post-Graduate)	.	1	.

It has been explained that with the introduction of new courses in Science and M.A., admissions have gone up in those courses, while the intake of Arts courses have received a set-back. This is because no additional residential accommodation was available when the new courses were opened and therefore some accommodation meant for Arts Students had to be surrendered for science students. The representative of the Ministry admitted during evidence that "there is room for more students admitted because for the full capacity there is a certain Faculty strength. Sometimes a department has 6 or 7 teachers, but the number of students is below the standard ratio."

The Committee suggest that the number of students to be admitted to each course may be determined well before the commencement of academic year, having regard to the number of teachers, hostel accommodation etc. so that maximum number of students, consistent with facilities available, are admitted.

**Schemes for
Construction
of Hostels.**

38. As regards provision of hostel accommodation, the Committee are informed that the following plans for the construction of hostels have been sanctioned during the Third Plan period:

	Total Cost
	Rs.
New Vidya-Bhavana Hostel (100 Boys)	6,09,154.67 (Complete)
Extension to Shri Sadana (Girls Hostel)	57,000.00 (Complete)
Siksha Bhavan Hostel (100 Boys)	3,00,000.00
Sishu Vibhaga Hostel	4,73,000.00
Birlalaya Hostel for Girls (Donation)	1,50,000.00 (Complete)
Hostel for C.I. Training	60,000.00
Hostel for Siksha Satra	40,000.00
20 Seated Hostel	27,228.16
First Floor of C.I. Hostel	5,272.22
	19,71,655.05

It is stated that out of Rs. 19,71,655 sanctioned for construction of hostels during the Third Plan, the amount spent by 31st December, 1964 is Rs. 11,07,336.78. It is expected to utilise the full amount by the end of the Third Plan.

A proposal has been made by the University for construction of hostels with accommodation for 1,000 students during the Fourth Plan period.

As lack of hostel accommodation is a limiting factor in the admission of larger number of candidates in the Visva-Bharati University, the Committee suggest that high-priority may be given to the construction of hostels.

39. It is stated that the teacher-student ratio at the College level is 1:4 (i.e. one teacher for every four students) and at the school level the ratio is 1:11.5 (i.e. one teacher for every 11.5 students). The ratio in other three Central Universities during 1963-64 was as under:

Teacher-
Student
Ratio.

	Teacher-Student Ratio
Delhi	1 : 16.7
Aligarh Muslim University	1 : 12.5
Banaras Hindu University	1 : 12.2

The Committee feel that the teacher-student ratio in the colleges of Visva-Bharati University is on the high side. They hope that sustained efforts will be made to bring down the teacher student ratio by increasing to the maximum extent possible the number of admissions of students, care being taken to see that the efficiency and the distinctive character of Visva-Bharati University are not impaired.

40. The Committee are given to understand that as a corollary to high teacher: student ratio, the per capita expenditure (expenditure per student per annum in Visva-Bharati University is also very high, as would be seen from the following table:

Per Capita
Expenditure.

	per Capita Expendi- ture
	Rs. (per annum per student)
1961-62	1,839
1962-63	1,961
1963-64	2,326

The per capita expenditure in other Central Universities, i.e. Delhi, Aligarh and Banaras Universities during 247 (Aii) LS-3.

1961-62 is stated to be Rs. 1177, Rs. 955 and Rs. 1736 respectively.

The Committee hope that by increasing the intake of students and thereby reducing the teacher-student ratio, Visva-Bharati University will in due course be able to reduce the high per capita expenditure (i.e. expenditure per student per annum).

B. Courses of Study

Introduction
of Science
Courses in
Visva-Bha-
rati.

41. While it is agreed that Visva-Bharati should continue to be a centre for the study of the Humanities comprising eastern and western culture, history and philosophy, it is stated that the University had been feeling for some time the necessity of developing some teaching in science, with a view to achieving a deeper realisation of its purpose. The Visiting Committee (April 1962) appointed by the University Grants Commission to assess the requirements of Visva-Bharati University during the Third Five Year Plan observed as under:

"The Vice-Chancellor explained to the Visiting Committee that number of students educated in the schools of the Visva-Bharati leave Santiniketan because of the lack of arrangement for science teaching in the University. In 1961, 28 candidates from the Shiksha Bhavan appeared in the Intermediate examination, 20 of whom passed but as there were no facilities for teaching science subjects at the higher level, the students had to leave University to join other institutions for further studies. The University is anxious to retain its own students so long as they wish to be at the campus to have full benefit of the cultural atmosphere which prevails at Santiniketan. With a view to keep the students in the University, it is essential that facilities should be provided for the teaching of at least a few science subjects upto the honours level. During the general discussion which took place between the members of the Visiting Committee and the representatives of the University, fear was expressed by some members of the committee that considering the utility of science studies in modern life and in gaining employment, a large number of Visva-Bharati students may be attracted by the science courses and this may lead to a gradual change in the character of the University. At present Visva-Bharati offers special facilities in humanities, social sciences and fine arts and these are taken advantage of by most of its students. With the starting of science courses, there is a possibility that brighter students may be attracted to science, thus depriving the humanities and other arts streams of first-rate students.

The Committee also appreciated the anxiety of the University to retain the students who have passed out of the Shiksha Bhavan for a longer period, one of the advantages could be that these science students would have a different cultural background than many others who take up science courses in other institutions. The background of science may also benefit many of the humanities students and thus the university may be able to bring out a desired synthesis between humanities and sciences. As a safeguard, however, the committee suggest that the number of students admitted in science courses should not exceed about 40 in the first year class of the B.Sc. course and that the teaching should be limited upto the honours level excepting in Chemistry and Mathematics subjects which by their philosophical nature can fit in more suitably with the atmosphere prevailing in the University. If the number in the honours classes is limited to 40, it would not be worthwhile to arrange facilities in more than two or three subsidiary subjects. It was therefore agreed that the University may start honours courses in the subjects of Mathematics and Chemistry and may later do so in Physics. The Mathematics Department may develop the post-graduate studies also and the choice of the subsidiaries be confined to Mathematics, physics and Chemistry only. The University may not, at any rate for some years to come go in for Botany, Zoology and Geography. The University authorities were agreeable to this suggestion".

The representative of the Ministry stated during evidence that teaching in three science subjects Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics has been introduced in the University upto the Honours level. Mathematics is however, taught at post-graduate level also. Botany and Zoology are taught as subsidiary subjects with effect from the 1963-64 session.

The Committee are informed that at the time of granting permission to open science classes at the degree level, the University Grants Commission did not prescribe any minimum number of students for opening classes. The newly opened science classes are, however, attracting a good number of a students and enrolment is not regarded as inadequate. It is expected to improve when the University is in a position to offer residential accommodation to more students and when the construction of the Vijnan Bhavana (Science Building with laboratories) has been completed.

While the Committee recognise the importance of the teaching of science, they urge that the atten-

tion and resources of the Visva-Bharati may not be so diverted that the studies of humanities and cultural subjects may suffer in any way as these are the special features and the real spirit for the foundation of the Visva-Bharati. The Committee also recognise the importance of developing science subjects upto the Higher Secondary course so that the students intending to join engineering and technical courses may have the requisite facilities. The Committee have not been quite happy at the opening of science courses at the graduate level but now that these have been opened, the Committee feel that no further expansion of science courses should be allowed to affect the intrinsic and special features of the University. Keeping in view the special position of Visva Bharati as a centre of arts and culture, the Committee suggest that the intake capacity in the science courses at the University level may be limited to a prescribed minimum so that the number of students seeking admission for humanities and cultural subjects may not be adversely affected.

Considering that Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore took special interest in folk religion, the University may consider the feasibility of undertaking studies in folk religion (Lokayat Dharma), mediaeval Vaishnava reformers, Indian philosophy, comparative religion etc.

In view of the fact that there are different schools of Indian philosophy, the Committee suggest that facilities may be created in certain selected universities for specialised study and research of different Indian philosophies. The Committee feel that Jain philosophy has not received due attention in any university for special study. They also feel that either the Banaras Hindu University or the Visva-Bharati University each having a Centre of Advanced Study in Philosophy may be eminently suited for studies in Jain philosophy.

**Procurement
of Laboratory Equip-
ment, Books
etc. for
Science
Department.**

42. The Committee are given to understand that Visva-Bharati University is experiencing difficulty in getting necessary foreign exchange for procuring laboratory equipment, books etc. for Science Departments. The requirements of the University are stated to be as under:

	Foreign Exchange required	Foreign Exchange made available
	Rs.	Rs.
Department of Zoology	5,000	..
Library	20,000	..
Department of Botany	5,000	..
Department of Physics	10,000	..
Department of Chemistry	5,000	1,000

It is stated that a satisfactory core collection of foreign books and journals on Chemistry, Physics, Zoology and Botany has been procured from Indian agents of foreign firms.

Now that science teaching has been introduced in the Visva-Bharati University, the Committee hope that the minimum foreign exchange requirement of the University for science would be carefully assessed and provision for the same made so that the University may obtain essential scientific equipment, books etc. which are not available in the country.

43. The Committee are given to understand that the ~~General Education~~ programme of general education helps in making undergraduate courses of study more meaningful, balanced and effective. It enables the students to have a clear understanding of a wide range of problems relating to modern life and conditions and to have adequate acquaintance with importance areas of knowledge outside the field of their special studies.

The Committee are informed that courses in general education have been in vogue in Visva-Bharati University since the time of Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore. Though no examinations or marks are prescribed, there is provision of general education for all arts and science students in the University. The representative of the Ministry stated during evidence that the courses in general education are adequate in Visva-Bharati University.

