

**ESTIMATES COMMITTEE
(1965-66)**

HUNDRED AND FIRST REPORT

(THIRD LOK SABHA)

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

April, 1966/Chaitra, 1888 (Saka)

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C O R R I G E N D A

TO

Hundred and First Report (Third Lok Sabha) of
Estimates Committee on the Ministry of
Education - Aligarh Muslim University.

- Page 1, line 28, for 'closses' read 'classes'.
Page 1, line 36, for 'instiütttion'
read 'institution'.
Page 3, line 5, add 'its' after 'of'
Page 3, line 10, for 'enthusiatic'
read 'enthusiastic'.
Page 5, line 8, for 'benefication'
read 'benefaction'.
Page 8, line 17, for 'amount' read 'mount'
Page 9, line 3, for 'allowerd' read
'allowed'.
Page 11, line 32 for 'wil' read 'will'
Page 20, line 33, for 'ration' read 'ratio'
Page 20, line 33, for 'external and internal'
read 'internal and external'.
Page 25, line 10, for 'universties'
read 'universities'
Page 29, line 28, for 'recommndations'
read 'recommendation'.
Page 34, line 38, insert '('
between 'Plan' & 'i.e.'
Page 40, line 26, delete 'they'
Page 48, line 14, for 'ministrial'
read 'ministerial'
Page 48, line 17, for 'haphabard'
read 'haphazard'.
Page 64, line 4, for 'degree' read 'degrees'.
Page 64, line 26, add 'that' after 'note'.
Page 64, line 36, for 'the' read 'a'

(P.T.O.)

- Page 67, line 33, for 'University Grants Commission' industrial undertakings' read 'University Grants Commission/ industrial undertakings'.
- Page 69, line 1, for 'holt' read 'bolt'
- Page 69, line 3, for 'looks' read 'locks'.
- Page 77, line 33, for 'beneful' read 'baneful'.
- Page 83, line 19, for 'meanss' read 'means'
- Page 84, line 2, add 'after' before 'due'
- Page 88, line 12, for 'centres' read 'centre'
- Page 89, line 7, for 'elecution' read 'elocution'
- Page 93, line 12, for 'pasuade' read 'persuade'.
- Page 104, line 27, for 'Accounting' read 'Accountant'.
- Page 105, line 9, for 'veight' read 'weight'.
- Page 116, line 20, for 'Principles' read 'Principals'.
- Page 139 line 15, for 'strss' read 'stress'
- Page 139, line 33, for 'external and internal' read 'internal and external'.
- Page 152, line 21, write '43 and 77' in columns 1 and 2 respectively.
- Page 155, line 13, for 'gave' read 'grave'.

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ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

(1965-66)

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Shri Arun Chandra Guha

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INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman, Estimates Committee, having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Hundred and First Report on the Ministry of Education—Aligarh Muslim University.

2. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Education, University Grants Commission and the Aligarh Muslim University on the 13th, 14th and 15th January, 1966. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the Secretary, Ministry of Education, Secretary, University Grants Commission, Registrar, Aligarh Muslim University and other officers of the Ministry of Education, University Grants Commission and Aligarh Muslim University for placing before them the material and information they wanted in connection with the examination of the estimates.

3. They also wish to express their thanks to Dr. A. L. Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, Dr. G. S. Mahajani, Vice-Chancellor, University of Udaipur and Shri Prasanta Kumar Bose, Principal, Bangabasi College, Calcutta for giving evidence and making valuable suggestions to the Committee.

4. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee on the 12th April, 1966.

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

NEW DELHI;

April 20, 1966.

Chaitra 30, 1888 (Saka).

ARUN CHANDRA GUHA,

Chairman,

Estimates Committee.

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTORY

A. Historical Background

The Aligarh Muslim University owes its origin to the Aligarh movement started by the late Sir Syed Ahmad Khan and his associates in the later half of the last century. The history of the movement was traced by Sir Mohd. Shafi, the then Education Member of the Government of India, while introducing the Aligarh Muslim University Bill in the Indian Legislative Council on the 27th August, 1920 in these words:—

“Sir, having, after a careful study of the Indian political conditions, arrived at the conclusion that the backwardness of his community was due to their neglect of modern education, that selfless patriot, the late Sir Sayed Ahmad Khan, organised a committee to devise means for the educational regeneration of Indian Mussalmans. This devoted band of Muslim workers held a series of meetings, the last of which took place on 15th April, 1872, in which it was decided to establish a Muhammadan College, and on 12th May that year, a society called “The Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College Fund Committee” was started for collecting subscriptions for the realisation of that end. The result of their patriotic activities was the establishment of a school, the opening ceremony of which took place in 1875 on the birthday of Her Late Majesty Queen Victoria i.e., 24th May, the school classes being actually started on the 1st June. His Excellency, the Earl of Northbrook, who was then at the helm of the Indian Government, demonstrated his generous interest in the welfare of that infant institution by subscribing a sum of Rs. 10,000 from his own pocket towards the fund. In 1876, High School classes were opened and on 8th January, 1877 His Excellency Lord Lytton visited Aligarh and laid the foundation-stone of the College which in due course, was destined to become the centre of the Muslim educational movement in India. The Address, which was presented to Lord Lytton on that occasion, contained the following passage, clearly descriptive of the ultimate aim which the great founder of this institution had in view from the very beginning:—

‘And looking at the difficulties which stood in our way; and the success which has already been achieved we do not doubt that we shall continue to receive, even in larger

measures, both from the English Government and from our own countrymen, that liberal support which has furthered our scheme, so that from the seed which we sow today there may spring up a mighty tree whose branches, like those of the Banyan of the soil, shall in their turn strike firm roots into the earth and themselves send forth new and vigorous saplings; that this College may expand into a University whose sons shall go forth throughout the length and breadth of the land to preach the gospel of free enquiry, of large-hearted toleration and of pure morality.'

Sir, those of us who have had the privilege of sitting at the feet of that great man know fully well the deep faith which Sir Syed Ahmad Khan placed in the residential system. Being a student of ancient Muslim History, he knew that the great Universities of Baghdad and Cardova, which shed the light of culture far and wide, were founded on that very system. He had with his own eyes, seen its benefits in Oxford and Cambridge. The residential system, therefore, was the principal feature of the Aligarh College from the very days of its birth. Indeed, it is but a truism to say that this College was the pioneer of the residential system, in this country. Moreover, he was convinced that, in order to bring into existence another Oxford or Cambridge in India, it was essential that the staff of the new institution should include some of the best products of those Universities. Firm in his belief that the future destinies of his country and of his community were bound up with those of the British Empire, he had implicit faith in Indo-British co-operation. The result of these profound convictions on his part was that where he secured for the Aligarh College a number of Muhammadan Professors, he, at the same time, had a Theodore Beck at its head, a Theodore Morrison and an Arnold, a Walter Raleigh and a Harold Cox, and a Chakravarti on its staff. It is not my purpose today to occupy the Council with even a brief account of the development of this Institution. It is, however, interesting to note that the first graduate of this Muhammadan College was a Hindu gentleman of the name of Eshri Prashad Sahib who rose to be an Executive Engineer in the Central Provinces; and my friend the Hon'ble Sayed Muhammad Ali, now the elected Secretary of the Board of Trustees and of the

Muslim University Association, whom I have great pleasure in welcoming to this Council, was one of its earliest graduates, having taken his Degree in 1886. Before the death of its founder on 27th March, 1898, the Aligarh College had come to occupy a position of own in the educational world of India. At the end of that year, the Muhammadan Educational Conference was held at Lahore and at that Conference the Scheme for the establishment of a Muslim University was unfolded to the public and it evoked an enthusiastic response from all parts of India.....”.

2. The movement for the establishment of a Muslim University continued to gather strength from year to year and in 1916, the Government of India communicated to the Secretary of State the desire of the Muslim community and recommended that sanction might be given to the establishment of a Teaching University at Aligarh. The principle of the establishment of such a University was approved and negotiations continued and resulted in the Aligarh Muslim University Bill which, with the previous sanction of the Secretary of State, was published in the Gazette of India dated the 31st July, 1920. The Bill was introduced in the Council on the 27th August, 1920, referred to a Select Committee and passed on the 9th September, 1920. It received the assent of the Governor General on the 14th September, 1920 as Act No. XL of 1920 and the University started functioning from that year.

3. In 1925 the institution celebrated its Silver Jubilee and on that occasion made an appeal for funds to establish an Engineering College. In 1929 Syed Ross Masud, the grandson of the founder became the Vice-Chancellor and he took up the task of organising research in the Department of Science. He had spacious laboratories and lecture rooms built for the teaching of Physics, Chemistry, Zoology and Botany. In 1944 it was found that the University was too centralised and the departments were grouped under different faculties each under a Dean. Thus the faculties of Arts, Science, Theology and Engineering came to be instituted. In order to encourage the indigenous system of medicine, the Government of Uttar Pradesh gave the University a grant for the establishment of an institution to teach Unani Tib and Surgery. This institution was founded and in course of time was able to set up its own hospital, dawakhana, educational block and a residential hostel. In 1945, the University at the instance of the Uttar Pradesh Government decided to award the Bachelor's Degree in Unani Tib and Surgery. In 1952 with the establishment of the Institute of Ophthalmology, in collabo-

ration with the Gandhi Eye Hospital, the Faculty of Medicine came into existence, to which was also assigned the Department of Unani Tib and Surgery. With the establishment of the Medical College during the session 1962-63, a full-fledged Faculty of Medicine has come into existence. Separate Faculties of Law and Commerce were created during the session 1960-61.

4. The site occupied by the M.A.O. College in its early days was about a hundred acres of land situated towards the North of the Civil Station. The institution has been acquiring more and more land for its needs and its present area is more than 1200 acres. It has continuously been adding to its buildings and although the M.A.O. College was limited to about 20 rooms for teaching and a dozen houses for the residence of the teachers with residential accommodation for about 1000 students, the University has now got numerous rooms for various Departments of Studies and residential accommodation for about 2500 students.

5. In the original scheme of the M.A.O. College, there was no provision for women's education but there was so much demand for it that in 1942 the Muslim Girls' School was raised to the status of a full-fledged degree college for women. Since the commencement of the new Act of 1951 which empowers the University to make special arrangements in respect of residence, discipline and teaching of women students, the college has been taken over by the University, and is now one of the several institutions maintained by it; the others being the College of Engineering and Technology, the Tibbiya College, the Medical College, the Institute of Ophthalmology, the Institute of Islamic Studies, the Polytechnic and the three High Schools including one for girls.

Aligarh Muslim University (Amdt.) Act (LXII of 1951)

6. After the attainment of independence, certain amendments of an important character were effected in the Aligarh Muslim University Act of 1920. The main features of the 1951 Act were that as laid down by Art. 28(9) of the Constitution of India, religious instruction was to be given only to those, who wished to receive it, membership of the Court was to be thrown open to all persons irrespective of religion or caste, the President of India to be the Visitor of the University and he was to exercise the same powers as he had been doing before as its Lord Rector, and the Governor of Uttar Pradesh was to be the Chief Rector of the University. It substituted for Section 8 of the Principal Act, the following section:—

“8. University shall be open to persons of either sex and of whatever race, creed, caste, or class, and it shall not be lawful for the University to adopt or impose on any

person, any test whatsoever of religious belief or profession in order to entitle him to be admitted therein as a teacher or student, or to hold any office therein, or to graduate thereat, or to enjoy or exercise any privilege thereof, except in respect of any particular benefaction accepted by the University, where such test is made a condition thereof by any testamentary or other instrument creating such benefaction:

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent religious instruction being given in the manner prescribed by the Ordinances to those who have consented to receive it."

By this Section, the disqualifications imposed by the old Act on non-Muslims being members of the Court were removed and the provisions of the Act were brought into conformity with the requirements of the Constitution.

Promulgation of the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1965

7. On the 25th April, 1965 grave disturbances took place in the Aligarh Muslim University Campus in which the University students caused injuries to some members of the Court which was then in Session. The Vice-Chancellor, who was made the principal target of the concentrated attack, sustained serious injuries, providentially escaping more dire consequences. The University was indefinitely closed.

Enquiries revealed that the "disturbances were too well organised to be sporadic and seemed to flow from certain unhealthy influences which for some time had been adversely influencing the efficiency and the academic purposes of the University."

After carefully considering the various factors which culminated in the aforesaid disturbances involving violence and closure of the University, Government came to the conclusion that the University could not reopen and resume normal functioning without certain immediate measures being taken to change the administrative set up of the University. As Parliament was not in session at the time and the need for administrative reorganisation was imperative, the President promulgated the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Ordinance 1965 on the 20th May, 1965. When the Parliament assembled for the Session in August, 1965, the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill, 1965 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 16th August, 1965.

The principal objects of the Bill were (i) to provide an administrative structure within which the University's return to normal functioning and pursuit of basic academic purposes might be facilitated and ensured, and (ii) further to ensure that, as an emergency measure and pending long term legislation about the University to be brought in the near future before Parliament by Government, it made the transition from chaos to order both brief and smooth.

The Bill was discussed on the 27th August and 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 6th September, 1965. The Bill was discussed in the Rajya Sabha from the 14th to 16th September, 1965 and President's assent was obtained on the 22nd September, 1965 (Act No. 19 of 1965) and the A.M.U. (Amdt) Ordinance, 1965 repealed.

The main features of the (Amendment) Act are:—

- (a) the reconstitution of the Court of University as an advisory body and reduction in the number of its membership;
- (b) the reconstitution of the Executive Council; and
- (c) vesting of certain powers in the Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar in the matter of discipline.

While moving the motion for consideration of the Bill in the Lok Sabha, the Education Minister assured the House that it was only a temporary measure and that substantive legislation would be brought forward as soon as possible.

B. Appointment of Aligarh Muslim University Enquiry Committee

8. Under Section 35 of the Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1951, from the year 1951-52 the annual accounts and balance sheet of the University are audited by the Accountant General, Uttar Pradesh, on behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India every year and a copy of the annual accounts together with the report of the Accountant General is submitted to the Visitor. In pursuance of this statutory provision, the Preliminary Audit Report on the accounts (1951-52) of the University was submitted by the Accountant General, Uttar Pradesh, in March 1953, to the University and to the Visitor. The report contained serious allegations of embezzlement, defalcation, misappropriation and loss of and tampering with records. It was *inter alia* mentioned in the Report that the University had sustained heavy losses in certain financial transactions at the hands of its employees, some of whom had migrated to Pakistan.

The finances of the University were reported to be in a mess in the absence of prescribed procedures or checks and the non-observance of elementary requirements of a sound financial administration. Audit had suggested that a departmental enquiry might be conducted in respect of the irregularities brought out in the Report. Accepting this advice the then Vice-Chancellor appointed a Committee of three members in 1965 to go into the allegations contained in the Report, to give its findings, besides making recommendations regarding the changes in the accounts organisation and account procedures of the University. After two preliminary meetings, the members did not find it possible to meet owing to the preoccupation of the Chairman with other matters, and despite the anxiety and efforts of the Vice-Chancellor that the Committee should function, the Committee did not work and submitted no report to the University.

9. In the meantime the Examiner, Outside Audit Department, Office of the Accountant General, Uttar Pradesh, forwarded to the Vice-Chancellor of the University, on 13th May, 1954, a copy of the Audit Inspection Report on the accounts of the University for the years 1951-52 and 1952-53 as finally approved by the Accountant General. The University sent the replies to the Accountant General in four instalments—the first on 27th June, 1955; the second on 28th July, 1955; the third on 14th February, 1956; and the fourth on 22nd March, 1956. On 4th June, 1956 the Government of India enquired from the Vice-Chancellor whether, in view of the fact that the Committee referred earlier to had neither met nor been wound up by the University, it was still proposed to entrust the Audit Inspection Report on the accounts of the University for 1951-52 and 1952-53 to that Committee for examination and report. The University replied that it was no longer considered advisable to depend on the constitution and working of a Committee the members of which could not meet and that the University would make its own efforts to reply to Audit and to bring about improvements in the maintenance of its accounts.

10. In regard to the criticism in respect of accounts of the building activities in the College of Engineering, the University appointed an expert technical committee under the chairmanship of Shri P. C. Aggarwal, retired Chief Engineer, Uttar Pradesh. The appointment of this Committee was reported to the Examiner, Outside Audit Department, as well. Shri Aggarwal asked the University to furnish detailed information regarding the construction of the Engineering College. This information could not be furnished by the University as the Supervising Engineer had left the University service and the relevant papers and accounts were not traceable.

Consequently this Committee also never met and submitted no report. Meanwhile, the Audit Inspection Reports for the succeeding years continued to reveal further unsatisfactory state of affairs.

11. After a detailed examination of Audit objections and the replies given by the University, the Ministry of Education stressed the need for tighter financial control on the University in April 1957. In reply the Vice-Chancellor said that he was actually conscious of the fact that the accounting system was urgently in need of reform and that the irregularities pointed out in the Audit, notes, year after year, merited serious attention.

