

**ESTIMATES COMMITTEE
(1967-68)**

**FIFTY-FOURTH REPORT
(FOURTH LOK SABHA)**

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

**Action taken by Government on the recommendations
contained in the Hundred and Second Report of the
Estimates Committee (Third Lok Sabha) on
the Ministry of Education—University
Grants Commission**



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(1967-68)

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(1967-68)

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INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman, Estimates Committee, having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf presented this Fifty-Fourth Report of the Estimates Committee on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Hundred and Second Report of the Estimates Committee (Third Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Education—University Grants Commission.

2. The Hundred and Second Report of the Estimates Committee was presented to the Lok Sabha on the 26th April, 1966. Government furnished replies indicating action taken on the recommendations on the 30th June, 1967. Government's replies were considered by Study Group 'F' of the Estimates Committee on the 28th December, 1967. The Draft Report was adopted by the Committee on the 23rd March, 1968.

3. The Report has been divided into the following Chapters:

I. Report

II. Recommendations that have been accepted by Government.

III. Recommendations which the Committee do not want to pursue in view of Government's replies.

IV. Recommendations in respect of which replies of Government have not been accepted by the Committee.

V. Recommendations in respect of which final replies of Government are still awaited.

4. An analysis of action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Hundred and Second Report of the Estimates Committee (Third Lok Sabha) is given in the Appendix. It would be observed therefrom that out of 104 recommendations made in the Report, 57 recommendations i.e. 54·8 per cent have been accepted by Government and the Committee do not desire to pursue 31 recommendations i.e. 29·8 per cent, in view of Government's replies. Final reply of Government in respect of 16 recommendations i.e. 15·4 per cent, are still awaited.

NEW DELHI;
March 28, 1968.

Chaitra 8, 1890 (Saka).

P. VENKATASUBBALAH,
Chairman,
Estimates Committee.

CHAPTER I

REPORT

The Estimates Committee are glad to observe that the recommendations contained in their Hundred and Second Report (Third Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Education—University Grants Commission have been generally accepted by Government.

2. While noting the action taken by Government on certain recommendations, the Committee desire that further information on the progress made in implementation of some of the recommendations (included in Chapters III and V) may be furnished to the Committee at an early date.

CHAPTER II

RECOMMENDATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY GOVERNMENT

Recommendation (Serial No. 3) Para No. 8

The Committee consider the period of six years as quite sufficient for a person to remain a member of the University Grants Commission and recommend that a member of the Commission should not be eligible for reappointment.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Government accept the view of the Committee. In fact the Education Commission have recommended that the term of office of members of the UGC be reduced from the present 6 to 3 years with not more than one extension in order to provide a greater degree of rotation. Government are, however, of the view that there should be no reduction of term in the case of Chairman or other whole-time members (if any) in whose case age limit has been prescribed.

[*Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1—18/66-U2, dated 30-6-1967.*]

Recommendation (Serial No. 4) Para No. 8

It has been admitted by the representative of the Ministry of Law during evidence that the dividing line between 'maintenance' and 'development' expenditure is very thin. The Committee feel that there may be objections that some of the grants which have so long been given by the University Grants Commission to State Universities or 'institutions deemed to be Universities' should be considered to be maintenance grants and not development grants. They are glad to know that the Ministry of Education propose to amend the University Grants Commission Act to avoid the legal difficulty in University Grants Commission giving such grants to State universities. The Committee hope that the proposed amendment will bring out the intention of the Government in a clear and precise language.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Government agree with the view of the Estimates Committee which will be duly considered at the time of amendment of the U.G.C. Act.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1—18/66-U2, dated 30-6-1967.]

Recommendations (Serial Nos. 5 and 7) Para Nos. 12 and 14

The Committee regret to note that the University Grants Commission has neither so far carried out any inspection of any department or departments of any university under Section 13(1) of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, nor has the power conferred on the University Grants Commission for withholding of grants under Section 14, been exercised so far. The Committee are surprised to note the lenient attitude of the U.G.C. in this matter. They feel certain that if the aforesaid sections had come into play, development schemes in some of the universities would not have been delayed so much as has been pointed out by the Committee in Chapter III. It is of the utmost importance that the Commission should exercise its legitimate powers effectively if standards are to be maintained and improved.

The Committee are of the view that the agencies and methods through which the University Grants Commission has been trying to effect coordination and determination of standards in the universities require improvement. They feel that regular inspections of universities under Section 13 of the University Grants Commission Act should help both the process of coordination and maintenance of standards.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The University Grants Commission has not considered it necessary to invoke the provisions of Sections 13 and 14 of the University Grants Commission Act. In the considered opinion of the Commission, the mere withholding of grants may adversely affect the interests of the students and teachers. This view has been supported by the Education Commission also. The Commission has been sending Visiting Committees to universities but not after every three years and not under Section 13 of the University Grants Commission Act; but to assess the overall progress made by the university and its requirements during the Plan period. The enforcement of the provisions made in Section 14 is beset with many difficulties. But if a situation arises, the Commission will not hesitate invoking the provisions of Section 14.

The question of improving standards in the universities has all along been receiving very serious consideration of the University Grants Commission and all the programmes being implemented by the Commission have the objective of raising standards, e.g. Appointments of Review Committees, establishment of Centres of Advanced Study, Revision of scales of pay of teachers, organisations of summer schools and seminars, award of scholarships and fellowships, examination reforms, amenities for students and teachers etc. In the University Grants Commission's opinion a better basis for judgement is provided by the provisions for which grant-in-aid have been sanctioned and which have been implemented so far. On this ground, the University Grants Commission have hardly heard any criticism and have had considerable evidence to the contrary.

It has to be borne in mind that the relationship between the universities and the University Grants Commission is a very delicate one, and that the University Grants Commission can become an effective instrument for upgrading of standards only if it follows the method of persuasion rather than coercion in a situation of this type, there will always be some people who think that the University Grants Commission is over-exercising its authority while others will be inclined to believe that it is using it inadequately. Incidentally, the University Grants Commission pointed out that similar criticism has also been levelled against the University Grants Committee in the U.K. and the following quotation from its Report for 1957—62 will be found interesting:

“The major question must be whether the measure of control which the State has entrusted to the Committee is exercised too heavily or too lightly. Some people, not all, in the universities feel that the Committee's influence has been too great or is becoming too great; others not all outside the Universities—feel it is too light. This balance of opinion is perhaps a measure of their success.”

Government agree with the view of the Estimates Committee. The University Grants Commission will be requested to implement the recommendation. However as this may require additional staff, the resources position will have to be kept in view.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1—18/66-U2, dated 30-6-1967.]

Recommendation (Serial No. 8) Para No. 16

The Committee suggest that the Central Government should give a lead by implementing the recommendations of the Model

Act Committee in the Central Universities. They hope that in the case of the Banāras Hindu University and Aligarh Muslim University whose Acts are under discussion for amendment, the Model Act will be taken into consideration while finalising the amendments.

The Committee feel that the Central Government should without any further delay take some effective steps to elicit the reactions of the universities and of the State Governments to the Model Act and then try to persuade them to give effect to the provision of the Act with necessary local variations.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The recommendations of the Model Act Committee were kept in view at the time of amending the Banaras Hindu University Act last year and will also be taken into account while formulating legislative measures for the Aligarh Muslim University.

The report of the Model Act Committee has been circulated to all the State Governments and it is expected that they would give due consideration to the recommendations of the Committee while undertaking University legislation. The report was placed before the State Education Ministers' Conference in 1965. The views of the Committee have also been taken into consideration by the Education Commission while formulating their Report. Education being a State subject, the final discretion in the matter rests with the State Governments.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66-U2, dated 30-6-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 9) Para No. 17

The Vice-Chancellor is the most important functionary in a university, not only on the administrative side, but also for securing the right academic atmosphere for the teachers and the students to do their work efficiently and in the right spirit. He is the chief academic and executive officer of the University. The Committee feel concerned over the present tendency of appointing more and more non-educationists as Vice-Chancellors of universities, both Central and State. They also note with regret that Government from time to time appoint Vice-Chancellors in other ad hoc Commissions, Committees and other assignments outside the university which take away their valuable time and create diversion for them. The Committee are strongly of the view that a Vice-Chancellor should be a distinguished educationist or scholar with administrative experience or a person with distinguished public life and an

education-oriented outlook. This key office should not be a matter of patronage.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Government agree with the views of the Estimates Committee and would keep the same in consideration in the case of appointment of Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66-U2, dated 30-6-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 11) Para No. 20

The Committee note that some of the universities are not members of the Inter-University Board. In the opinion of the Committee it will be desirable if all the universities join the Inter-University Board which provides a useful forum for exchange of notes among Vice-Chancellors and discussions of common problems.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Government agree with the views of the Committee. The Inter-University Board of India will be requested to negotiate with non-member universities on this issue.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66-U2, dated 30-6-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 13) Para No. 25

(i) *The Committee consider that the Conference of Vice-Chancellors has a useful role to play. They suggest that it should be convened periodically for discussing important academic problems. Besides meeting at conferences, the Vice-Chancellors may also discuss common problems through correspondence.*

(ii) *The Committee also consider that the Conference of principals on regional or university or State basis may be of great use in the discussion of common problems including standard of teaching, discipline, students amenities, finance etc. They suggest that the Conference of Principals on an all India basis should be convened once in two years and the conferences on regional or State or University basis should be convened more frequently.*

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Government is in agreement with the views expressed by the Estimates Committee.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66-U2, dated 30-6-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 14) Para No. 27

The Committee feel that there is an urgent need to increase the percentage enrolment in the Faculties of Science, Technology, Medicine and Agriculture in the Universities and other institutions of higher learning, keeping in view the scientific manpower assessment for the 4th, 5th and 6th Plans. They hope that earnest measure will be taken to increase teaching facilities in these subjects in the universities, colleges and other research institutes so that trained manpower is available to meet the needs of the planned economic development of the country. Experience shows that only 5 or 6 years after the creation of necessary facilities, trained personnel become available.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Government as well as the University Grants Commission are in agreement with the views of the Estimates Committee with regard to the need to increase the percentage enrolment in the faculties of Science, Technology, Medicine and Agriculture in the universities and other institutions of higher learning, in relation to the manpower needs of the country, which is kept in view while providing facilities in Technology and Medicine.

Notes received from the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation on the subject are enclosed. (Appendices I and II).

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66-U2, dated 30-6-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 16) Para No. 35

The Committee feel deeply concerned at the unplanned growth of new universities—some of them with a small number of students and still smaller financial resources. The Committee regret to note that there is an unseemly competition to have new universities in every region of the States.

The Committee consider that prior approval of the University Grants Commission for the establishment of a University in a State, though at present not legally necessary, is very desirable. They suggest that the University Grants Commission should be rather strict in giving financial grant to such universities as have been started without the consent of or consultation with the Commission. The Committee would also like to stress that the cause of higher

education would be better served by starting well equipped and well conducted colleges and postgraduate classes than by starting ill equipped universities.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Government are in agreement with the views of the Estimates Committee. In the UGC (Amendment) Bill, 1966, which has since lapsed, a provision was made that the Commission shall not give any grant to any University which is established after the commencement of the amending Act of 1966 without the previous approval of the UGC and the Central Government.

The recommendation of the Estimates Committee will be kept in view while reformulating the amendments to UGC Act.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66-U2, dated 30-6-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 17) Para No. 35

The Committee are of the view that it will greatly help the development of higher education of a perspective plan for the next 5 to 10 years as suggested by the University Grants Commission is prepared by every State Government, taking into account the available resources (including personnel) and facilities and the needs for further development and expansion of higher education. They suggest that the University Grants Commission should pursue the matter with the State Governments and help them in preparing such perspective plans. They feel that ordinarily all new universities should be made to pass through a period of gestation as university centres which may be established for providing post-graduate education in various subjects.

The Committee would also suggest that it may be examined whether big universities e.g. the universities of Calcutta, Bombay etc. having postgraduate teaching departments should establish regional postgraduate sections with a view to relieve congestion and to improve the standard of teaching.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

This has also been the view of the University Grants Commission. The Commission had set up a committee to spell out the concept of University Centre for post-graduate studies. The report of the Committee has been sent to the Universities and State Governments for guidance.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66-U2, dated 30-6-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 19) Para No. 39

The committee do not feel happy that the Ministry of Education has created certain educational institutions analogous to universities but outside the scope of the University Grants Commission thereby adversely affecting the authority of the Commission in taking steps for the promotion and coordination of University Education and for the determination and maintenance of standards of teaching, examination and research in universities.

The Committee feel that this practice is likely to create disparity in the quality and value of degrees conferred by different institutions and should have been avoided. The Committee suggest that the University Grants Commission should be consulted before any institutions is empowered to confer degrees equivalent to those awarded by the universities. The Committee also suggest that proper coordination should be maintained between the institutions of national importance and the university Grants Commission.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Consultations between the Central Government and the U.G.C. do take place for **empowering the institutions to confer degrees equivalent to these awarded by universities.**

The Commission agrees with the suggestion made by the Estimates Committee with regard to coordination between **institutions of national importance and U.G.C.**

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66-U2, dated 30-6-1967]

Recommendation (Serial No. 20) Para No. 41

The Committee have dealt with the question of maintenance grants being given to institutions deemed to be universities in paras 7 and 8 of Chapter 1 of this Report. They note that according to the opinion given by the Attorney General, the University Grants Commission is not empowered under its Act to give maintenance grants to State Universities and 'institutions deemed to be universities'. It is stated that the entire question as to which agency, whether the University Grants Commission or the Central Government should pay maintenance grants to 'institutions deemed to be universities' is under consideration.

The Committee hope that a decision in the matter will be reached at an early date. They further hope that a decision on the question as to the source from which matching grants be provided for develop-

ment schemes of 'institutions deemed to be universities' will also be arrived at early.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

It has been decided that maintenance grants to institutions deemed to be universities under Section 3 of the U.G.C. Act should be paid by the Ministry of Education. With regard to the development grants to these institutions, the University Grants Commission has decided that the same procedure may be followed for payment of these grants to institutions deemed to be universities as in the case of State Universities. It would be for the institutions concerned to obtain the concurrence of the Central Government where the institution is receiving maintenance grants from them (who would function in the same way as State Governments do for State Universities) for continuation of the schemes after the U.G.C.'s assistance ceases, and also for assistance for matching share of the U.G.C. development programmes.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1—18/66-U2, dated 30-6-1967.]

Recommendation (Serial No. 21) Para No. 42

The Committee feel that the audit of the institutions deemed to be universities which are given maintenance grants by the University Grants Commission/Central Government should be done by the Comptroller and Auditor General. It should also be ensured that proper internal auditing system is introduced in all these institutions.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Government agrees with the views of the Estimates Committee. In fact, the provision for audit of accounts by C.&A.G. has already been made in the constitution of some of the 'deemed' universities. The 'deemed' universities will also be addressed on the question of introducing internal audit system.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1—18/66-U2, dated 30-6-1967.]

Recommendation (Serial No. 26) Para No. 62

The Committee are of the view that it is a serious matter if the schemes sponsored by the University Grants Commission are discontinued after the recurring assistance is stopped by the Commission after a stipulated period. If a university has to discontinue a scheme after some time, the whole money spent by the Commission, State Government and the University concerned over the scheme may be

come infructuous. The Committee suggest that the whole problem should be examined thoroughly and steps taken to ensure that no scheme sponsored by the University Grants Commission is discontinued by any university after the grants from University Grants Commission for that purpose are stopped after a stipulated period. The Committee also suggest that an assurance from the State Governments may be sought that they will arrange the necessary money for continuing the scheme even after the stoppage of the grant from the University Grants Commission.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Before a project involving recurring expenditure is sanctioned generally an assurance is obtained from the university to the effect that after the period of Commission's assistance is over, the project would be continued. For the Fourth Plan projects, it is proposed to hold discussions with the State Governments after the requirements of the universities have been assessed by the Visiting Committees where the State Governments will be apprised of their liability in respect of universities maintained by them after the period of Commission's assistance for projects accepted by them for implementation in the Fourth Plan is over.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1—18/66-U2, dated 30-6-1967.]