The Committee suggest that the University Grants Commission may review the general education facilities available in Visva-Bharati University with a view to suggest improvements and to their adoption as a model in other universities where it does not exist at present.

C. Tutorials and Seminars

44. The Committee are given to understand that the ~~Tutorials~~ classes in Visva-Bharati University themselves are in the nature of tutorials on account of the small number of students in each class. The Study Group of the Estimates Committee which visited Visva-Bharati University in January, 1965 were shown open air class rooms provided under the shady trees in the Amra Kunj and in specially constructed structures having a circular roof without any walls.

The Committee commend the efforts of the Visva-Bharati University to have personal supervision over the individual student's work. As Visva-Bharati is unitary, teaching and residential University offering considerable scope for intro-

duction of tutorials the Committee suggest that every effort should be made to introduce regular tutorials in subjects where comparatively large number of students are on rolls.

Seminars.

45. The Committee are informed that each Department of the University holds its own seminars. Further Rabin-dra Memorial Extension Lectures are arranged by the University. The study circle of the University also organises lectures by eminent persons on current problems. A Planning Forum has also been set up in the Department of Economics and Politics.

The representative of the University stated during evidence that the seminars held by the University are devised in the same way as is done in other universities. These seminars relate to subjects of modern thoughts and ideals. He admitted that there is not much to distinguish between Visva-Bharati and other universities in this matter.

The Committee suggest that Visva-Bharati University may arrange inter-university seminars on subjects which are particularly associated with the objectives of the Visva-Bharati University and the teachings and writings of Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore. The Committee hope that such seminars would help to evoke interest in the student community all over India in the lofty ideals which inspired the founder of this University.

D. Examinations

Internal Assessment.

46. The Committee are informed that the system of internal assessment has been introduced in Visva-Bharati University with effect from 1963-64. Under this system 80 per cent of the marks in each subject have been kept for university examination and 20 per cent of marks are reserved for internal assessment on the basis of tutorial works. The representative of the University stated during evidence that at the end of 1963-64, there were some complaints that the system was not being strictly implemented. A committee was, therefore, appointed. On the basis of recommendations of this committee the University revised the procedure for internal assessment. He added that the system has been working satisfactorily since then.

The Committee suggest that the system of internal assessment may be critically reviewed by the Education Commission which is seized of the problem.

47. The Committee are informed that the figures of pass percentage in the various courses conducted by the Visva-Bharati University as compared to other Central Universities and three Presidency Universities are as under:—

University	Pass percentage in the year 1963.				
	B.A.	M.A.	B. Ed.	B.A. Hons.	B. Sc. Hons.
Visva-Bharati . . .	37·8	69·4	97·3	54·5	66·7
Delhi . . .	50·6	75·8	91·8	78·5	79·2
Aligarh . . .	86·3	91·1	90·7	•	•
Banaras . . .	57·2	88·5	98·9	•	•
Bombay . . .	69·8	69·3	98·5	•	•
Calcutta . . .	49·7	63·8	86·9	53·7	51·7
Madras . . .	39·6	74·5	68·9	•	•

*Examinations not conducted.

Considering that the teacher pupil ratio in Visva-Bharati is the highest amongst Indian Universities, the Committee cannot but regret that pass percentage is not higher than in their universities and in fact is even lower in some cases. They cannot too strongly stress the need for making sustained and systematic efforts to improve the pass percentage.

CHAPTER IV

UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS

A. Introduction

48. There are 19 Departments which function in the eight Colleges (Bhavanas) of the University. The names of the Departments and Colleges are given below:

Departments

- (1) Ancient Indian History and Culture;
- (2) Arabic, Persian and Islamic Studies;
- (3) Bengali;
- (4) Chinese;
- (5) Classical Music (Vocal and Instrumental);
- (6) Economics and Politics;
- (7) Education
- (8) English and other Modern Languages;
- (9) Fine Arts and Crafts;
- (10) Hindi;
- (11) History;
- (12) Indo-Tibetan Studies;
- (13) Japanese;
- (14) Mathematics;
- (15) Oriya;
- (16) Philosophy and Religion;
- (17) Rabindra Music and Dance;
- (18) Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit; and
- (19) Science including Geography.

Bhavans (Colleges)

- (1) Kala Bhavana (College of Fine Arts and Crafts);
- (2) Rabindra Bhavana (College of Post-Graduate studies and Research on Rabindranath Tagore);
- (3) Sangita Bhavana (College of Music and Dance);
- (4) Siksha Bhavana (College of Under-Graduate studies);
- (5) Vidya Bhavana (College of Post-Graduate Studies);
- (6) Vinaya Bhavana (Teachers' Training College);
- (7) Palli Siksha Sadan, Sriniketan;
- (8) Palli Samgathana Vibhaga (Rural Reconstruction Department), Sriniketan.

The Committee note that facilities exist in the Visva-Bharati University for studies in Arabic, Persian, Japanese, Chinese and Tibetan. In view of India's close relations with South-East Asian countries, the Committee suggest that the question of imparting teaching in selected South-East Asian languages, viz. Burmese, Malay, Thai, Indonesian etc. in Visva-Bharati University and some other selected Indian universities may be considered.

B. Centre of Advanced Study in Philosophy

49. The Committee are given to understand that the University Grants Commission has undertaken in consultation with the universities a scheme for developing a limited number of university departments for advanced training and research in certain selected fields. The scheme is intended to encourage the pursuit of 'excellence' and team work in studies and research and to accelerate the realisation of 'international standards' in specific fields. With this object in view, active support and substantial assistance are given by the University Grants Commission to promising departments in the universities. These departments are carefully selected on the basis of quality and extent of work already done by them, their reputation and contribution to research and their potentiality for further development.

The Committee are informed that the Department of Philosophy of Visva-Bharati University has been declared a Centre of Advanced Study in Metaphysics in 1963-64. The research schemes in progress in the Department and proposed to be undertaken are stated to be as under:

Research Schemes in Progress

- (1) The Concept of Value.
- (2) The existentialist notions of self with special reference to Sartre.
- (3) Empirical Approaches to the Concept of God.
- (4) Studies in transcendentalism with special reference to the philosophy of K. C. Bhattacharya.
- (5) The place of reason in Philosophy with special reference to Kant.
- (6) Types of Idealism.

Research Schemes Proposed to be undertaken

- (1) Defence and Reconstruction of Metaphysics.
- (2) Study of Modern Empiricism specially in the field of ethics and religion;
- (3) Contemporary Indian thinkers—Shri Aurobindo, Rabindranath.

- (4) Bengal Vaisnavism.
- (5) Transcendental metaphysics with special reference to K. C. Bhattacharya.
- (6) Descartes and Nyaya;
- (7) Modern symbolic logic and methodology of Science.

The Committee are informed that the subjects have been chosen in view of the work already done in this Department and the special capacity and interest of the members of the Faculty. The representative of the University Grants Commission stated during evidence that the Centre of Advanced Study at Visva-Bharati is interested in Metaphysics and therefore the study of Logic, Epistemology, Metaphysics and such aspects of ancient philosophers have been undertaken in the first instance.

The Committee suggest that the Centre of Advanced Study in Philosophy may lay equal, if not, more emphasis on the Indian school of thought and philosophy. In this connection they would like to mention among other schools, Sankaracharya's philosophy which could well be the subject of further research and study.

C. Kala Bhavana

50. The Committee are informed that a new building called 'Navnandan' is under construction to house the class rooms and the art gallery of Kala Bhavana. This building is expected to cost Rs. 4 lakhs and funds for the purpose have been obtained from the Central Rabindranath Tagore Centenary Committee.

The representative of the Ministry stated during evidence that some paintings of Acharya Nand Lal Bose and Acharya Abanindranath Tagore are in urgent need of renovation. The University is making attempts to have them copied on better paper and with better paints. A well-known fresco painted by Acharya Nand Lal Bose was renovated last year and shade was provided to protect it from rain and sun. The renovation has been approved by the Artist himself.

The Committee hope that the paintings of Acharya Nand Lal Bose will be renovated and preserved carefully as they constitute veritable treasures of Indian art.

D. Department of History

51. The representative of the University stated during evidence that the Department of History has been started only in 1962-63. It has not yet got a full-fledged professor and the research has not made much progress. The Visiting Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission in 1962 to assess the requirements for the Third

Plan recommended the creation of a post of one Reader for the Department. The University has now proposed that the post of Professor of History may also be established during the Fourth Plan.

The Committee understand that there is a separate Department of Ancient Indian History and Culture in Visva Bharati, which is headed by a Professor. The representative of the University stated during evidence that this Department is older, stronger and well-organised as compared to the Department of History.

The Committee suggest that the question of suitably augmenting the activities of the History Department may be considered. They feel that the Department of History should have a senior Professor as its head. They would stress that there should be close coordination between the Department of Ancient Indian History and Culture and the Department of History.

E. Vinaya Bhavana

(Teachers' Training College)

52. The Committee are informed that Vinaya Bhavana is a Teachers' Training College and provides facilities for B.Ed. and M.Ed. courses. The total capacity of the Bhavana to admit students is stated to be 100. The number of students applying for these courses and actually admitted during the year 1964 are as under:—

	No. of Students Applying	No. of Students Admitted
B. Ed.	682	82
M. Ed.	50	10

The representative of the Ministry stated during evidence that the University does not propose to increase the intake capacity of students in these courses considerably, but attempts are being made to extend the women's hostel so that provision can be made for taking more women students in these courses and thus raising the intake capacity from 100 to 120. It has also been stated that the intake capacity of students cannot be further increased due to lack of practical teaching facilities. There are five schools in all, two belonging to the University and three others where practical teaching facilities have been arranged.