12. The Central Government felt that it was primarily the duty of the University to put its house in order, and the University did appoint two committees, referred to earlier for review and reform. One of these did not function because the members could not meet. The other could do no work because the information required by it could not be supplied by the University. Meanwhile the annual expenditure continued to amount up and reached the figure of Rs. 91.56 lakhs in the year 1958-59.

13. It was in this situation that the Ministry of Education asked for a report on the financial position of the University from the nominee of the Visitor on the Finance Committee of the University. In the light of the earlier information available on record and from the report submitted by the nominee of the Visitor on the Finance Committee, the Government concluded that a thorough and detailed enquiry was necessary to examine the financial affairs of the University and the manner in which the University had dealt with the Audit Objections. The Government had also received a number of complaints alleging irregular appointments by the University and absence of uniform standards for purposes of admissions to various courses. They, therefore, felt that the proposed enquiry could cover these matters also. In view of all these circumstances, the Ministry of Education decided to request the Visitor to order such an enquiry. The Ministry also drew up for the consideration of the Visitor the names of the personnel for the proposed Committee.

It was at this stage (1959) that the Ministry of Education was requested by the Vice-Chancellor of the University to reconsider the proposal for the appointment of a Committee of Enquiry by the Visitor. The Vice-Chancellor urged that a Committee of Enquiry appointed by the Visitor was traditionally associated in the public mind with cases where the "Vice-Chancellor or the Executive Council, or both, had proved to be utterly incapable or irresponsible" and

that it would be unfair to expose the Vice-Chancellor and the Executive Council to such a reflection. The Vice-Chancellor urged that instead the Executive Council of the University might be allowed to appoint a committee, the personnel and the terms of reference being the same as had been approved by the Minister of Education. The Ministry of Education did not have the slightest desire to cause any embarrassment to the University as long as an impartial and independent enquiry could be ensured. It was in this context that the names of the Members and the terms of reference which had been proposed for the Committee of Enquiry to be appointed by the Visitor, were communicated to the Vice-Chancellor for adoption by the Executive Council.

The Executive Council then took steps to implement this decision and accordingly a Committee was appointed consisting of the following persons:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|
| (i) Prof. G. C. Chatterji | Chairman, |
| (ii) Prof. A. R. Wadia | Member, |
| (iii) Shri Kartar Singh Malhotra | Member and |
| (iv) Shri R. P. Naik, I.C.S. | Member Secretary |

14. The terms of reference of the Committee were as follows:—

- (a) to enquire into the financial transaction of the University from 1951-52 to date, with special reference to the audit objections relating to the accounts of these years and steps, if any, taken by the University to meet these objections;
- (b) to enquire into the recruitment, appointment and promotion of the teaching and administrative staff of the University and the admission of students to the University since 1951-52 and to report on the same; and
- (c) to suggest suitable measures of reform necessary for the efficient functioning of the University.

15. The Committee met for the first time on 11th February, 1960.

16. On 2nd May, 1960, the Chairman was informed by the Vice-Chancellor that the University authorities, with the concurrence of the Minister of Education, had decided to add the following two members to the personnel of the Committee of Enquiry:—

- (1) Shri P. N. Sapru, M. P.
- (2) Shri M. A. Shahmiri.

17. The Enquiry Committee, after examining in detail the working of the University, as per their terms of reference, submitted its Report to the Vice-Chancellor on the 31st December, 1960. The Enquiry Committee has made very useful recommendations which will be dealt with at the appropriate places.

The Committee consider it unfortunate that the University authorities had mismanaged the financial affairs of the University. Lack of tighter financial control was the cause of grave financial irregularities as pointed out by the Audit in their Report for the year 1951-52. They also note with regret that the University authorities did not pay any heed to the serious allegations of embezzlement, misappropriation and defalcation and loss of and tampering with financial records. Though the Audit objections were brought to their notice in March 1953, the Committee deprecate the attitude of inaction and indifference on the part of the University to set matters right till the Enquiry Committee was appointed at the instance of Government in 1960. The Committee also regret the indecision on the part of Government/University Grants Commission in allowing things to drift for a number of years. Instead of taking the initiative in appointing Visitors' Committee under Section 13 of the Aligarh Muslim University Act to enquire into the grave irregularities pointed out by Audit, the Government/University Grants Commission yielded to the pressure of the University authorities and concurred in the appointment of a Committee by the Executive Council of the University. The Committee cannot help feeling that if the Government/University Grants Commission, University authorities had shown greater awareness of their responsibilities for the proper utilisation of public funds and ensuring proper accounting in the initial stages, it would have saved the University immense embarrassment and the loss of prestige. The Committee hope that systematic and concerted efforts will now be made by the University to observe the financial rules and regulations and take remedial measures in the light of the recommendations of the Enquiry Committee. They trust that Government/University Grants Commission will ensure that all Central Universities have a sound organisational set-up to deal with financial and other matters.

C. Objectives of the University

18. It has been stated earlier that the M.A.O. College, the forerunner of the A.M.U. was the result of the Aligarh movement started by the late Sir Syed Ahmad Khan for the educational regeneration of Indian Muslims. "Syed Ahmad Khan visited England in 1875 and what he saw there of the cultural life of her people, more especially at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge and her public schools,

inspired him with a new vision of a harmonious pattern of culture combining the best elements in the culture of the East with the arts and sciences of the West. On his return, impatient to see his vision embodied in concrete form and his people catch up quickly with the progress of the West, he founded the M.A.O. College.”*

19. When the foundation Stone of the College was being laid Syed Ahmad Khan visualised its future as follows:—

“This College may expand into a University whose sons shall go forth throughout the length and breadth of the land to preach the gospel of free enquiry, large-hearted tolerance and of pure morality.”*

20. The College grew in harmony with the ideals enunciated by its founder. From the days of the M.A.O. College this institution has been open to members of all castes and creeds. As has been stated earlier the first graduate of the M.A.O. College was a Hindu. Speaking in support of the A.M.U. Bill in the Indian Legislative Council on the 27th August, 1920, Raja of Mahmudabad, who was the President of the Muslim University Association formed to carry on negotiations with the Government on behalf of the community, *inter alia* stated—

“Sir, this will be the second denominational University in this country. Like the great founder of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh, who compared Hindus and Muhammadans of this country to the two eyes of a fair maiden, I am convinced that the establishment of this University would, instead of perpetuating differences between them, lead to closer and more intimate contact and to friendliness and solidarity of feeling between them which will grow from day to day. Knowledge and learning bring better mutual understanding and we trust that it will be through Universities that the highest aims of mankind will be realised. The spread of knowledge will not increase any alienation of feeling between the various communities but will bring these sisters communities closer together in those bonds of friendship, goodwill and amity upon which the prospects of Indian advancement depend. . . .”

21. The Committee note that in the concluding para of Chapter I—A Brief History of the University of the Prospectus for the Session 1965-66, it is stated as follows:—

“From the days of the M.A.O. College, this institution has been open to members of all castes and creeds. Its students

**Vid.* Prospectus of the Aligarh Muslim University for the Session 1965-66.

and teachers come from all parts of the country, with widely different backgrounds of language, religion and culture. By striving to create a harmonious, mutually enriching pattern out of the diverse cultural influences in our national life, it aspires to make a significant contribution to the building of secular, progressive and democratic state in which the ideals which inspired its founder will be fully realised."

22. The representative of the Ministry of Education during evidence stated that the objectives have not been defined in the A.M.U. Act. He, however, invited attention to Section 5(2) which states that the University shall have *inter alia* the following powers:—

"5(2)—to promote Oriental and Islamic Studies and give instruction in Muslim theology and religion and to impart moral and physical training;"

Beyond this there is nothing in the Act to define the objectives.

The Committee feel that in the case of Universities like the Banaras and the Aligarh, the objectives should be spelled out in the Act itself on the lines of the First Schedule of the Visva Bharati Act which embodies the objectives on which Gurudev Tagore founded the Visva Bharati at Santiniketan. They hope that this will be borne in mind by Government when the full-fledged legislative measure in respect of the Aligarh Muslim University is introduced in the near future.

D. All-India Character of the University

23. Like the Banaras Hindu University, the Aligarh Muslim University is a Central University established by an Act of the Central Legislature. On account of its national importance this institution along with the Banaras Hindu University, Delhi University and the Visva Bharati has been placed in List I—Union List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. The President of India is its Visitor and the Central Government meets its entire cost of maintenance and development. As an institution of all-India character the University is open to students from all parts of the country. It is a national institution in which greater emphasis is placed upon muslim culture and tradition against the background of our secular constitution.

In a written note furnished by the Ministry of Education as to the action taken to ensure the preservation of the all-India character of the University, it is stated:

"The All-India character of the Aligarh Muslim University is preserved in all respects especially in matters of admis-

sions to the University and appointments to various academic and non-academic posts of the University inasmuch as students from all the States who seek admission are admitted and advertisements for posts continue to be published in all the leading newspapers at the important centres in India. According to a recent order of the Vice-Chancellor, advertisements are also sent to all other universities in the country. The Ministerial posts are also advertised throughout India. It may be mentioned that the recent reduction of the 75 per cent reservation in favour of the University's own students ordinarily to 50 per cent is a major step taken to throw admissions open to students from outside the Aligarh Muslim University and preference for residential purpose is given to students who come from outside Aligarh.

It may be further added that the representation on the various authorities of the University is also largely on all-India basis."

The table below shows the State-wise distribution of students enrolled in the various faculties during the last three years:

States	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Andhra Pradesh	26	20	18
Assam	9	14	7
Andaman	..	1	1
Bihar	72	71	40
Delhi	75	121	141
Gujarat	3	5	6
Himachal Pradesh	3	3	
Jammu & Kashmir	60	58	52
Kerala	47	37	29
Maharashtra	19	21	14
Madras	4	10	6
Mysore	2	..	3
Madhya Pradesh	23	20	7
Orissa	1	6	3
Punjab	40	40	27
Rajasthan	18	15	14
Uttar Pradesh	2,119	2,639	2,417
West Bengal	14	20	27
	2,535	3,101	2,702

Percentage of students
admitted from U.P.

More than More than More than
83% 85% 89

The Committee are unhappy to note that the proportion of students coming from States other than Uttar Pradesh is significantly low. They suggest that concerted efforts should be made by the Aligarh Muslim University to attract more and more students from other States. The Committee note the various measures recently taken by the present Vice-Chancellor for improving the administrative and academic atmosphere of the University and to give it an all-India character. The Committee expect that energetic efforts will be made to promote the all-India and secular character of the University not only in the matter of admission of students but also in the recruitment of teaching as well as administrative staff.

E. University Officers/Authorities

Pro-Vice-Chancellor

24. The Enquiry Committee have made the following observations regarding the appointment of Pro-Vice-Chancellor:—

“We are of opinion that in a university, specially of a unitary and residential type, administrative and academic control should be centralised in the office and person of the Vice-Chancellor, subject no doubt to the supervisory and directive powers vested in such university bodies as the Court, the Academic Council and the Executive Council. We, therefore, recommend the abolition of the post of Pro-Vice-Chancellor which in our opinion is liable to undermine that unity of control which we consider for university administration.”

“Historically, the post of Pro-Vice-Chancellor has not existed continuously since the foundation of the University. Nor has it been always filled after creation. When a University has a wholetime paid Vice-Chancellor we see no justification for creating yet another post of Pro-Vice-Chancellor of almost equal rank which may lead to friction and the formation of divided loyalties within the teaching as well as administrative ranks of university organisation.”

One of the conclusions to which the Enquiry Committee came was that there was an unfortunate conflict between the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor in the Aligarh Muslim University and recommended the abolition of the office of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor.

The Committee have been informed during evidence that, “the University is of the view that there is need for the Vice-Chancellor to be assisted by a highly placed officer of the status and dignity of

Pro-Vice-Chancellor. The University authorities took the view that it was necessary to have such an officer to assist the Vice-Chancellor."

In view of the fact that there have been in the past "undesirable conflicts between the Vice-Chancellor and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor", the Committee are not sure whether the continuation of the post of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor would be in the best interest of the University. The Committee suggest that the Government may examine whether such a post is necessary in a University having only 5500 students on its rolls. The Committee also feel that if it is at all considered necessary to provide relief to the Vice-Chancellor in the discharge of his administrative duties, the question of appointing a Rector on the lines suggested by the Committee on Model Acts for Universities may be considered.

Vice-Chancellor Emergency Powers

25. Statute 3(ii) of the Aligarh Muslim University which deals with the emergency powers of the Vice-Chancellor reads as under:—

"If, in the opinion of the Vice-Chancellor any emergency has arisen which requires that immediate action should be taken, the Vice-Chancellor shall take such action as he deems necessary and shall report the same for confirmation at the next meeting to the authority which, in the ordinary course, would have dealt with the matter:

Provided that the action taken by the Vice-Chancellor is not approved by the authority concerned he may refer the matter to the Visitor whose decision shall be final;

Provided further that where any such action taken by the Vice-Chancellor affects any person in the service of the University such person shall be entitled to prefer, within thirty days from the date on which he receives notice of such action, an appeal to the Executive Council."

The Aligarh Muslim University Enquiry Committee have observed in their Report that, "we have noticed the invocation and exercise of emergency powers by the Vice-Chancellor involving payment of substantial funds. The final judgement in this issue, we appreciate, must be of the Vice-Chancellor himself as purely from the legal point of view, no one else can substitute his judgment for that of the Vice-Chancellor's. On the other hand, propriety demands that the exercise of these powers should take place only when a matter cannot await decision by the Executive Council and immediate action is called for

in the interests of the University itself. These emergency powers were used in 135 cases during the period 1955-56 to 1959-60 excluding the exercise of such powers in few other cases. We are clear in our mind that in as many as 52 of these cases, emergency powers need not have been invoked." The list of the cases in which these emergency powers need not have been invoked may be seen at Appendix I.

The Committee have been informed during evidence by the representative of the Ministry of Education that "...these powers were used rather unnecessarily at times and too frequently. Many times emergency powers were used when there was no necessity of their use." The Committee have further been informed during evidence that "The present Vice-Chancellor has used these powers very seldom and only in certain academic cases on the recommendation of the Dean concerned so as not to delay admission to a faculty or break the continuity of academic work of the person concerned or change examiners. I am informed by the Vice-Chancellor that he has used these powers only two or three times in such academic cases."

The Committee regret to note that in 5 years the emergency power of the Vice-Chancellor was invoked in as many as 135 cases i.e. on an average 27 cases every year. The Committee need hardly emphasize that such frequent use of emergency power of the Vice-Chancellor belies the purpose for which the provision of emergency power was made. The Committee would like to stress that it should be exercised only when there is real emergency. The Committee hope that the emergency power will be utilised sparingly and with due restraint and not misused as in previous years.

Informal Standing Committee

26. The Committee have been informed during evidence that the Informal Standing Committee of the Academic Council of the Aligarh Muslim University was formed sometime in the middle of 1965 on the initiative of the present Vice-Chancellor. It is composed of the Deans of Faculties, besides six other members of the Executive Council who are nominated by the Vice-Chancellor. This Committee has met twice, once in a prolonged session presided over by the Vice-Chancellor to discuss a scheme of reorganisation of courses of study, methods of teaching etc. It has met a second time for discussion with the Education Commission. It represents the Council in discussions with Visiting Commissions or personalities coming to Aligarh for academic or educational purposes. It is, above all; a body doing thinking, reviewing and planning of all academic matters so that the University does not fall into stereotyped patterns or grooves. It

does not commit the Academic Council. It does not carry any authority. It has an advisory function.

The Committee feel that the Informal Standing Committee can play a very useful role in the academic sphere of the University. They hope that with the necessary goodwill and co-operation of the Deans and other members, it would be possible to revive healthy academic atmosphere in the University. They hope that it will be possible for the University Grants Commission to give necessary guidance to the University for the proper functioning of this Body.

CHAPTER II

ADMISSIONS, COURSES OF STUDY AND EXAMINATIONS

A. Admissions

27. The following table shows the total number of students on the rolls of the Aligarh Muslim University since 1957-58:—

Year	Number
1957-58	4,774
1958-59	4,889
1959-60	4,644
1960-61	4,837
1961-62	5,128
1962-63	5,151
1963-64	5,011
1964-65	5,341
1965-66	5,460

28. The observations of the Aligarh Muslim University Enquiry Committee in regard to the admission of students in the University are as indicated below:—

- (i) From the time the Muhammedan Anglo-Oriental College came to be established and later became the Muslim University, the University has followed a policy of throwing its doors open to non-Muslims provided, of course, they satisfy the requirements laid down by it for admission. While claiming the right to give preference to Muslims, the University has never imposed a ban on the admission of non-Muslim students. Indeed no quotas have at any time been fixed for Muslim and non-Muslim students.