Recommendation (Serial No. 28) Para No. 66

The Committee would like to reiterate the recommendation made in para 31 of their 82nd Report (Third Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Education—University of Delhi that a Committee consisting of the representatives of the Ministries of Education, Finance and Commerce and University Grants Commission should be set up to thoroughly examine the difficulties in obtaining foreign exchange for universities as also the procedural difficulties in regard to issue of import licences and customs clearance permits.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Government agree with the recommendation of the Estimates Committee. As for foreign exchange efforts are always made to secure the maximum possible amount of foreign exchange for universities. This aspect of the matter will also be looked into by the Committee examining the procedure.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66-U2, dated 30-6-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 30) Para No. 68

The Committee would like to reiterate the recommendation made in para 12 of their 82nd Report of the Ministry of Education—University of Delhi that the needs of the universities in regard to supply of building materials specially cement, should have received high priority commensurate with the purpose. Now that cement has been decontrolled and there is an assurance of larger production and regular supply, the Committee hope that the Government would ensure that there is no difficulty in procuring requisite quantity of cement for universities.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Universities are being helped to secure adequate quantity of cement depending upon its overall availability in the country.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1—18/66-U2, dated 30-6-1967.]

Recommendation (Serial No. 32) Para No. 71

The Committee appreciate the idea of giving centenary grants to the universities and colleges. They are, however, distressed to note that centenary grants made in the year 1956-57 have not yet been fully utilised by Bombay and Calcutta Universities. They suggest that steps should be taken to ensure that centenary grants are utilised within a fixed period by the universities and colleges concerned.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The suggestion has been noted for action. However, it is expected that the projects of Bombay and Calcutta Universities being financed from out of the centenary grants will be completed shortly.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1—18/66-U2, dated 30-6-1967.]

Recommendation (Serial No. 34) Para No. 75

While the Committee agree with the view of the University Grants Commission that the scheme relating to Centres of Advanced Study is a very important one, they nevertheless consider it essential that utmost care should have been taken for the growth of these Centres which have been started so that they could enhance the reputation of India as having the highest standard of higher education and thereby attract foreign scholars also for research and higher studies. The Committee recommend that adequate financial provision should be made for these Centres and the amount provided for this scheme

should be properly and fully utilised. Besides, every effort should be made to recruit qualified personnel for these Centres. The Committee hope that in due course the Centres will pave the way for raising standards of teaching and research in Indian Universities.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Within the resources, adequate funds are being made available for the Centres of Advanced Study and the amounts provided are being properly and fully utilised. It is also the hope of the University Grants Commission that in course of time the centres will pave the way for raising the standards of teaching and research in universities, but for this purpose adequate funds commensurate with the proper implementation of the scheme will have to be provided.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66-U2, dated 30-6-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 35) Para No. 76

The Committee are glad to learn that considerable assistance under foreign aid programmes has been procured for the development of centres of Advanced Study. They hope that such aid will be utilised fully and purposefully. The Committee further suggest that apart from financial help the Government may seek more extensive academic collaboration e.g. exchange of professors, exchange of publications etc.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The suggestion has been noted.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66-U2, dated 30-6-1967].

. Recommendation (Serial No. 36) Para No. 78

The Committee consider that the two aspects of centres of Advanced Study viz. (i) their functioning on an all-India basis and (ii) collaboration with the national laboratories are of considerable importance. They hope that the Committee appointed under the Chairmanship of Prof. A. R. Wadia to evaluate the working of these Centres will specifically look into these aspects.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

This is already being done.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66-U2, dated 30-6-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 37) Para No. 79

(i) *The Committee feel that in the field of philosophy, India has got old tradition and therefore offers great potentiality for further development. They particularly stress that the Centres of Advanced Study in Philosophy should lay equal, if not, more emphasis on the Indian School of Thought and Culture. 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.*

The Committee would also like to reiterate the following recommendation made in para 41 of the 83rd Report on the Ministry of Education—Visva Bharati University.

"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".

(ii) *The Committee expect that Centres of Advanced Study in mathematics in the Universities of Bombay, Calcutta, Jadavpur and Punjab would make valuable contributions to the advance and improvement in the study of Mathematics particularly at the postgraduate stage. India has a great tradition in Mathematics and Astronomy and has produced geniuses like Varaha Mihir, Khana, Bhaskaracharya, Aryabhata and Bradma Dutta. India is also reported to have invented the Zero notation and the decimal system. In the recent times the names of Ramanujam and Narlikar easily come to mind. The Committee hope that by their contributions the Centres will restore to India the glory that was hers in this field.*

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The suggestion made by the Estimates Committee have been noted and will be brought to the notice of the Advisory Committee for consideration. The Visva Bharati in a reference has intimated that the Centre of Advanced Study there is meant mainly for metaphysics and actually as much emphasis is laid on Indian philosophy as or Western. Exclusive emphasis is laid on Indian Philosophy in Advanced Centres at Banaras and Madras. As for the special study

of Jainism there is at present no provision for it at Visva Bharati. However a special paper on Jainism could be possible at the M.A. stage for which additional funds would be required.

The Centres are making good progress and the Commission shares the hope expressed by the Estimates Committee.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F.1-18/66-U2, dated 30-6-1967.]

Recommendation (Serial No. 38) Para No. 82

The Committee attach great importance to the problem of formulating suitable courses of study in the universities. They agree with the Committee on Standards of University Education that 'unless the courses are geared to the dynamic changes taking place in different areas of knowledge, our students are likely to lag behind those of other countries where constant efforts are made in this direction'. They hope that the universities will reorganise their courses of study in the light of the suggestions made in the reports of the Review Committees. The Committee, however, regret to note that no serious action has been taken by the University Grants Commission to follow-up the recommendations of the Review Committees. They suggest that besides implementing the suggestion of organising seminars and conferences to discuss the recommendations of the Review Committees, the University Grants Commission should persuade various universities to implement the recommendations of Review Committees.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The Universities have been requested to send their comments on the reoccendations made by the Review Committees with regard to the reorganisation of courses of study in various fields. The Visiting Committees appointed by the Commission in connection with the Fourth Plan requirements of the universities are also looking into the implementation of the Review Committee recommendations. The suggestion made by the Estimates Committee has been noted.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F.1-18/66-U2, dated 30-6-1967.]

Recommendation (Serial No. 40) Para No. 84

The Committee regret to note a general decline in interest and consequently in standard in the teaching of Mathematics and they feel that the improvement of teaching in Mathematics is essential for advanced training in basic sciences and technology as well as some of the subjects in Humanities. They, therefore, recommend that earnest measures should be taken to implement the recommendations:

of the expert committee appointed to draw up short term and long term programmes for improving teaching and research in Mathematics.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The recent report of the Mathematics Reforms Committee is under examination. The University Grants Commission is equally keen for the development of teaching and research in Mathematics and a sustained effort will be made in this behalf within the resources available so as to put the Indian Mathematics in the world map.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F.1-18/66-U2, dated 30-6-1967.]

Recommendation (Serial No. 41) Para No. 85

The Committee on Standards has made a thorough and exhaustive study of the problems relating to higher education in the Indian Universities and has given a useful Report. The Committee are convinced that if the suggestions and recommendations contained in the Standards Committee Report are implemented, it will go a long way to effect proper coordination among the universities and maintenance of their standards of teaching. They however find that action usually taken by the U.G.C. on the reports of the experts committees has been simply to forward them to the universities and State Governments for their views and comments or for suitable action. The Committee realise that State Governments are required to take necessary action for implementing the recommendations of various expert committees in State Universities, nevertheless, they feel that the University Grants Commission should pursue the recommendations of these expert committees with the State universities and keep a record as to how many recommendations of each expert committee have been implemented. The powers given to the University Grants Commission under Sections 12, 13 and 14 of the U.G.C. Act may also be invoked, when necessary, to get these recommendations implemented.

The Committee consider that it will be useful and interesting study to find out how many recommendations of expert committees appointed during each of the last three years have been implemented by the State Governments/Universities. It will be futile to appoint expert committees if their recommendations are not implemented within a specific period and if the University Grants Commission does not pursue the matter with the Universities/States.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The recommendations of the Expert Committee are being implemented.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F 1-18/66-U2, dated 30-6-1967.]

Recommendation (Serial No. 42) Para No. 88

The Committee are unhappy to note that Rs. 23.41 crores have been spent upto 1963-64 for implementation of three year degree course scheme which in the opinion of the representative of the University Grants Commission have not brought in much improvement in standard. They cannot help feeling that the curricula for the 11 years pre-university course is rather too heavy for the students. The observations of the universities also widely differ in their assessment about the utility of this scheme. The Committee also note that this problem has been discussed in the conferences of Vice-Chancellors and also by the Standards Committee and that it is again being considered afresh by the Education Commission.

The Committee are surprised to find that the three year course scheme has not been accepted as a uniform pattern throughout the country and that it is still in more or less a trial stage. They however hope that a sound educational pattern will be devised by the Education Commission for implementation by all the universities/states. The Committee also find that some suggestions are being considered of making the graduate courses into 15 years course instead of 14 years as at present by breaking it up in 12 years pre-university course and then 3 years for degree course or alternatively 10 years for school education, 2 years for Intermediate and 3 years for degree classes. They hope that this suggestion which has also considerable support of the educationists will be examined by the Education Commission.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The Education Commission has examined this problem and their recommendations are under consideration.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F 1-18/66-U2, dated 30-6-1967.]

Recommendation (Serial No. 43) Para No. 91

The Committee are constrained to observe that examinations even at present are mainly test of memory and do not satisfactorily measure the critical power and intellectual development of students. A

sound system of internal assessment can play a vital role in improving the system of examinations. The Committee realise that the system of introducing internal assessment is not free from difficulties particularly if an examination, covers over 20,000 to over 150,000 students and if there is no properly conducted tutorial system. The Committee note that the Education Commission is already seized of the problem and hope that a workable solution will be evolved in the light of their recommendations and on the basis of the realistic assessment of the teaching facilities, teacher student ratio, etc. Meanwhile, they suggest that steps may be taken with proper caution to improve the present system of examination at the postgraduate stage where reforms can be effected more easily in view of the smaller number of students involved. The Committee would also like to emphasise that no hasty action in this direction may be taken so as to leave wide scope for undesirable practices.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The report of the Education Commission is already under examination. The Commission has also under study the measures for improving the present system of examination at the postgraduate stage for this purpose. The Universities had been requested to intimate whether they have introduced the system of internal assessment at the postgraduate stage. After their replies have been received the position will be assessed. Further the Review Committees appointed by the Commission have also made recommendation with regard to improvements in the system of examination at the postgraduate level.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F 1-18/66-U2, dated 30-6-1967.]

Recommendation (Serial No. 44) Para No. 92

The Committee regret to note that in undergraduate courses the overall number of failures is more than 50 per cent. In some universities, the number of failures is as high as 70 per cent as in the case of Andhra University for B.A. (Pass) and Mysore University for B.Sc. The Committee note that the figures of failures in Indian Universities is very alarming. They suggest that an intensive study of the problem should be made by the U.G.C. and steps taken to improve pass percentages in undergraduate courses by improving the standard of teaching.

The Committee are also of the view that there is wide difference between standards of examinations in different universities. Some of the universities can be termed as liberal in awarding First Class to

their students, a practice that tends to lower the standard of education and as such is harmful for the country. While conceding that the universities are autonomous bodies, the Committee feel that it is obligatory on the part of the universities, U.G.C. and the Government to ensure that there is some uniformity of standards.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The suggestion has been noted. In this connection, it may however, be pointed out that with the improvements in the standards of teaching and other facilities the percentage of failures in the undergraduate courses can be reduced to a certain extent. For this purpose, requisite financial resources would have to be made available to the universities. Considerable improvements can, however, be brought about if the universities/State Governments can be persuaded to restrict admissions and not resorts to what is known as 'open door admission policy'. For this purpose, cooperation of the State Governments would be necessary.

The question of uniformity in marks in awarding divisions in various university examinations is not so difficult as that of uniform marking of scripts. Such variations cannot be corrected as long as there are external examiners owing to large number of students.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F 1-18/66-U2, dated 30-6-1967.]

Recommendation (Serial No. 48) Para No. 103

The Committee feel that the practice of charging capitation fee by the Engineering and Medical Colleges is fundamentally wrong. They also note that the Minister of Education has described this practice as "blackmarketing in education". But the Committee feel constrained to remind the Government of their own responsibility for this practice as they have failed to provide adequate money for those colleges whose need in those regions cannot be ignored. The Committee would also like to point out that it is Government's inaction that has made these institutions continue this practice which could have been stopped by withdrawing recognition accorded to them. They find that even after an enquiry by the Government of Kerala, the T. D. Medical College Alleppey has been allowed to collect an enhanced tuition fee of Rs. 2,500 per annum and a special fee of Rs. 250. The Committee are surprised that this exorbitant tuition fee has been allowed to be charged by the Government and they feel that this is only an alibi for capitation fee. The Committee recommend that suitable action should be taken by the Government to put an end to the practice of charging capitation fee enhanced fees etc., by the engineering

and medical colleges or by any other colleges. Till this is effectively stopped, the Committee hope that the university/Government concerned would see that the money thus acquired is properly accounted for by such colleges and proper receipts are issued by them as donation for the institute so that there may not be any room for misappropriation of money for private benefits.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Government agree with the view of the Estimates Committee and suitable steps have been taken to put an end to the practice of charging capitation fees. So far as the T. D. Medical College Alleppey is concerned, the collection of capitation fees has been abolished and the college is getting financial assistance from the State Government to cover its deficit. The U. G. C. has also conveyed to the Universities its disapproval of the procedure of charging capitation or high admission fees.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F 1—18/66-U2, dated 30-6-1967.]

Recommendation (Serial No. 49) Para No. 104

The Commission feels that one of the most important factors in scientific research which needs to be vigorously promoted relates to research in pure and applied science in the universities and institutions of higher education. Every endeavour should therefore be made to strengthen the facilities for research in the universities by way of provision of financial resources including adequate foreign exchange, laboratory facilities, books and qualified personnel.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Within the resources available efforts are being made to strengthen facilities for research in universities.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F 1—18/66-U2, dated 30-6-1967.]

Recommendation (Serial No. 50) Para No. 106

The Committee entirely agree with the observations of the Standards Committee (mentioned in paragraph 106) with regard to the need for close coordination of university and non-university sectors in the matter of scientific research. They, however, regret that at present there is no proper coordination between the research departments of universities and national laboratories. They feel that in an age of science and technology, universities have acquired a new role and a new significance. Interlinking of research in the universities

(most of pure, basic and fundamental character) and the laboratories of Council of Scientific and Industrial research (mostly of applied nature) would be of great mutual benefit. Therefore, for proper development of research in the country, there should be complete co-ordination between the national laboratories and universities. A procedure should be devised to have exchange of notes or some mutual discussions among the Directors of National Laboratories and the Heads of the Departments of the universities. The Committee also suggest that the feasibility of effecting institutional coordination between the University Grants Commission and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research may be examined.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The University Grants Commission agrees with the Estimates Committee that for the proper development of research in the country there should be complete coordination between national laboratories and universities. In fact, the Commission itself has been emphasising the need for promotion of close cooperation between the universities and Government Research Organisations. The matter had been discussed in the Vice-Chancellors' Conference (1962) which noted that the Inter-University Board had considered this matter and resolved that all Nations' Laboratories be given recognition to work leading to research degrees subject to the regulations of the universities. Since then, several universities have taken steps to strengthen their collaboration with government research organisations. Recently, the observation made by the Estimates Committee in their 95th Report dealing with the collaboration between academic institutions and civil research units which are reproduced below have also been brought to the notice of the universities for necessary action.