The Committee find that a large number of students applying for admission in B.Ed. courses are denied admission due to lack of hostel accommodation and practical teaching facilities. The Committee suggest that the question of increasing intake capacity in B.Ed. and M.Ed. courses by providing for practice teaching in other school situated not far away from Visva-Bharati by making suitable transport arrangements may be considered. Considering the necessity of having trained teachers the Committee urge that hostel accommodation should be suitably increased to match the capacity for admissions in the Visva Bharati.

F. Sangit Bhavana

Courses of Study.

53. The Committee are informed that Sangit Bhavana conducts a four-year diploma course in Music and Dancing. There is no regular post-diploma course in the University. Students on scholarships from State Governments, however, spend one to two years for advanced studies under the guidance of the Sangit Bhavana teachers. Foreign students are allowed admission to one-year casual course in Music and Dancing.

Admission of Students.

54. The Committee are informed that the capacity of Sangit Bhavana for admission of students to four-year diploma course is 40. The number of students actually admitted has, however, been 13, 11 and 14 in 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65 respectively. It is stated that "the admissions in Sangit Bhavana have been affected by the opening of Degree course in Music by Rabindra Bharati of Calcutta. This is only a temporary set-back and as soon as this University offers a Degree course in place of the present diploma course, there will be more demand for admission in Sangit Bhavana". The representative of the University stated during evidence that besides Rabindra Bharati, there are also other institutions in Calcutta imparting teaching in music and dancing. Students from Calcutta prefer to have their education in the institutions in Calcutta.

Rabindra Sangit.

55. The representative of the University stated during evidence that Sangit Bhavana of Visva-Bharati is regarded as the best authority on the notation of Rabindra Sangit. It is stated that Sangit Bhavana strictly follows the original notations of Rabindra Sangit as introduced by Guru-deva and the late Dinendranath Tagore.

Centre for or Southern and Northern Indian Music.

56. The Committee are also given to understand that it was the purpose of the Founder President to make this College a centre for Southern and Northern Indian Music. It could not, however, be realised for want of resources. At present, the University is aiming at developing the North Indian Classical Music Section. The Section of Karnatic Music will be set up thereafter.

The Committee attach considerable importance to the teaching of Rabindra Sangit in Visva-Bharati University. In fact this is one of the special features of this University. The Committee however note that adequate number of students are not forthcoming for admission in four year Diploma Course in Music and Dancing. This is stated to be due to the fact that the University does not award any degree in music and dance, even after four years teaching in the subject. The Committee suggest that the four year Diploma Course in Music and Dancing may be converted into a regular degree course. The Committee also suggest that in order to attract meritorious students from all over the country, the Sangit Bhavana may give necessary incentives by way of stipends, fellowships etc. to deserving students. The Committee hope that the Sangit Bhavana will preserve the high standard of notation laid down by Gurudev Tagore.

The Committee also hope that steps will be taken to develop both North Indian Classical Music Section and Karnatic Music Section.

G. Rabindra Bhavana

57. The Committee are informed that Rabindra Bhavana provides facilities for the study of and research into the life and works of Rabindranath Tagore and his manifold contributions to the diverse fields of human endeavour. It meets different queries on Rabindranath and Visva Bharati from Institutions and individuals. It renders assistance to casual research scholars from other universities and also individuals doing research work on their own. Some students of the Bengali Department, Visva-Bharati are guided in their research studies leading to the Ph. D. Degree.

The Rabindra Bhavana includes the Rabindra Sadana (Tagore Memorial Museum) engaged in the collection, preservation and presentation of valuable material relating to Rabindranath Tagore and his activities including those of the Visva-Bharati. The collections consist of manuscripts, letters, paintings, photographs, books, journals, news paper clippings, voice-records, recorded tapes, musical scores, films and film-strips, momentos, souvenirs, personal effects and other articles relating to Gurudev Rabindra-nath Tagore.

It is stated that there is no provision for formal enrolment of students in Rabindra Bhavana. Post-graduate students doing Ph.D. in Vidya Bhavana (College of Post-graduate Studies and Research) receive guidance in Rabindra Bhavana. The number of such students in 1961-62 and 1962-63 was 4. The staff strength of Rabindra Bhavana consists of Rabindra Adhyapaka in the grade of Professor, one Research Assistant, one Assistant, one typist and one peon.

The representative of the University stated during evidence:

"Ultimately we wish to convert it (Rabindra Bhavana) into a museum. The Professorship (in Rabindra Bhavana) may be transferred to the Bengali Department."

The Committee feel that Rabindra Bhavana deserves to be separately maintained and developed as a centre of research and higher studies on Gurudev Tagore and other thinkers whose thoughts and teachings have contributed to the development of Santiniketan and Visva-Bharati as a centre of universal culture. The Committee note that there is no formal enrolment of students in Rabindra Bhavana and recommend that Rabindra Bhavana should be open to research scholars and students from other universities also and should be developed as a centre of study of India's renaissance from the time of Raja Ram Mohan Roy upto the attainment of independence.

H. Cheena Bhavana

58. The Committee are informed that no student was admitted for post-graduate studies in Chinese during the years 1961-62 and 1963-64 and only one student was admitted during the year 1962-63. Details of research work undertaken and seminars, lectures etc. held by this Department during 1963-64 are reproduced in Appendix VI.

The Committee, however, note that the Visiting Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission in 1962 to assess the requirements of Visva Bharati University during the Third Five Year Plan observed as under about Cheena Bhavana:—

"This institution (Cheena Bhavana) has not been very productive for a long time and it would therefore be desirable to create conditions here which would lead to an intensive effort to study the history and culture of China, Japan, Tibet and associate countries and perhaps also to a programme of extension lectures which could be attended by those who are interested in the subject."

The representative of the University stated during evidence that there is a Reader in Japanese as also in Tibetan in Cheena Bhavana. They are working in the same building but they are not under the Professor of Chinese. The representative of the Ministry stated during evidence that—

"The University Grants Commission is studying the need for setting up and developing area studies. The areas.....namely, Japan, and Tibet, are extremely important. If from the present studies

in Visva-Bharati there would be developments justifying the location of additional studies in this University, it will be done.....I do agree that there would be an advantage in having the far eastern studies developed in one place."

The Committee agree with the views of the Visiting Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission that Cheena Bhavana has not been very productive for a long time. They suggest that the Department may undertake intensive study of the history and culture of not only China, but also of Japan, Tibet, Korea, Mongolia, etc. with particular reference to the influence of Indian culture on those countries and vice versa and also with the development of Mahayana philosophy.

The Committee would suggest that the present political tension with China should not in any way affect studies and research in our cultural relations with what may be called the 'Mongolian World' as India had very intimate cultural contacts with those people.

I. Pali Samgathan Vibhaga

(Department of Rural Reconstruction, Sriniketan)

59. It is well known that Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore for long had great desire to be of service to village communities. This idea of the Poet found shape in the Institute of Rural Reconstruction (Sriniketan started in February, 1922 under the inspiring leadership of the noted englishman Leonard K. Elmhirst. This institute with its departments of agriculture, education, industries, economic research, health and sanitation and village welfare in general, grew up under the guidance of its founder Director Mr. Elmhirst. The Institute is stated to have been fortunate in enlisting the collaboration of such able workers as Dr. Harry E. Timber whose pioneer work in anti-malarial research has received international recognition. Sarvshri Rabindranath Tagore, Santosh Ch. Majumdar, Kalimohan Ghosh, Gourgopal Ghosh, Dr. Hashim Ameer Ali and many others contributed immensely to win the friendship of the people of the surrounding villages.

J. Agriculture and Animal Husbandary

60. The Committee are informed that a small agricultural farm is maintained under the Palli Samgathana Vibhaga to conduct experiments and trials and to undertake demonstration/cultivation of suitable new crops. The experiments conducted and demonstrations undertaken by the Department during each of the last three years are detailed in Appendix VII. The representative of the Ministry stated during evidence that the existing farm in

Agricultural
Farm.

possession of the University is 50 acres. Another 30 acres of land are needed immediately and it is proposed to acquire this land at a cost of Rs. 47,000 approximately. The acquisition proceedings are in progress. Further needs of the University for agricultural land are being assessed by an Expert Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission.

The Committee hope that the requirements of Visva Bharati University for agricultural land will be fully met as early as possible.

Dairy and Poultry.

61. The Committee are informed that the Dairy and Poultry at Sriniketan are maintained for the following purposes:

1. To provide training facilities to students;
2. To improve the local breeds of cattle;
3. To produce milk to meet partially the requirements of the University;
4. To raise better quality chicks for distribution to the villages.

The Committee are informed that the dairy herd now consists of 125 animals including young stock. A few years back an elaborate scheme for the development of the dairy was adopted with a view to enabling it to meet the total needs of the University. Unfortunately immediately afterwards the herd was affected by a disease which was suspected by University authorities to be brucellosis. A thorough investigation was conducted with the help of the Bengal Veterinary College and the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar. The final report received from the Indian Veterinary Research Institute indicated that the existence of brucellosis in the herd has not been conclusively proved. However, although the exact nature of the disease could not be ascertained the herd has suffered badly due to a number of cases of abortions during the last two years. This is stated to have seriously affected the financial position of the dairy.

It is stated that experts now advise that the dairy should be immediately shifted from its existing site to some other place and until then no further addition to the herd should be made. Accordingly preparations are being made to shift the dairy to a new site. It is hoped that the new set of buildings will be ready next year. It will then be possible to reorganise the dairy and put it on a more sound footing.