- (ii) For admission to the post-graduate classes preference is given under the existing rules to First Divisioners of the University and those Second Divisioners, who have obtained at least 55% marks in the subjects offered by them. Provided certain basic standards are maintained, there appears to be no reasons why the University within those limits should for purpose of admissions to post-graduate courses, not be allowed to prefer its First Class and Second Class students (with at least 55% marks in the subject which they wish to take up) to those who come from other places.
- (iii) So far as professional institutions (such as Engineering College, Polytechnic etc.) are concerned, they stand on different footing. The establishment of an Engineering College has been made possible by large State Grants. The University may reserve 50% of the seats in any year for its first and high second class students, the remaining 50% of seats for out-side students.
- (iv) So far as under graduate classes are concerned, there is no reasons to doubt that a large proportion of students joining the University will come from the Muslim Community. It has some special features, which they are bound to find attractive.

29. It is stated that in 1963, a new rule prescribing the ratio of 75 to 25, as between internal and external students in all the faculties except Medicine was adopted. This was in contravention of the 50 : 50 ratio recommended by the Aligarh Muslim University Enquiry Committee. The decision in April, 1965 to go back to the 50 : 50 ratio—a decision supported unanimously by the Academic Council on 12th April, 1965—resulted in or was made the occasion or the disturbances which took place in the University in April, 1965. The Vice-Chancellor in his address to the Staff Association of Aligarh Muslim University in August, 1965 observed as follows:—

“.....in relation to the Faculty of Engineering and Technology, there had been a commitment made to Government and to Parliament by way of acceptance of the recommendation of the Enquiry Committee of 1961 that the ratio of internal to external students should, as in Medicine, be 50:50. Yet, when the Estimates Committee visited Aligarh, just before my arrival and during the time when my predecessor was on leave, the verbal answers given to their question as regards this matter

glossed over the truth. Worse still, when later the Estimates Committee of Parliament sent a written questionnaire and asked for a reply to this among other questions, the draft reply submitted to me stated that we had implemented the principles and policies recommended by the Enquiry Committee as regards admission. This was not exactly playing the game by Parliament, and it was not possible for me in my public position, to send any such reply. Between the choice of stating truly the Opposition as it stood and incurring a harmful controversy in Parliament, or implementing the commitment, I chose the latter as it was intrinsically in the national interest and in the interest of Aligarh Muslim University. I, therefore, decided to recommend to the Admissions Committee that the rule of 75:25 in respect of the Engineering Faculty should be changed to 50:50, as in the Medical Faculty, and I explained to the Academic Council that, even otherwise than for reasons of the commitment, I believed that no University should have its hands tied down by quotas which, besides restricting the discretion of the University in its selections, might prove self-defeating. The old ratio lowered the academic standards of the University, thus defeating the purpose of this University as a house of learning; it defeated the all-India character of the University by restricting the admission of all-India talents to narrow limits, and it defeated also the purpose of promoting the education of Muslims by rejection of highly qualified Muslim students among others merely because they came from outside and the window was too narrow for them to enter."

The Committee cannot but deplore the adoption of a new rule in 1963 prescribing the ration of 75:25 as between the external and internal students for admission in the University in contravention of the recommendation of the Enquiry Committee and accepted by the University. They endorse the views expressed by the Vice-Chancellor in this regard in his address to the Staff Association of the Aligarh Muslim University on the 29th August, 1965. While conceding the right of the University to regulate its admission policy, the Committee are firm in their view that the admission policy should be such as will enable both internal and external students to get equal opportunities in the Aligarh Muslim University in the pursuit of all liberal arts and sciences. They feel that there should be no exclusiveness in the case of universities of an all-India character.

The Committee would like to stress that the admission to the Faculty of Engineering and Technology should be strictly on the basis of marks or on the basis of merit to be judged by a competitive examination as is the case in other Engineering Colleges. The Committee also suggest that it may be examined whether seats in the Faculty of Engineering and Technology can be allotted on a zonal basis as is being done in the Banaras Hindu University.

Girl Students

30. The Aligarh Muslim University Enquiry Committee have observed in their Report that, "Girls education in the University has not been significant. In the total enrolment, the proportion of girls was hardly 5% in 1947-48 and 10% in 1958-59. In general education, girls constituted nearly 7% in 1947-48 and 14% in 1958-59, while in professional education this proportion was as low as about 1% in 1947-48 and 3% in 1958-59".

The number of girls students who applied for admission in University and who were actually admitted in the years 1963-64 to 1965-66 is as follows:—

Class	1963-64		1964-65		1965-66	
	Ap-plied	Enrol-led	Ap-plied	Enrol-led	Ap-plied	Enrol-led
P.U.C. Arts	70	68	78	68	70	63
P.U.C. Science	50	32	56	37	43	38
Pre-Medical	36	20	29	26	46	33
B.A. Part I	52	50	84	67	92	79
B.Sc. Part I	19	13	34	19	24	10
B.A. Part II	72	62	61	56	87	65
B. Sc. Part II	29	20	52	30	50	39

The Committee have been informed that the following specific steps have been taken to attract more girl students to the University.

- (i) Popular subjects like Psychology, Fine Arts and Home Science in B.A. and B.Sc. courses have been introduced—

Psychology and Fine Arts from 1960 and Home Science from 1965.

- (ii) With the introduction of the Pre-Medical course in the Women's College, the number of students in the science classes is on the increase.
- (iii) The number of laboratory seats in each science section has been increased by 5, to accommodate 35 students instead of 30. However, due to the rush for admissions to science classes, a number of applicants have to be refused admission.
- (iv) Scholarships in Physics have been introduced in order to provide an incentive to the students for offering the combination of Physics with Mathematics.
- (v) The third hostel building was completed in 1963 accommodating 60 more students. The number desiring accommodation is still large.

The Committee feel that the number of girl students admitted in the University is still very meagre. They hope that the University will make energetic efforts to attract more girl students not only from Aligarh but also from place outside Aligarh. The Committee also suggest that the University Grants Commission may examine the *per capita* cost of education of girl students in this University *vis-a-vis* in other Central Universities.

B. Courses of Study

31. The University Grants Commission have constituted a number of Review Committees consisting of eminent University teachers to examine the existing facilities for training and research and the current syllabi in various subjects of study, and to make necessary suggestions for their improvement and modification. The Reports of these Review Committees give valuable guidance in this direction. The Standards Committee have also suggested several ways and means to the universities to modernize and improve their syllabi.

The representative of the Ministry has stated during evidence that "the courses of study in the various Faculties of the Aligarh Muslim University have been brought into line with the recommendations of the Review Committees appointed by the University Grants Commission. As far as the Faculty of Science is concerned, post-graduate courses in Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Mathematics and

Geography are even more advanced than those suggested by the Review Committees appointed by the University Grants Commission."

The Committee have also been informed that the following new courses of study have been introduced in the years 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66:—

Courses of Study	Year of its introduction
(i) Indian Humanities (degree and post graduate courses)	Faculty of Arts. 1963-64
(ii) Diploma Course in Public Administration (Post-graduate Course).	
(iii) Linguistics (Degree Course)	
(iv) Post M.A. Diploma in English	
(v) Post-graduate Diploma in Applied Psychology	
(vi) Part-time Diploma in Translation	
(i) M.Sc. course in Electrical Engineering	Faculty of Engineering. 1964-65
(ii) M. Sc. course in Mechanical Engineering.	
(i) Post-graduate course in Ophthalmology	Faculty of Medicine 1965-66

The Committee are not able to appreciate the introduction of the "part-time" Diploma Course in Translation, Post M.A. Diploma in English and Post-graduate Diploma in Applied Psychology. The Committee suggest that the University Grants Commission may examine the feasibility of converting the Post-graduate Diploma in Psychology into a regular Degree Course. They may also examine whether the present intake capacity and the number of students on rolls justifies the continuance of the Post M.A. Diploma Course in English and "part-time" course in Translation.

C. Centre of Advanced Study

32. The Committee have been informed during evidence that selection of Departments to be recognised as Centres of Advanced Study is made on the advice of an Advisory Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission. The Committee, after examining the detailed information relating to several departments of the Aligarh Muslim University recommended that Department of Education may be developed as a Centre of Advance Study. This decision was conveyed to the University in November, 1962 and the University

was requested to forward to the Commission its suggestions for implementation together with the estimates of the non-recurring and recurring expenditure during the Third Plan period so that the Commission may take further necessary action. The University, in December, 1962, replied that they had serious doubts as to whether the choice of the Department of Education in this University for this purpose was a wise or a correct one. The Department of Education is not a Department of the University and it has no special significance. The University made an alternative suggestion that Department of English might be developed as a Centre of Advanced Study. The University Grants Commission did not, therefore, pursue with the University the question of recognising the Department of Education as a Centre of Advanced Study. The Advisory Committee which considered the alternative suggestion given by the University did not recommend that the Department of English should be developed as a Centre of Advanced Study. The Advisory Committee which met in November 1964 considered the proposals received from the universities for developing Centres of Advanced Study and its recommendations included that necessary information from Aligarh Muslim University about the Department of History may be obtained for detailed examination by the Committee. The information received from the University will be considered by the Advisory Committee when it meets next. Meanwhile, in April, 1965, the new Vice-Chancellor sent the following letter with reference to the establishment of the Centre of the Advanced Study in Education:—

“My predecessor had preferred not to have the Centre here but as a result of discussion with the Faculty and Department concerned and my own examination of the worthiness of the Department, I have come to the conclusion that it would be of advantage to have such a centre here. I hope, therefore, that it would be possible for you to refer to your original proposal and establish a Centre of Advanced Study in Education at Aligarh University. We would welcome it.”

This will also be considered by the Advisory Committee when it meets next.

Asked whether the Department of Education is a regular Faculty or it is only for the training of teachers, the representative of the University Grants Commission replied that it is a Department in the Faculty of Arts and there is a training College also attached to it for the training of teachers.

Asked as to why the subject of Islamic History and Islamic Culture was not considered for being upgraded as a Centre of Advanced

Study, the representative of the Ministry of Education stated that ".....this University by its very character is most fitted to provide the most advanced facilities in Islamic History and Islamic Culture, but the Advisory Committee has so far proceeded on the basis of broad disciplines."

The Committee hope that an early decision in regard to the recognition of one of the Departments of Aligarh Muslim University as a Centre of Advanced Study will be taken.

D. General Education

33. It is stated that Aligarh Muslim University was one of the first universities to introduce General Education and to prepare General Education reading material. General Education has been introduced in the courses for the B.A., B.Com. and B.Sc. classes along with certain related courses even for students of Engineering and Medicine.

An examination is held at the end of the course and it has to be passed in order to qualify for a graduate degree.

The Aligarh Muslim University has pioneered the introduction of General Education courses for the first degree, for the purpose of giving a balanced education, and as General Education is a new experiment and had no standardised pattern, the teachers were confronted with the challenging task of framing their own syllabi and evolving suitable methods of instruction. With the cooperation of teachers from the various Departments of the University and the Directorate of General Education, a reading material project was sanctioned by the University Grants Commission in 1957 and it has been possible to bring out suitable books for use in General Education classes. A significant step was also the establishment of a General Education Centre with the help of a grant of Rs. 22 lakhs donated by the Ford Foundation which was supplemented by a grant of about Rs. 2 lakhs by the University Grants Commission. This complex of buildings since named as Kennedy House comprises lecture halls, tutorial rooms, studios, museum, picture galleries, a large modern auditorium and a library equipped with audio-visual aids. Room is being found in Kennedy House also for a popular library on International Relations and other library on Indian Planning.

The Committee are happy about the working of the general education course in the Aligarh Muslim University. They hope, efforts will be continued to make the pattern of general education more effective and purposeful.

E. Tutorials and Sessional Work

34. Explaining the tutorial system in vogue in the Aligarh Muslim University, the University has stated that:—

- (i) The students are divided into small groups and each group is assigned to a tutor. Each group meets once a week. The teacher discusses a topic with the students and guides their study on the subject. The students are asked to prepare essays on the topic discussed. The number of students in each group varies from 3 to 8 according to the number of students in a particular class and the availability of teachers.
- (ii) The system has proved very helpful in improving the general academic standard. The Faculty of Engineering is planning to extend the tutorial system by reducing lecture work so that a student gets more time for guided self-study.

It is further stated that while awarding marks in the University examination, only sessional work is taken into consideration and not the tutorials. However, the marks awarded for sessional work are based to a considerable extent on the work done in the tutorials. Further, the exercises which are evaluated are invariably discussed in the tutorials. The effectiveness of sessional work depends on the effectiveness of the tutorials system and the University would like to strengthen it further and reduce lectures as much as possible. The procedure for the award of sessional marks is stated to be as follows:—

Students of B.A. Part I and II are told to take six class tests and those of B.A. Part III to take 10 class tests. The broad topics on which test would be taken are announced at the beginning of the session. The students are then individually advised in the tutorials to study for the topics. They are also advised in the tutorials to write practice essays on one or other article of the topics which is announced. Then the test is held in the class and the precise question is announced at that time. The answers of the students are then discussed in the tutorials and the students are informed of the shortcomings and advised the ways of improving their work. Two long essays have to be written by students at home. The teachers guide the students in the tutorials regarding the preparation of these essays. After the essays have been submitted the teachers again discuss in the tutorials the essays written by the students.

In addition to work mentioned above the teachers advise the students on their difficulties and occasionally ask them to write essays by way of further practice. If a student has been doing more than the minimum work, credit is given to him by a Committee of teachers concerned in the award of the final sessional marks.

The Committee have been informed during evidence that:—

- (i) In the Faculty of Arts, the present tutorial system is adequate and satisfactory except in the case of compulsory subjects. It has meant more regular and sustained study by students. In the Faculty of Science, it has not been possible to have tutorials except in Mathematics.
- (ii) In the Faculty of Theology, the number of students for Bachelor of Theology and Master of Theology Courses is not very large. Individual attention is possible even without tutorials. In the Tibbiya College there is lot of practical work and hospital duty. Therefore, separate arrangements for tutorials have not been considered necessary so far.

The Committee have no doubt that sound and effective tutorial system can go a long way in improving the standard of education in the University. The Committee visualise that good tutorial system can serve another useful purpose, i.e. of creating a sense of discipline among the students as it provides opportunities for greater contact between the teachers and students. Moreover, to the extent a student gets interested in the subject, he can expect better prospects in examination and in life thereafter. There is also less risk of his digression to non-academic matters and indiscipline. The Committee recommend that tutorial system should be strengthened in the Faculty of Arts and be started in the Faculties of Science and Engineering and Technology of the Aligarh Muslim University at an early date. The need for starting tutorial system in the other Faculties of the University may also be examined.

The Committee expect that the University will see that improvement in the tutorial system in the University is maintained. They also expect that the University Grants Commission will provide necessary facilities of staff or space consistent with the overall financial resources at its disposal. In the matter of allotment of marks for sessional and tutorial work, the Committee would stress the need for strict scrutiny and care as otherwise it may lead to undesirable consequences. The Committee hope that the University/University Grants Commission will ensure that the marks for the sessional work are allotted on the basis of merit only.

F. Planning Forums

35. It is stated that the activities of the Planning Forum in the Aligarh Muslim University during the last three years have been mainly directed towards organising seminars, discussions and reading of papers on various aspects of Planning in India, and popularisation of Small Savings Drive in the country. A new organisation to popularise planning in India has also been started in the University namely University Planning Study Circle. This association is started to popularise planning among the students of the University and persons from the outside.

The number of students who have been regularly attending these lectures and discussions is approximately 50, confined mostly to the post-graduate classes in Economic and girl students from Women's College.

The following subjects were discussed at the Planning Forum meetings during each of the last three years:—

1963-64

1. Agriculture Productivity in the Third Plan.
2. Foreign Exchange difficulties during the Third Plan.
3. Rising Prices and the Common Man.
4. Achievements of Planning since 1950.

1964-65

1. India's Balance of Payments Position.
2. Agricultural Prices and the General Price Level.
3. Increase in national income during the second year of the Third Plan.
4. Industrialisation during the Second Plan.

1965-66

1. A Seminar on Defence Oriented Planning.
2. Indian Productivity Year was observed on January, 4 and 5, 1966.
3. A series of lectures have been planned on matters of current interest thrown up by Planning in India. The topics are agriculture, in the Third Plan, Industrial growth in the Third Plan, Balance of payment position in the Third Plan, Economic aid.

The University was paid Rs. 250/- in 1962-63 and Rs. 200/- in 1963-64 by the Government of Uttar Pradesh for the Planning Forum meetings. No amount has been sanctioned by the Planning Commission or the University Grants Commission. As the activities were mainly concerned with organising seminars and reading papers and popularisation of Small Savings Drive, no amount was spent out of the small sum sanctioned to the University. It proved to be insufficient to organise debating competitions or taking out educational tours to business and industrial centres.