“The field of Electronics is one where there is a considerable amount of basic research and applied research and the universities and higher institutes of technology have very important part to play. The Committee was informed that two Professors of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur and the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras are members of the Defence Electronics Research Committee. Besides, the Defence Research and Development Organisation have the mechanism by which Director of Electronics of the Research and Development Headquarter also visits the Electronics De-

partment of the universities and forms out projects which deal with either basic or applied research."

"A note from the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research indicating the links which it has already formed with the Universities in the matter of research, is enclosed. (Appendix II)

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 1—18/66-U2, dated 30-6-1967.]

Recommendation (Serial No. 51) Para No. 107

The Committee are unhappy to learn that with a few exceptions the University laboratories are ill-equipped. They would like to stress that a well-equipped laboratory is essential for raising the standard of science teaching. They suggest that earnest measures should be taken to equip the university laboratories properly. The Committee also reiterate the recommendation made in para 2 of their 82nd Report on the Ministry of Education—University of Delhi that the question of financial equipment for university laboratories from UNESCO and other aid funds for the Fourth Five year Plan may be examined early.

They consider that the universities can play a vital role in development of defence research. A major defence problem can be broken into sub-problems and such of these as are of a basic nature can be handled by the universities. The representative of the Ministry of Defence has admitted the possibility. For this purpose, the Committee suggest that there should be necessary coordination between the universities and Defence Research Laboratories.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Within the resources available efforts are being made to equip the university laboratories properly. But in view of the limited funds, it does not seem feasible to provide requisite equipment to all university laboratories. The implementation of the recommendations of the Estimates Committee will ultimately depend upon the availability of funds. The Defence Research and Development Organisation is making increasing use of the research facilities available to the university and other Research Institutions in the country through the grants-in-aid scheme instituted in 1959. Under this Scheme grants are offered to Scientists of standing attached to universities and other approved research institutes like I.I.Ts, Industrial laboratories etc. Till date 54 schemes of Defence interest have been framed out to universities/institutes covering fields of Electronics, Armaments, Ballistics, Engineering and Terrain Evaluation, Chemistry, Physics and Biological Sciences.

[Ministry of Education O. M. No. F. 1—18/66-U2 dated 30.6.1967.]

Recommendation (Serial No. 52) Para No. 109

The Committee are constrained to observe that the resources available to the universities for the development of science departments have not been commensurate with their requirements. They learn that during the Second Plan period, the University Grants Commission paid grant totalling Rs. 4.02 crores to the universities for buildings, laboratories, workshops, equipments apparatus, library books and additional supply for scientific studies. The amount provided for these schemes during the Third Plan is Rs. 7.92 crores. The above provision for scientific research is not at all adequate considering the great need that exists for improving standards and for enabling science to play its full part in the development of the country. Science education makes heavier demands than general education in respect of accommodation and equipment. As the teaching of science necessarily involves practical work in laboratories the teacher pupil ration on the science side has also to be higher. The Committee hopes that Government will make provision for equipping the laboratories on which depends the standard of scientific education and research.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Government agrees with the views of the Estimates Committee. Every possible effort is made to place the maximum amount at the disposal of the UGC within the available resources of the Government.

[Ministry of Education O. M. No. F. 1—18/66-U2 dated 30.6.1967.]

Recommendation (Serial No. 53) Para No. 110

Library is the storehouse of knowledge accumulated through ages in all the countries and as such the committee need hardly stress the desirability of encouraging the students to cultivate the habit of utilising the library facilities to the maximum extent. For that purpose the library environments should be made attractive by providing adequate library facilities including reading space in each university and college. The Committee feels that the University Grants Commission should not be content simply by making adequate provision for a good library but should also try to see that the library facilities are properly utilised by the students as also by the teachers.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The University Grants Commission has already taken steps to ensure that library facilities are properly utilised by the students as

also by the teachers. For this purpose, the Commission provides assistance to universities for the appointment of qualified library staff who can provide necessary guidance to the students and inspire confidence in them. The Commission has recommended to the universities that libraries should be kept open for long hours, provide proper documentation service and have open-shelf system so that books and other material are easily accessible to students. The Students' Home for which the UGC provides assistance has a library also. Provision has been made for a cafeteria and other amenities in the Home so that the students and teachers can make use of library facilities for longer hours.

[Ministry of Education O. M. No. F. 1—18/66-U2 dated 30.6.1967.]

Recommendation (Serial No. 54) Para No. 111

The Committee regret to learn that the information regarding the number of colleges which provide reading room facilities for at least 25 per cent of the students on its rolls is stated to be not available at present. The Committee feels that until basic statistics are in possession of the University Grants Commission, it will not be possible to chalk out a scheme and assess its financial implications.

The Committee further suggest that the recommendations of expert committees should be properly analysed by the U.G.C. so as to assess the magnitude of every problem for taking suitable measures as and when funds are available.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The Commission agrees with the suggestion. The collection of basic statistics is being started.

[Ministry of Education O. M. No. F. 1—18/66-U2 dated 30.6.1967.]

Recommendation (Serial No. 56) Para 114

The Committee realise the importance of area studies which have been commended by the Shiva Rao Committee and hope that in course of time there would develop specialised institutions for specialised studies enjoying international reputation like the London School of Oriental Studies. But at the same time, the Committee are conscious of the limitation of funds available with Government to take up such ambitious schemes. Hence, the Committee suggest that the University Grants Commission may select some universities or institutions for intensive studies on particular areas relevant to India's political,

cultural and commercial interests so that with the maximum utilisation of our meagre funds, a nucleus of such studies may gradually develop. For the present, particular emphasis may be given to the South East Asian countries, Ceylon and Iran along with the studies of their languages. The Committee suggest that these centres should be open to students coming from all over the country and also from abroad and as a matter of fact suitable incentives should be given to attract students to those courses.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Necessary action in this behalf has already been taken by the Commission on the lines suggested by the Estimates Committee. The Commission has appointed a Committee to advise it for the implementation of programmes relating to area studies. The Commission, on the recommendations of the Committee has approved the programme of South Asian Studies in Rajasthan University and a research project on Indo-Arab relation in Osmania University.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F.1-18/66-U2, dated 30-6-1967.]

Recommendation (Serial No. 58) Para No. 119

The Committee are glad to note that the seminars and summer schools organised with the assistance of U.G.C. have proved fruitful in giving a stimulus to the participants to improve their professional competence. They hope that earnest measures will be taken for the expansion of the programme which envisages to have 300 institutions by 1970 and to train 15000 teachers every year. At the same time they would suggest that more summer schools for students and summer institutes for curriculum reform may be organised as these also call for equal attention.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Efforts are being made to expand the programme of summer schools within the limits permitted by the financial resources. This would be further expanded with the availability of additional funds.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 61) Para No. 125

The Committee feel that the U.G.C. should have given more consideration to the affiliated colleges which teach 85% of the students and feed the post-graduate classes of the universities. Unless the quality and standard of teaching in the affiliated colleges is improved, the money spent on post-graduate classes in the universities would

be more or less a waste. The Committee suggest that this aspect may be kept in view by the U.G.C. while giving grants out of the funds available with them.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

While agreeing with the view expressed by the Estimates Committee that more attention should be paid to the development of affiliated colleges, it may be pointed out that in the Fourth Plan a major portion of funds for the development of affiliated colleges have been kept in the State sector. However, the Commission, within the resources available is providing assistance to affiliated colleges for the following:—

- (i) strengthening of laboratory and library facilities,
- (ii) construction of hostels and staff quarters,
- (iii) construction of Non-Resident Student Centres.

The Commission will do everything possible to promote development of affiliated colleges in conjunction with the State Governments.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 62) Para No. 128

The Committee are unhappy to learn that number of colleges have of late been set up which do not have adequate enrolment and which are ill-equipped and cannot be considered viable economic or intellectual units. The Committee suggest that establishment of such sub-standard colleges should be regulated and controlled in the interest of maintenance of economic standards.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The University Grants Commission endorses the view expressed by the Estimates Committee that the establishment of sub-standard colleges should be regulated and controlled in the interest of maintenance of academic standards. The Commission believes the setting up of sub-standard colleges is due to pressure of numbers which is on the increase and also on account of sufficient support not being given by the State Governments. The Commission proposes requesting the State Governments to make a survey of the situation (including norms laid down by the Universities for affiliation of the colleges) in consultation with the Universities and suggests ways and

means for improvement. On the basis of the survey the Commission will decide the steps to be taken to regulate the situation.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 63) Para No. 129

The Committee note with concern the deterioration in the standard of education in the affiliated colleges. They feel that the University Grants Commission should tackle the problem of improving the standard of teaching and discipline in the affiliated colleges on a priority basis. In this connection, the Committee would like to draw the attention of University Grants Commission/Government to their recommendations contained in paragraphs 125 and 128 ante. The Committee hope that suitable measures will be taken by the University Grants Commission/Government in the light of the recommendations made by the Committee on Collegiate Education.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The University Grants Commission is already seized of this problem and taking steps as indicated in reply to para 125 within resources available to improve the standard of teaching and discipline in affiliated colleges. Further steps will be considered by the U.G.C. in the light of the recommendations made by the Education Commission which have gone into the question.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 64) Para No. 130

The Committee are of the view that regular inspection of colleges by the University concerned greatly helps in raising the standards of education in college. It helps to bring to light the shortcomings of the colleges so that steps can be taken to remove such shortcomings and tone up the administration of affiliated colleges. They suggest that the University Grants Commission should make a detailed study of the problem by collecting the various regulations of the universities regarding inspection of colleges so as to find out how far these are followed by them. As a result of such a study a procedure should be evolved with a view to ensure that all universities do carry out periodical inspections of colleges affiliated to them.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The University Grants Commission agrees with the Estimates Committee that regular inspection of colleges by universities helps

in raising the standards of education in the colleges. The Universities are being requested to intimate if the inspection of colleges is being done in accordance with their regulations. Thereafter the matter will be pursued further.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 68) Para No. 143

The Committee appreciate the difficulties of universities to attract and retain the services of well-qualified teachers in engineering and technological departments when the scales of pay in universities do not compare favourably with the Indian Institutes of Technology. The Committee fail to find any justification for such disparity in salary scales of the university teachers in engineering and technological departments and the teachers in Indian Institute of Technology. They hope that, as proposed, the salary scales in Indian Universities will be brought at par with those of Indian Institutes of Technology during the Fourth Plan.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The scales of pay recommended for teachers in university departments (including those of Engineering & Technology) are now at par with those obtaining in Indian Institutes of Technology.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 71) Para No. 146

The Committee feel that a person who does not teach has no right to be called a teacher. They also think that a Principal must take some classes as this helps him in maintaining contact with the students. The students should also have easy access to the Principal. The Committee suggest that the University Grants Commission should impress upon the colleges recognised under Section 2(f) of the U.G.C. Act the desirability of Principals taking a few classes.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

This has been noted. In the case of the Delhi Colleges, where the U.G.C. pays the maintenance grants the Principals of the colleges are expected to take some classes and this has been provided in the Ordinances of the Delhi University.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 73) Para No. 149

The Committee attach great importance to the eradication of corruption and malpractices from the universities which are the main source of supply of officers for manning public services especially at the higher levels and hope that the report of the Committee appointing to suggest measures for eradicating corruption and malpractices from the universities will soon be finalised and early action taken on the recommendations made therein.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The report of the committee has been finalised and will be considered by the Commission.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 74) Para No. 150

The Committee are glad to note that Madras University has already introduced Gratuity-cum-Provident Fund-cum-Insurance Scheme and that schemes relating to Contributory Provident Fund-cum-Gratuity and General Provident Fund-cum-Pension-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. The Committee also suggest that State universities and colleges should also be persuaded to introduce a scheme on similar lines.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The schemes relating to Contributory Fund-cum-Gratuity and General Provident Fund-cum-Pension-cum-Gratuity have been finalised in the Central Universities and Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and are proposed to be introduced with effect from 1st April, 1964. The broad outlines of the schemes will be brought to the notice of the State Governments for implementation in universities and colleges for their consideration.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F 1-18/66-U2, dated 30-6-1967.]

Recommendation (Serial No. 75) Para No. 151

The Committee are glad to learn that the scheme for the exchange of teachers between universities has been initiated with a view to encourage exchange of ideas and experiences and to promote a sense of intellectual unity in the country. The scheme makes it possible for the universities to utilise the services of talented personnel as widely as possible. The scheme also provides opportunities for the

staff and students engaged in advanced studies to come into close and useful contact with distinguished teachers. The Committee hopes that all universities will take advantage of this scheme.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The University Grants Commission will provide all facilities within the resources available to enable the universities to take advantage of the scheme.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 76) Para No. 152

The Committee feel that, consistent with the country's foreign exchange position, teachers should be encouraged to attend international conferences abroad and take full advantage of the assistance available under the 'travel grants' scheme. Contacts established at such international conferences, besides improving the outlook and the mental horizon of the teachers, are expected to result in fruitful collaboration between Indian Universities and abroad.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

This is already being done in the light of the resources available.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F 1-18/66-U2, dated 30-6-1967.]

Recommendation (Serial No. 77) Para No. 153

The Committee commend the scheme of "utilisation of services of retired teachers" which helps in availing of the services of teachers of outstanding merit who have crossed the normal age of superannuation and are otherwise fit. It also helps the teachers to continue the research which has not been completed at the time of their retirement. The Committee, however, suggest that the selection of retired teachers under this scheme should be made with care and the University Grants Commission should keep itself informed of the studies and other activities undertaken by the teachers so as to assess the usefulness of this scheme.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The selection for teachers under the scheme of utilisation of services of retired teachers is done on the recommendations of a Committee of eminent educationists and the teachers are required to keep the Commission informed of the studies and research work undertaken by them.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F 1-18/66-U2, dated 30-6-1967.]

Recommendation (Serial No. 80) Para No. 159

While the Committee note the analysis of the causes of students' indiscipline given by the Ministry as shown in paragraph 159, they feel that certain non-academic factors play not an insignificant part in contributing to students' indiscipline. These are (i) cinema craze and witnessing of sex-provoking films, (ii) cinema posters, (iii) influence of politics in educational institutions, (iv) lack of required type of teachers and contact between the teachers and students and (v) lack of congenial atmosphere and proper facilities at home. The Committee hope that a note of all these factors will also be taken of by the Government as the problem of students' indiscipline has been a cause for concern from the point of view of wholesome development of the society.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The Commission and the Government are already seized of the problem and programmes of students welfare so as to take away the students from the undesirable influences are under consideration—but much would depend upon the resources that may be available for the purpose.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967]

Recommendations (Serial No. 82) Para No. 164

The Committee consider it essential that there should be a liberal scheme of scholarships which will enable bright students, even though born of poor parents, to secure the benefit of education if they are intellectually equipped for it. They feel that those who have aptitude and merit should not be deprived of the opportunity of getting higher education due to poverty but should be enabled to embark upon post-graduation standards in universities and higher institutions of learning.