The expenditure and income on running of the dairy during the last three years are given below:—

	Income		Expenditure	
		Rs.		Rs.
1961-62	.	55,819·67	.	65,024·65
1962-63	.	67,163·23	.	71,329·28
1963-64	.	68,921·66	.	86,915·10

The Committee suggest that in view of the increasing losses sustained in running the Dairy, the University authorities should take remedial measures in consultation with experts to make the scheme run as far as possible at least on no profit no loss basis.

K. Palli Siksha Sadan

62. The Committee are informed that the Institute of Rural Higher Education at Sriniketan established during the Second Plan by the National Council for Rural Higher Education was closed and dissolved from 31st August, 1960 and a new institution called "Palli Shiksha Sadana" has been started with effect from the 1st September, 1963, as an integral part of Visva-Bharati. The representative of the Ministry stated during evidence that the rural institute at Sriniketan was not within the jurisdiction of the University Academic Council. It was closed down as the University authorities thought that apart from the serious doubts as to the legality of Visva-Bharati undertaking merely to coach students to qualify for a diploma of an outside body, it was improper for the University to engage itself as a mere agent of an extraneous authority.

The representative of the Ministry added:

"The objectives of the institution (Palli Shiksha Sadana) are not very much different from the rural institute. But they have now three year degree courses in social sciences, four year degree courses in agricultural sciences as against the three year diploma course of the rural institute".

The Committee note that the Palli Siksha Sadan has come into being only recently in place of the Institute of Rural Higher Education at Sriniketan. The Institution has an important role to play in the development of agricultural and social sciences. The Committee suggest that an assessment of the working of the Palli Siksha Sadan may be carried out with a view to further intensify the activities of this Institution.

L. Samaj Samgathan Siksha Kendra

(Social Education Organisers' Training Centre)

63. The Committee are informed that the Social Education Organisers Training Centre was established in March, 1953. It is an integral part of the Visva-Bharati University and is run with a grant-in-aid from the Government of India, Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation and located in Sriniketan.

The Committee are informed that the following courses are now being conducted by this Centre:

1. 10½ months' Job Training Course in Social Education for the Mukhya Sevikas of the State Governments.
2. Six months' Job Training Course in Social Education for the Social Education Organisers/Panchayat Supervisors-cum-Social Education Organisers of the State Governments.

These Job Training Courses consist of:

- (i) Indoor theoretical classes.
- (ii) Indoor practical classes.
- (iii) Outdoor practicals at the Centre.
- (iv) Outdoor concurrent village field work.
- (v) Outdoor field trips, agency visits, village camps, study tour and Block Placement work.
- (vi) Cultural functions, Sahitya Sabha and Physical welfare activities at the Centre.
- (vii) Seminars, debates, syndicate studies etc. at the Centre.
- (viii) Vaitalik and Community work at the Centre.
- (ix) Organisation of corporate life at this training centre etc.

3. One month Orientation Course in Community Development for Teacher-Educators (teaching staff members) of the Primary Schools Teachers' Training Institutions of the States.

The Course consists of theoretical classes, indoor and outdoor practicals at the Centre including studies Field trips and Agency visits.

4. Three-day Seminars in Community Development for Principals' of the primary School Teachers' Training Institutions of the States.

This course consists of indoor discussions in open session and in groups, Field trips and Agency visits.

Besides the above courses, this Centre also conducts various types of *ad hoc* training courses as are allotted by the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation from time to time.

The number of students trained in each of the courses conducted by this Centre during the each of the last three years has been as under:—

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
(i) 10½ months' Job Training Course in Social Education for the Mukhya Sevikas of the State Governments .	30	30	32
(ii) Six months' Job Training Course in social education for the Social Education Organisers/Panchayat Supervisor-cum-Social Education Organisers of the State Governments	20	24	26
(iii) One month Orientation Course in Community Development for Teacher-Educators (teaching staff members) of the Primary School Teachers Training Institutions of the States	38	52	58

The Committee are informed that Social Education Organisers and Mukhya Sevikas are deputed by the State Governments to this Centre to receive training in job courses through the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation, Government of India, Private candidates are, however, also admitted in the two job training courses.

The Committee are glad to note that the Social Education Organisers' Training Centre is doing useful work in training the rural workers and thereby contributing towards the uplift of rural population. They hope that the work of this Centre will be further intensified.

CHAPTER V

TEACHING STAFF, WELFARE OF STUDENTS ETC.

A. Teaching Staff

Selection of Teachers.

64. Statute 20 lays down the procedure for selection of teachers in Visva-Bharati University. All appointments of teaching staff above the grade of Assistant Lecturers are made by the Selection Committee constituted of the following:

- (i) The Upacharya (Vice-Chancellor).
- (ii) The Adhyakshā (Principal) of the College concerned:

Provided that for appointment to a Professorship or a Readership the Principal shall not be a member if he is not himself a Professor.

Provided also that he shall not be a member if he is a candidate for the post under consideration.

- (iii) One member of the Siksha Samiti (Academic Council) selected by the Siksha Samiti (Academic Council) on the ground of his special knowledge of, or interest in, the subject concerned;
- (iv) One member who shall not be an Officer or teacher of the University, appointed by the Paridarsaka (Visitor). He shall hold office for a term of three years, but shall be eligible for re-appointment:
- (v) (a) For Professorships and Readerships three experts not connected with the University nominated by the Karma Samiti (Executive Council) out of a panel of five selected by the Siksha Samiti (Academic Council).
- (b) For other posts, one expert not connected with the University nominated by the Karma Samiti (Executive Council).

The representative of the Ministry stated during evidence that the existing procedure for appointment of Selection Committees for recruitment of teachers in Visva-Bharati University is considered satisfactory and they have not found any difficulty.

Salary Scales.

65. The Committee are given to understand that the salary scales of the University teachers were revised in accordance with the recommendations of the University.

Grants Commission with effect from 1st April, 1961. The existing scales in the University are as under:—

	Rs.
Professors	1000—50—1500
Reader	700—40—1100
Lecturer	400—30—640—40—800
Instructor	300—25—350

The Committee would like to invite attention of the Government to the recommendation made in para 45 of their 82nd Report on the University of Delhi.

B. Annuity/Insurance/Pension Scheme

66. The Committee are informed that the Government of India have accepted in principle the introduction of the two schemes, viz., (i) Contributory Provident Fund-cum-Gratuity, (ii) General Provident Fund-cum-Pension-cum-Gratuity, for the academic and non-academic employees of the Central Universities and the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. The employees will be given the option to choose either of the two schemes.

The representative of the Ministry of Education stated during evidence that only two points, namely, rate of contribution to the Provident Fund when the gratuity is given and the payment of Family Pension, remain to be resolved in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

The Committee are glad to note that new schemes relating to Contributory Provident Fund-cum-Gratuity and General Provident Fund-cum-pension-cum-Gratuity are proposed to be introduced for the benefit of the employees of the Central Universities. They hope that the schemes will be finalised and put into force early.

C. Staff Quarters

67. The Committee are informed that the following percentage of academic and administrative staff has been provided with staff quarters in Visva-Bharati University:—

	Percentage
Academic staff	47
Administrative	23

It is stated that the University has got a sanction for the construction of 60 more staff quarters during the Third Plan period. Construction of these staff quarters is being

taken up. Besides these, there is provision for staff quarters for both academic and Class IV staff at a cost of Rs. 13.75 lakhs in the University's Fourth Plan proposals.

The Committee are informed that it may be possible for the University to provide staff quarters to all employees who are really in need of such quarters by the end of the Fourth Plan. A certain percentage of the employees who have their houses near the University or have recently built up their own houses near the University Campus do not require staff quarters.

The Committee hope that staff quarters will be provided to all employees of Visva-Bharati University who are really in need of such quarters by the end of the Fourth Plan.

D. Scholarships

68. The Committee are informed that the following scholarships are available to the students of Visva-Bharati:—

Paying Authority	Description and amount of scholarship	No. of scholarships available every year
University Grants Commission	Research scholarship @Rs. 200/- per month	6
University	Merit scholarships granted to students with high marks in the previous examination . 75/- for M.A., M. Sc. 60/- for B. Ed., M. Ed., B.A. B.Sc., Sangit & Kala	50
University	Research Scholarships	10
University Grants Commission	Scholarships to Research Students in Philosophy @Rs. 200/-	2
West Bengal	For Sangit Bhavana @Rs. 20/-	6

It is stated that besides the above scholarships, there are also some scholarship stipends the number of which is not fixed. These are received from the State Governments of Assam, Manipur, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Tripura. 23 students were in enjoyment of such scholarships etc. during 1963-64.

Asked whether the number of scholarships should be increased so as to give an opportunity to poor and intelligent students the Committee have been informed that "the University does not think that students who deserve scholarships according to the generally accepted merit-cum-poverty standard are being denied scholarships in the University due to paucity of provisions for scholarships".

E. Physical Education

69. The Committee are informed that N.C.C. training is compulsory for under-graduate students except girls in Visva-Bharati University. For post-graduate students and girls, N.C.C. training is optional. There are, however, a Senior Girls Unit and a Junior Girls Unit of N.C.C. in Visva-Bharati University.

The Committee are informed that the Executive Council of the University passed a resolution in December, 1962 making physical education compulsory for all students upto the age of 26. The scheme for development of play-grounds, construction of a swimming pool and a gymnasium are stated to have been included in the Fourth Plan proposals of the University.

The representative of the University stated during evidence that no space has yet been enclosed for girls for physical exercise. It is, however, intended to have separate play grounds for the boys and girls.