The Committee have been informed during evidence that Planning Forums have not yet proved very popular, but steps are being taken to make them more attractive. The Committee have further been informed during evidence that the Planning Commission wanted to have the Planning Forums as a part of the Public co-operation movement. But recently, they have appointed a co-ordination committee on which University Grants Commission is also represented. One of the suggestions made by that Committee is that the funds should be routed through the University Grants Commission.

The Committee are unhappy to note that the number of students attending the Planning Forum meetings in the Aligarh Muslim University is very meagre and that those who attend are mostly from the post-graduate classes in Economics. They need hardly emphasise the desirability of making the Planning Forum popular among the students. They also suggest that efforts should be made to encourage technological and science students to attend these meetings so that they can keep in touch with the economic development of the country.

In this connection, the Committee would invite the attention of the Government to the recommendations contained in para 30 of their 100th Report on the Ministry of Education—Banaras Hindu University.

G. Seminars

36. It is stated that steps are being taken to popularise seminars in the University. Special seminars were organised in Sanskrit and Urdu this year with the help of special grants from the University Grants Commission. A seminar on 'Hindi Spellings' was organised by the Department of Hindi during 1964-65. The Departments of Botany and Geography in the Faculty of Science also organised Summer Schools in 1965. Fairly large number of experts and teachers from other universities participated in the Seminars in Sanskrit and Urdu. Apart from Seminars of the above kind to which outside scholars and

experts are invited, it is intended for the purposes of what is known as 'Orientation', to hold Seminars also (a) with the students on questions of student management, guidance and welfare and (b) with the teachers themselves on questions like methods of teaching and of tutor-counselling of students.

The amount provided by the University Grants Commission for Seminars during 1965-66 was Rs. 12,400/- and the University has utilised Rs. 8,050/- so far. Bills in respect of Sanskrit Seminar have yet to be finalised for payment. The present allotment for this purpose is not considered to be adequate and it should be increased depending upon the resources available.

The Committee need hardly stress the necessity of making Seminars popular in the Aligarh Muslim University. The Committee recommend that financial needs of the Aligarh Muslim University as also of other Central Universities in this respect may be considered by the University Grants Commission. They also suggest that the University Grants Commission may ensure that the funds allotted to each university for this purpose are properly and purposefully utilised.

H. Standard of Education

37. The Aligarh Muslim University in a written note has stated that the following measures have been taken in recent years to improve the standard of education in the University:—

(i) Improvement in the standard of education is a continuous process and the University allows no let-up in its efforts to achieve this object. A major step in this direction was taken when the 3-year integrated degree courses were introduced in the year 1957-58, and since then a series of measures have been adopted with a view to curricular reorganisation and the recasting of the University syllabi and courses of study to make them richer in content and more useful to students. On the introduction of the three-year degree courses the syllabus and methods of teaching English in the under-graduate classes have been reorganised and the new technique of teaching the language by means of cyclostyled self-correcting lessons introduced sometime ago has proved quite useful. As a concomitant to the major curricular change to the new pattern of the three-year degree courses at the under-graduate levels, the University has instituted a Pre-Medical Course for the benefit of those who are desirous of seeking admission after completing the Pre-Medical Course to the Medical College.

(ii) In the Faculty of Engineering & Technology facilities for the training of an increased number of students both at the Diploma and Degree levels have been greatly expanded and the annual intake has steadily increased from 90 to 240 in the 1st year B.Sc. Engineering and the Diploma courses, with improvement in curricula and instruction. The B.Sc. Engineering course, which was of 3 years duration followed by one year of practical training was replaced by an integrated 4-year course in theoretical instruction and practical instruction which was properly and effectively dovetailed. To meet the demand for a fuller and better integrated programme in the Engineering Faculty steps have been taken to convert the 4-year course into a 5-year B.Sc. Degree course in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering with an intake of 60 students in the first year which has since been doubled, which the students join directly after passing the Pre-University or Higher Secondary Examination. This extended course enables the Engineering College to provide a comprehensive programme of practical training and liberal education in suitable proportion. Provision has also been made for extending the practical training at the University Polytechnic for a variety of skilled jobs and trades with the construction of the Second Phase of the Polytechnic building.

(iii) In view of the low standard of English of new entrants to the University a 3-month remedial course in English was introduced for students of the Pre-University class. This experiment has proved successful and is being repeated in an extended form in the Medical College, where the teaching of English has been made a part of the curriculum for the first two years of the M.B.B.S. course.

(iv) Greater emphasis is being placed on the teaching of English language to the Pre-University students and as an experimental measure a 100 per cent English language course has been introduced.

(v) In order to increase acquaintance and close knowledge of the Indian heritage, a new course in Indian Humanities at degree and post-graduate levels has also been introduced. A post-graduate Diploma course in Public Administration has been introduced from the year 1963-64. In the Faculty of Arts a new scheme of tutorials was introduced and the load of lectures was slightly reduced. The Faculty of Science started extra classes for the teaching of Physics and Biology to the under-graduate students of the Biology group to enable them to qualify for admission to the Medical, Agriculture and Veterinary Colleges. Compulsory sessional work for the LL.B. students has also been instituted. A system of terminal examinations and continuous evaluation has also been introduced.

The Committee appreciate the steps taken by the Aligarh Muslim University in improving the standard of education in the University. They, however, need hardly stress that continuous efforts should be made to further improve the standard of education.

I. Libraries

Number of books and manuscripts

38. It is stated that the University is served by one central library called 'Maulana Azad Library' and thirty-three Departmental libraries (called 'Seminars') attached to the various Departments of Studies. The total book collection of the University Library, is, therefore, divided almost equally between the central library and its departmental libraries. There are three lakhs of printed books (almost half in English language; forty thousand in Urdu; fifteen thousand in Arabic; fifteen thousand in Persian; eight thousand in Hindi; three thousand in Sanskrit; four thousand in Russian; two thousand each in Malayalam and Telegu and one thousand each in German, French etc.) and over twenty thousand volumes of manuscripts (in Arabic, Persian, Urdu and Hindi languages). Non-Book material for reading and research such as Microfilms, filmstrips, microcard, microfiche and audio-material etc. is also available besides the usual material in book form. Azad Library buildings alone can accommodate almost three lakhs of books in all.

Sitting Accommodation

39. At Azad Library alone in the various reading rooms there is a provision of 850 'reading seats' at present. These seats are used by under-graduates, graduates, research students and teachers. In addition to these seats, there are 64 'stacks-reading seats' in operation (total provision for such seats is for 142 researchers). The present library building has a maximum capacity to provide reading accommodation for twelve hundred persons with moderate comforts and for fifteen hundred with minimum reading area and lesser comforts (this includes the areas now used for training the Library Science students). The Seminar Libraries serve the individual requirements of the teaching staff and the post-graduate. Usually accommodation from 25 to 30 per cent of the students on roll at the Department is provided in the Seminar.

Students utilising the Library Services

40. On an average two thousand persons visit Azad Library on working days. On Sundays and holidays the visitors are approximately between 500 to 700 per day. Out of the two thousand students and staff coming to the Central Library almost one third

borrow books for home-reading; other use of the books and periodicals within the Library premises; predominantly, curricular studies are done by them, next come to the general and popular studies including newspapers and last come the reference and research studies.

Suggestions to improve the facilities

41. The Aligarh Muslim University has made the following suggestions for improving the library facilities in the University:—

- (1) Azad Library must have a new wing to provide individual reading-cell to at least one hundred researchers (each cell measuring fifty sq. ft. at least with a reading table, a chair and a relaxing chair).
- (2) The Popular and General Studies Scheme, aimed at providing relaxed readings; improvement of general knowledge; inculcation of reading habit and utilisation of free hours in academic pursuits etc., needs expansion to the Hostels and students clubs etc.
- (3) The Book-Bank scheme to facilitate easier access to text-books and help-books etc. also requires expansion. Loan of text-books to individual students for the full session instead of the present system of weekly or fortnightly loan also requires the attention of the authorities. This will reduce the service cost as well as the mutilation hazards. Additional finances will be required for this.
- (4) A twelve-hour library service in all sections per day should be introduced. At present only limited services are rendered for twelve hours a day; usually seven-hour services in all aspects of the library services are presently rendered.
- (5) A direct link between the lectures and the subsequent assigned readings at the library must be established.
- (6) Photo-duplication services with minimum charge should be provided so that important research material can be photographed and sold to the students and teachers at nominal cost.
- (7) The present system of complete decentralised library service at the campus needs a review. A free flow of books from Seminar Libraries to the Central Library

and between the Seminar Libraries themselves must be introduced. Only living books and periodicals for the last five years be retained at Departmental Libraries and all others returned to the Central Library. At the Central Library a separate library for academic periodicals should be established.

- (8) The library staff should be helped to achieve better academic qualifications and offered facilities to specialise in one academic discipline or the other so that each of them may serve as a library guide to students and scholars in his/her respective subject of specialisation.

Grants

42. The total grant provided to the University by the University Grants Commission for Library during the Third Five Year Plan period was Rs. 11,93,000. Out of this, the Committee have been informed during evidence, the estimated expenditure till the end of the Plan period would be about Rs. 10,50,000. Up to the end of 1965, the actual expenditure was Rs. 8,48,000. Out of the original allocation of Rs. 11.93 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 70,000 has been earmarked for the library of the Medical College which will be utilised in the first year of the Fourth Plan. The Committee have further been informed during evidence that the allocation of funds is for the total Plan period and it is according to the spending power of the University that the amount is released. It is not earmarked for any particular year. Even though plans are made in the first year of the Plan, it takes time to purchase the books especially from foreign countries. The tempo of expenditure goes up from the third year of the Plan.

The Committee feel that the contention of the Government that "The tempo of expenditure goes up from the third year of the Plan" may have some relevance in the case of building and construction programmes which depend on several factors like availability of land, materials, etc.; but it cannot and should not apply in regard to the purchase of books as their lists can be prepared in advance and orders placed as soon as the requisite funds are available.

The Committee note that the expenditure incurred for the Library up to the end of 1955 was Rs. 8.48 lakhs whereas the estimated expenditure up to the end of the Third Plan i.e. in the next three months) is expected to be Rs. 10.50 lakhs.

~~The Committee feel that there is a general tendency to incur the bulk of the expenditure during the last one or two years of the~~

Plan and in the earlier years due attempt is not made for annual proportionate progress.

The Committee suggest that the allocation of funds and expenditure should be evenly spread out over the years of the Plan.

The Committee also note that the Aligarh Muslim University library needs additional facilities for catering to the needs of larger number of students and researchers. The Committee hope that the University Grants Commission will examine the suggestions made by the University for improving the library facilities and provide them with necessary financial help consistent with the overall financial resources at its disposal.

Purchase of Books from Abroad

43. The difficulties in purchasing books from abroad have been stated by the Aligarh Muslim University to be as follows:—

- (1) The Indian book market is not prepared to procure research material as it does not offer attractive trade discount and Indian booksellers are not willing to use their import licences for this purpose.
- (2) The present system of subscribing to foreign periodicals with the permission of the Reserve Bank of India is very time-consuming and takes months for payment to the foreign publishers who, however, demand payment in advance.
- (3) The library received an annual import licence of a meagre amount of Rs. 10,000/- in 1961, but even this has since been discontinued. This foreign exchange was used for procuring micro-films and photostats of manuscripts from Britain.
- (4) An import licence of at least Rs. 50,000/- per annum for procuring research material, journals, microfilms and photostats should meet the minimum requirements of the library.

The Committee are aware of the difficult foreign exchange position of the country. They suggest that the Ministry of Education/ Ministry of Finance/University Grants Commission should consider the problem of purchase of costly books from abroad in all its ramifications and adopt a procedure so that the standard of education does not fall for want of necessary books. The Committee also sug-

gest that efforts should be made to obtain books from various international bodies such as UNESCO, FAO, WHO, Asia Foundation, British Council etc. and if necessary, even on loan.

Book Bank Scheme

44. It is stated that the College of Engineering and Technology of the Aligarh Muslim University has started a Book Bank Scheme since last year and it is in operation. Although it is too early to assess the achievements of the Book Bank Scheme, it has come as a relief to many of the students studying at the college, and many requests have been received for further extension of the scheme to other subjects. The question is under examination in consultation with the Deans of various Faculties.

The Committee have already referred to the operation of the Book Bank Scheme in the University of Delhi in their 82nd Report on the Ministry of Education—University of Delhi and have recommended for starting the scheme in the Banaras Hindu University in their 100th Report on the Ministry of Education—Banaras Hindu University. The Committee hope that the Book Bank Scheme which has been started only in the Faculty of Engineering and Technology will be extended to other Faculties and Colleges of the Aligarh Muslim University as well at an early date.

Stock-taking of the Library

45. It is stated that as the contents of the University Library have been scattered on the campus in the form of one central library and several departmental libraries, and as prior to 1962 the central library was manned by a few persons only, the stock-taking of the entire contents could not be done prior to 1962. The authentic checking was initiated in 1962 and is still in the process as no separate or additional staff has been provided for this purpose.

The process is expected to be completed by 1967. The checking done so far reveals that:

- (i) on an average the loss of books is rated as 2½% of the collection present in a departmental library or at a section of the central library,
- (ii) text books are lost in greater number than the books of general interest and of research value. However, a final analysis can be done only when each and every book present on shelves is checked and carefully compared with the stock-records of the University Library.

The Committee are distressed to note that no stock-taking of the libraries in the Aligarh Muslim University has been conducted up to 1962 and the stock-taking initiated in 1962 will take as many as 5 years in its completion. The Committee are not convinced by the reason advanced by the University that this lapse is due to shortage of staff in the Central Library. The Committee suggest that the stock-taking should be conducted at least once in two years so that ways and means could be found to avoid loss and pilferage of books.

The Committee also suggest that the University Grants Commission should see that the stock-taking is conducted by all the Central Universities regularly. It should also be impressed upon the users that any loss of book is apt to handicap both the students and the teachers in the pursuit of their studies.

J. Laboratories

46. It is stated that the existing laboratory facilities in the Faculty of Science need augmentation for the purpose of teaching and research. It has not been possible to provide for an adequate increase in building equipment and teachers as required for the increased teaching load and research activities. In the Faculty of Engineering the existing laboratory facilities are adequate according to the standard laid down by the All India Council of Technical Education.

Immediate requirements of teachers, buildings and equipment in the Faculty of Science are as follows:—

1. Teachers	Senior	37
	Junior	81
	Total	118

at an annual expenditure of Rs. 43 lakhs.

2. Non-teaching staff	115—cost Rs. 14 lakhs
3. Maintenance of Laboratories and Libraries at	Rs. 5 lakhs per annum
4. Equipment'	Rs. 49 lakhs
5. Building	Rs. 46 lakhs
6. Books & Journals	Rs. 8 lakhs
Grand Total—Recurring	Rs. 62 lakhs
	per annum
Non-recurring	Rs. 103 lakhs.

Grants

47. The total grants allotted and paid by the University Grants Commission and utilised by the Aligarh Muslim University for laboratory facilities in the University during the last three years have been as follows:—

	Year.	Amount allocated by U.G.C.	Amount paid by U.G.C.	Amount Utilised
<i>Development Grant</i>				
Science Deptts	1962-63	13,30,000	1,50,000	1,97,590
	1963-64		2,00,000	1,38,031
	1964-65		3,27,000	3,26,210
TOTAL	Rs.	13,30,000	6,77,000	6,61,831
Engineering & Technology	1962-63	16,42,350	2,60,000	26,233
	1963-64			60,636
	1964-65			
TOTAL	Rs.	16,42,350	2,60,000	86,869
		Total Provi- sion	Amount utilised	
<i>Block Grant</i>				
		Rs.	Rs.	
	1962-63	1,82,150	1,85,781	
	1963-64	2,60,720	1,93,803	
	1964-65	2,48,730	2,36,119	
	TOTAL	6,91,600	6,15,703	

It has been stated that the annual recurring and non-recurring grants provided out of the maintenance grant are not sufficient for teaching in Science. The development grants which were provided by the University Grants Commission for the Third Five Year Plan were not adequate even for normal developmental requirements, and no new courses could be started. In the context of new developments in the fields of Science, Laboratories are obsolete and the University is not in a position to give instruction and introduce teaching and new course in new fields and undertake research projects requiring the use of new techniques and equipment. Almost all the Departments have utilised the entire allocation. However, in some cases all bills have not been paid for funds have been earmarked for the items of equipment which are expected to be available before the end of the Third Plan.

The representative of the University Grants Commission stated during evidence that these requirements of the University are for the Fourth Plan. A number of universities have made similar proposals about their requirements in the Fourth Plan. The total requirements come to about Rs. 350 crores. The total grant with the University Grants Commission will not be more than Rs. 50 to 60 crores. So it is a great exercise to accommodate the requirements according to priority in different universities against this small allocation. The Commission is appointing Visiting Committees for examining the requirements of different universities shortly; a visiting committee will visit Aligarh Muslim University also and their requirements will be examined in relation to the actual progress and actual quality of work that is being done in the departments and against the financial resources available with the Government.