The Committee feel that in view of the vast increase in the number of scholars in the universities, the number of scholarships and fellowships is very much on the low side. Consequently, many deserving but poor students are not able to get the necessary financial aid. They would urge that in view of the tremendous increase in the number of students and the general poverty of a large number of students the position be reviewed so that the number of scholarships may be adequately increased. The Committee also note that the amount of scholarship per head is inadequate in many cases, it should be such as to cover the major portion of expenditure of a scholar.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The University Grants Commission agrees with the Estimates Committee that the number of scholarships and fellowships is very much low compared to the university population. The Commission would very much like to increase the number as well as the value of the scholarships and fellowships, but cannot do so in view of the limited resources placed at its disposal. It may, however, be pointed out that with effect from July 1966 the Commission has raised the value of postgraduate research scholarships from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per month.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967]

Recommendation (Serial No. 83) Para No. 165

The Committee agree with the views of the University Grants Commission that there should be reasonable uniformity in the value of scholarships and fellowships awarded by the different agencies. They consider it desirable that there should be a coordinating authority for making an assessment as to the adequacy, proper utilisation etc., of all scholarships and fellowships awarded by Central agencies. The Committee suggest that an Expert Committee consisting of representatives of all the concerned Ministries/Central bodies should be set up to consider this question and evolve a satisfactory solution to this problem.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

A similar recommendation figures in the Report of the Education Commission and has been accepted in principle. These will be implemented subject to the availability of funds.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967]

Recommendation (Serial No. 86) Para No. 168

The Committee are of the view that there should not be two schemes of the same nature and hope that the schemes of Students' Homes and Non-resident Students Centres will be merged immediately and operated as one scheme during the Fourth Plan.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

This has already been done.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967]

Recommendation (Serial No. 87) Para No. 170

The Committee are glad to learn that the percentage of scholars residing in hostels to the total enrolment has been gradually increasing. They feel that the provision of suitable and adequate hostel accommodation is essential for a healthy corporate life and improvement in the quality of higher education. The Committee hope that earnest measures will be taken to implement the recommendations made by the Committee on Residential Accommodation for Teachers and Students. They further hope that adequate funds for residential accommodation of students and teachers will be placed by Government at the disposal of the University Grants Commission to enable it to assist the universities and colleges during the Fourth Plan period.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The recommendations made by the Committee on 'Residential Accommodation' for teachers and students are being kept in view while assessing the Fourth Plan proposals of the universities.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967]

Recommendation (Serial No. 92) Para No. 179

While appreciating the idea of establishing Gandhi Bhavans in some of the Universities the Committee noted with regret that not much has been done to propagate the idea and ideology of Mahatma Gandhi. The Committee feel that these ideas deserve to be properly propagated among the young students and to that end the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, as also the U. G. C. may make serious efforts to improve the working of Gandhi Bhavans set up so far in the light of the recommendations made by the Committee on Gandhi Bhavans and also to set up such Bhavans in other universities and educational centres. The Committee need hardly stress the importance of organising study circles, symposia, seminars, talks, lectures and other specialised studies in Gandhi Bhavans on Gandhian ideology and his socio-economic ideas. The Committee hope that these Bhavans will be fully utilised to explain to the students the philosophy of Indian revolution of which Mahatma Gandhi was the leader and inspirer.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The Commission had also reviewed the working of the scheme of Gandhi Bhavans and expressed the view that in the light of the experience of those which have been set up the scheme may not be extended further and proposals from the universities for Gandhi Bhavans

may be examined on individual merits. The recommendation made by the U. G. C. Committee on the working of Gandhi Bhavans had been brought to the notice of the universities for necessary action. The Gandhi Bhavans which are functioning do organise symposia, seminar, talks, lectures etc. in order to propagate the idea and ideology of Mahatma Gandhi. The views of Estimate Committee would however be brought to the notice of the universities concerned.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967]

Recommendation (Serial No. 94) Para No. 182

The Committee appreciate the idea of having Planning Forums in universities and colleges to create interest among the student community about the Five Year Plans and the economic problems facing the country. They, however, regret to learn that as many as 34 universities and institutions deemed to be universities and 1478 colleges have not yet set up Planning Forums. They are also unhappy to learn that Planning Forums which have been set up have not generally proved popular. The Committee suggest that the U.G.C. in consultation with the Planning Commission may undertake a review of the working of the Planning Forums in various universities and colleges. In the light of such a review steps may be taken to revitalise the programme of Planning Forums. The feasibility of entrusting the administration of the scheme to the University Grants Commission may also be examined.

The Committee are also of the view that Planning Forums should have wider scope not only to discuss the Plans of this country but also to have an understanding of the plans of other countries. Particular attention should be given to the distinctive features of democratic planning and of the crisis of development which any plan will have to pass through. The Planning Forums should also discuss the shortfalls and the reasons thereof and achievements of various Plans.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

As suggested by the Estimates Committee the reviewing of the working of the Planning Forums in Universities and colleges will be taken up with the Planning Commission. The Commission will be glad to undertake the administration of the scheme provided adequate resources for implementing scheme are made available.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967]

Recommendation (Serial No. 96) Para No. 185

The Committee feel that the quality of education depends very largely on the climate of hardwork and proper motivation. They also feel that the number of working days should be adequately increased and classes held for a large number of days so that the entire curricula may be covered by class lectures or by tutorials. The Committee hope that the University Grants Commission/Government will take suitable steps for this purpose

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The University Grants Commission had appointed a Committee to suggest a uniform calendar for the universities and colleges. The Commission accepted the recommendation of the Committee that every university should have not less than 180 clear working days and the number of holidays should be cut down to the minimum possible. The views of the Commission have been brought to the notice of the universities.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967]

Recommendation (Serial No. 97) Para No. 186

The Committee feel that the Community Development and Panchayati Raj have made an impact on Indian Society and economy and are glad that a scheme for promoting programmes of teaching and research in Community Development, Co-operation and Panchayati Raj has been initiated in universities. They hope that the scheme will be implemented vigorously.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The views of the Estimates Committee have been noted.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967].

CHAPTER III

RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH THE COMMITTEE DO NOT DESIRE TO PURSUE IN VIEW OF GOVERNMENT'S REPLY

Recommendation (Serial No. 2) Para No. 5

The Committee feel that in view of the strenuous nature of the duties and responsibilities involved there should be some age limit prescribed for the appointment of Members of the University Grants Commission.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Government are of the opinion that age limit is necessary only in the case of whole-time members and a provision to that effect already exists in the case of Chairman, UGC who is the only whole-time member for the time being. It is also proposed to prescribe similar age for other whole-time members as and when the U.G.C. Act is amended to provide for more whole-time members. No statutory provision regarding age limit is necessary in the case of other members of the Commission. The Recommendation made by the Committee, however, be kept in view while appointing members.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967]

Recommendation (Serial No. 6) Para No. 13

The Committee note that Rules and Regulations for some of the sub-sections of the Sections 25 and 26 have not been framed even though those sub-Sections relate to some important matters such as the returns and information which are to be furnished by universities in respect of their financial position or standards of teaching and examination maintained therein defining the minimum standards of instruction for the grant of any degree by any university, regulating the maintenance of standards and the coordination of work or facilities in universities. The Committee consider that rules and regulations on these important sub-Sections are essential for fulfilling the main purpose of setting up the University Grants Commission i.e. coordination and determination of standards in universities. The Committee need

hardly stress the urgency making rules and regulations on these important sub-Sections and suggest that the Ministry of Education should ensure that such rules and regulations are framed early.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The University Grants Commission have noted the remarks. Steps are being taken to frame necessary rules.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967]

COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

Two copies of rules and regulations framed by the University Grants Commission may be furnished to the Committee.

Recommendation (Serial No. 10) Para No. 19

The Committee are in full agreement with the recommendation of the Committee on 'Model Act' for universities (mentioned in paragraph 19 of this Report) and suggest that the University Grants Commission should pursue the matter with the State Governments. The Committee further suggest that the organisation of the existing University Grants Committees in the State may be reviewed by the University Grants Commission so that necessary remedial steps may be taken.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

In its report the Committee on "Model Act of Universities" had observed that in some States, University Grants Committees have been established and that if these were to make a useful and effective contribution to higher education, the entire question would need careful consideration by the competent authorities, perhaps in consultation with the University Grants Commission. The Education Commission, in its Report, has agreed with the Standing Committee of the Inter-University Board which had expressed itself strongly against the establishment of University Grants Commission in the States. The report of the Education Commission as well as that of the Committee on "Model Act for Universities" are already with the State Governments and it is hoped that they would give due consideration to the views of the Commission on this subject. Government are, however, willing to negotiate with the State Governments in this matter and the UGC have offered to co-operate with the Government in a review of the situation, if required.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967]

COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

A report on the progress made in the matter may be furnished to the Committee.

Recommendation (Serial No. 12) Para No. 23

The Committee feel that though more or less an informal association, the Inter-University Board has been discharging important functions not only as a common forum for all the universities—but also as an agency to enforce some standard and code among the universities. The Committee hope that close coordination between the University Grants Commission and Inter-University Board will continue to be maintained and full use will be made by the U.G.C. of the forum provided by the Inter-University Board for exchange of notes amongst the Vice-Chancellors and for improving the standard, discipline and administration of the Universities. The Committee suggests that the feasibility of giving the Inter-University Board a formal status may be examined.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Inter University Board is a voluntary and non-official body. It is felt that it will not be desirable to change this status, because any statutory status may give this voluntary association the complexion of a Government-body.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967]

Recommendation (Serial No. 15) Para No. 29

The Committee hope that in the light of observations of University Grants Commission and recommendation made by the Standards Committee mentioned in paragraph 29, a sound admission policy will be worked out and pursued. The Committee suggest that effective steps should be taken towards diversification of courses at the secondary stage so that at least 40% to 50% of students could go for some vocational or technical training or on some apprenticeship scheme, thereby relieving pressure of admission on the universities and colleges.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The Education Commission has, in its report recommended that work experience should be introduced as an integral part of all education. It has also recommended that strong vocational bias be given to higher secondary education and the enrolment in vocational

courses at this stage be raised to 50% of the total enrolment. These recommendations will be considered by the Central Advisory Board of Education.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967]

Recommendation (Serial No. 18) Para No. 37

The Committee feel that it will greatly improve the academic standards in the country if one Central University is set up in each State or one of the existing universities is converted as a Central University, then it will cost substantial amount to the Central Exchequer. They, therefore, hope that the Education Commission will consider this matter in all its aspects and arrive at a decision. Meanwhile they suggest that the feasibility of declaring the three Presidency Universities viz., Calcutta, Bombay and Madras (or at least the city portion for these universities) which are considered to be highly developed as Institutes of National Importance. These Universities will thus be brought under the purview of Central Government and further developed through liberal resources and broad based policies relating to recruitment and admission on an all-India basis.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

So far as the question of setting up of a Central University in each State is concerned, the Education Commission has not favoured the idea. In this connection, the following extract from the Report of the Education Commission is relevant:

"New Central Universities: One proposal placed before us suggested the establishment of a Central University in every State. In discussions with State Governments and Universities we found that it had a mixed reception. Some States welcome it either because a Central University is a prestige institution or because it would thereby be relieved of the financial responsibility, but many oppose it. After careful consideration we are inclined to agree with the latter view.

Two main arguments have been put forward in support of the proposal namely it will save these universities from local pulls and pressures which are unfavourable to the proper development of higher education and that it will help to raise standards. We are afraid that we cannot accept either of these contentions. Not only one university in a State, but every university has to be protected from unfavourable local pressures and pulls. This, in essence is the problem of

university autonomy which is discussed more fully in the next chapter. We would, however, like to point out that we will have to discover and adopt ways and means, other than "Centralisation", for protecting it. Nor can we agree that more liberal assistance from the Centre will necessarily improve standard or that a Central University would ipso facto be a better university.

The main object of this proposal is to ensure a more liberal flow of central funds to select universities in the States. We concede that this is necessary. But instead of selecting one university in each State for this purpose once and for all, it would be better to make more liberal Central assistance available to all State Universities on the basis of their performance and merit. This is already being done to a limited extent and the U.G.C. gives developmental grants to these universities. We have recommended large resources to be placed at the disposal of the U.G.C. so as to increase the amount of Central assistance for development purposes. In addition, the amending Bill for the U.G.C. Act proposes to authorise the U.G.C. to give maintenance grants also to the State Universities. If these provisions are fully utilised the main objects of this proposed will be served in a better way and its disadvantage would be avoided".

2. In view of the Education Commission's recommendations, the question of declaring Presidency Universities as Institutions of National Importance does not arise.

3. Government agree that the setting up of Central Universities in each State will not solve the problem and that the status quo may continue.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967]

Recommendation (Serial No. 24) Para No. 5B

The Committee are not happy over the very slow progress achieved by various universities in utilising the grants allocated by the University Grants Commission on the basis of the recommendations made by the Visiting Committees for projects relating to science subjects, humanities and those of general nature like hostels, staff quarters, guest houses, non-resident students' centres, hobby workshops, health centres and printing presses. They, in particular, regret that some of the universities such as Bombay, Bhagalpur, Magadh, Nagpur, Ranchi etc. have not utilised even 20 per cent of such allocations. The Committee feel that the University Grants Commission should not only allocate more funds to those universities which show pro-

gress but they should also analyse the causes of slow progress in other universities so as to devise remedial measures for smooth functioning of development schemes approved by them. They are also of the view that the expenditure on plan projects should be so worked out that there is an even distribution of such expenditure in various years of the Plan to avoid hasty and unscrutinised disbursal of amount in the last year of the plan.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The Visiting Committees appointed by the University Grants Commission to assess the requirements of the universities for the Fourth Plan period have been requested to evaluate the progress made by the universities with regard to the implementation of the Third Plan programmes and suggest measures for overcoming difficulties encountered by the universities resulting in slow progress. The Visiting Committees would also indicate phasing of the finances required for projects undertaken by the Universities. However, it may be pointed out that the expenditure on the projects in the initial stages is rather slow and gains momentum when the projects get going. Towards the close of the plan period the expenditure is quite heavy as by that time initial difficulties in planning and execution have been overcome.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967]

COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee may be informed of the action taken on its recommendations to allocate more funds to those Universities which show progress and to analyse the causes of slow progress in other Universities for devising remedial measures.

Recommendation (Serial No. 25) Para No. 61

As concluded by the Education Ministers' Conference and admitted by the University grants Commission the present procedure of matching grants is not satisfactory in some ways and it needs examinations and modification so as to make it more effective in operation. The Committee would like the Government/University Grants Commission to assess the working of the system and take suitable corrective measures.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The University Grants Commission is of the view that matching grants cannot be altogether dispensed with. It may not be possible

for the Central Government to bear the responsibility for maintenance of projects in the State Universities and that it may also not be feasible for the State Governments to hand over funds which are normally allocated to the State Sector for matching contribution towards programmes of higher education to the U.G.C. The Commission feels that as it could pay only the development grants for specific period and eventually, the maintenance is the responsibility of the State Governments it is very desirable that the State Governments should be involved in the programmes right from the initial stages. The corrective measure is to ensure that matching contribution for the programmes is forthcoming.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967]

Recommendation (Serial No. 29) Para No. 67

The Committee note that the foreign exchange allocated under the scheme (which authorises the universities during each licensing period to utilise foreign exchange directly upto Rs. 500/- for the import of each item of equipment urgently required for research, subject to the overall foreign exchange ceiling for each university fixed by the Commission) has been much less during 1964-65 as compared to the amount allocated during 1963-64. The representatives of the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission have admitted that this scheme has been most useful for the universities. The Committee therefore suggest that the feasibility of providing more foreign exchange to universities under this scheme may be examined.

The Committee would also like to suggest that in the interest of quality of higher education and in view of the foreign exchange difficulty, which is likely to continue for some time, the Government should try to get some ad hoc grant or loan from some international organisations, specifically for meeting the needs of education and scientific research.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The suggestion made by the Estimates Committee involves political implications and it is not possible to take a uniform decision. However, as and when foreign organisations offer assistance to Universities, such offers are considered and accepted, wherever feasible, on merits.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967]

Recommendation (Serial No. 31) Para No. 69

The Committee quite appreciate that there is bound to be slight difference in average annual expenditure per pupil in Indian Universities depending upon the recurring expenditure incurred by them. They, however, regret to note that wide variations, in such expenditure. They suggest that efforts should be made to bring as much uniformity as possible in the average annual cost per pupil in different universities.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The average cost per pupil depends upon many factors i.e. total resources of the university, type of student population, level of development already achieved by the university. As there is no uniformity in the basis and quantum of maintenance grant paid by the State Governments and the universities are at different stages of development there are bound to be differences in the cost per pupil in various universities. It may not be feasible in the immediate future to bring about uniformity although efforts are already being made in this direction e.g. introduction of uniform salary scales for teachers in all the universities; uniform basis of central assistance for development programmes for all the universities etc. etc.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967]

Recommendation (Serial No. 45) Para No. 93

The Committee consider it almost imperative that there should be some uniformity of standards in Indian Universities. They are of the view that University Grants Commission should collect information regarding the standard maintained by different universities in their curricula, holding of examinations and in awarding degrees—particularly of those degrees which are not recognised by other universities. The Committee would also urge that the University Grants Commission/Ministry of Education may use their good offices to persuade the various universities to maintain more or less uniform standard in teaching and awarding degrees so that mutual recognition to degree awarded to them may be made possible. They also suggest that services of the Inter-University Board may be invoked for this purpose.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The Review Committees appointed by the Commission would go into the standards maintained by universities with regard to their

curricula, examinations etc., and make necessary recommendations. However, maintenance of uniform standards in teaching and awarding degrees on all-India basis is beset with difficulties as this would depend upon standing of universities and facilities made available by them to the students.