The Committee are further informed that there are at present seven Instructors in physical education. The existing number of Physical Instructors is stated to be inadequate in view of the fact that the University has introduced compulsory physical training for all students. Besides the two teachers in the Lecturers' grade, the University proposes to employ 5 Assistant Lecturers and 2 Instructors during the Fourth Plan period.

The Committee appreciate that the Visva-Bharati University has made physical education compulsory and hope that adequate facilities by way of play-grounds, gymnasias, swimming pools etc., will be provided at an early date. They also emphasise the necessity of providing separate facilities for girl students who constitute almost half of the total enrolment in the University.

F. Health

70. The Committee are informed that there are two medical units at Visva-Bharati—Pearson Memorial Hospital at Santiniketan and another medical unit at Sriniketan. The total number of patients treated at the Pearson Memorial Hospital during 1963-64 was 12,809 (12,332 in the outdoor department and 477 in the indoor department). The medical service is rendered not only to the students and staff members and their families, but patients coming from the neighbouring villages are also accorded all facilities of investigation and treatment in the outdoor department. The daily attendance at the outdoor section is 57 of which 20 to 23 are from neighbouring villages.

The Committee are further informed that there are three medical officers in Pearson Memorial Hospital and two medical officers in the medical unit maintained at Sriniketan. There is, however, no lady doctor so far in these medical units. It is stated that the post of a lady doctor has been sanctioned in September, 1964. The recruitment to the post will be taken up as soon as the revised scale of pay for the doctor has been finalised by the University Grants Commission. The representative of the University stated during evidence that the Executive Council of the University has passed a resolution sanctioning Rs. 36,000 for constructing a portion of the first floor of the girls' hostel to be kept separate as a hospital.

It was admitted by the representative of the Ministry during evidence that medical facilities in the University require to be strengthened. It was added that no detailed schemes have been drawn up by the University for improving medical facilities.

The Committee are distressed to note that there is no Lady Doctor in the medical units of Visva-Bharati even though half of its students consist of girls. Although the post of a Lady Doctor has been lately sanctioned, it is yet to be filled up. The Committee cannot too strongly urge the need for improving the medical facilities for the benefit of the student community. They recommend that there should be a female ward attached to the hospital. They also suggest that a thorough medical check-up of students may be undertaken periodically.

G. Hobby Workshop

71. The Committee are informed that the University Grants Commission has been giving financial assistance to colleges and universities for the establishment of hobby workshops. These workshops are intended to provide opportunities to students for self-expression and development of personality through the cultivation of hobbies involving manual work or mechanical skill.

It is stated that the building for the hobby workshop in Visva-Bharati University is complete. The hobbies proposed to be started are radio-repair, photography, carpentry, sheet metal working, etc. The equipments have been purchased but the workshop is not yet properly arranged and set up.

The representative of the Ministry stated during evidence that the whole scheme of setting up hobby workshops in universities is under review.

The Committee have already noted in their report on Delhi University that the scheme of hobby workshop in that University has not been successful. The Committee suggest that the University Grants Commission may review the Hobby Workshop Scheme in general before it is introduced in Visva-Bharati University.

H. Gandhi Bhavan

73. The Committee are given to understand that the Ministry of Education have instituted a Scheme for promotion of Gandhian Philosophy which is intended to inculcate a true appreciation and an intimate knowledge of Mahatma Gandhi's way of living and his teaching among the students at all stages of education and to inspire the student community with the lofty ideals propagated by Gandhiji in his day-to-day life at all stages of education. It is stated that since this is a composite scheme under which students at all stages of education are concerned, it is being operated centrally by the Ministry of Education.

The representative of Visva-Bharati University stated during evidence that :

"We observe one Gandhi Smaran and on that day students and teachers cleanse the whole campus; the subordinate staff is allowed to proceed on leave; we do the cooking and in this way Gandhiji is at least for one day kept fresh in the minds of the students and the teachers".

The representative of the Ministry stated during evidence that the University has not so far considered any proposal to set up the Gandhi Bhavan.

The Committee consider it desirable that a Gandhi Bhavan is set up in this University to promote study of Gandhian philosophy and outlook of life and to perpetuate the memory of Mahatma Gandhi who was an inmate of Santiniketan for some months and intimately associated with Gurudev Tagore.

CHAPTER VI

74. Visva-Bharati is a unique University in many respects. Of all the Universities of India, it has its genesis with a high tradition and heritage which was imparted to it by its founder Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore. Apart from this, this University is completely residential with a large proportion of girl students. It has developed in a rural atmosphere more or less on the ideal of the Tapovans of the earliest days of Indian history. It has within its campus, apart from the under-graduate, post-graduate and research sections, also primary and secondary school sections, and rural works section. Some of its activities may not be considered quite academic and within the purview of a University, as for example, rural reconstruction work, the rural industry schemes, etc. But these are in consonance with the spirit of the Founder and constitute a welcome and healthy innovation in so far as they enable the Institution to partake in the main currents of national life.

So, the Committee feel that there should not be any attempt to make this University deviate from its traditions and ideals and turn it into an ordinary University like any other University of India. Every effort should be made to maintain its distinctive features and to promote the spirit of synthetic study of the cultural developments of India in relation to the other cultures of the world.

The Committee also feel that as this University within a small campus contains educational institutions from the primary stage to the Master's degree and research stage and as its educational trend is more on the side of fine arts and culture with a particular bias for the revival of rural culture, arts and industry, this University can be developed as a centre of many social and educational experiments. The Committee realise that on account of all these special features, the per capita expenditure or the teacher-student ratio of this University may be somewhat higher than in other Universities. But the Committee expect that this extra expenditure will be fully recompensed by better quality of teaching not only for academic education but also for character building, so that the ideals with which Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore started this University may find its fulfilment.

NEW DELHI;
April 21, 1965.
Vaisakha 1, 1887 (Saka),

ARUN CHANDRA GUHA,
Chairman,
Estimates Committee.

APPENDIX I

(Vide Para 26)

Statement showing the schemes which could not be completed during the Second Plan period and were taken over to the Third Plan and the latest position in the matter

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Nos. & Dates of No. letters conveying sanction of the U.G.C. to the Schemes	Position of work
<i>Spill over from II Plan</i>			
1	Administrative Building	F. 57-7/60/61(H/CUP) dated 8-1-1962.	Completed, except site development.
2	45-B Type Staff Quarters.	F. 40-10-56(H) dated 18-4-61.	Completed.
3	Water Supply Scheme	F. 37-8/58(H) dated 13-2-59	80% completed. (1st 2nd phase completed and 3rd phase is still to be taken up).
4	Extension of Guest House	F. 11-7-'61(H),(CUP) dated 7-6-1962	Completed.
5	Hostel for Vidya-Bhavana 100 boys.	F. 51-37/59/CUP dated 17-10-1962.	Works except site development of Rs. 15,000 has been completed.
6	Sishu Vibhaga	F. 22-92/55(H) dated 31-5-1958	Tender is being invited.
7	International House	F. 57-21/60(H)(CUP) dated 2-1-1962.	Work had been taken up.
8	Sewerage Scheme	F. 22-92/55(H) dated 28/30-11-1959.	Pending. Plans and detail estimates are under preparation by P. H. Engineering Department, Government of West Bengal.
9	Laboratory for Vinaya-Bhavana	F. 22-92/55(H) dated 31-5-58	Plans and estimates are under preparation by the Architects.

1	2	3	4
10	Central Library Building.	F. 22-92/55(H) dated 28/30-11-1959.	Plans and estimates have been received from I.I.T. and is under scrutiny before submission to the U.G.C.
11	Science Building	F. 22-92/55(H) dated 31-5-1958	Tender is being invited.
12	Hostel for Girls of Sangeet-Bhavana	F. 22-92/55(H) dated 31-5-1958.	This scheme has now been substituted by a scheme for 100 students hostel for Siksha-Bhavana (Degree) and preliminary estimate and design is pending before the U.G.C. for administrative sanction.
13	Studio for Kala-Bhavana	Do.	Tender is being invited.

APPENDIX II

(Vide Para 32)

*Engineering Staff employed in the Viswa-Bharati on 31-3-1963 and
31-3-1964.*

<i>Posts</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Scale</i>
University Engineer	1	700—40—1100—50/2—1250.
Asstt. Engineer (Civil)	2	350—25—500—30—590—EB— 30—800—EB—30—830—35— 900
Asstt. Engineer (Electrical)	1	Do.
Section Officer (Overseers)	6	180—10—290—EB—15—380
Draftsman Gr.—I	1	Do.
Draftsman Gr. —II	1	150—5—175—6—205—EB—7 —240
Draftsman Gr.—III	1	100—4—150—EB—4—170—5— 180—EB—5—200.
Accountant	1	250—15—400—EB—20—520.
Head Clerk	1	150—10—250—15—400
U.D.C.	3	130—5—160—8—200—EB—8— 280—(old scale 80—10—200— 20—EB—10—300).
L. D. C.	4	110—3—131—4—155—EB—4— 175—5—200
Cashier	1	Do. plus Rs. 20/- special pay.
Steno-typist	1	130—5—160—8—200—EB—8— 280
Tracer	1	110—4—150—EB—4—170—5— 180—EB—5—200
Work Sarkar	2	70—5—100—EB—8—180
Carpenter	1	110—4—150—EB—4—170—5— 180—EB—5—200
Mason	1	Do.