The Committee appreciate that the grants to be allocated by the University Grants Commission to the Aligarh Muslim University have to be adjusted within the overall resources available for all the universities. The Committee hope that the Visiting Committee of the University Grants Commission will make a critical assessment of the future requirements for Laboratories, Workshop and books of the Faculties of Science and Engineering and Technology of the University in relation to their performance while recommending the grants to be allocated to the University.

Foreign Exchange Requirements

48. A statement showing the foreign exchange requirements of the University and the allocations made during the last three years is given below:—

Year	Foreign Exchange Required	Foreign Exchange Allocated
	Rs.	Rs.
1962-63	1,31,603	1,21,603
1963-64	3,71,287	3,12,976
1964-65	1,44,655	33,864
TOTAL	6,47,545	4,68,443

The Central Government makes a quota allocation for foreign exchange to the University Grants Commission who in turn makes

sub-allocation to the various central universities and calls for applications for the issue of import licences. Universities send their applications to the Commission for the issue of import licence by the Commission. The Commission helps the Universities in getting the applications cleared from the Directorate of Technical Development and then recommends them to the Chief Controller of Imports for the release of foreign exchange to the Universities out of their quota and the issue of the requisite licences.

The formalities with regard to the procurement of licence for importing instruments and equipment are very lengthy and time-consuming. The following stages have to be covered:—

- (a) Obtain proforma invoice for the supplier abroad.
- (b) Obtain clearance from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
- (c) Apply to the University Grants Commission for grant of foreign exchange from its quota.
- (d) Remind the Chief Controller of Imports for the issue of licences.
- (e) Obtain Letters of Credit.
- (f) Apply to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for "Not manufactured in India" certificate.
- (g) Apply to the Ministry of Scientific Research for "Duty Exemption Certificate."
- (h) Clear consignment from customs.

The Committee being well aware of the difficult foreign exchange position of the country, they strongly recommend that vigorous efforts should be made to get aid for procuring scientific equipments from various international agencies. The Committee would also stress that the University Grants Commission should ensure that the foreign exchange is released, after due scrutiny, only in cases of inescapable demands. The Committee would like to emphasise that our slogan today is self-sufficiency through self-reliance. The University Grants Commission, therefore, should impress on the universities the necessity of developing indigenous laboratory equipments in their own workshops and also keep in touch with the National Laboratories, Indian Institutes of Technology and the Atomic Energy Establishment for the development of indigenous equipment needed for laboratories.

The Committee also feel that there is often undue delay in the issue of import licences to universities for procuring scientific equipments. They would like to stress the imperative need for simplifying the present procedure for the issue of import licences.

Equipment lying idle

49. It is stated that the following equipment is lying idle in the Aligarh Muslim University:—

(i) *Chemistry Department:*

Equipment costing nearly Rs. 8 lakhs in the field of spectroscopy.

(ii) *Chemistry Department:*

(a) Infra-red spectrometer is not being used for the last two years;

(b) Vapour phase chromatography apparatus is lying unused for some time.

(iii) *Institute of Ophthalmology:*

There are two items in the Biochemistry Section, namely, Electrophoresis and Chromatography, which are lying unused for the last six months.

(iv) *Department of Applied Science:*

Equipment such as Bomb Calorimeter, Oxidation Test apparatus etc. costing about Rs. 11,332.

(v) *Department of Electrical Engineering:*

Equipment such as 1 KW High Frequency Generator, Machine Sets, Metadyne set, Electromotern 2 Machine Sets etc.—Costing about Rs. 1 lakh. This equipment has not so far been utilised because of the delay in the construction programme.

The Committee are constrained to observe that on the one hand the University is complaining of low allocation of funds and foreign exchange by the University Grants Commission for improving laboratory facilities in the University and on the other hand valuable imported equipments worth several lakhs of rupees are lying idle in the university. The Committee are distressed at this state of affairs and hope that the equipments lying idle will be commissioned without further delay.

The Committee also feel that the University Grants Commission should have ensured before releasing foreign exchange for the import of the equipments that they could be put to immediate use on arrival.

K. Examination Results

50. The pass percentage* in the Degree and Post-graduate examination for Arts and Science Courses in the Aligarh and three Presidency University of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras for the years 1962 and 1963 is given below:—

	Aligarh	Bombay	Calcutta	Madras
B.A. Pass				
1962	90·1	69·8	47·5	46·0
1963	86·3	69·8	49·7	39·6
B.Sc. Pass				
1962	78·3	65·6	49·3	41·2
1963	73·3	63·1	53·6	44·0
M.A. Pass				
1962	92·5	77·7	69·6	77·1
1963	91·1	69·3	63·8	74·5
M.Sc. Pass				
1962	94·3	61·8	55·0	47·4
1963	95·8	59·4	61·7	61·2

Asked during evidence whether the high pass percentage in the Aligarh Muslim University indicates that the standard of examination in Aligarh Muslim University is low as compared to the three Presidency Universities, the representative of the Ministry of Education replied that, "I don't think so. Because Aligarh Muslim University has the advantage and the facilities of a residential University, the pass percentage is high."

The pass percentage** in B.A., B.Sc. and B.Com., of other Central Universities and a few universities like Allahabad and Lucknow is as under:—

	B.A.		B.Sc.		B.Com.	
	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
Aligarh	73·8	86·9	75·5	73·9	95·0	85·3
Banaras	55·3	57·9	61·5	72·0	52·0	58·9
Delhi	52·1	50·8	74·1	63·7	65·9	75·8
Visva Bharati . . . . .	..	37·8	..	..	..	..
Allahabad	60·8	72·9	63·3	57·8	71·0	81·9
Lucknow	52·5	49·2	53·4	40·4	53·5	71·7

*These percentages relate to the Annual Examinations only.

**These percentages relate to the Annual Examination of the year indicated as well as Supplementary Examination of the previous year.

The Committee feel that the standard of examination in Aligarh Muslim University needs a thorough probe as the pass percentage is much higher than in the other universities. The Committee would like the University Grants Commission to enquire into this matter to ensure that this may not be due to any policy of keeping the standard low as that may undermine the reputation of the Aligarh Muslim University.

CHAPTER III

TEACHING AND ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

A. Selection of Teachers

51. The selection to teaching posts is regulated by Statute 20 which is reproduced below :—

“20. (1) The Selection Committee for any appointment specified in column (1) of the Table hereto annexed shall consist of the Vice-Chancellor, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor (if any), a nominee of the Visitor and the persons specified in the corresponding entry in column (2) of the said Table. Provided that the Principal of the Muslim University Women’s College shall also be an *ex-officio* member of the Selection Committee for the appointment of a teacher in the college.

(1) The Table.

Professor	(i) The Dean of the Faculty; (ii) The Head of the Department concerned if he is a Professor; (iii) Three persons, not connected with the University, nominated by the Academic Council for their special knowledge of, or interest in the subject with which the Professor will be concerned.
Reader or Lecturer	(i) The Dean of the Faculty; (ii) The Head of the Department concerned; (iii) Two persons, not connected with the University, nominated by the Academic Council for their special knowledge of, or interest in the subject with which the Reader or Lecturer will be concerned.
Registrar	(i) Treasurer; (ii) Two members of the Executive Council nominated by it.

- (2) The Vice-Chancellor or, in his absence, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, if any, shall preside at the meetings of the Selection Committee.
- (3) The meetings of the Selection Committee shall be convened by the Vice-Chancellor or, in his absence, by the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, if any.
- (4) The Selection Committee shall consider and submit to the Executive Council recommendations as to the appointment referred to it. If the Executive Council is unable to accept the recommendations made by the Committee, it shall record its reasons and submit the case to the Visitor for final orders."

Irregularities in Selection of Teachers

52. The Aligarh Muslim University Enquiry Committee have in their Report referred to several cases of irregularities in the selection of teachers. The Committee have stated:

"Instances also came to our notice where the qualifications prescribed were exactly those possessed by a particular candidate already in the employ of the University and would ordinarily be not expected in many candidates. In another instance the qualifications prescribed by the Principal of the Engineering College for a particular post were modified in the Registrar's Office, ostensibly with the formal approval of the Vice-Chancellor, without any reference to the Principal. In another instance, it was reported to us that a *prima facie* very eligible candidate for the post of Reader in Electrical Engineering was not even called for interview despite the fact that his name had been specifically recommended by the Principal and the Visitor's nominee. This had again been done in the Registrar's Office, without reference either to the Principal of the Engineering College or the Vice-Chancellor."

The Enquiry Committee have further observed that some of the Selection Committee proceedings were of the sketchiest. There had been overwriting and mutilation and in several cases higher start had been recommended in a margin in pencil as an after-thought. In one instance, the Selection Committee had bracketted two candidates, which, in the opinion of the Enquiry Committee, was most irregular and unsatisfactory. The Executive Council later selected one on the basis of a majority vote although the fact remained that the Selection Committee had made no specific recommendation. In another instance, the Enquiry Committee found that the Selection

Committee met and dispersed without taking a decision except to the effect that the Vice-Chancellor might make a recommendation to the Council.

Suggested Procedures for filling up vacancies

53. While observing that for recruitment to each specific post the University must be active, searching and selective, the Enquiry Committee have outlined the procedures that should be followed for making a fair and impartial selection of candidates. They have stated:

“The first step necessary to be taken when a vacancy occurs is to attract suitable and eligible candidates. For this the details of qualifications and minimum experience must be carefully drawn up, the nature of duties, the duration of the post, pay scale and other salient terms and conditions of service likely to influence selection mentioned, and it should be clearly stated whether a higher initial start is admissible. The qualifications must be objectively drawn up to suit the requirements of the department and it must be the special duty of the Vice-Chancellor to ensure that they have not been prescribed to suit a particular candidate in view. The qualifications and other academic requirements should be drawn up by the Head of the Department and the Dean of the Faculty and approved by the Vice-Chancellor. Changes and amendments to qualifications, etc., prescribed by the Dean of the Faculty, must not be made by any one at a level lower than the Vice-Chancellor who should also consult the Dean and the Head of the Department before doing so. Upon receipt of applications the scrutiny for eligibility may be made in the Registrar's Office but the decision as to which of the applicants should be called to meet the Selection Committee must be taken by the Vice-Chancellor.

“The notice for the Selection Committee meeting must be adequate to ensure that the outside experts and the Visitor's nominee are able to attend. The date for the meeting should be fixed in consultation with those who have to come from outside to attend the meeting of the Selection Committee. The fullest possible information should be made available in advance to the outside experts and the Visitor's nominee in respect of the candidates invited to meet the Selection Committee. Thereafter the Selection Committee must select. For example, it cannot abdicate its functions and

let the decision rest with the Vice-Chancellor. Nor can it bracket candidates together, without specifying decisively the order of merit, and leave the selection to the Executive Council. It is to be remembered that the Executive Council is the appointing authority and is not charged with selection from among candidates interviewed. Also, it follows, that the record of the Selection Committee meetings should be complete and must be put up to the Executive Council. In case there are any dissenting notes in the Selection Committee, then the reasons for dissent should invariably be recorded to enable the Executive Council to take an informed decision in the matter. Where grant of a higher initial start is desirable, the recommendation should come from the Selection Committee and should be a part of its proceedings. The final recommendations of the Committee should invariably be signed by all the members present."

In a written note furnished to the Committee, it has been stated that the following reforms have been undertaken since the appointment of the new Vice-Chancellor in 1965 to tighten up the selection procedure:

- (1) Expediting the provision of selections to posts, ensuring that outside experts are able to attend meetings of selection committees on which there are such experts and ensuring that sufficient notice of the meeting is given to the candidates so that candidates from outside Aligarh might also be able to appear. There were over 400 posts of various categories, both teaching and non-teaching, which were either vacant or filled by temporary appointments without regular selections. All these posts have since been advertised and selections and appointments have already been made to nearly half the posts, the others being still in the process of selection. Even temporary appointments to casual vacancies, pending regular selections have now to be made by local selection committees.
- (2) For the above purpose, and in order to ensure that no temporary or irregular appointments would be made, all vacancies were "frozen" by an order of the Vice-Chancellor in April last."

The representative of the Ministry has stated during evidence that the "procedure (of selection) is quite good. There have been violations in letter as well as in spirit in the past. The procedure

alone cannot ensure justice, fairness and objectivity. It depends on in what spirit it has to be applied."

Asked to indicate the action taken against the violation or the beneficiary of those violations, he has stated:

"Such irregularities have been dealt with extensively in the report of the Enquiry Committee and have been regularised as best as possible keeping in view the commitments made by the university. In the present day, such irregularities are inconceivable as not even temporary appointments arising from casual vacancies can be made in teaching posts except through local selection committees while no permanent appointment can be made without proper advertisement and selection by statutory bodies. Even executive and ministerial appointments have to be made by regular selection committees and all vacancies have been frozen, as mentioned before, in order to see to it that no casual or haphazard appointments are made by any authority. The main action taken by the University is to regularise as far as possible the irregularities committed in the past."

The Committee regret to note that the selection of teaching staff in the Aligarh Muslim University was not being made in the past on the basis of merit and in the best interest of the University. They regret that the University authorities, who were expected to maintain high academic standard, were themselves a party to such malpractices.

The Committee note that the selection procedure has now been tightened up. They hope that the irregularities of the nature pointed out by the Enquiry Committee will no longer be possible in future. The Committee however cannot appreciate the action of the University in regularising the irregularities committed in the past. The Committee feel that such a procedure would not be of any benefit to the University but could only have benefited those who were patronised through certain irregular measures. The Committee hope that the University Grants Commission/Government would see to it that recruitment of teaching staff is done solely on the basis of merit and in strict conformity with the rules laid down in this regard.

Panel of Experts

54. The Committee are given to understand that the University finds it difficult to arrange a consensus among the experts about the

date of the meeting of the Selection Committee. If all the three experts on a Selection Committee do not agree to the meeting being held on a particular date, then it would be irregular to convene such a meeting. The difficulties involved in getting all the experts at the appointed time lead to the delay in the decision of the Selection Committee.

The representative of the Ministry of Education has stated in evidence that "this difficulty is not peculiar to Aligarh Muslim University. The experts are always very busy people and sometimes they do not find time to come. It is common to all the universities.To avoid the difficulty panels of experts are drawn up so that in case of failure of one expert to turn up, another expert can be called in." He has further stated that "the situation has been improved by having the approval of the competent authority to a panel of experts more than the number to be nominated so that they do not have to go back to the authority for re-nomination. In the order in which this panel is drawn or approved, the experts are requested to serve on the committee."

The Committee consider as unsatisfactory the present procedure requiring a consensus among experts for fixing the date of the meeting of the selection committee. They feel that it would be desirable if the Aligarh Muslim University also draws up a panel of experts on an all-India basis so that if any one expert signifies his inability to attend a particular meeting, the convenience of another expert on the panel could be ascertained without loss of time.

Probation with new Appointments

55. It is stated that the probationary appointments to teaching posts are regulated by the provisions of Clause 2 of Chapter IV of the Executive Ordinances which is reproduced below:—

"Except as otherwise provided in the contract, every teacher of the University shall be appointed on probation for one year, after the expiry of which period he may be confirmed in his post. If he is not confirmed, the Executive Council may, if it deems fit, dispense with his services or extend the period of probation, but in no case shall the period of probation be extended beyond two years. Provided that if a person in the permanent service of the University is appointed to a higher post in the same Department, he shall not lose his lien on his substantive post, nor shall he

be deprived of the benefits of leave rules and Provident Fund Statutes to which he was entitled at the time of his appointment to the higher post during the period of his probation."

Probationary appointments to non-teaching posts are regulated by the provisions of Clause 3 of Chapter IX of the Executive Regulations which is reproduced below:—

"Every Officer and servant of the University shall be appointed on probation for one year unless it is provided otherwise in the contract, after the expiry of which period he may be confirmed in his post. If he is not so confirmed, the Executive Council may, if it deems fit, dispense with his services or extend the period of probation, but in no case shall the period of probation be extended beyond two years. Provided that if a person in the permanent service of the University is appointed to a higher post in the same department, he shall not lose his lien on his substantive post, nor shall he be deprived of the benefits of leave rules and Provident Fund Statutes during the period of his probation."

It is further stated that "it is envisaged that persons appointed to teaching and non-teaching posts of the University should enter into a contract with the University. Such contracts were in vogue prior to 1947 but for several years no contract could be entered into because the form of contract in use before 1947 is now outmoded. New Contract Forms have since been approved by the Executive Council and are now being examined by the Central Government. Pending the finalisation of such contract forms, appointments made on probation have not been confirmed as a matter of administrative arrangement."