The Commission had considered the question of non-recognition of qualification of certain universities by other universities and felt that eligibility for admission to universities should be automatic and not depending upon the university from which a particular degree has been attained. However, it was prerogative of the university to admit any student depending upon his attainment without prejudice to the university from which the admission qualification has been obtained.

Universities are autonomous bodies and cannot be forced to recognise the degrees of other universities. However, efforts are being continued to persuade the universities for the recognition of degrees of universities.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967]

Recommendation (Serial No. 46) Para No. 97

Although the University Education Commission had made recommendation about introduction of general education in the universities as far back as 1948-49, the Committee regret to state that no significant progress has been made in introducing general education in various universities and that only Rs. 2 lakhs could be utilised for this purpose out of the provision of Rs. 8.43 lakhs during the last three years. The Committee suggest that the University Grants Commission may review the general education facilities available in various universities with a view to suggest improvements and adoption in other universities where it does not exist at present.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The recommendations made by the Standing Advisory Committee on General Education have been sent to the universities for their comments. A questionnaire has also been addressed to the universities to find out the character of general education introduced in the universities. After the reaction of the universities is known, the position will be reviewed.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967]

Recommendation (Serial No. 47) Para No. 101

The Committee do not like to accept that there are bound to be differences in the standards actually attained by various institutions imparting engineering and technological education even though they agree that rigid uniformity of standard is not possible. They are, however, of the view that when the courses of study are the same in both the Indian Institutes of Technology and University Departments and Colleges imparting technical education, efforts should be made to provide more or less equal scales of pay, good workshops etc. The Committee therefore, suggest that efforts should be made to reduce the difference in standard of education in the university departments and colleges on the one hand and institutes of technology on the other. Alternatively the Committee would like the Government to examine the feasibility of the Indian Institutes of Technology undertaking only postgraduate and higher technological teaching and of the laboratory and workshop facilities available with the various engineering colleges should be made and remedial measures taken as may be necessary.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The All Indian Council for Technical Education has already recommended the Indian Institutes of Technology scales of pay to be adopted in all the Engineering Colleges conducting degree courses. As the I.I.T. are largely postgraduate and research Institutions, they have to be provided special type of equipment. The equipment that is required for undergraduate work is essentially similar in all the Engineering Colleges including I.I.Ts. The equipment that is provided in these Institutes therefore, cannot be provided in all the degree institutions. Further it has been ensured that all the degree Institutions get the same type of equipment and workshops in conformity with the Syllabus/curriculum and the required standards. Provision for undergraduate courses in I.I.Ts. has been made with a view to taking maximum advantage of the equipment and staff that has been provided in these Institutes.

The Indian Institutes of Technology are at present providing teaching facilities both for undergraduate and postgraduate students in the ratio of 4 : 1. The Council for I.I.Ts. has now recommended that facilities for the post graduate teaching and research should be increased and the institutes should ultimately aim to have a ratio of 2:1 between undergraduate students and post graduate students.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 59) Para No. 121

The Committee note that it has not been possible for the Government to provide accommodation in colleges for all the students seeking admission. The Committee are of the opinion that organised courses through correspondence can have great advantages in a big but poor country like India. But this means opportunities for education and training can be made available very widely at a comparatively low cost. This will also relieve, to some extent, the pressure of number on the universities and colleges. The Committee understand that more than a million persons receive instruction through correspondence courses at the junior technical and higher educational level in the USSR. In the USA at least a million and a half undertake home study courses through correspondence. The Committee consider that the scheme of correspondence courses may be expanded so as to include also science courses and technical courses at various levels. The scheme can be used very effectively for the teaching of languages and for the improvement of education in Mathematics.

The Committee would also like to reiterate the recommendation made in their 82nd Report (Third Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Education—University of Delhi that in selecting universities for opening these courses preference should be given to such universities as allow large number of private students to appear in examinations simply on payment of the usual examination fees. They would also suggest that the experiences gained as a result of the working of the correspondence courses in the Delhi University should be taken into consideration and put to effective use so that the difficulties encountered by the Directorate of Correspondence Course of the Delhi University are not faced by other universities where the courses are proposed to be introduced.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The Commission agrees that facilities for Correspondence Courses should be extended. It has appointed a Committee to work out details. The views of the Estimates Committee will be placed before this Committee.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967]

COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee may be furnished with a copy of the Report of the Committee appointed to work out the details.

Recommendation (Serial No. 65) Para No. 131

The Committee suggest that except unitary type of universities like Allahabad, Lucknow, Banaras, Aligarh and Visva-Bharati, all universities should affiliate colleges within their respective zones. As for the unitary type of universities, the Committee suggest that the feasibility of those universities also taking over adjacent colleges may be examined.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

In the case of non-unitary universities, barring a few exceptions viz., Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, the Acts empower the universities to affiliate colleges within the Area specified in the Act. With regard to Unitary universities it may not be possible, in the very nature of things, for them to take over the entire responsibility of adjacent colleges.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967]

Recommendation (Serial No. 66) Para No. 138

The Committee agree that certain items of expenditure incurred by big colleges of Calcutta such as litigation expenses, interest on loans etc., may be considered by the State Government as legitimate for purposes of grants-in-aid and that if certain items of expenditure are disapproved, intimation regarding this may be given to the colleges before such expenditure is actually incurred by them. The Committee suggest that the University Grants Commission may pursue the matter with the West Bengal Government.

The Committee also suggest that the University Grants Commission should follow the scheme of splitting up of big colleges to its logical conclusion, i.e., of having separate building, library, laboratory, etc., instead of having 2 or 3 shifts of classes in the same building with the same library and laboratory and in a way under the same management. The Committee consider that if due to stringency of funds, it is not possible to construct new buildings at present for the evening colleges, these may be continued in the buildings of some day colleges but under a separate Managing Committee to avoid inter-linking. The Committee feel that in no case more than one additional college should be allowed in the building or compound of one day college in order to ensure that the library and laboratory facilities are adequately available to the students. If no accommodation is available within Calcutta, the colleges should be prepared to move outside. That would also relieve congestion of students in Calcutta.

The Committee note that the scheme for the revision of salaries of teaching staff sponsored by the University Grants Commission does not envisage reversion to the old scales for new entrants after the assistance from the Commission ceases. They, therefore consider it desirable that the benefit of the revised grades should be available to all new entrants. They suggest that the University Grants Commission should pursue this matter with the State Government. Apart from the immediate problem of the seven big colleges, the Committee note that the Calcutta University caters to about 10 per cent of the total students enrolment in the universities and colleges in the country. The number of college students in Calcutta City and Greater Calcutta is over 1,10,000. With over 2 or 3 lakhs of school students, Calcutta poses a serious educational and social problem. The Committee suggest that the Government/University Grants Commission should immediately undertake a comprehensive survey so that remedial measures may be taken for the solution of a menacing social problem.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The recommendation has been noted and will be brought to the notice of the State Government. The provision of educational facilities in Calcutta has been examined in detail by the Education Commission and their views are contained in paragraphs 12.37 & 12.38 of Chapter XII of their report. The Commission has *inter alia* suggested the following:

- (1) University needs a major reorganisation.
- (2) Some of the leading colleges need to be granted an amount of autonomy in the organisation of their courses of studies and conduct of examinations.
- (3) The State Government in consultation with the UGC and the Government of India may examine closely the affairs of the university with a view to finding a way out of the present impasse.
- (4) By the end of the Fourth Plan, Calcutta should have another university.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66—U2 dated 30-6-1967]

Recommendation (Serial No. 67) Para No. 142

The Committee commend the Central Government decision to accept the recommendations of the University Grants Commission for raising the pay-scales of universities and college teachers. The Committee hope that the University Grants Commission will exert

its good offices with the State Governments to ensure that they co-operate with the Central Government by implementing the new pay-scales. The Committee feel that now that the Government of India through the University Grants Commission have taken the responsibility of fixing the pay scales of college and university teachers, they should try to evolve a code of conduct to be observed by the teachers. The Committee feel that both the teachers and the students in general should avoid participation in politics, at least in agitational politics. The objective of educational institutions being to educate and train up the younger generation the energies of the teachers and of the students should generally be devoted to academic matters and not dissipated in extraneous and non-academic matters so that the students can come out from the educational institutions fully equipped not only intellectually but also ethically.

The Committee further hope that with the assumption of responsibility of fixing the pay scales of the university and college teachers, the Government/University Grants Commission should see that the pay scales are properly protected and the teachers do not suffer due to irregular or unhealthy practices which may be prevalent in some of the colleges or universities. Such protection should also cover the protection of the grade and pay scale on migration or from one university to another university.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The Commission has all along been of the view expressed by the Estimates Committee that both the teachers and students should avoid participation in politics and devote to academic pursuits. It is however felt that any standard code of conduct for teachers and students may not improve matters. The position could be improved if the teaching profession has attractive conditions of service so that qualified and devoted people join this profession. Similarly, if proper facilities are provided for students which enable them to absorb themselves in studies they can be easily weaned away from the unhealthy influence of agitational politics.

The suggestion contained in para (2) above has already been considered by the Central Government in formulating the scheme for further revision of salary scales of college and university teachers with effect from 1st April, 1966. Under this scheme, one of the conditions for release of the Central assistance at 80% of the additional expenditure involved is that the State Governments will bear the entire balance of expenditure and will not pass on the liability for any portion of it to the universities or the managements of private colleges. Another condition is that the State Governments will take over the entire responsibility for maintaining the

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revised scales after the 1st April, 1971. With the assumption of direct responsibility by the State Governments in the matter of giving effect to the revised salary scales of teachers, it is hoped that irregularities and unhealthy practices mentioned by the Estimates Committee will come to an end.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66—U2 dated 30-6-1967]

Recommendation (Serial No. 70) Para No. 145

The Committee are glad to learn that there is gradual percentage increase in the number of Professors and Readers in Indian Universities as compared to the Lecturers. They consider it a healthy feature and hope that this trend will be maintained. The Committee expect that promotion of teachers from a junior to a senior grade in universities and colleges is made on the basis of seniority, and unless teacher has been adversely reported upon, he should automatically get his promotion in his turn. The Committee feel that unless the rule of seniority referred to above is followed in the matter of promotion, the system is likely to lend itself to favouritism and nepotism.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The Commission has also appointed a Committee to examine the staffing pattern in the Universities which will look into the proportions of Senior and Junior teaching posts in Universities.

The appointment of teachers to senior posts depends upon the rules framed by the universities. However, it may not be advisable to make appointment to senior posts purely on the basis of seniority. For senior teaching posts in the universities merit should be the sole consideration appointments to such posts should be made on the recommendations of properly constituted Selection Committees.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66—U2 dated 30-6-1967]

Recommendation (Serial No. 72) Para. No. 148

The Committee consider that as the standard and quality of work of a university depend very largely on the quality of its teachers, every care should be exercised by the authorities concerned to ensure that teachers of the highest competence are recruited by the universities. The Committee are pained to learn that instead of merit being the basis, caste, political, regional or non-academic considerations have been playing an important role in the selection of

teachers. This has been pointed out by several committees, appointed in the past to look into the affairs by specific universities such as Banaras Hindu University Enquiry Committee, Aligarh Muslim University Enquiry Committee and Muzaffarpur Citizens Committee on Bihar University. While the Committee accept the principle of autonomy of a university to appoint its staff without any interference, they feel that this autonomy should not be misused. The Committee suggest that the procedure for appointment of staff particularly the Professors and Readers should be reviewed or revised so as to ensure fairness and justice in their appointment. The Committee hope that the universities, on their own part, will act with a high sense of responsibility in the matter and eschew parochial or extraneous consideration of any kind in the matter of appointment of teachers. The Committee suggest that the University Grants Commission should take remedial measures by invoking the provisions of Sections 13 and 14 of the University Grants Commission Act, whenever it comes to learn of any malpractices in the selection of teachers. Otherwise in a sense the University Grants Commission may be accused of inaction in the face of such malpractices.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The University Grants Commission has also been of the view that only teachers of the highest competence are recruited to the university and for this purpose merit alone should be the sole consideration. The Committee on Model Act for universities set up by the Government of India has made the following observations:

“There is no part of the work in the university which leads to greater criticism than the appointment of its teachers and other employees. This is probably another indication of the transitional stage through which our new democracy is passing. The power to appoint teachers must be vested in the Executive Council, but all the teaching appointments should be made by the Executive Council only on the recommendation of a Selection Committee. The Selection Committee should consist, besides the Vice-Chancellor and the Head of the Department concerned, of a certain number of experts. This number may vary in accordance with the category of teachers to be appointed. For a Professor it should be necessary to have two or even three outside experts. In the case of lecturers, a smaller number may be adequate. Great care should be taken in choosing the experts. A list of experts in each subject may be prepared by the U.G.C. but

the choice of experts would be left largely to the universities, the Vice-Chancellor making the choice of experts in each case. It may be in advantage to have one nominee of the Chancellor/Visitor on the Selection Committee. The Court or the Academy Council should not elect a representative to the Selection Committee. It should be clear rule that the Executive Council should accept the selection unanimously recommended by the Selection Committee. In rare cases, if for good reasons the Executive Council is unable to accept the recommendation of the Selection Committee, efforts for a better selection may be renewed in the following year. A great deal of what is described as university politics or interference of outside politics in universities arises in connection with appointments. Universities must have the freedom to make their own appointments but they must be steadfast in their desire to make right appointments."

The Commission has generally agreed with the suggestions made by the Model Act Committee. The question of appointment to teaching posts in the universities is also under the consideration of the committee set up to consider the question of prevention of malpractices in universities. The report of the committee is expected shortly.

The Commission normally ascertains the position from the university whenever any complaint in the matter of appointment to teaching posts is brought to its notice.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66—U2 dated 30-6-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 78) Para No. 155

The Committee regret to note that only a few universities provide residential accommodation to their teachers and that too to only about 20 per cent of the teaching staff. They fully endorse the views of the Committee on Residential Accommodation for Students and Teachers that there is an urgent need to provide accommodation to atleast 50 per cent of the teaching staff. The Committee suggest that if it is not possible to earmark separate funds for providing residential accommodation to the teaching staff, loans may be given to teachers on easy terms for building houses near the University campus. The Committee feel that the residence of teachers in the campus will help in developing a truly academic community wherein close personal contacts between the teachers and the taught can grow and bear fruit.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Housing Loan Schemes are administered by the State Governments and teachers can obtain loans on the same conditions as other citizens. The UGC is not statutorily authorised to give loans. The matter is, therefore, one for the consideration of the State Governments to whose notice the recommendation of the Committee is being brought.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66—U2 dated 30-6-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 79) Para No. 156

The Committee appreciate the scheme for construction of teachers' hostels which are cheaper than staff quarters and provide a better community life. They are best suited for young lecturers not having a large family. They hope that teachers' hostels will be constructed early in those universities where the schemes have been approved and other universities will also be persuaded to have such hostels.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The progress of the scheme in universities where the teachers' hostels have been sanctioned is quite encouraging and within the resources available sufficient priority is being accorded to this project.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66—U2 dated 30-6-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No 81) Para No. 161

The Committee are greatly distressed that indiscipline is prevalent at all levels. They note with deep concern the spirit of general indiscipline and defiance among large sections of the younger generation. They agree that student indiscipline is obviously the result of complex and manifold causes—some of them non-academic and that it is a symptom of various ills which afflict our society and national life. The Committee cannot help feeling that, to a large extent, this is due to the general loss of idealism and of ethical and traditional social values without any new ones having been developed. In this context the Committee would like to state that politics and politicians are to a great extent responsible for the growth of indiscipline, as very often the students are utilised for political purposes and are taught to defy authority and to resort to violence for redressal of their grievances—real or imaginary. The students are naturally influenced by the environments and the happenings

there and it is upto the elder generation to set a better pattern in regard to respect for the rule of law, good manners and constitutional means for obtaining redressal of grievances, real or fancied.