1	2	3
Stores Khalasi	1	85-2-95-3-110.
Fitter	1	110-4-150-EB-4-170-5- 180-EB-5-200
Electric Mistry	1	Do.
Peon	3	70-1-80-EB-1-85
Linesman	2	110-4-150-EB-4-170-5- 180-EB-5-200.
Khalasi	2	70-1-80-EB-1-85
Khalasi	1	75-1-80-2-90-EB-5/2- 95
Asstt. to Pipelinesman	2	85-2-95-3-110.
Durwan	1	70-1-80-EB-1-85
Driver	1	110-4-150-EB-4-170-5- 180-EB-5-200
Cleaner	1	70-1-80-EB-1-85.
Pump Driver	1	75-1-80-2-90-EB-5/2- 95.

N.B. Same staff employed on 31-3-63 and 31-3-64

APPENDIX III

(Vide para 33)

NOTE—indicating the details of the delay in finalising the plans for the library building of Visva Bharati University.

Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur was entrusted with the work of designing the new Library building for which a grant of Rs. 12 lakhs was sanctioned by the University Grants Commission.

The estimate was received on 17th November, 1956 and was forwarded to the Commission who communicated approval of the schematic design under their letter of 11th February, 1957.

The design did not meet with the approval of the Acharya (then Sri Jawaharlal Nehru) and the architects were requested to revise the plan.

The revised plan for an estimated cost within the sanctioned amount was thereafter received from the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur in September, 1957.

The set of tentative quantities and Abstract of cost, specifications, estimates, Drawings relating to the revised plan was received in June, 1959 and sent to the University Grants Commission on 28th June, 1959.

The plan and estimates were examined by the Building Committee of the U.G.C. which visited Visva-Bharati on 17th January, 1960.

The Committee's observation on the plan were as follows—

“This plan, it was pointed out, was not quite in sympathy with the architectural features of the existing buildings at Santiniketan. While these buildings are not very high, the plan indicated that the Library Building was very much taller. It was also seen that the accommodation provided in the plan was on the high side and it would be possible to reduce its entire capacity by about 20% without affecting the accommodation that may be made available for various purpose. The Vice-Chancellor agreed that the plan needed revision in the light of these suggestions and that it would be necessary to have a further discussion between the University architect and the Building Committee of Commission regarding details.”

The Commission therefore again called for a revised plan (letter No. F. 22-92/55(H) dated 1st March, 1960) and the I.I.T. was requested to do so.

A meeting was also held in Calcutta on 8th May, 1960. The Vice-Chancellor of Visva-Bharati, Dy. Director of the I.I.T., Kharagpur (Prof. V. N. Prasad, who is also the Head of the Deptt. of Architecture and Regional Planning of I.I.T.) and the Administrative Officer of U.G.C. were present at the meeting.

In July 1960 the Commission asked to expedite submission of the revised plan. Thereafter at a request from Prof. Prasad the Librarian and the Executive Engineer of the University went to Kharagpur on 21st September, 1960 for a discussion. The revised plan and estimate were delivered to the University by Prof. Harvey Foster and Prof. R. Dhar of Kharagpur personally on 13th November, 1960. The cost together with Architects fees @60% and other contingent expenditure came to Rs. 20,09,159/- These were forwarded to the University Grants Commission on 17th November, 1960.

The Commission approved of the "Schematic Arrangements" with the suggestion for providing a small toilet in the controlled area and called for the Section plan etc. indicating dimensions of the different rooms provided.

The detailed drawings with the abstract of quantities and cost totally to Rs. 20,12,100:00 were received on 10th May, 1963 and were forwarded to the U.G.C. on 29th July, 1963.

The above plan and abstract of quantities were returned under their letter No. F. 53-23/59(H) dated 24th December, 1963 by the Commission with the comments of the C.P.W.D. The I.I.T. has not yet replied to the comments of the C.P.W.D. which necessitates a revision of the estimate.

Owing to the inordinate delay in finalising the plan after so many revisions, the Executive Council of the University at a meeting held on 21st April, 1963 terminated the contract with the I.I.T. and appointed Messrs. Kuljian Corporation (India) Ltd., as the University's Architects.

APPENDIX IV

(Vide paras 36-37)

Number of applications received, students actually admitted and number of applications rejected for want of accommodation in various Bhavans (Colleges) during the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64.

Courses of Studies	No. of applicants			Admitted			Rejected for want of accm.		
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<hr/>									
Kala-Bhavana (College of Fine Art and Crafts)									
4-Year Diploma Course	52	60	51	20	25	25	7	5	4
2-Year Certificate Course	30	30	32	16	12	19	4	5	3
Sangit-Bhavana (College of Music and Dance)									
4-Year Diploma Course									

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Vinaya-Bhavana (Teachers Training College) :										
B. Ed.		456	544	682	75	74	82	..	..	..
M. Ed.	50	..	..	10	..	..	..
Cottage Industry Training		40	40	81	14	14	10	..	..	..
Siksha-Bhavana (Under Graduate College) :										
B.A.	24	30	39	..	..	..
B. Sc.	8	9	37	..	..	..
2—Year B.A.	18	..	..	..	..
Preparatory	20	..	..	..	..	..
Vidya-Bhavana (Post-Graduate Studies)		173	270	393	..	..	..	..	..	..
English					5	9	7	7	4	8
Bengali					10	14	14	9	3	14
Sanskrit	6	2	..	3	2
Economics					6	13	12	13	14	10
Philosophy					11	22	18	10	12	16
Oriya					7	3	1	2	3	2
Ancient Indian History and Culture . .					10	14	2	7	7	6
History	7	14	3	5	4
Hindi					7	4	5	2	4	5
Mathematics	26	..	20	12
Chinese	1	..	..	..	..
Tibetan	1	..	..	..	..
Zoology	1	..	..	..

APPENDIX V

(Vide I paras 36-37)

Statement showing the intake capacity and actual number of admissions to the first year of the Professional Courses and Science Subjects and number of actual admission in the other courses during the years 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65.

	1962-63		1963-64		1964-65	
	Intake capacity	Actual admn.	Intake capacity	Actual admn.	Intake capacity	Actual admn.
B. Ed.	75	74	82	82	82	81
M. Ed. . . . .	..	..	15	10	15	7
Dip. in Woodwork	10	12	10	9	10	5
Dip. in Weaving	10	2	10	1	10	1
B. Sc. (Hons.) Physics . . . . .	..	..	20	11	20	11
B. Sc. (Hons) Chemistry	30	5	30	27	30	30
B.S.Sc. (Social Science) . . . . .	..	..	25	19	25	19
B. Sc. (Ag.) . . . . .	..	..	25	23	25	21

Number of actual admissions in the other courses during the last three years

Course	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
M.A.	68	58	85
Ph.D.	15	3	15
M. Sc. (Math.)	..	19	21
B.A. (Hons.)	69	42	30
*B. Sc. (Hons)	10	40	45
Language courses	9	11	23
Dip. in Music and Dance	13	11	14
Casual-Music and Dance	4	1	1
Post-Dip. Extn. course in Music & Dance	2	..	..
Dip. in Fine Art and Crafts	26	27	25
Casual in Fine Art & Crafts	1	4	..
Extension course in Fine Arts	..	..	3

*Inclusive of admissions shown in Table A.

The figures are as on February 23, 1965.

APPENDIX VI

(Vide para 56)

Details of research work undertaken and seminars, lectures etc. held by Cheena Bhavan during 1963-64.

Seminars and lectures

Two seminars were held. Names of the principal speakers and their subjects are as follows:

Speaker	Subject
1. Dr. Wei Kwei-Sun Adhyapaka, Visva-Bharti	The Jami'ut—Tawarikh as a source, Asian History.
2. Prof. Tan Yun-Shan Professor and Head of Department, Visva-Bharti.	Chinese Calligraphy and Art.

Research Papers and Lectures

1. Prof. Tan Yun-Shan, Professor and Head of the Department, delivered two lectures on "China's Cultural Tradition: Philosophy and Religion" at the Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture, Calcutta.

2. Shri Sujit Kumar Mukherji, Reader, Department of Chinese, contributed the following article:

The Supreme Beloved—(The Aryan Path)

(The article deals with the manifold relationship of the worshipper with the Worshipped as found in the Rig-Veda).

He also read a paper on 'Buddhist Spirituality' at the Ramkrishna Mission Institute of Culture, Calcutta.

The Sahitya Akademi published Shri Mukherji's edition of the 'Asokavadana'.

3. Shri Narayan Chandra Sen, Adhyapaka, Department of Chinese, read a paper on "Chinese' Art and Literature' at the Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture, Calcutta.

He also attended the Twenty-sixth International Congress of Orientalists held at New Delhi in January, 1964 and read a paper entitled: 'The Origin of Plen—Wen in Chinese Literature'.

4. Shri Jan Yun-Hua, Assistant Librarian, Cheena-Bhavana, delivered a lecture on the 'Chinese Influence on Japanese Culture' at the Ramkrishna Mission Institute of Culture, Calcutta.

He also attended the Twenty-sixth International Congress of Orientalists held at New Delhi as a delegate from the University and read a paper entitled: 'Hui-Ch'ao and His Works—A Reassessment'. The paper was later published in the 'Indo-Asian Culture'.

APPENDIX VII

(Vide Para 60)

Experiments conducted and demonstrations undertaken in the Agricultural Farm maintained by the Palli Samgathan Vibhaga.

Experiments

(1) A varietal trial on 10 varieties of late medium aman paddy undertaken in 1959-60 was concluded in 1961-62.

The finding of the trial was that Raghusal was the best among the varieties tried. In fact, it was better yielding than the popular local variety 'Sindurmukhi'.