The Aligarh Muslim University Enquiry Committee have observed in this connection in their Report that:

"The University has not followed any uniform practice in the matter of prescribing and observing a period of probation with new appointments. Sometimes, without adequate reasons put forward before the Executive Council, the period has been reduced, while in other instances the period has been extended—amounting almost to a penal measure. Similarly, in the matter of confirmation we have failed to detect any uniform policy. There are instances whereupon temporary posts being declared permanent the

University has gone in for fresh advertisement, according to regulations. There are also instances where appointments were made to temporary posts and incumbents were confirmed without fresh advertisement."

The Enquiry Committee have further stated:

"We were surprised to find that the University had never drawn up any contract form to be executed between the University and its employees, as prescribed by Executive Regulations. This is a major administrative lacuna and should be rectified as early as possible."

The Committee are surprised to know that the University has been following different criteria in the matter of prescribing and observing a period of probation with new appointments and that such a situation has prevailed without attracting the attention either of the University Grants Commission or the Ministry of Education. What is regrettable is the fact that the University has never drawn up since 1947 any contract form to be executed between the University and its employees as prescribed by the Executive Regulations. The Committee are further distressed to note that on account of the non-finalisation of contract forms, appointments made on probation have not been confirmed as a matter of 'administrative arrangement'. The Committee cannot overemphasize the need for a speedy action in this regard so that the interests of the University and the staff could be adequately safeguarded.

Study Leave

56. A copy of study leave rules may be seen at Appendix II. In accordance with the Rules, the Committee of Advanced Study and Research has to satisfy itself in the light of the recommendations of the Heads of the Department concerned that the University is likely to benefit by the course of study or the programme of research which the applicant for study leave wishes to undertake. Recently the Executive Council has decided that a teacher proceeding on study leave should undertake programmes of study or research related as far as possible to his work in the University.

The number of persons who were granted study leave during the last four years is as follows:—

1961-62	31
1962-63	16
1963-64	16
1964-65	18

57. The Aligarh Muslim University Enquiry Committee have observed in this connection that:

“We made a detailed study of the University rules governing the grant of study leave and the manner in which these rules had been applied. We found several instances of violation of these rules besides instances where preferential or prejudicial treatment had been meted out to some members of the teaching staff. There were instances where study leave was granted though the candidate had not put in the minimum period of service with the University. In fact, there was even a case of grant of study leave during the period of probation. There was another instance in which study leave was granted beyond the upper limit of three and a half years.

In the matter of preferential treatment we found that in a certain instance, permission was accorded to a lecturer to combine some privilege leave and detention leave with summer vacation for study abroad. When this was done the Head of the Department was consulted while the Committee of Research and Advanced Studies of the Faculty concerned was ignored. When the official concerned asked for extension of this leave, for academic reasons the Head of the Department was ignored and the Committee of Research and Advanced Studies was brought into to recommend extension. There were two further requests for extension and the leave was extended in spite of strong opposition by the Head of the Department. This *prima facie* case of preferential treatment stands in clear contrast with the case of a lecturer who applied for study leave even without pay.”

The representative of the Ministry has stated during evidence that:—

“in the absence of information as to the specific cases in which preferential treatment was meted out, it has been difficult for the University to supply any information on it. The preferential treatment has not been established in any case.”

Asked to state whether the Government or the University Grants Commission tried to ascertain whether the allegation was true or not and who was responsible for the partial treatment, the representative of the Ministry informed the Committee that the Enquiry Com-

mittee's report was submitted to the University. It was a Committee of the University and the Executive Council who considered this thing.

The Committee fail to understand why the observations of the Enquiry Committee in regard to violation of rules or preferential treatment in the matter of grant of study leave could not be followed up "in the absence of information as to the specific cases in which allegedly preferential treatment was meted out." The fact that the Enquiry Committee had made certain observations in regard to certain irregularities is a sufficient indicator that a *prima facie* case existed and it was but proper for the University to conduct a deeper probe into the matter to find out the truth. The Committee are unhappy that the Government/University Grants Commission also did not take any notice of this indifference to rectify mistakes even when pointed out by the Enquiry Committee and they did not consider it desirable to conduct any investigation on their own initiative.

In view of the fact that teachers proceeding abroad on study leave have to spend foreign exchange, which is already scarce, the Committee would like to stress the desirability of granting study leave during the present circumstances with utmost restraint.

B. Teacher-Pupil Ratio

58. The present teacher-pupil ratio in the Aligarh Muslim University is given below:—

(i) *Faculty-wise*

Arts	1:8
Science	1:14
Engineering and Technology	1:12
Medicine	1:8
*Theology	1:100
Law	1:14
Commerce	1:16
Women's College (Arts)	1:10
Women's College (Science)	1:9

(ii) *Subject-wise*

*Theology	1:100
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*Theology is offered by under-graduate students in the Faculties of Arts, Science and Commerce and two periods per week are provided for it. There are 690 under-graduate students studying Theology.

Education	1:6.5
*English	1:64
History	1:5.4
Political Science	1:21.5
Philosophy	1:7
Psychology	1:11.5
*Urdu	1:37.5
Economics	1:19
Persian	1:8.5
Arabic and Islamic Studies	1:4.5
Sanskrit	1:2.6
*Hindi	1:62.5
Mathematics & Statistics	1:40.8
Geography	1:17.5
Physics	1:44
Chemistry	1:44
Botany	1:36
Zoology	1:30.8
Geology	1:15
Civil Engineering	1:12.7
Mechanical Engineering	1:19
Electrical Engineering	1:10
Applied Science	1:10.4
University Polytechnic	1:15
Medical College	1:6.7
Unani Tib & Surgery	1:10.5
Law	1:14
Commerce	1:16
Library Science	1:48

(iii) *Teacher-Student (subject-wise) ratio in Women's College in 1964-65*

English	1:57
Hindi	1:169
Persian	1:16
Sanskrit	1:3
Urdu	1:116
Economics	1:15
Education	1:38

*English, Urdu and Hindi are also taught as compulsory subjects in the under-graduate classes in the Faculties of Arts, Science and Commerce. (The number of students in these subjects is 1219, 367 and 745, respectively).

Fine Arts	1:22
History	1:43
Political Science	1:68
Psychology	1:48
Elements of Ethics	1:14
General Education	1:20
Shia Theology	1:13
Sunni Theology	1:109.
Botany	1:62
Chemistry	1:46
Geography	1:25
Home Science	1:22
Mathematics	1:8
Physics	1:37
Zoology	1:62

In a written note, the Aligarh Muslim University stated that the ideal teacher-student ratio should, as far as possible, be as follows:—

Arts	1:8
Science	1:8
Medicine	1:5
Engineering	1:10
Commerce	1:10
Tibbiya College	1:5
Law	1:12
Women's College	1:8

Asked about the financial implications if the ideal teacher-ratio is to be maintained in the University, the University has stated that:—

- (i) The Faculty of Arts could broadly maintain its ideal ratio of 1:8 without additional finance.
- (ii) The Faculty of Science would have to increase its present staff from 115 to 200 and the consequent financial implications would be as follows:—

	Rs.
(a) Senior Staff (7 Professors)	4,93,500
(22 Readers)	11,00,000
(b) Junior Staff (56 Lecturers)	16,52,000
TOTAL	<u>32,45,500</u>

- (iii) In the Faculty of Machine, an additional expenditure of about Rs. 14 lakhs would be involved.
- (iv) In the Faculty of Engineering there would not be much additional expenditure so far as degree courses are concerned, but some more posts would be required in the Polytechnic.
- (v) In the Faculty of Law, the present teacher-student ratio would continue.
- (vi) In the Tibbiya College, an additional expenditure of Rs. 28,800 would have to be incurred annually.
- (vii) The Faculty of Commerce would have to increase its present staff from 12 to 23 and the consequent financial implications would be as follows:—

	Rs.
(a) Senior Staff (1 Professor)	12,000
(3 Readers)	25,200
(b) Junior Staff (7 Lecturers)	31,800
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TOTAL	69,000
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- (viii) In the Women's College, an additional expenditure of about Rs. 22,35,600 would have to be incurred for five years.

The University has stated that—

“The number of teaching posts in a Department depends not only on the number of students offering courses taught by the Department, but also on the number of papers taught and the variety of courses needing specialist teachers. In subjects like Philosophy, Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit and Islamic Studies, the number of students is usually small, but in view of the importance of these subjects and the various alternative papers that have to be provided in the syllabus for M.A., and in order to make it up-to-date, the teachers-student ratio appears to be high. Generally in the Faculty of Arts the pupil-teacher ratio is 1 to 10.”

It has further been stated that in Political Science and English the proportion is low and University Grants Commission has been approached for the purpose but the sanction of new posts has been put off till the Fourth Five Year Plan.

The Committee note that there is wide divergence in the teacher-student ratio in different subjects in the Aligarh Muslim University. The position is unsatisfactory in regard to subjects like English, Mathematics and Statistics, Physics, Chemistry and Botany. The Committee suggest that the University Grants Commission should strive for establishing an ideal student-teacher ratio in the Aligarh Muslim University as well as in other Central Universities subject to the overall finances available at its disposal.

C. Organisational Set-up

Organisational Set-up

59. The organisational set-up of the Aligarh Muslim University comprises the Vice-Chancellor, who is the Chief Executive and academic head of the University, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, who assists him, the Registrar, the Deputy Registrar and 5 Assistant Registrars. On the financial side, the organisational structure is composed of the Treasurer, the Accounts Officer, the Internal Audit Officer and the accounts and audit ministerial staff.

The strength of the ministerial staff in the University Office is 170 out of which 127 are permanent employees and 43 are temporary employees. The staff is entitled to the contributory Provident Fund scheme and Dearness and House Rent allowances on the same basis as Central Government servants of comparable pay located at Aligarh. The University has also accepted the Pension-cum-Provident Fund-cum-Gratuity Scheme as applicable to Central Government servants for its staff. The leave travel concession scheme of the Central Government has been extended to the staff of the University.

Administrative Reforms

60. Some of the administrative reforms undertaken in the working of the University since the appointment of the new Vice-Chancellor in 1965 are stated to be as follows:—

“(1) Formerly, cases involving financial sanction were seldom referred to the Finance Officer or Treasurer; as a result some sanctions were given and even some posts created without financial scrutiny or the sanction of the University Grants Commission. This is now impossible as, by an order, all cases involving financial implications have to be referred to the Treasurer.

(2) Enquiry has been ordered into the administration of the Building Department, and a similar enquiry, shortly, to

be undertaken into the working of the Electricity Department of the University.

- (3) Decentralisation of certain powers; further decentralization is to follow on the pattern of Delhi University.
- (4) Preparation of draft contracts of service for teachers and others; the drafts are now with the Law Ministry.
- (5) Control of procedures for sanction of Detention Leave.
- (6) Completion of seniority lists of ministerial staff.
- (7) Redistribution of work among Assistant Registrars as a result of relieving the Treasurer of the Headship of certain expenditure department.
- (8) Vesting of supervision of the technical aspects of all Accounts within the University in the Treasurer.
- (9) Stricter control over extensions in service so that no extension is given as a matter of routine and extensions are given only in the interest of the University and where a person may be difficult to replace."

While the Committee commend the steps taken by the present Vice-Chancellor of the University to improve the administration of the University by tightening of financial control and decentralisation of certain powers, they would suggest that a small team may be appointed by the University Grants Commission to conduct a horizontal study of the administrative structure of all the Central Universities with a view to laying down standard and pattern of administrative reforms.

Registrar's Office

61. The Aligarh Muslim University Enquiry Committee have in their Report referred to the unsatisfactory state of affairs in the Registrar's Office as follows:—

"A serious drawback which the University is suffering from is the improper maintenance of its records. From the earliest stages of its work the Committee was struck by the total absence of any system of method in the maintenance of its records. The unsatisfactory state of records is not confined to any particular office of the University but is prevalent in its whole set-up. Often files and papers, asked for on our behalf, were forthcoming after long intervals and sometimes not at all. Several of the files made available

were found to have been reconstructed by putting together the relevant papers collected from various files, as and when they were required by the Committee's Secretariat. This was evident from the fact that in many cases, the pages of the files supplied bore two, three or sometimes even more markings of page numbers. In many files, important papers were found missing and were produced by the University later when specifically asked for. Instances were also found in which a particular file bore several papers pertaining to another file. There was no cross reference on individual communications, many of which were not even chronologically filed. The files bear no numbers, which shows that they are not accessioned by the Record Clerk. Thus, it would be difficult at any time to ensure that all the record was intact. In this context, we were not surprised, though we were greatly perturbed to find that such vital record as the original tabulation sheets and other important papers of an examination held as recently as in 1956 could not be traced. This is a very serious matter, for a re-examination had been ordered by the University and allegations were made that this was done to benefit a particular student. We could not investigate this matter as the relevant record was not available. On the other hand, the Record Room appears to be cluttered up with some unnecessary records dating as far back as 1870."

The Vice-Chancellor while addressing the Staff Association, Aligarh Muslim University on the 27th August, 1965, stated:

"I found, for example, that the University's principal office, so pivotal in the Administration, and therefore consequential, was not merely inefficient, on account of politics, it had also become unreliable. An illustration of the former is the long list of pending matters not dealt with for which a Special Officer had now to be engaged. The unreliability still continues, and there has only recently been an incident of attempted stealing of files."

The Committee have been informed during evidence that to tone up the administration, "Proposals are under consideration for banning the membership of political and communal bodies for all executive officers, administrative and ministerial staff. Apart from the change in the office of Registrar itself—the vacancy has since been advertised—the staff has been and is being shifted in order to break up the

groups. The services of some of the temporary employees have been terminated. Apart from inefficiency and political including communal affiliations, the main cause of unreliability has been interest in the advancement or protection of interests of friends in cases of discipline, promotion, confirmation, extension and contracts. It is only in such cases that files kept disappearing and pages kept missing. Another cause of unreliability has been undependability in the matter of keeping secrets. Better control over the records and over transit of files and stricter procedures in administrative and building contract cases have been effected. Care is being taken that confidential cases are handled only by men of established integrity."

The Committee cannot help expressing their deep concern over the way in which the Registrar's Office was allowed to function all these years. They are all the more concerned to find that no serious attempts were made to tone up the administration of the University in the light of the observations of the Aligarh Muslim University Enquiry Committee, 1961 till 1965 when the new Vice-Chancellor took up office.

The Committee regret that Government/University Grants Commission did not consider it necessary to take drastic remedial measures to clean up the administration of the Registrar's Office in the light of the revelations made by the Enquiry Committee. It was ultimately left to the new Vice-Chancellor to do the needful by resorting to necessary corrective measures even at grave personal risk.

The Committee note that the Registrar who was responsible for many ills of the University has since been removed. They hope that concerted measures would now be taken by the University to better its system of working by adoption of improved techniques and procedures of filing and maintenance of records as are in vogue in the Government departments. Government may also consider whether it would be worthwhile to set up an Organisation and Methods Unit for the Central Universities.

CHAPTER IV

UNIVERSITY FACULTIES AND DEPARTMENTS

A. Faculties and Departments

62. The Aligarh Muslim University comprises the following Faculties:—

(1) *Faculty of Theology*: It comprises the Department of Suni and Shia Theology.

(2) *Faculty of Arts*: It includes the Departments of English, Urdu, Hindi, Sanskrit, Arabic and Islamic Studies, Persian Philosophy, Psychology, Economics, History, Political Science, Education Linguistics and the Boards of Studies of Library Science, Fine Arts and Music, and Indian Humanities.

(3) *Faculty of Science*: It includes the Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and Statistics, Zoology, Botany, Geography, Geology and the Boards of Studies of Domestic Science.

(4) *Faculty of Engineering and Technology*: It comprises the Departments of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering at the College of Engineering and Technology and Sections at the University Polytechnic of Civil, Mechanical, Electrical Engineering and Applied Science.

(5) *Faculty of Medicine*: It comprises the Departments of Anatomy, Physiology, Bio-Chemistry, Pathology, Pharmacology, Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Social and Preventive Medicine, Micro-Biology, Paediatrics, Radiology and Electro-Therapeutics, Forensic Medicine and Ophthalmology. It is proposed to create a separate Faculty of Unani Medicine to which will be assigned the Department of Unani Tib. and Surgery and, till such time as the Faculty of Unani Medicine is created the Department of Unani Tib. and Surgery shall remain assigned to the Faculty of Medicine.

(6) *Faculty of Law*: It comprises the Department of Law.

(7) *Faculty of Commerce*: It comprises the Department of Commerce.

63. The total number of students on the rolls in the various Faculties and the number of teachers during 1964-65 was as follows:—

	Students	Teachers
Faculty of Theology	16	7
Faculty of Arts	1174	140
Faculty of Science	1594	108
Faculty of Engineering and Technology	1436	118
Faculty of Medicine	334	40
Faculty of Law	187	13
Faculty of Commerce	211	13
Women's College	389	38
TOTAL	5341	477

B. Faculty of Theology

64. The number of students on the rolls in Faculty of Theology during 1963-64 and 1964-65 was as follows:—

	1963-64	1964-65
Ph. D.	6	3
B. T. Previous	6	6
B. Th. Final	7	7
TOTAL	19	16

In addition 680 students took the subject in the under-graduate classes in 1963-64 and 690 in 1964-65.