The Committee expect that with the liberal flow of money and with the direct guidance and control of the Central Government, the Central Universities should serve as model universities so as to set an example and standard for the State Universities to follow. The Committee, therefore, expected a better standard of teaching, discipline, administration, etc., in the four Central Universities. But the Committee regret to find from their examination of the estimates relating to these universities that at least two of them viz., the Banaras Hindu University and the Aligarh Muslim University have failed to come upto their expectation in as much as there have been undesirable happenings there in the matters of admission discipline, administration, accounts etc. The Committee are constrained to note that even the highest authorities of these two universities including the Executive Council have not set any standard of conduct to be emulated by similar authorities of other universities. The Committee hope that in future the Central Government/University Grants Commission will take effective steps to ensure that the standard of these four Universities is of such a high order that the State Universities can emulate them with profit.

The Committee understand that besides the Committee on Students' Welfare, the Education Commission is also seized of the problem of students indiscipline in universities. They hope that as a result of the deliberations of these two bodies, a satisfactory solution will be evolved for maintaining better discipline in educational institutions.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The problems of student welfare and unrest in universities and colleges were reviewed in a meeting of the Vice-Chancellors and Educationists in the light of the recommendations made by the Education Commission and the U.G.C. Committee on student welfare in October, 1966. The Commission has generally agreed with the recommendations and is considering programmes for implementation of these recommendations. In this connection it may be pointed out that the implementation of these recommendations would require substantial funds.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66—U2 dated 30-6-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 84) Para No. 166

The Committee consider that environments and living conditions of the students have been a contributory factor in the matter of low standard of discipline in educational institutions. They suggest that

the Ministry of Education/University Grants Commission should make periodical assessments of the living conditions of students and suggest remedial measure to improve the same. The Committee are also of the view that the Ministry of Education in coordination with the State Governments should also undertake periodical assessments of the living conditions of school students who constitute the 'base of the educational system and many of whom in later years join universities and colleges for higher education.

In this connection, the Committee would like to observe that education is no longer the exclusive privilege of the upper classes. In fact, it has reached even the lowest stratum of society. It is very often found that even in urban, not to speak of rural areas, a large number of students do not enjoy even the minimum facilities congenial for studies. Quite a large number of students of even comparatively richer families also do not very often have an atmosphere congenial for study and healthy development due to incompatibility of the temperament of parents and other members of the family. The Committee feel that while considering the question of standard of education and discipline among the students, the Government should give due attention to all these factors and try as far as possible to provide subsidised hostel accommodation for the poorer sections and day hostels for as many students as possible to provide recreation facilities.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The suggestion with regard to periodical assessment of the living conditions of the students has been noted. But the initiation of the programmes to overcome the present impasse which is already known will require tremendous financial resources.

The University Grants Commission has already initiated a scheme for providing a congenial place for study to students who do not have proper living conditions. The scheme of assistance to universities for the establishment of Students' Homes is showing encouraging results. The Commission also proposes to increase reading seats in universities so as to provide at least 25 per cent of the students with this facility. Similarly, a scheme of subsidised hostel accommodation for poorer sections of the community could be implemented if adequate funds are made available.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66—U2 dated 30-6-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 85) Para No. 167

The Committee feel that the provision of adequate hostel accommodation may not be feasible for some years to come in view of the

limited resources and the need for going slow with building activities in view of the present emergency. They, therefore, welcome the plan for establishing the students' homes in the universities for providing amenities for day scholars, the idea being that students who do not have congenial environments for study at home, may utilise their time for academic work at such places in a proper atmosphere. The Committee also agree with the Committee on Residential Accommodation for Students and Teachers that location of students' homes should be decided very carefully and as far as possible the homes should be located near the University or college campus. The Committee hope that during the Fourth Plan the scheme will be extended to colleges also.

The Committee are distressed to learn that two students' homes sanctioned by the University Grants Commission for Calcutta University in 1957 could not be started due to which the Commission's offer of assistance was withdrawn in January, 1966. The Committee consider the setting up of students' homes as essential more particularly in Calcutta with a preponderant population of non-resident students who mostly come from comparatively poorer families and have not the necessary facilities and congenial atmosphere in their own homes and as such would be in great need of such students' homes. They hope that the Calcutta University will again approach the U.G.C. for the revival of the grant and will avail of the scheme of students' homes in full.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The University Grants Commission is already considering the proposal to extend the scheme of students' home to selected colleges during the Fourth Plan. Much would however depend on additional financial resources made available to the Commission.

The suggestion of the Estimates Committee will be brought to the notice of the Calcutta University and their proposal for students' home, if and when received, considered sympathetically.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F 1-18/66-U2, dated 30-6-1967.]

Recommendation (Serial No. 88) Para No. 172

The Committee note with concern that many universities do not have proper facilities for medical treatment. They cannot too strongly emphasise that a University should have adequate arrangements for having periodical medical check-up and treatment of students on its rolls.

The Committee hope that suitable measures will be taken to improve the medical facilities in various universities in the light of the recommendations of the Committee appointed to formulate a health service scheme for teachers and students. They also suggest that measures should be taken to provide adequate medical facilities to the students and teachers in affiliated colleges and to have at least one annual medical check-up of all the students. If possible, for each college of over 1000 students there should be a medical officer and a dispensary with clinical facilities.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The Commission has accepted the report of the Committee appointed to formulate a scheme of health service for staff and students in universities and colleges. The Commission proposes to make a modest beginning with the scheme and for this purpose the Commission has approached the Government of India for additional funds. The extent and coverage of this scheme would depend upon the quantum of additional assistance available for the purpose.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66—U2 dated 30-6-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 89) Para No. 173

The Committee consider that the Students' Aid Fund in universities and colleges provides valuable help to needy students and recommend that every university and college should take advantage of this scheme.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The views of the Committee will be brought to the notice of the universities. The Commission would give due consideration to proposals from the universities and colleges for assistance towards Students' Aid Fund.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66—U2 dated 30-6-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 90) Para No. 175

In view of the growing indiscipline among the students, the Committee suggest that the University Grants Commission may review the working of the guidance and counselling centres so as to make such centres effective and useful to the student community. The Committee would also like to reiterate the recommendation made in paragraph 90 of their 82nd Report on the Ministry of Education—University of Delhi that the U.G.C. may evolve, in due course, a

model Students Counselling Centre for adoption of the scheme by other universities. The Committee feel that these centres will be more useful for the bigger universities of affiliating type where the contact between the students and the teachers is either almost non-existent or very thin.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

A Committee of the University Grants Commission is already looking into the question of counselling and guidance for the students in universities and colleges. The Commission however feels that the growing indiscipline amongst students is a result of a number of factors. The Commission has separately under consideration comprehensive programme for students' welfare which could be implemented if adequate resources are made available. These programmes include appointment of dean of students' welfare in universities and select colleges, provide the students necessary counselling and guidance, provision of reading seats and books, better library and laboratory facilities, amenities for resident students, sports and games, provision of residential accommodation for teachers near the campus of the Institution and Health Service Scheme etc.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66—U2 dated 30-6-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 91) Para No. 177

The Committee have not been much impressed with the success and utility of the scheme of hobby workshops. They hope that the Expert Committee appointed to evaluate the scheme of hobby workshops will critically examine the existing set-up of hobby workshops so as to assess whether the benefits provided to students are comparable with the outlay involved. The Committee feel that if the scheme is to be retained it should be made purposeful and attractive for the students.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The Expert Committee appointed by the Commission to evaluate the scheme of hobby workshops had suggested that more hobby workshops may not be sanctioned till the position of the existing ones has been consolidated and improved. The Committee had made certain suggestions in the improvement of existing hobby workshops which are not working upto the mark. The universities have been requested to implement the suggestions made by the Expert Committee.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66—U2, dated 30-6-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 95) Para No. 184

The Committee feel that the problem of medium of instruction at university level should be so tackled as not to deteriorate the

standard of education. The Committee hope that a sound policy will be laid down by the University Grants Commission to be followed by a university during transition from English to regional language Hindi in the light of the recommendations made by the National Integration Conference and Committee on Standards of University Education.

The Committee would like to stress that before any change-over from English takes place, the University Grants Commission should ensure that a phased programme is chalked out to make available necessary text books in the languages chosen to replace English. The Committee apprehend that dependence only on regional language without simultaneously developing a link language to be used as a common medium for all regions may result in splitting education into linguistic compartments which would make exchange and migration of teachers and students very difficult and may also affect the sense of national integrity.

The Committee cannot over-emphasize the imperative necessity of teaching English or any other advanced foreign language so that India may not be intellectually isolated.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The report of the Education Commission is under examination of the University Grants Commission and the points made by the Estimates Committee will be kept in view.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66—U2 dated 30-6-1967]

Recommendation (Serial No. 102) Para No. 191

The Committee suggest that the functions of the University Grants Commission should be extended further and it should be clearly mentioned that in addition to promotion and coordination the University Grants Commission should take up in right earnest the question of guidance. The Committee feel that this is particularly important in view of the present tendency among the students of a growing spirit of defiance.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The Commission is already tackling the problem of guidance seriously. Assistance has been provided to a few universities for setting up Counselling and Guidance Centres. In the student welfare programmes which are under consideration, as already intimated, provision has been made for Dean of Students' Welfare and for bringing the students and teachers closer by providing residential accommodation to teachers near the campus of the institutions so that they are available to students for guidance. All these activi-

ties, however, would require adequate financial resources and it may not be possible to implement these if requisite funds are not available.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66—U2 dated 30-6-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 104) Para No. 191

The Committee appreciate that the University Grants Commission within its limited resources and limited authority has been trying to perform a very difficult task. It has been able to a certain extent, to coordinate the efforts of the different States and the Universities and also to help maintain some standard of education. But the Committee feel that education being a State subject under constitution the University Grants Commission cannot be expected to perform miracles in the field of higher education. In a federal State an organisation like the U. G. C. can function efficiently only with the willing cooperation of the different States in the interest of the whole nation and of the States themselves. The Committee hope that it will be possible for the Government to evolve some code so that the advice of the U. G. C. is accepted by the State Governments as a matter of convention in the sphere of higher education. The Committee would also like the Central Government to take some interest in the improvement in the standard of secondary and primary education. Otherwise, University education programme in India may end as an attempt to build up peak without building the foundation.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

By and large the State Governments and universities now do consult the University Grants Commission about matters relating to university education. It is expected that with the passage of time this convention will grow stronger.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66—U2 dated 30-6-1967].

CHAPTER IV

**RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH REPLIES OF
GOVERNMENT HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE
COMMITTEE**

Nil

CHAPTER V

RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH FINAL REPLIES OF GOVERNMENT ARE STILL AWAITED

Recommendation (Serial No. 1) Para No. 4

While agreeing with the recommendation of the Sapru Committee for excluding serving Vice-Chancellors from the membership of the Commission, the Committee are of the view that at least half of the members of the University Grants Commission should be non-officials with high academic distinction and sound judgment, who have an intimate knowledge of the universities. They should be appointed as individuals and not as representatives of particular institutions. The composition of the Commission should be such as not to give an impression on the public mind that it is not completely independent.

The Committee also agree that besides the Chairman there should be some wholtime members or at least some members who may be available for specified periods. The Commission may divide itself into panels with such members as conveners to look after the work allotted to the panels.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

In the University Grants Commission (Amendment) Bill which was introduced in the Parliament in April, 1966 and has since lapsed, provision was made for excluding the serving Vice-Chancellors from the membership of the Commission. The Education Commission have, however, expressed themselves against such a provision. The question is accordingly being reconsidered by Government.

A provision for whole-time Vice-Chairman was also made in the above mentioned amending Bill in addition to the existing whole-time Chairman. The number of members of the Commission was also proposed to be raised from 9 to 12 (including Chairman and the Vice-Chairman). As stated above, the Bill has since lapsed and these issues will be reconsidered while reformulating the amendments to the U.G.C. Act. The question of introducing U.G.C. (Amendment) Bill in Parliament is under active consideration.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66—U2, dated 30-6-1967].

COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee may be informed of the present position in the matter.

Recommendation (Serial No. 22) Para No. 51

The Committee note that the expenditure on education as a whole in India is very low as compared to other advanced and developing countries. They no doubt agree that other subjects such as defence, food etc. also claim the attention of Government and have to be taken care of. Nevertheless, they would emphasise that there is a direct link between education and national development and prosperity. The Committee, therefore, suggest that the feasibility of levying an education cess to finance educational programmes at all levels may be considered. The Committee are glad to note that the Gujarat Government has already made a beginning in this respect and increased the education cess on lands and buildings in urban areas. While appreciating the view of the Ministry of Education that the grants to be made for university education have to be adjusted within the resources available for education, the Committee cannot help feeling that such low investment in education is likely to create a generation of youngmen lacking in a sense of good citizenship or even lacking in basic human virtues. The Committee apprehend that may make all our developmental expenditure infructuous. They strongly recommend that for the Fourth Plan sufficient funds should be placed at the disposal of the Commission if it is to discharge its functions effectively.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

A provision of Rs. 55 crores has been tentatively provided in the 4th Five Year Plan for schemes of University Grants Commission. This is 13 crores more than the Third Five Year Plan provision. Efforts are being made to secure more funds but in view of difficult economic situation and the limited funds available for educational programmes the position is not hopeful.

[Ministry of Education O. M. No. F. 1—18/66-U2 dated 30.6.1967].

COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee may be informed of the action taken on the suggestion made by them regarding levy of an education cess.

Recommendation (Serial No. 23) Para No. 52

The Committee are inclined to take a serious view of the casual treatment given by the University Grants Commission to the issuance of utilisation certificates. The Committee also regret that the Ministry of Education which are empowered to issue directions to the University Grants Commission under Section 20 of the U.G.C. Act, have not issued any direction even though large amounts have been given by the Commission for which utilisation certificates have not been issued. They suggest that the whole matter should be considered at a high level and suitable measures be taken so that such financial irregularities do not occur in future.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Efforts are being made to reduce the back log of issue of utilisation certificates and the matter is being pursued vigorously.

One of the main factors for the utilisation certificates not being issued is that the accounts of the Universities are audited by the State Accountant General/Examiner, Local Fund Account after some years of the receipt of grant from the Commission. The question of prescribing a time limit for the Universities to submit their audited accounts had been given thorough consideration. The Commission had informed the Government that it would agree to prescribing a time limit for the receipt of audited accounts in respect of grants paid by the Commission to the universities provided the University Audit Authorities could give an undertaking that they would take up the audit of the accounts of the universities immediately after the same are prepared by the grantee institution. Another suggestion made by the Commission to the Central Government was that the grantee institution could be advised to split its accounts into two parts—development and non-development—provided the Audit Authorities could take up the audit of the development accounts which are simple and with which the U. G. C. has general concern immediately after the close of the year; while the non-development accounts could be audited in due course. These would ensure speedy audit of the development grant paid by the Commission although the audit authorities may have to send the parties to the grantee institutions twice.

The Government of India in consultation with the A. G. C. R. informed the Commission that as the accounts of some of the universities were audited by the State Accountant General, the suggestion may be referred to the Comptroller and Auditor General for

evolving a uniform procedure in regard to those grantee institutions whose accounts are audited by the State Accountant General. Accordingly, this matter had been taken up with the Comptroller and Auditor General whose reaction is awaited.