(2) A new and bigger varietal trial with 15 varieties of traditional aman paddy was taken up this year in collaboration with the Government of West Bengal. The object of this experiment was to find out a suitable drought-resisting variety of paddy for the locality. The trial is to continue for four years. The final result will be available during the next year.

Demonstration

The area of the demonstration farm which was nearly 35 acres upto 1962-63 was reduced to about 19 acres in 1963-64 because of the transfer of lands to the newly started Agricultural College. This explains the sudden fall in income in the year 1963-64.

Work according to programme was carried on during the three years under consideration. The salient features of the activities are as follows:

(1) Cultivation of new varieties of paddy found suitable in experiments. As a result of three years experimental cultivation it may be said that the varieties, Revansal, Raghusal and Hiramul are suitable for commercial cultivation in the locality.

(2) Raising seeds and seedlings of different vegetable crops for distribution in the villages.

(3) Raising of fruit grafts for distribution in the villages.

(4) Cultivation of foder crops (jowar and cowpea) for demonstration purposes.

APPENDIX VIII

Summary of conclusions/Recommendations contained in the Report.

Sl. No.	Reference to para No. of the Report	Summary of conclusions/Recommendations
1	2	3
1	13	<p>The Committee note that the Visva-Bharati authorities did not take any specific action on the Report of the Samsad Committee appointed to consider realisation and furtherence of the objectives laid down in the First Schedule of the Visva-Bharati Act. The Committee are unhappy that instead of being preserved as a distinctive and unique institution as conceived by Gurudev Tagore, Visva-Bharati has in the course of time been tending to conform to the normal pattern of Universities. While the Committee note that the pressure of time has largely motivated a change in the character of Visva-Bharati, they see no reason why positive efforts should not have been made to resist the pressure of time and to sustain and further the achievement of the objectives as laid down in the Act. The Committee suggest that the Visva-Bharati University may carry out an appraisal of the success so far achieved in realising the objectives as set out in the First Schedule of the Act and decide what further measures are necessary in that direction. The Committee hope that attempts will be made "to seek to realise, in a common fellowship of study, the meeting of East and West" as laid down in the First Schedule so that the reputation of Visva-Bharati as a Centre of Oriental philosophy and learning may continue to grow and the University may attract, as before, eminent scholars and thinkers from all over the world.</p>
2	14	<p>The Committee suggest that Visva-Bharati may make special study of the lives and teachings of eminent men whose ideas, writings and associations have helped the development of this University. The Committee are glad to note that</p>

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		the University has undertaken a study of the philosophy of Acharya Brajendra Nath Seal and will bring out an elaborate three volume work on the life and teachings of Raja Ram Mohan Ray. They hope that Visva-Bharati University will devise ways and means of commemorating other great men mentioned earlier.
3	16	The Committee note that 50 per cent of the students after passing higher secondary examination from Visva-Bharati do not join its colleges. The Committee suggest that the University may attract as large a number of its own students as possible in its degree colleges so that the University may have the benefit of continued and intimate association with a larger number of students who have imbibed its ideals and way of life. The Committee further hope that attempts will be made to increase the intake capacity in the school so that larger number of students may pass the examination at the end of the school course.
4	17	The Committee are unhappy to note the high percentage of failures in higher secondary examination of the University. They suggest that concerted steps may be taken to improve the results.
5	18	As school education comes within the purview of the State Government, the Committee suggest that the University may approach the State Government for financing the maintenance cost of schools in Visva Bharati.
6	20	The Committee suggest that the Visa-Bharati University may consider the desirability of appointing a full-time Finance Officer with headquarters at Santiniketan in terms of the recommendations of the University Grants Commission.
7	21	The Committee hope that the Visva Bharati University will take urgent steps to finalise the Accounts Manual which is long overdue.
8	25	The Committee suggest that in order to avoid any confusion of this nature (differences between Visva-Bharati and University Grants Commission in the amounts of development grants received by Visva-Bharati), quarterly progress

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reports regarding amounts received and expended may be furnished by the Visva-Bharati University to the University Grants Commission. All discrepancies may be got resolved before the next quarterly report is prepared.

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The Committee note that a number of development schemes of Visva-Bharati University which will be carried forward from the Third Plan to the Fourth are actually spill-over schemes from the Second Plan.

The Committee are unhappy to note that there are heavy shortfalls in expenditure during the Second and Third Five Year Plans and that some of the schemes envisaged for completion during the Second Plan are not expected to be completed even during the Third Plan period. The Committee need hardly stress the necessity of framing realistic estimates and hope that effective measures will be taken by Visva-Bharati University to utilise the amount allocated within the stipulated period. The Committee also suggest that the University Grants Commission may make an appraisal of the availability of essential materials so that the schemes are not held up due to delays in the supply. The University Grants Commission may also ensure that the schemes are not held up on account of delays in processing.

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The Committee realise that due to great financial stringency, a portion of the Andrews Memorial Fund had to be diverted and they also appreciate the anxiety of the Visva-Bharati authorities to replenish the Fund and they have already started doing it. The Committee hope that this will be done at an early date, so that it may be possible to erect without delay a suitable memorial to Deenabandhu Andrews whose association with Gurudev and contributions to the Santiniketan and Visva-Bharati are well-recognised. The Committee also hope that the State Government will make some suitable contribution to the Fund, as it is proposed to establish a Hospital in memory of Late Deenabandhu Andrews.

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11	30	<p>The Committee are of the view that provision of municipal services such as maintenance of roads, water supply etc. and running of schools and hospitals in the Visva-Bharati University campus should appropriately be the responsibility of the State Government. They suggest that the State Government may be approached by the University for assistance for these purposes. The Committee feel that the University should be able to realise proper charges from the private houses situated in the campus area for any municipal services rendered by it. They hope that early decision will be taken on the question of declaration of the campus as a notified area.</p>
12	31	<p>The Committee feel that the existence of private houses within the Visva-Bharati University campus may militate against the academic atmosphere and physical compactness of the University. They suggest that the University in consultation with the University Grants Commission and the State Government may try to find a solution for this problem.</p>
13	32	<p>The Committee note that while the engineering staff in Visva-Bharati University was appointed for an approximate maintenance expenditure of Rs. 4 to 5 lakhs, the actual expenditure has been much less (Rs. 1.80 lakhs in 1962-63 and Rs. 2.87 lakhs in 1963-64). They suggest that a review of the strength of the engineering staff in relation to actual maintenance expenditure incurred during recent years may be undertaken in order to effect economy.</p>
14	34	<p>The Committee hope that the Kuljain Corporation, whose rates appear to be competitive, would complete the design work in time. The Committee suggest that to ensure submission and finalisation of architectural designs within the time limit, a suitable clause to this effect may be included in the Agreement so that in the event of infringement of this clause suitable penalty could be imposed.</p>

The Committee need hardly stress that the architectural style of new University buildings should be in conformity with the spirit and tradition of the Visva-Bharati University.

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15	37	The Committee suggest that the number of students to be admitted to each course in Visva-Bharati University may be determined well before the commencement of academic year, having regard to the number of teachers, hostel accommodation etc. so that maximum number of students, consistent with facilities available, are admitted.
16	38	As lack of hostel accommodation is a limiting factor in the admission of larger number of candidates in the Visva-Bharati University, the Committee suggest that high-priority may be given to the construction of hostels.
17	39	The Committee feel that the teacher-student ratio in the colleges of Visva-Bharati University is on the high side. They hope that sustained efforts will be made to bring down the teacher student ratio by increasing to the maximum extent possible the number of admissions of students, care being taken to see that the efficiency and the distinctive character of Visva-Bharati University are not impaired.
18	40	The Committee hope that by increasing the intake of students and thereby reducing the teacher-student ratio. Visva-Bharati University will in due course be able to reduce the High <i>per capita</i> expenditure (i.e. expenditure per student per annum).
19	41	While the Committee recognise the importance of the teaching of science, they urge that the attention and resources of Visva-Bharati may not be so diverted that the studies of humanities and cultural subjects may suffer in any way as these are the special features and the real spirit for the foundation of the Visva-Bharati. The Committee also recognise the importance of developing science subjects upto the Higher Secondary course so that the students intending to join engineering and technical courses may have the requisite facilities. The Committee have not been quite happy at the opening of science courses at the graduate level but now that these have been opened, the Committee feel that no further expansion of science courses should be allowed to affect the intrinsic and special features of the University. Keeping in view the spe-

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cial position of Visva-Bharati as a centre of arts and culture, the Committee suggest that the intake capacity in the science courses at the University level may be limited to a prescribed minimum so that the number of students seeking admission for humanities and cultural subjects may not be adversely affected.

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Considering that Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore took special interest in folk religion, the University may consider the feasibility of undertaking studies in folk religion (Lokayat Dharma), mediaeval Vaishnava reformers, Indian philosophy, comparative religion etc.

In view of the fact that there are different school of Indian philosophy, the Committee suggest that facilities may be created in certain selected universities for specialised studies and research of different Indian philosophies. The Committee feel that Jain philosophy has not received due attention in any university for special study. They also feel that either the Banaras Hindu University or the Visva Bharati University each having a Centre of Advanced Study in Philosophy may be eminently suited for studies in Jain philosophy.

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Now that science teaching has been introduced in the Visva-Bharati University, the Committee hope that the minimum foreign exchange requirement of the University for science would be carefully assessed and provision for the same made so that the University may obtain essential scientific equipment, books etc. which are not available in the country.

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The Committee suggest that the University Grants Commission may review the general education facilities available in Visva-Bharati University with a view to suggest improvements and to their adoption as a model in other universities where it does not exist at present.