The Committee have been informed that the three students of Ph.D. have completed their work and two have already been recommended for the award of the Degree. The Committee have also been informed that a number of teachers in the Faculty have published in their individual capacity valuable books and contributed papers to various magazines of a high order. However, there is no publication of the Faculty of Theology. Two books written by the teachers of the Department are in the Press.

Commenting on the content and standard of instruction in the course prescribed under Theology, the Aligarh Muslim University

Enquiry Committee have observed in their Report that, "Our concern is mainly with the content and standard of instruction in the course prescribed under Theology. We feel that the academic requirement for such a course should be comparable to what is required in other subjects which carry an equal weightage of marks in the University examinations. The qualifications of teachers in the Department should also be comparable with those laid down for teachers in other subjects."

The Committee are unhappy to note that out of 680 students who took the subject of Theology as one of their optional subjects in the under-graduate classes in 1963-64, only 6 joined B. Theology Previous Course in 1964-65. The Committee are so unhappy to note that there were only 16 students on the roll in the Faculty of Theology during 1964-65. The Committee consider this intake of students as most unsatisfactory and would stress that energetic steps should be taken to attract larger number of students to the B. Theology courses in the graduate and post-graduate classes. The Committee would also suggest that the University Grants Commission may examine whether it is desirable to incur expenditure on a Faculty with only 16 students on its rolls. The Committee also suggest that the feasibility of providing facilities for research in the University on comparative religion may be considered.

C. Faculty of Arts

Department of Arabic and Islamic Studies and Institute of Islamic Studies:

65. The University has a Department of Arabic and Islamic Studies and an Institute of Islamic Studies. The Department conducts under-graduate and post-graduate teaching, while the Institute, established in 1954, is devoted mainly to research, although some of its members take classes and guide Ph. D. students in the Department. The aims and objects of the Institute are as follows:—

- (a) To promote the study of Islamic culture and civilization;
- (b) To promote the study of political, social and cultural trends in the Arab world, Iran and Turkey; and
- (c) To promote the study of modern Arabic, Persian and Turkish (language and literature).

The Department of Arabic and Islamic Studies provides regular teaching of the History of Indian Culture during the Middle Ages,

including the contribution of Islam to it at the under-graduate as well as post-graduate level. It is stated that a great deal of research has been undertaken in the field of Islamic Culture in India and Ph. D. degree have been awarded to a number of candidates for the original research on Islamic Culture in India. As far as Islamic Philosophy is concerned the subject along with Indian Philosophy, forms part of the first degree Course, and provision is made for its teaching at the post-graduate levels in a more specialised form

In addition the Department of History offers Islamic History as a fullfledged optional subject at the Pre-University stage and as a full alternative course at the B.A. stage (four papers). One optional paper on Islamic History and Culture is being taught at the M.A. Previous level. It has been stated that there is provision for a fully specialised group of Islamic History at the M.A. Final level but no teaching can be provided because no senior staff has been sanctioned to the Department for the purpose.

The University has a well-equipped Library of Persian, Arabic and Turkish books, and manuscripts. In addition, the Institute has an independent Library of its own which is especially rich in modern publications from Iran, Turkey and the Arabic countries. The number of books in the Library of the Institute is 19,000.

There is one Professorship in the Department of Islamic Studies and the Institute of Islamic Studies. The expenditure on this account is met from the Block Grant paid by the University Grants Commission.

The Committee note the Department of Arabic and Islamic Studies provides *inter alia* teaching of the History of the Indian Culture through the Middle Ages. They also note that the Department of History also provides for the teaching of Islamic History and Culture at the graduate and post-graduate levels. The Committee apprehend that there may be some overlapping and duplication in the teaching of the History of Indian Culture in these two Departments. The Committee suggest that the University Grants Commission may review the working of these two Departments of the University in so far as the teaching of the Islamic History and Culture is concerned with the view to remove any overlapping and duplication that may be there.

The Committee feel that any study of Islamic Culture and Philosophy will not be complete without a comparative study of Arab Philosophy particularly of Averrhoes and Avicinnar besides the

study of Indo-Iranian Culture, Turanian Culture, Indo-Central Asian cultural relations etc. In view of the fact that the Department of Arabic and Islamic Studies in the Aligarh Muslim University is the premier institute devoted to the study of Islamic culture and philosophy in India, the Committee feel that facilities available at the Department should be augmented so as to enable it to undertake new lines of research on a comparative study of Islamic culture.

Department of History:

66. The Committee have been informed during evidence that, "The Department is strong on Medieval Indian History. That is its main specialisation. It possesses the largest single collection of source material in Medieval Indian History. It also claims to have the largest team of specialists in Medieval Indian History, each of whom has independent research work to his credit as well as proper linguistic equipment. The Department has taken in hand researches in different fields of Medieval Indian History which is institutional, social, economic and cultural as also historical geography. The research activities include preparation of works of reference, text books, Hindi translation of Persian chronicles, calendar of documents as well as preparation of monographs. During the last few years some papers have been published by the members of the Department including articles in international journals and international conferences."

The Study Group of the Estimates Committee (1964-65) which visited the Aligarh Muslim University in January, 1965 were informed that, "Archaeological excavations at Atranji Khera in District Etah were undertaken by the Department which proved successful. Cultural deposits of about 4,000 years ago were uncovered. It was stated that this is the first time that the charcoal samples from Phase II belonging to the painted grey ware culture could be definitely dated to the period before 1,000 B.C. as a result of C-14 tests carried out by the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay. The Ministry of Education have sanctioned a special grant to the Department to enable it to continue excavations."

It is stated in the Annual Report of the University for the year ending 31st March, 1965 that "the excavation conducted in 1964 throw interesting light on the Protohistoric period of the Upper Ganga Jumna Doab and the importance of the work has been recognised in a number of monographs and research papers on Indian Archaeology."

It is also stated that the teachers and students of the Department contributed the following works during the years:

1. History of the Shattari Silsila.
2. Monograph: Mirza Kamran, a biographic study.
3. Paper on 'Jahangir and the Uzbeks', Indian History Congress, 1964.
4. Papers on 'Cultural Sequence at Atranji Khera' and 'Problems of Indian Archaeology', Proc. Pre-History and Proto-History of India.
5. Paper on 'Usury in Medieval India' Comparative Studies in Society and History.
6. Article on 'Filaha', Encyclopaedia of Islam.
7. Paper on 'The Position of the Zamindars in the Mughal Empire', Indian Economic and Social History Review, April-June, 1964.
8. Paper on 'Revenue Administration of the Jagir of Sahsaram by Farid (Sher Shah)', Indian History Congress, 1964
9. Shah Abbas I and the rulers of India. Dissertation for the M.A. degree.
10. Chapters on the Khaljis and the Tughluqs of the Punjab.
11. Article on 'Islam in Hind' Encyclopaedia of Islam.
12. Article on 'Religious Movement in India', National Gazetteer of India.
13. Articles (5), Hindi Encyclopaedia, Varanasi.
14. Paper on 'The Classification of Villages under the Mughals', Indian Economic and Social History Review.

The Committee note the achievements of the Department of History of the Aligarh Muslim University.

D. Faculty of Engineering and Technology

Practical training for Engineering and Technological Students:

67. The Study Group of the Estimates Committee (1964-65) which visited the Aligarh Muslim University in January, 1965 were

informed that "Engineering and technological students are required to undergo 6 months practical training as under:—

- 1 month practical training (in Workshop) after first year.
- 1 month practical training (in workshop) after second year.
- 3 months practical training (in Factories) after third year.
- 3 months practical training (in Factories) after fourth year.

It was, however, stated that great difficulties are experienced in getting in-Plant training facilities for students in industrial undertakings. Even Public Undertakings are not providing such facilities. It was urged that this matter should be taken up by the Ministry of Education with the Ministry of Industries. It should be made obligatory for industrial undertakings to give training to a specified number of engineering students and if possible such a condition should be imposed before granting licences to them. It was also urged that public undertakings should give a lead in the matter."

The Study Group were further informed that an assessment of students' performance in such practical training is made and marks are included in the final examination.

The Committee have been informed during evidence that, "This is always a difficult problem. But most of the industrial undertakings have been very helpful in this respect. The main difficulty, however, is regarding boarding and lodging arrangements of the trainees. Students are themselves tempted to seek training in their home towns, which is not very satisfactory. The University Grants Commission is being approached to sanction stipends for this purpose."

The Committee suggest that the Ministry of Education may take up with Ministry of Industries as well as other concerned Ministries the question of practical training for Engineering and Technological students of Aligarh Muslim University as also of other Central Universities and evolve a suitable policy in this regard. The committee further suggest that the question of payment of stipends to the trainees by the University Grants Commission industrial undertakings may also be examined.

Engineering Workshop:

68. It is stated that the Workshop of the Engineering College undertakes various jobs entrusted to it either by the University

employees or outsiders. The cost of the jobs including the cost of materials used, and the overtime paid to the staff on the production and supervision are recovered from the parties. Audit pointed out in their Report for the year 1962-63 that a sum of Rs. 10,196.41 was outstanding against the various parties on account of services rendered by the Workshop of the Engineering College and no appreciable steps appear to have been taken towards their recovery.

The Committee have been informed that Rs. 3,260.66 have since been recovered. A statement of outstanding dues (year-wise) is given below:

Year	Amount
	Rs.
1958	438.00
1959	151.90
1960	1,123.71
1961	1,421.82
1962	2,034.88
1963	1,765.54
TOTAL 6,935.75	

The Committee are unhappy to note that in spite of the audit objection of 1962-63, the University authorities have not taken energetic steps to realise the amounts which are outstanding against the parties for more than eight years for the services rendered by the Workshop of the Engineering College and that they have been able to realise even less than 33 per cent of the amount due. The Committee suggest that effective steps should be taken to recover them.

Thefts in the Department of Civil Engineering:

69. The Audit have observed in their Report for the year 1962-63 that 4 thefts have occurred in the Department of Civil Engineering of Aligarh Muslim University in 1963 in which articles (mostly equipment) valued at Rs. 7437.50 were found to be stolen. It is stated that after the first occurrence of theft the Principal, Engineering College in his letter dated July, 10, 1963 addressed to the Dean Faculty of Engineering stated that there were following defects in the construction of new building of the college (which was occupied by Civil Engineering Department some time in May, 1963) which facilitated the occurrence of the theft.

- (i) The hinges bolts and door fittings have not been properly screwed.
- (ii) The looks are unreliable.
- (iii) The door of the northern gate has not been properly fixed and it is already falling.
- (iv) Glass panes of the windows have not been fixed properly.
- (v) There is no safety to the equipment and stores.

He recommended for the appointment of a day watchman and one more night-watchman. However, no action was taken to get the defects removed nor was any investigation made to assess the responsibility of staff watchman in regard to the thefts.

The Committee have been informed that the thefts were reported to the Police through the Proctor of the University. The proctor intimated that the Police were unable to trace the culprits. The Principal, Engineering College has been requested to get the loss written-off and take suitable security measures.

The Committee are surprised that no steps have been taken to remove the defects pointed out in the construction of the new building of the Engineering College which facilitated the commission of the first theft. Adoption of timely precautions and stricter security measures would have prevented the commission of the later thefts. The Committee hope that the defects in the building will be expeditiously removed and that strict security measures will be adopted to safeguard against the loss by theft of costly scientific equipments.

E. Faculty of Medicine

Tibbiya College:

70. The Tibbiya College was established in 1927. It is attached with the Faculty of Medicine. The course of study is of five years. The degree of B.U.M.S. (Bachelor of Unani Medicine and Surgery) is awarded to the candidates after completion of five years' course. The examination of the Degree of B.U.M.S. course consists preliminary examination and the Ist, IInd, IIIrd and IVth Professional Examinations. These examinations are conducted by the University.

No candidate is admitted to the course of study of B.U.M.S. unless he has passed one of the following examinations:

1. Pre-University or its equivalent examination from any University and Board.

2. Adib Mahir examination from Jamia Urdu with Pre-University in English only.
3. Molvi of Alim Fazil examination from any recognized Board or University.
4. Munshi or Kamil examination from any recognized Board or University.

There are 50 seats for admission to the 1st Year B.U.M.S. class (40 for male and 10 for female candidates). The number of students on the rolls of the College during the last five years is as follows:—

Session	Capacity of admission in each year	Total enrolment of students	No. of successful candidates who completed the course
1960-61	50	166	26
1961-62	50	164	17
1962-63	50	187	27
1963-64	50	174	35
1964-65	50	173	34

There is a Tibbiya College Hospital attached to the College for practical training of the students. The Hospital has the following departments:—

1. Medical Outdoor and Indoor.
2. Surgical Outdoor and Indoor.
3. Clinical and Research Ward.
4. Pathology Laboratory.
5. X-Ray Department.
6. Operation Theatre.

There are 50 beds in the Hospital—20 beds for Surgical Indoor, 20 beds for Medical Indoor and 10 beds in Research Ward. Besides this, girl students are attached to the Lady Dufferin Hospital and to Gandhi Eye Hospital.

The Tibbiya College has got a Library consisting of about 5,000 medical books and manuscripts in different languages.

The expenditure incurred on the maintenance of Tibbiya College during the last five years has been as follows:—

1960-61	..	..	Rs. 2,03,548
1961-62	..	..	Rs. 2,09,911
1962-63	..	..	Rs. 2,35,004
1963-64	..	..	Rs. 2,97,313
1964-65	..	..	Rs. 2,77,146

It is stated that the Degree of B.U.M.S. has been recognised by all the States in India and the holders of this Degree have been authorised to practise in allopathy in addition to Unani Tib.

The Aligarh Muslim University Enquiry Committee have observed in their Report about Tibbiya College as follows:—

“One of the institutions maintained by the Muslim University, Aligarh is the Tibbiya College of Medicine. A deputation of old students of this institution met us and gave us a very sorry account of its activities and of the type of instruction and training it imparts. The Vice-Chancellor was present when we interviewed this deputation. No denial of the charges made by them has come to us from any official source. We are, therefore, constrained to believe that there is substantial truth in these charges. We were told that the candidates admitted to this course actually receive little or no instruction in modern Physiology or Anatomy, or even in any scientific exposition of Unani medicine although theoretically they are supposed to do so. These young men let loose on the deluded public are not only a menace to poor suffering humanity but are permitted to prescribe allopathic treatment in which they have received no training whatsoever. We recognize that indigenous systems of medicine have many potent remedies for certain physical ailments, but we share the view held by most modern medical authorities, that every medical system has to come into line with scientific technique and investigation.

We gravely doubt if the Tibbiya College, as at present conducted, can be considered an institution of University standing and unless it can be radically reformed and made to adopt scientific methods the University as such should dissociate itself from its future continuance.”

The Committee have been informed that the syllabus of the Tibbiya College has been modified in the light of the Enquiry Committee's suggestion. Modern Anatomy and Physiology have been introduced in the syllabus.

The Committee would like to stress the desirability of improving the course of studies in the Tibbiya College on scientific lines. They feel that the working of the Tibbiya College should be reviewed by the University Grants Commission with a view to see whether the improvements so far effected are adequate, and whether along with the Unani medical science it would be useful to impart some education in modern medical science.

F Women's College

71. It is stated that the growth of Women's education can be attributed to the efforts of Sheikh Abdulla of Aligarh, an old student of the M.A.O. College and a member of its Governing Body. It was in 1905, he started a primary school for girls in hired buildings. This primary school gradually developed into a middle school and was shifted to its own buildings with hostel facilities in 1914. Later, High School classes were also added and the first batch of seven girls appeared for the High School Examination of Allahab University as private candidates in 1921. It was only in 1923 that this school was recognized by the Aligarh Muslim University as an Allied Institution and raised to the status of an Intermediate College which was recognized by the University in 1924. In 1954, the University took the responsibility of running the Women's College and the School as one of the "Maintained Institutions".

The Aligarh Muslim University Enquiry Committee have observed in their Report that:

"There is considerable scope for the expansion of the Women's College. Owing to the special facilities and the existence of a suitable atmosphere, the Muslim University, Aligarh, is an ideal institution for the development particularly of Muslim Women's education. In this regard, the Government cannot be too liberal in sanctioning any scheme of scholarships and financial assistance on the lines recommended by the National Committee on Women's Education. We recommend that the development of this College may be given the highest priority in the development projects of the University. There are certain immediate additional building requirements,

specified below, which the University should take up on a high priority basis with the University Grants Commission:

- (i) An assembly hall for the College;
- (ii) A library building;
- (iii) Students' common room to accommodate 50 students at a time; and
- (iv) A small pavilion and a track for physical training.