Another suggestion which could reduce the time lag in the issue of utilisation certificates in respect of grants paid by the Commission is that the accounts of the universities could be audited by the Chartered Accountants although this would involve amending Acts of the universities in certain cases. For this purpose, the State Governments and the Comptroller and Auditor General may be persuaded to accept audit by outside agencies. It is understood that in the case of Atomic Energy Establishment, it has been agreed that the accounts may be audited by the Chartered Accountants.

[Ministry of Education O. M. No. F. 1—18/66-U2 dated 30.6.1967].

COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee may be informed of the reactions of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on the suggestions made to him and the final decision taken by Government in the matter.

With regard to audit of accounts of Universities by outside Agencies also, the Comptroller and Auditor General's views should be ascertained and furnished to the Committee in due course.

Recommendation (Serial No. 27) Para No. 64

The Committee are of view that fragmentation in the field of higher education and the division of responsibility among various agencies is not desirable for academic reasons. They consider that the problem in various sectors of education are closely inter-related and require an overall consideration.

In this connection, the Committee would like to reiterate the recommendation made in para 8 of their 82nd Report (Third Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Education—University of Delhi wherein they considered it desirable that grants to all institutions of higher education should be regulated through the University Grants Commission. The Committee further consider that in the interest of higher education (i.e. post-secondary education), it should be the responsibility of the University Grants Commission to effect promotion and coordination of all higher education and not university education only. The Committee hope that this matter will be examined and a decision taken thereon early. They at the same time suggest that, pending a decision on this matter, the Ministries/other agencies

giving grants to institutions of higher education admitted to the privileges of a University should canalise the grants through or consult the University Grants Commission before grants are paid and before any developmental activities are undertaken by them in relation to those institutions.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Government agree with the views of the Estimates Committee. The Education Commission, however, considered that for the time being it would be more feasible to set up separate U.G.C. type organisation for Agricultural, Engineering and Medical Education and to create a machinery that would effectively co-ordinate them. This question is under consideration of the Government of India and an Inter-Ministerial Committee has already been appointed to consider this.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1—18/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967].

COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee may be informed of the present position in the matter.

Recommendation (Serial No. 33) Para No. 74

The Committee note from the statement giving details of centres of advanced study started so far (Appendix IX) that no such centre has been selected for the study of Psychology and Sociology. Further, while there is only one advanced centre each in History and Sanskrit, there are three advanced centres in Economics. They also note that while some universities have three to five centres of advanced study, some other universities do not have even a single centre of advanced study. The Committee, no doubt, agree that the establishment of centres of advanced study is a very selective process and the limited resources available should not be thinly spread over in different centres yet the Committee would suggest that while selecting the location of these centres at least some consideration of regional necessity should be kept in view so that promising students of each region may have almost equal opportunities. They also suggest that the subjects for which centres are to be developed should be decided in advance after assessing the total requirements of the country and as far as possible one university should not initially have more than two centres of advanced study. The Committee also feel that if a composite culture is to be developed in India, there should be composite and integrated course including History and Psychology. Psychology is a developing subject with great social implications, and history has both cultural and applied importance. The

Committee, therefore, suggest that the feasibility of developing centres of advanced study for Psychology and History should be examined by the Commission.

The Committee are glad to note that the selection of centres of advanced study is made on the basis of the quality and extent of work done in the various departments of the universities and their contribution to research and potentiality for further development and they hope that this policy will be scrupulously followed.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The Advisory Committee set up by the Commission in connection with centres of advanced study takes into account the regional requirements for location of centres of advanced study so that students of different regions may have equal opportunities. The subject for which the centres are to be developed are decided after the work already being done and the potentialities of the departments to be developed have been assessed. The Centres can only be developed in the universities where the work is already of very high standard.

The suggestion of the Estimates Committee with regard to the development of centres of advanced study for Psychology and History is being referred to the Advisory Committee on Centres.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1—18/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967].

COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee may be informed of the present position in the matter.

Recommendation (Serial No. 39) Para No. 83

The Committee suggest that the curricula and courses for the undergraduate and postgraduate courses in Science should be constantly kept under review to ensure that these are based on the latest knowledge of the subject and do not lag behind those of other foreign countries advanced in science and technology. They also recommend that the University Grants Commission may consider the feasibility of having a standing review committee for continuous study of science courses in the light of latest developments, so that the attention of the universities may be drawn to them. The Committee also feel that it would be desirable for the universities themselves to appoint review committees periodically to carry out a critical assessment of their courses, in science.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The University Grants Commission agrees with the suggestion that the curricula and courses for undergraduate and postgraduate courses in science should be constantly kept under review. The Commission has already the system of appointing Review Committees from time to time in order to review the subject matter of various courses to bring them at par with advanced countries.

The question of having a standing review committee as suggested by the Estimates Committee would be examined.

The suggestion made by the Estimates Committee with regard to appointment of review committees by the Universities periodically will be communicated to universities for consideration.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1—18/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967].

COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee may be informed about the decision taken to set up a standing Review Committee.

Recommendation (Serial No. 55) Para No. 113

The Committee suggest that the feasibility of starting Book Bank Scheme in various universities and colleges on the lines of University of Delhi may be examined. The assistance given by the University Grants Commission for text-book libraries can be utilised to enrich the Book Bank Scheme. Efforts should also be made by the Universities and Colleges and their Students' Unions to raise voluntary donation particularly from the ex-students for enriching this scheme.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The universities and colleges will be requested to explore the possibility of starting Book Bank Scheme.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1—18/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967].

COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee may be informed of the present position in the matter.

Recommendation (Serial No. 57) Para No. 117

The Committee attach great importance to the tutorials as they play an important role in improving the standards of education in

colleges and universities. They hope that adequate financial provision will be made in the Fourth Plan to enable proper organisation of tutorials in universities/colleges. The Committee suggest that in the meantime consistent with the financial resources and limited staff and accommodation available every effort should be made to introduce tutorials in universities and colleges and organise them on sound lines.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The Estimates Committee's suggestion has been noted.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1—18/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967].

COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee may be informed of the present position in the matter.

Recommendation (Serial No. 60) Para No. 123

The Committee feel that with the rapidly increasing demand for education at all levels to meet our growing needs, it is necessary to expand the facilities by organising evening colleges so that one can learn also while earning. They consider that expansion of evening colleges and double shift work in laboratories would lead to large economies in laboratories buildings and equipment for science courses.

The Committee are also of the view that the standard of teaching and research in evening colleges will not be quite effective if the State Governments alone are made responsible for giving grants to evening colleges. They, therefore, suggest that the feasibility of development grants being given to the evening colleges by the UGC as per the practice followed for day colleges may be examined.

The Committee also suggest that the U.G.C. may examine the feasibility of opening more such colleges with diversified courses which may lead to postgraduate courses on a phased programme. While making this suggestion, the Committee would like to point out that the relationship between the evening college and the day college, whose buildings, laboratories, libraries, etc., will be utilised by the evening colleges should be clearly defined and the evening college should be properly constituted as a separate entity and not merely an extension of the day college with more or less the same governing body.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Assistance for starting evening classes/colleges during the Fourth Plan period will be provided by the State Governments as requisite allocation has been made in the State Sector. However these institutions will be eligible for development grants from the Commission as day institutions on their merits. The recommendations made by the Estimates Committee with regard to the types of colleges to be opened, their relationship with the day colleges etc., etc., will be communicated to the State Governments as the establishment of these colleges is their responsibility.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1—18/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967].

COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee may be informed of the present position in the matter.

Recommendation (Serial No. 69) Para No. 144

The Committee note that there has been a decline in the overall teacher-student ratio in the universities and colleges during 1963-64 as compared to 1962-63. They also note that during 1964-65 there has been a decline in teacher-student ratio in more than 20 universities. The Committee deplore this tendency which affects the standard of education and makes it impossible for teachers to pay sufficient attention to students. They are of the view that steps should be taken not only to ensure that the appointment of new teachers keeps pace with the increase in enrolment but also that there is improvement in teacher pupil ratio. In the opinion of the Committee the teacher-pupil ratio of 1.10 would be ideal but the Committee apprehend that in view of the large financial outlay involved it may take considerable time to reach that ratio. The Committee, therefore, suggest that Government should draw up a phased programme region-wise in this regard. The Committee would further like to stress that the colleges should try to make up the deficiency by encouraging greater personal contact of the teachers with the students so that the standard of teaching and discipline may not further deteriorate.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The Commission agrees with the Estimates Committee that the teacher student ratio should be improved so as to bring better contacts between the teachers and the taught. But on account of the large explosion of numbers at the university level the appointment of qualified persons has not been able to keep pace with the additional

numbers. The position will improve considerably if adequate resources are made available to the universities and colleges for appointment of additional staff. The Commission would however urge State Governments and universities to improve matters.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1—18/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967].

COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee may be informed of the action taken on its recommendation for drawing up a phased programme for region-wise improvement of teacher-pupil ratio.

Recommendation (Serial No. 93) Para No. 180

The Committee regret to note that the expenditure on the scheme of campus project which is intended to encourage the spirit of the social service among students has continuously been going down over the years. They suggest that the reasons for such decline in expenditure under this scheme may be gone into and steps taken to revitalise this scheme. They are also of the view that administration of such a scheme which deals with universities should be the responsibility of the University Grants Commission.

The Committee also suggest that a scheme may also be worked out to enable the students to participate in community welfare programmes especially in rural areas. In this connection they would like to refer to paragraph 94 of their 82nd Report on the Ministry of Education—University of Delhi wherein it is stated that Social Service Leagues set up in Delhi University and its colleges have undertaken useful programmes e.g. running literacy classes, visiting hospitals and institutions for orphan children etc. The Committee would like to stress the necessity of devising some regular arrangement for attracting the students to such kinds of social work by providing incentives, if necessary.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The suggestion made by the Estimates Committee with regard to participation of students in Community Welfare programmes specially in rural areas would be considered. The details of the working of the Social Service Leagues set up by the Delhi University and its colleges will be brought to the notice of the universities.

The suggestion of the Estimates Committee regarding participation of students in Community Welfare Programmes has been noted.

There is already a Labour and Social Service Scheme of the Ministry under which grants are given to universities. Details of a bigger scheme viz., National Service Scheme are under formulation.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967].

COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee may be informed of the action taken on the first part of its recommendations regarding administration of campus project scheme.

With regard to the participation of students in Community Welfare Programme, the Committee may be informed of the final action taken.

Recommendation (Serial No. 98) Para No. 188

While recognizing the utility of the extension lectures as furnishing a sort of bridge between the academic world and the intelligensia, the Committee feel that this may be a double track scheme so that public men of eminence may also be invited to speak to the students and teachers of a university or even of a college. They suggest that for assessing the popularity and usefulness of this scheme some details (including the gist of the subject discussed the duration the number attending etc.) may be regularly maintained. The Committee further suggest that an evaluation of the popularity of the extension lectures among the public and benefits accruing therefrom may be undertaken by the U.G.C. and the scheme modified or intensified in the light of such an evaluation.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

In view of the limited resources likely to be made available to the Commission during the Fourth Plan, it has been decided that the University Grants Commission should concentrate on quality programmes of importance and certain minor programmes may be left to the universities to be implemented out of an unassigned grant placed at the disposal of the university. The scheme of extension lectures is one of the scheme included in those to be financed from the unassigned grant. It may not be possible to modify or intensify the programme unless additional financial resources are made available to the Commission. However, the views of the Estimates Committee and the suggestions made will be communicated to the universities.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967].

COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee may be informed of the present position in the matter.

Recommendation (Serial No. 99) Para No. 190

The Committee welcome the scheme of assisting universities for establishment or improvement of their printing presses. They hope that every university will have a printing press of its own in due course. The Committee suggest that these printing presses should be run on commercial lines and that every endeavour should be made to bring out low priced publications which may be useful to the students and to the public.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The scheme of assistance to universities for the establishment of printing presses is being continued during the Fourth Plan period also and the proposals of the universities will be examined on their merits sympathetically. Printing presses in universities are already being run on commercial lines. The suggestion of the Estimates Committee for bringing out low priced publications will be brought to the notice of the universities.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66-U2 dated 30-12-1967].

COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee may be informed of the present position in the matter.

Recommendation (Serial No. 100) Para No. 191

The Committee would like to stress that education has to be taken as a comprehensive discipline even though it may have to be phased out into different stages, according to the age of the student or according to the age-wise mental development of the student. The edifice of University Education can hardly be built up without a proper base. Unless an integrated scheme is drawn up for the development of education as a whole and unless an overall authority is set up to supervise the guidance and purpose of education for the pre-primary to the university stage, the Committee apprehend that the real purpose of the University Grants Commission or of Education cannot be fulfilled.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The Education Commission has made recommendations in this behalf which are under examination of the Government.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967].

COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee may be informed of the present position in the matter.

Recommendation (Serial No. 101) Para No. 191

The Committee are distressed to note that a class distinction in education is developing in so far as there is a qualitative distinction between the standard of education available to the richer section and that available to others. The Committee apprehend that this discrimination in the impressionable age is likely to effect the mental build up of both the sections—the richer students tending to develop an attitude of superiority and arrogance and the poorer students an attitude of being deprived of their dues and thus manifesting an attitude of defiance and “fight against”.

They feel that the Government should see that such wide disparity in education available for the richer and poorer sections should be removed. The Committee further feel that in a poor country, committed to the spread of education for the whole nation, education should not be made costly but should be accessible to the general run of the people. The Committee feel that the Government should take this aspect of the matter into consideration in framing their educational programme.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The suggestion has been noted.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66—U2, dated 30-6-1967].

COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee may be informed if any specific steps are proposed to be taken by Government in the matter.

Recommendation (Serial No. 103) Para No. 191

The Committee think that the U.G.C. have taken up a number of extra curricular schemes having more or less the same objectives, but none has been pursued with the desired seriousness. While the

Guidance and Counselling Scheme, schemes relating to University Campus, the Gandhi Bhavan, the Hobby Workshops, Planning Forums, etc., are quite commendable in themselves, the Committee feel that there is scope for coordination and limiting the number of schemes so as to ensure their proper implementation. The Committee would like to stress the importance of providing facilities for recreation, games, outing etc., particularly to the students of affiliated non-Government colleges.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The Commission has already decided to concentrate during the Fourth Plan on quality programme and limit the number of schemes to be implemented in view of the limited financial resources and the need for consolidation. A scheme for assistance to universities and colleges for games and sports is under the consideration of the University Grants Commission.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1—18/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967].

COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee may be informed about the result of the examination of the scheme for assistance to Universities and Colleges for games and sports.

NEW DELHI;

P. VENKATASUBBAIAH,

March 28, 1968.

Chairman,

Chaitra 8, 1890.

Estimates Committee.

APPENDIX I

(Vide reply to recommendation No. 14 in Chapter II)

COPY OF LETTER NO. F. 25-1/67-ME (UG) DATED 17TH/19TH JANUARY, 1967 FROM THE UNDER SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH) TO THE UNDER SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, NEW DELHI.

SUBJECT:—*Action taken on the recommendations contained in the Hundred and Second Report of the Estimates Committee (Third Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Education—University Grants Commission.*

With reference to the Ministry of Education's O.M. No. F. 9-26/66-U2 dated the 3rd January, 1967, the position in regard to paras 27 and 103 of the Estimates Committee's Report is as follows:—

Para 27 on the need to increase enrolment in the Faculties of Medicine, keeping in view the scientific manpower assessment for the 4th, 5th and 6th Plans:

At the end of the Third Five Year Plan, there were 87 medical colleges with an admission capacity of 10,625. During this Plan, a special scheme was started known as the Emergency Expansion Scheme to increase admissions in medical colleges (expenditure to be met by the Government of India) over and above the State Plan ceilings. The Scheme was started in 1962-63 in the wake of the Chinese invasion. Both the Emergency Expansion Scheme and the regular scheme for the establishment and expansion of medical colleges will be continued during the Fourth Plan, so as to increase enrolment in the Faculties of Medicine. 2068 seats were added under the Emergency Expansion Scheme during the Third Plan. During the Fourth Plan 1000 seats are proposed to be added. In addition, 20—25 new medical colleges are proposed to be opened. Through these means, the admission capacity of medical colleges in the country is expected to be about 17,800 at the end of the Fourth Plan.