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The Committee commend the efforts of the Visva-Bharati University to have personal supervision over the individual student's work. As Visva-Bharati is unitary, teaching and residential University offering considerable scope for introduction of tutorials, the Committee suggest that every effort should be made to introduce regular tutorials in subjects where comparatively large number of students are on rolls.

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24	45	The Committee suggest that Visva-Bharati University may arrange inter-University seminars on subjects which are particularly associated with the objectives of the Visva Bharati University and the teachings and writings of Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore. The Committee hope that such seminars would help to evoke interest in the student community all over India in the lofty ideals which inspired the founder of this University.
25	46	The Committee suggest that the system of internal assessment in Visva-Bharati University may be critically reviewed by the Education Commission which is seized of the problem.
26	47	Considering that the teacher pupil ratio in Visva-Bharati is the highest amongst Indian Universities, the Committee cannot but regret that pass percentage is not higher than in other universities and in fact is even lower in some cases. They cannot too strongly stress the need for making sustained and systematic efforts to improve the pass percentage.
7	48	The Committee note that facilities exist in the Visva Bharati University for studies in Arabic, Persian, Japanese, Chinese and Tibetan. In view of India's close relations with South-East Asian countries, the Committee suggest that the question of imparting teaching in selected South-East Asian languages, viz. Burmese, Malaya, Thai, Indonesian etc. in Visva-Bharati University and some other selected Indian universities may be considered.
8	49	The Committee suggest that the Centre of Advanced Study in Philosophy in Visva Bharati University may lay equal if not, more emphasis on the Indian Schools of thought and philosophy. In this connection they would like to mention among other schools, Sankaracharya's philosophy which could well be the subject of further research and study.
9	50	The Committee hope that the paintings of Acharya Nanda Lal Bose in Visva-Bharati University will be renovated and preserved carefully as they constitute veritable treasures of Indian Art.

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| 30 | 51 | <p>The Committee suggest that the question of suitably augmenting the activities of the History Department of Visva-Bharati University may be considered. They feel that the Department of History should have a senior Professor as its head. They would stress that there should be close coordination between the Department of Ancient Indian History and Culture and Department of History.</p> |
| 31 | 52 | <p>The Committee find that a large number of students applying for admission in B.Ed. courses in Visva-Bharati University are denied admission due to lack of hostel accommodation and practical teaching facilities. The Committee suggest that the question of increasing intake capacity in B.Ed. and M.Ed. courses by providing for practice teaching in other schools situated not far away from Visva-Bharati by making suitable transport arrangements may be considered. Considering the necessity of having trained teachers the Committee urge that hostel accommodation should be suitably increased to match the capacity for admissions in the Visva-Bharati.</p> |
| 32 | 56 | <p>The Committee attach considerable importance to the teaching of Rabindra Sangit in Visva-Bharati University. In fact this is one of the special features of this University. The Committee however note that adequate number of students are not forthcoming for admission in four year diploma course in Music and Dancing. This is stated to be due to the fact that the University does not award any degree in music and dance, even after four years teaching in the subject. The Committee suggest that the four year Diploma Course in Music and Dancing may be converted into a regular degree course. The Committee also suggest that in order to attract meritorious students from all over the country, the Sangit Bhavana may give necessary incentives by way of stipends, fellowships etc. to deserving students. The Committee hope that Sangit Bhavana will preserve the high standard of notation laid down by Gurudev Tagore. The Committee also hope that steps will be taken to develop both North Indian Classical Music Section and Karnatic Music Section.</p> |

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33	57	<p>The Committee feel that Rabindra Bhavana deserves to be a separately maintained and developed as centre of research and higher studies on Gurudev Tagore and other thinkers whose thoughts and teachings have contributed to the development of Santiniketan and Visva-Bharati as a centre of universal culture. The Committee note that there is no formal enrolment of students in Rabindra Bhavan, and recommend that Rabindra Bhavana should be open to research scholars and students from other universities also and should be developed as a centre of study of India's renaissance from the time of Raja Ram Mohan Roy upto the attainment of independence.</p>
34	58	<p>The Committee agree with the views of the Visiting Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission that Cheena Bhavana has not been very productive for a long time. They suggest that the Department may undertake intensive study of the history and culture of not only China, but also of Japan, Tibet, Korea, Mongolia, etc. with particular reference to the influence of Indian culture on those countries and <i>vice versa</i> and also with the development of Mahayana philosophy.</p> <p>The Committee would suggest that the present political tension with China should not in any way affect studies and research in our cultural relations with what may be called the 'Mongolian World' as India had very intimate cultural contacts with those people.</p>
35	60	<p>The Committee hope that the requirements of Visva-Bharati University for agricultural land will be fully met as early as possible.</p>
36	61	<p>The Committee suggest that in a view of the increasing losses sustained in running the Dairy in Visva-Bharati, the University authorities should take remedial measures in consultation with experts to make the scheme run as far as possible at least on no profit no loss basis.</p>

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37	62	<p>The Committee note that the Palli Shiksha Sadan has come into being only recently in place of the Institute of Rural Higher Education at Sriniketan. The Institution has an important role to play in the development of agricultural and social sciences. The Committee suggest that an assessment of the working of the Palli Shiksha Sadan may be carried out with a view to further intensify the activities of this Institution.</p>
38	63	<p>The Committee are glad to note that the Social Education Organisers' Training Centre of Visva-Bharati University is doing useful work in training the rural workers and thereby contributing towards the uplift of rural population. They hope that the work of this Centre will be further intensified.</p>
39	66	<p>The Committee are glad to note that new schemes relating to Contributory Provident Fund-cum-Gratuity and General Provident Fund-cum-Pension-cum Gratuity are proposed to be introduced for the benefit of the employees of the Central Universities. They hope that the Schemes will be finalised and put into force early.</p>
40	67	<p>The Committee hope that staff quarters will be provided to all employees of Visva-Bharati University who are really in need of such quarters by the end of the Fourth Plan.</p>
41	69	<p>The Committee appreciate that the Visva-Bharati University has made physical education compulsory and hope that adequate facilities by way of play-grounds, gymnasias, swimming pools etc. will be provided at an early date. They also emphasise the necessity of providing separate facilities for girl students who constitute almost half of the total enrolment in the University.</p>
42	70	<p>The Committee are distressed to note that there is no Lady Doctor in the medical units of Visva-Bharati even though half of its students consist of girls. Although the post of a Lady Doctor has been lately sanctioned, it is yet to be filled up. The Committee cannot too strongly urge the need for improving the medical facilities for the benefit of the student community. They recommend that there should be a female ward attached to the hospital. They also suggest that a</p>

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		thorough medical check-up of students may be undertaken periodically.
43	71	The Committee have already noted in their report on Delhi University that the scheme of hobby workshop in that University has not been successful. The Committee suggest that the University Grants Commission may review the Hobby Workshop Scheme in general before it is introduced in Visva-Bharati University.
44	72	The Committee consider it desirable that a Gandhi Bhavan is set up in Visva-Bharati University to promote study of Gandhian philosophy and outlook of life and to perpetuate the memory of Mahatma Gandhi who was an inmate of Santiniketan for some months and intimately associated with Gurudev Tagore.
45	7E	The Committee feel that there should not be any attempt to make Visva-Bharati University deviate from its traditions and ideals and turn it into an ordinary University like any other University of India. Every effort should be made to maintain its distinctive features and to promote the spirit of synthetic study of the cultural development of India in relation to the other cultures of the world.

The Committee also feel that as this University within a small campus contains educational institutions from the primary stage to the Master's degree and research stage and as its educational trend is more on the side of fine arts and culture with a particular bias for the revival of rural culture, arts and industry, this University can be developed as a centre of many social and educational experiments. The Committee realise that on account of all these special features, the *per capita* expenditure of the teacher-student ratio of this University may be somewhat higher than in other Universities. But the Committee expect that this extra expenditure will be fully recompensed by better quality of teaching not only for academic education but also for character building, so that the ideals with which Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore started this University may find its fulfilment.

APPENDIX IX

Analysis of Conclusion/Recommendations contained in the Report.

I. CLASSIFICATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Recommendations for improving the Organisation and Working

Serial Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 14, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 41, 42, 43, and 45.

B. Recommendations for effecting economy

Serial Nos. 11, 13, 15, 17, 18, 36.

C. Miscellaneous Recommendations

Serial Nos. 5, 10, 27, 28, 39, 40 and 44.

II. ANALYSIS OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS DIRECTED TOWARDS ECONOMY

Serial No.	S. No. as per Summary of Recommendations (Appendix)	Particulars
I	2	3
1	11	The University to realise proper charges from the private houses situated in the campus area for any municipal services rendered by it.
2	13	A review of the strength of the engineering staff in relation to actual maintenance expenditure incurred during recent years may be undertaken in order to effect economy.
3	15	The number of students to be admitted to each Course in Visva-Bharati University may be determined well before the commencement of academic year, having regard to the number of teachers, hostel accommodation, etc. so that maximum number of students consistent with facilities available, are admitted.

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- 4 17 Sustained efforts to be made to bring down the teacher-student ratio by increasing to the maximum extent possible the number of admissions of students, care being taken to see that the efficiency and the distinctive character of Visva Bharati University are not impaired.
- 5 18 By increasing the intake of students and thereby reducing the teacher-student ratio, Visva Bharati University will in due course be able to reduce the high *per capita* expenditure (i.e. expenditure per student per annum).
- 6 36 In view of the increasing losses sustained in running the Dairy in Visva Bharati, the University authorities should take remedial measures in consultation with experts to make the scheme run as far as possible at least on no profit no loss basis.
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