2. For preparing teachers and specialists, a scheme for financing Postgraduate Departments in State institutions was undertaken during the First, Second and Third Plans. At the end of the Third

Plan, there were 55 Upgraded/Postgraduate Departments. This scheme will be continued during the Fourth Plan. It is proposed to establish a total of 150 Postgraduate Departments during the period of the Fourth Plan. As advance action towards this end and for accelerating the out-turn of teachers and specialists for the increased number of medical colleges and the expanded medical-aid services in the country during the Fourth Plan, 20 Postgraduate Departments were sanctioned during the last year of the Third Plan.

3. In addition, it is proposed to set up Regional Postgraduate institutes during the Fourth Plan. The Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research at Pondicherry has already been established and the existing Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research at Chandigarh is being given a statutory status as an institution of national importance.

Para 103 on the subject of private medical colleges:

4. Please see the enclosed copy of this Ministry's letter No. F-24-18/63-ME, dated the 4th February, 1965 which explains this Ministry's policy regarding private medical colleges. So far, this Ministry's scheme for financial assistance to State Governments for the establishment and expansion of medical colleges has not covered private medical colleges. However, to give them some help, recently, orders have been issued bringing them under the purview of this Ministry's scheme for giving grants to Voluntary Organizations dealing with Leprosy, T.B., etc. A copy of our letter No. F. 15-54/65-ME (UG), dated the 13th October, 1966 is attached.

5. According to information available, although the final taking over of private medical colleges by the concerned State Government has not yet happened, steps are being taken by the Governments of Mysore, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh to make a provision in the Fourth Plan for financing the take-over of these private medical colleges. In Kerala, the State Government have recently taken steps to give considerable assistance to the Alleppey Medical College. The position with regard to this College is as under:—

6. There were many complaints that the Management of the T.D. Medical College, Kerala was charging capitation fee at exorbitant rates. The Management was also finding it difficult to run the College on the proper lines. A Committee headed by the State Finance Secretary was, therefore, constituted to report to the State Government on the future set up of the medical college, after discussions with

the representatives of the University and the Management of the College. The main recommendations of this Committee were:--

- (i) Collection of capitation fees should be stopped forthwith.
- (ii) Constitution of a Governing Body for the College with Secretary (Health and Labour) as Chairman.
- (iii) Admissions should be made on merit basis by a Committee constituted by the University and subject to the rules framed by the University.

The recommendations of this Committee were accepted by the Management of the Medical College and the Government of Kerala.

7. With the abolition of collection of capitation fees the Management of the T.D. Medical College, Alleppey were facing financial difficulties and they therefore represented to the State Government and the Central Government for financial assistance. The request was considered in detail by the State Government and a teaching grant to cover 60% of the deficit in the annual recurring expenditure was sanctioned subject to certain conditions, some of which are:—

- (i) The annual tuition fee has been increased from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 2,500/-. The College Management will in due course credit the increased fee of Rs. 1,500/- collected from the students to a separate fund and the interest accruing therefrom will be utilised for the improvement and development of the College.
- (ii) The annual budget of the College will be passed by the Governing Body of the College.
- (iii) All appointments for the teaching posts in the Medical College, will be done with the prior approval of the Governing Body of the College.

8. An Assistant Secretary from the Finance Department of the Government of Kerala has been appointed as the Financial Assistant to the Chairmn of the Governing Body of this College. This Officer will be directly responsible to Government through the Chairman of the Governing Body. The Management can authorise any payment only with the concurrence of this Officer.

9. The question of increasing the admission capacity of the medical college from 60 to 100 under the Emergency Expansion Scheme:

and rendering Central financial assistance, is under consideration in consultation with the Planning Commission, Medical Council of India and the Ministry of Finance.

COPY OF LETTER NO. F. 24-18/63-ME DATED 8TH FEBRUARY, 1965 FROM
THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH TO ALL STATE GOVERNMENTS

SUBJECT:—*Establishment of private medical colleges—Policy regarding.*

I am directed to say that the Government of India have noticed an increasing number of new medical colleges coming up in different parts of the country under the auspices of private voluntary organisations during the past few years. To cite an example, during 1963 alone, four private medical colleges were started at Gulbarga, Belgaum, Bangalore and Sholapur. It is understood that some more medical institutions of this description are in the offing.

The starting of a medical college is a costly venture, more so because the teaching departments not only require costly equipment but also need well-equipped and well-maintained teaching hospitals for clinical training. In most cases, the heavy expenditure involved gets beyond the resources of an individual voluntary organization and recourse is taken to various measures for collecting contributions from the students and their guardians in the form of high rates of college fees, donations, capitation charges etc. The teaching standards also suffer for want of a steady flow of funds and for want of requisite physical teaching facilities.

As the State Government are aware, the Ministry of Health appointed a high-power committee consisting of the Health Ministers of the States in which such private medical colleges are located, with D.G.H.S. as the Convener, to go into the question of the functioning of this category of medical colleges. The report submitted by the Committee was sent to all the State Governments *vide* the Ministry of Health letter No. F. 24-18/63-ME dated the 28th July, 1964 inviting their comments. The recommendations of the Committee were discussed at the 12th meeting of the Central Council of Health held in Srinagar in October, 1964. The resolution adopted at the meeting of the Central Council of Health, which is reproduced in annexure for ready reference, has also been forwarded to all the State Governments.

The Government of India consider that as a first step, State Governments and Universities may decline to give their permission for

starting of any more new medical college under private management charging unduly high fees and capitation money. This will be entirely in the interest of maintaining proper standards of medical education in the country. If there is any particular exceptional case in which endowment and other funds of the requisite magnitude are assured from voluntary sources, without necessitating charging of high fees and demand for contributions, donations, capitation fees etc., the full details of the proposal may kindly be brought to the notice of the Government of India for their prior examination and approval in consultation with the Medical Council of India. It will cause much embarrassment to all concerned if sub-standard institutions without prospects of commanding adequate resources to meet their obligations in full are allowed to be started and later the Government of India in consultation with the Medical Council of India do not find it possible to accord recognition to the medical qualification granted at such institutions.

The State Governments are also requested to initiate action for taking over the existing private medical colleges during the Fourth Plan. They would, no doubt, examine the legal implications involved in such taking-over.

The State Governments are requested to convey the action taken by them on the above suggestions to the Ministry of Health at an early date. A copy of this communication is being addressed to all the universities in India separately.

ANNEXURE

RESOLUTION OF THE CENTRAL COUNCIL OF HEALTH ADOPTED AT ITS 12TH MEETING ON THE ITEM PERTAINING TO PRIVATE MEDICAL COLLEGES

(1) The Medical Council of India should carry out an inspection of all such colleges and submit their report to the Government for necessary follow-up action for the removal of defects, if any, so brought to light.

(2) The State Governments should take over such private colleges during the Fourth Plan. The Government of India may give assistance for carrying out improvements only if the authorities running these colleges agree to hand them over to the Government as and when asked to do so.

(3) The legal implications of Government taking over such colleges where the authorities may not be willing to hand them over, may be examined.

(4) In regard to the future, the Council is of the opinion that commercial type of private medical colleges depending for their existence on high capitation fees and/or high tuition fees, should not be allowed to be set up under any circumstances.

Subject to these recommendations, the other recommendations of the Committee are approved by the Council.

COPY OF LETTER NO. F. 15-54/65-ME(UG), DATED THE 13TH OCTOBER, 1966 FROM THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DEPT. OF HEALTH) TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENTS OF ANDHRA PRADESH, MAHARASHTRA, MYSORE AND KERALA

SUBJECT:—*Extension of the Scheme "Grants to Voluntary Tuberculosis, Leprosy, Cancer and other medical institutions"—to private medical colleges.*

I am directed to say that this Ministry is considering the question of grant of financial assistance to private medical colleges for the purchase of equipment etc., under the scheme "Grants to Voluntary Tuberculosis, Leprosy, Cancer and other medical institution". A copy of the scheme is enclosed. It is requested that the institutions given below may be asked to send their applications in prescribed proforma, duly supported with the requisite documents:—

1. Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal.
2. Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada.
3. Dr. Vaisampayan Memorial Medical College, Sholapur.
4. Kasturba Medical College, Manipal.
5. T. D. Medical College, Alleppey.

The applications received may kindly be forwarded to this Ministry with the recommendations of the State Government.

COPY OF LETTER NO. F. 27-5/67-TRG. DATED 21ST JANUARY 1967 FROM THE UNDER SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT), NEW DELHI TO THE UNDER SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

SUBJECT:—*Estimates Committee—Action taken on the 102nd report on the Ministry of Education—University Grants Commission.*

The undersigned is directed to refer to the Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 9-26/66-U2 dated the 3rd January, 1967 on the above subject and to state that the Estimates Committee had recommended *inter alia* in para 130 in appendix XVI of its 98th report that the question of inclusion of the subject of Community Development in the curricula of the remaining Universities may be considered in the light of the assessment to be made by the University Grants Commission/Inter-University Board as to how far the inclusion of the subject of Community Development in the curricula of 21 Universities has benefited the students in their study of the socio-economic conditions of the country. A copy of Government's reply in this connection is enclosed.

APPENDIX II

(Vide reply to recommendation No. 14 in Chapter II)

BRIEF NOTE INDICATING THE ACTION TAKEN OR PROPOSED TO BE TAKEN BY THE OFFICES UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE WHERE TRAINING/TEACHING FACILITIES ARE AVAILABLE ON THE 102ND REPORT OF THE ESTIMATES COMMITTEE.

1. *Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi*

With a view to produce trained personnel required to man the various development schemes in the agricultural sector, the 'Working Group set up for the formulation to IV Five Year Plan proposals on Agricultural administration and personnel and Education & Training' have assessed the requirements of agricultural and veterinary personnel for a period of 10 years. The estimated requirements are:

	<i>Fourth Plan</i>	<i>Fifth Plan</i>
(a) Agricultural Graduates	29,000	44,750
(b) Veterinary Graduates	7,799	7,900

Keeping the estimate requirements in view, new colleges have been opened where necessary and existing colleges expanded raising the annual intake in the Agricultural Colleges from 1,254 in 1953 to about 10,660 in 1965 and in Veterinary Colleges from 615 in 1953 to about 1580 in 1965. There are at present 70 Agricultural Colleges and 20 Veterinary Colleges imparting training at graduate level and at post-graduate level, 36 agricultural and 13 veterinary Institutions. These institutions and their present enrolment capacity is expected to meet the country's requirements during IV Plan period on the whole.

In the field of agricultural and veterinary education the emphasis during the IV Plan would be towards the improvement of standards of education by improving facilities at the existing institutions. The requirements for technical personnel during V and VI Plans are

intended to be met by strengthening and expanding only such agricultural universities and colleges which maintain good standard.

2. Machinery Division

The Tractor Training Centre, Hissar and the Tractor Training Testing Station, Bundi, are not institutions of the higher learning but of only Matriculate level training institutes. However, it is stated that under the IV Plan, the number of seats at these centres will be increased from 120 to 180 per annum.

3. Fisheries Research Institutes

The arrangements for teaching facilities in fisheries exist in the following institutions:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpore. | Inland Fisheries. |
| 2. Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Bombay. | Fisheries Science. |
| 3. Central Institute of Fisheries Operatives, Ernakulam. | Fisheries Operatives at trade level viz. Skippers Master Fishermen, etc. |

The capacity of these institutes had been fixed considering the man-power requirements in the field and the seats available, as at present, is considered sufficient since there had not been any difficulty, so far, to State/private candidates/foreign countries in getting admission therein. However, the demand for trained operatives viz. Skippers, Master-fishermen, etc. during the next four-five years has been visualised to be more. Same is the case with the requirement for training in Fisheries Science, the training is conducted at the Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Bombay. As such, steps have already been taken to establish a unit in each of the Central Institutes of Fisheries operatives and Central Institute of Fisheries Education at Madras and Kakinada respectively. It is also proposed to establish additional units of Central Institute of Fisheries Operatives at Veraval and Paradip.

4. Forest Research Institute and Colleges

Schemes for the expansion of the Colleges have been drawn up and suitable steps taken to ensure that all the technical man-power required during or after IV Plan are duly trained at the Forest Research Institute and Colleges.

APPENDIX III

(Vide reply to recommendation No. 50 in Chapter II)

NOTE FROM THE C.S.I.R. REGARDING PARA—106 OF THE ESTIMATES COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Relationship of Research with Universities

So far as the C.S.I.R. is concerned it has already formed links with the Universities in the following manner:—

- (i) The Chairman of the University Grants Commission and some senior scientists from the universities are members of the Governing Body of the C.S.I.R.
- (ii) The laboratories/institutes of the CSIR have scientists from the universities on their Executive Councils, Expert Panels and Scientific Sub-Committees.
- (iii) Scientists from the universities are usually associated with the selection committees as members, for selection of candidates for scientific posts under the Council.
- (iv) The C.S.I.R. awards a number of schemes in the universities for research through the Research Committees of the C.S.I.R. The Research Committees have a preponderant number of scientists from the universities as members.
- (v) The C.S.I.R. has a scheme for fellowships in the universities in order to encourage and support post-graduate research and research on promising fields.
- (vi) The C.S.I.R. is supporting centres of specialised research in some of the universities whereby finances are awarded to strengthen centres of research which will be of ultimate benefit to the C.S.I.R. also:
 1. School of Dye-stuff Technology in Bombay University.
 2. School in Earthquake Engineering Research in Roorkee University.
 3. Leather Technology course for B.Sc. and post-graduate degree in Leather Technology is being conducted by the C.L.R.I., Madras in close association with the University of Madras.

- (vii) The Director-General is periodically invited to special meetings of the University Grants Commission.
- (viii) The Vice-Chancellors of the Universities made recommendations which were later approved by the Inter-University Board whereby most of the national laboratories have been recognised as centres for post-graduate research.
- (ix) Guest scientists from the Universities are allowed to do research work in National Laboratories/Institutes during Summer Recess.
- (x) The scientists of the following National Laboratories/Institutes participate in the teaching programmes in Universities/Institutes of Technology, e.g. Roorkee.
- | | |
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| 1. Central Electronics Engg., Research Instt., Pilani. | Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi. |
| 2. Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee. | Roorkee University. |
| 3. Central Leather Research Instt., Madras. | Madras University. |
| 4. National Physical Lab., New Delhi. | Delhi University. |
| 5. Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association, Ahmedabad. | Gujarat University. |
| 6. Central Food Technology Research Instt., Mysore. | Mysore University. |
- (xi) Instruments and other sophisticated equipment are made available to universities for their research work by the National Laboratories/Institutes.

APPENDIX IV

Analysis of action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Hundred and Second Report of the Estimates Committee (Third Lok Sabha).

1. Total number of recommendations contained in the Hundred and Second Report of the Estimates Committee (Third Lok Sabha)—104.
2. Recommendations that have been accepted by Government (*vide* recommendations Nos. 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 61, 62, 63, 64, 68, 71, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 80, 82, 83, 86, 87, 92, 94, 96 and 97 referred to in Chapter II).

Number—57

Percentage to the total—54·8 per cent.

3. Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of Government's reply (*vide* recommendations Nos. 2, 6, 10, 12, 15, 18, 24, 25, 29, 31, 45, 46, 47, 59, 65, 66, 67, 70, 72, 78, 79, 81, 84, 85, 88, 89, 90, 91, 95, 102 and 104 referred to in Chapter III).

Number—31.

Percentage to total—29·8 per cent.

4. Recommendations in respect of which replies of Government have not been accepted by the Committee—Nil
5. Recommendations in respect of which final reply of Government is still awaited (*vide* recommendations Nos. 1, 22, 23, 27, 33, 39, 55, 57, 60, 69, 93, 98, 99, 100, 101, 103 referred to in Chapter V).

Number—16.

Percentage to the total—15·4 per cent.