The Study Group of the Estimates Committee (1964-65) which visited the Aligarh Muslim University in January, 1965 were informed that, "there is a great need for increasing the facilities for Women's education in Aligarh Muslim University. There is shortage of Hostel accommodation for girls and shortage of staff also in Women's College. Further a good number of poor girls need financial help and therefore more scholarships are needed. It is also necessary to increase facilities for physical education of girl students."

The Committee have been informed that provisions for an Assembly Hall, a Library building, a Students' Common Room and a Pavilion for the Women's College were included in the Third Five-Year Plan proposals but were not sanctioned. These facilities are urgently required.

The Committee recommend that the University Grants Commission may consider the question of improving the facilities in the Women's College of the Aligarh Muslim University. The Committee appreciate that there are at present financial and other difficulties in undertaking new building programmes. Nevertheless, they feel that the more urgent projects of the Women's College may be examined thoroughly and a phased programme drawn up for their completion.

G. High Schools

72. The Aligarh Muslim University is at present maintaining the following schools:

1. Aligarh Muslim University Girls High School.
2. Aligarh Muslim University High School.
3. Aligarh Muslim University City High School.

The number of students on the rolls of each of these three schools during the last three years has been as follows:—

	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
1. Aligarh Muslim University Girls High School	565	608	663
2. Aligarh Muslim University High School	867	881	850
3. Aligarh Muslim University City High School	867	926	1076

These schools are in receipt of a grant from the Government of Uttar Pradesh as admissible to them under the rules. The difference between the total expenditure incurred on the running of the schools and the grants received from the Uttar Pradesh Government plus the income of the schools is met from the Block Grant sanctioned by the University Grants Commission. The income of the schools from various sources during 1964-65:

Name of School.	UP State Govt. Grant	Income from fee and other sources	Total estimated income	Total estimated expendi- ture	Difference met out of Block Grant from U.G.C.
A. M.U. Girls High School	32,100	24,100	56,200	92,100	35,900
A. M.U. High School	21,500	21,700	43,200	1,15,800	72,600
A. M.U. City High School	28,500	28,900	57,400	1,23,500	66,100

Academic Link

73. A comparative statement showing the number of students from the University High Schools and outside with percentage of marks who took admissions in various Pre-University courses during each of the last three years is given below:

Session	Class	Total No. of Students Admitted	Students from AMU High Schools	High-est %age of marks	Lowest %age of marks	Students from outside	High-est %age of marks	Low-est %age of marks
1963-64	P.U. Arts	68	27	56%	44%	41	59%	39%
	P.U. Science	279	96	72%	47%	183	62%	48%
	P.U. Com.	18	7	49%	43%	11	53%	37%
1964-65	P.U. Arts	86	25	59%	34%	51	62%	39%
	P.U. Science	421	102	66%	36%	319	66%	49%
	P.U. Com.	40	14	51%	34%	26	56%	34%
1965-66	P.U. Arts	83	33	58.7%	36%	50	55%	39%
	P.U. Science	379	70	79.6%	45%	308	85%	42.6%
	P.U. Com.	47	19	49.7%	38.8%	28	63%	36%

The Committee have been informed during evidence that, "... three high schools maintained by the University not only serve as a feeder to the various University courses but they are also used as training schools for the trainees. In the absence of such high schools, forming a training school may not be a practical proposition. Some teaching work is also done by the University teachers in the schools".

The Committee feel that the intake of students from the University High Schools in Pre-University Science Course is very meagre. The intake of students in the Pre-University Commerce

course has also gone down during the last two years. The Committee apprehend that this may indicate a lack of appreciation by the students of the teaching and educational standard in the University. The Committee need hardly stress that more students should be admitted from the schools into these courses, otherwise there would hardly be any justification for retaining the schools. The Committee also suggest that the University staff should take teaching work regularly in the schools and the University should also develop and maintain non-academic contacts with the school students, otherwise the real purpose of maintaining the schools under the University will not be served.

CHAPTER V

WELFARE OF STUDENTS

A. Dean of Students' Welfare

74. It is stated that in pursuance of the recommendation of the Enquiry Committee, the post of the Dean of Students' Welfare was created in the University and was filled in 1963. The Dean maintains close personal contact with the student community. His advice and guidance is available to the students. He also helps in coordinating the work of the Provosts. It is stated that the "individual attention helps in solving the problem of students indiscipline which springs from a sense of frustration in the young."

Asked during evidence whether there was any Advisory Council to assist the Dean, the representative of the Ministry of Education replied in the negative.

The Committee have been told that for improving the standard of students' discipline, the post of the Dean of Students' Welfare was created according to the recommendation of the Enquiry Committee in 1963. The Committee regret to learn that since then instead of improving, students' discipline has deteriorated a great deal. The Committee are of the opinion that the Dean has not been able to make any impact on the students' discipline as would be evident from the violent incident which took place in the campus of the University in 1965. The Committee, therefore, suggest that adequate steps should be taken to ensure that the Dean keeps effective and continuous personal contact with the students. The Committee also suggest that the feasibility of setting up an Advisory Committee to assist the Dean in his work may be considered.

B. Students' Discipline

75. In a written note submitted by the Aligarh Muslim University to the Committee, it is stated that "student indiscipline has obviously deteriorated a great deal since the Report of the Enquiry Committee. This is attributed by the teachers to the little regard paid to them by the Administration in recent years, but there is no doubt that they have also not exerted themselves sufficiently in maintaining contact and inducing respect. Parties and groups in the University have also had their beneful influence to which may be added the element of outside influence by communal or other parties. Sufficient attention has also not been paid to the weeding out of students

whose conduct has been bad or whose academic record did not justify continuance. Some of the former maintain contacts with the unruly elements in the town. This is not to say, however, that the majority of students is prone to indiscipline”.

The Committee have been informed that on the 25th April, 1965, disturbances took place in the Aligarh Muslim University Campus in which several persons, including the Vice-Chancellor, received injuries. The disturbances were ostensibly the result of an agitation on the part of a section of the students of the University against the decision of the Academic Council taken at its meeting held on the 12th April, 1965 to the effect that for purposes of admission to the Faculty of Engineering and Technology the ratio of internal to external students should ordinarily be 50:50. Prior to 1963 50 per cent of the seats in the Faculty were reserved for internal students. However, in that year, the University raised the percentage from 50 per cent to 75 per cent and during the year 1963 and 1964 admissions were made on this basis.

A section of the students of the University strongly resented the decision of the Academic Council. Against the advice of the Executive Committee of the Union, some 300 or 400 students constituted themselves into a General Body meeting and appointed a Committee of Action to agitate against the decision of the Academic Council. This section of the students took out processions and staged demonstrations beginning on the 19th April, 1965. The Vice-Chancellor was out of Aligarh when the agitation started. On his return to Aligarh on the 21st April, in consultation with his colleagues, he decided to meet the Executive Committee of the Union to explain to the students how, in practice, the term “ordinarily” in the resolution passed by the Academic Council would be made to apply. He said that the students had little to fear and that the term was meant to cover a gradual process of change. The Vice-Chancellor conveyed to the students his disapproval of their agitational approach and advised them against demonstrations of any kind. He also promised that the resolution passed by the students against the change of rules would be brought to the notice of the Executive Council. In spite of the explanations given by the Vice-Chancellor and other officers of the University, a section of the students continued to take out processions and staged demonstrations. On the 25th April, the University Court met to conduct elections to the University offices. A crowd of about 1500 students collected outside the building where the Court meeting was being held and started shouting slogans. The students were armed with brickbats, lathis and empty bottles and demanded that the University Court should immediately rescind

the decision of the Academic Council. Some officers and teachers of the University present at the meeting came out and tried to persuade the students to disperse. At first the students left but soon after came back and started throwing stones and bottles through the windows and doors of the hall where the meeting was taking place. When the violent behaviour on the part of the students continued unabated and the situation showed signs of deterioration, the University authorities decided to call for police assistance. The mob continued their violent behaviour and started throwing brickbats even at the police as a result of which some of the members of police received injuries. As there was an imminent danger of the mob over-powering the police party, three rounds were fired by the police in self-defence resulting in injuries to two students. Thereafter the students dispersed for a while but again collected and questioned the presence of police and their authority to enter the University. Brick-batting was also started again. Some of the students then forcibly entered the hall where the Court meeting was being held and started beating up the members of the University Court and the staff there. The Vice-Chancellor was severely assaulted and received a number of injuries. It is, however, worth mentioning that two students protected the Vice-Chancellor from further injuries at great personal risk to themselves.

On the 26th April, 1965, the Vice-Chancellor was removed to Delhi for treatment in a nursing home where he remained for almost three months.

The Vice-Chancellor has reported that although outwardly the agitation appeared to be against the change proposed in the rules of admission, it was in reality directed against him personally because of his broad and nationalistic approach to the problems of the University. It would also appear that the disturbance was not a mere sporadic event; it was too well-organised for that.

Asked about the steps taken to ensure that such disturbances do not occur again, the Aligarh Muslim University in a written note has enumerated as follows:

- (1) The disciplinary action taken against students accused of having organised or participated in the incidents leading to the riot and violence of 25th April, 1965 has itself had a salutary effect.
- (2) The student community has, in large part, been purged even otherwise of students with known bad or poor record not having been given admission or readmission last year.

- (3) The appointment of new Provosts, Wardens, Proctor, Deputy and Assistant Proctors and, above all, of a Dean of Students from the senior teachers of the University, with directions regarding how to keep constant contacts, offer guidance and maintain strict discipline has considerably changed things.
- (4) Extra-curricular activities in the Halls have been improved so as to keep the students busy in constructive activities, and steps are being taken to develop them as far as possible.
- (5) Although the influence of unruly elements in the town has always to be reckoned with, the cooperation of the police and prompt action by both the police and the university authorities where the two elements got associated has led to greater order and discipline.
- (6) The tutor counsellor system, about to be implemented, will clinch the above measures by providing friendly advice and guidance.
- (7) Further, as announced by the Vice-Chancellor, the constitution of a students' body to advise in the matter of disciplinary action in certain categories of cases of misdemeanour is also likely to improve matters by inculcating student responsibility.

Asked to state the present position of law and order within the Campus of the University, the representative of the Ministry of Education replied, "At present it is fairly satisfactory".

The Committee regret to note that the academic atmosphere of the University was gravely disturbed by the incidents which took place in the campus in April, 1965. They are distressed to note that the whole agitation was organised not so much against the change proposed in the rules of admission but against the secular, liberal and nationalistic approach of the Vice-Chancellor to the problems of the University. The Committee deplore this agitational approach.

The Committee feel that the incidents have only highlighted the state of indiscipline that is prevalent in this University. In their 100th Report on the Ministry of Education—Banaras Hindu University, the Committee have already emphasised the paramount need for maintaining a strict vigilance on the part of the authorities who are responsible for maintaining high academic standards and discipline within the portals of the University. The Committee hope that the University Grants Commission/Government would examine the problem in all its ramifications and take suitable measures to curb

the tendency towards indiscipline in the two Central Universities, viz. Banaras and Aligarh.

C. Proctorial System

76. It is stated that outside the class rooms, hostels and the premises maintained by the non-resident students centres, the Proctor is responsible for maintaining discipline among all the students of the University and for ensuring that they behave properly. In this work, the Proctor and the Assistant Proctors are assisted by Proctorial Monitors selected from amongst the students. The Proctor has been given powers of an Honorary Second Class Magistrate.

Explaining the working of the proctorial system, the University in a written note submitted to the Committee has stated that the proctorial system of the University is well organised to look after the discipline of the students. This organisation is headed by a Proctor who is assisted by Deputy Proctor, a Security Officer, 4 Assistant Proctors, one Proctorial Assistant, one Senior Proctorial Monitor, 80 Proctorial Monitors and 13 Bulls. The institution of Bulls copied from Oxford and Cambridge has, however, not proved particularly effective owing to their low status and it is now intended to substitute for these 13 Bulls, 6 Proctorial Assistants in a higher grade and of a better status and quality so that they may have greater influence on students. The Watch & Ward functions of the Proctorial Department are entrusted to the Security Officer, assisted by one Proctorial Assistant, 51 Chowkidars and 2 Gate Keepers. In this case also it is intended to convert about half of the posts of chowkidars into a smaller number of higher graded Patrolmen for patrolling the Campus at night. The functions comprise the security of the University's buildings and properties, grant of permits to vendors and shopkeeper inside and adjacent to Campus, inspection of shops from the point of view of sanitation and hygiene and control on profiteering and prevention of crime.

The recorded cases of indiscipline were 66 in 1962-63, 17 in 1963-64 and 53 in 1964-65 (of which 48 related to the recent disturbance that took place in April, 1965 in the University Campus). Besides these 48 who were involved in riot and violence, the rest of the cases involved misconduct, theft and using unfair means in examinations. The time taken was usually not long but time has to be allowed in all cases for investigation, and consideration of the explanations of the persons involved.

The staff in the Proctorial Department is considered to be fairly adequate but it is being overhauled so as to raise the status and quality of its members. It has been stated that the Proctor and all

the Assistant Proctors were replaced for their failure to preserve law and order during the disturbances which took place in the University in April, 1965.

From the fairly large number of acts of indiscipline mentioned above, the Committee cannot but note with regret that the Proctorial system has not been working satisfactorily as is evident from the disturbances which took place in the University in April, 1965. They feel that the proctorial staff failed in their duty to assess the situation beforehand and forewarn the Vice-Chancellor about possibilities of such happenings. The Committee cannot over-emphasize the need for improving and strengthening the working of the proctorial system in the University. In this connection, the Committee would also like to reiterate the recommendation contained in para 69 of their 100th Report on the Ministry of Education—Banaras Hindu University.

D. Scholarships

77. It is stated that there are a number of merit scholarships offered by the University for the various courses of studies. These scholarships are awarded on the basis of merit determined on the result of the annual examinations. A number of scholarships are also awarded out of the income from endowments. These are awarded partly on the basis of merit and means and partly in accordance with the terms and conditions laid down in the Waqf deeds. The University Grants Commission's Post-graduate Research Scholarships in Humanities and Science and the Junior and Senior Research Fellowships of the C.S.I.R. have also been placed at the disposal of the University and are awarded in accordance with the terms and conditions laid down by these bodies.

A statement indicating the number of scholarships awarded in 1964-65 to the students in various Faculties of the University is as follows :

Faculty	Name of scholarship			Total
	U.G. C./ C.S.I.R.	Backward. Scheduled Caste and others	Univer- sity Scholar- ship.	
1	2	3	4	5
Science	103	120	90	313
Arts	41	43	128	212

I	2	3	4	5
Commerce	1	5	22	28
Engineering	1	315	277	593
Law	1	13	8	22
Medical . . . . .	..	46	62	108
Theology . . . . .	..	..	6	6
TOTAL	147	542	593	1282

The Committee have been informed during evidence that the number of scholarships available to the students is not adequate.

Asked whether the number of scholarships should be increased so as to give an opportunity to poor and intelligent students to pursue higher studies, the University in a written note submitted to the Committee has stated that there should be distinction between "scholarships" which should be given purely on the basis of merit, "bursaries", which should be given to students who are decidedly good in their Studies but are poor, and "free studentship", which should be given on grounds purely of poverty. The new application forms for admission contain a question relating to the income of the parent and guardian, and it is intended to verify the replies given before allotting free studentships under the merit-cum-means test. This is also intended to be done for the Halls. Considering that this is a residential University and the majority of the students are not well off, at least one out of 5 students requires assistance. It may be added that scholarships should be given specially also to attract good students from different States.

About the payment of scholarships to the students, the University has stated that there is a directive from the University Grants Commission that the recipients be paid their scholarships from the University funds pending receipt of the amount from the Commission. This procedure should also be followed for the scholarships granted by the Government of India, Council of Scientific and Indus-

trial Research etc. In cases where 'means test' is applicable the decision can only be taken due verification and this may mean after the first two months.

The Committee note that the number of scholarships available to the students of Aligarh Muslim University or for that matter in any other university is not adequate and also that there is unusual delay in the payment of the scholarships. They, however, appreciate that increase in the number of scholarships is dependent on the availability of overall funds. But as regards delay in the payment of scholarships, the Committee feel that these can easily be paid promptly and regularly if administration is little alert and considerate.

E. Halls of Residence

78. The University Hostels are grouped together into Halls of Residence which are autonomous in administration. Each Hall maintains a common room with facilities for indoor games, reading rooms, libraries, sport clubs and literary societies or a students' union.

The Head of each Hall of Residence is the Provost. Each Hostel is in the charge of a Warden, who looks after the welfare of the students of his Hostel and gives them guidance in extra curricular matters.

There are five Halls of Residence for men students and one for women students :—

- (i) Sir Syed Hall
- (ii) Aftab Hall
- (iii) Viqarul Mulk Hall
- (iv) Suleman Hall
- (v) Mohsinul Mulk Hall
- (vi) Abdulla Hall (for women only).

It is stated that in accordance with the ordinances of the University the non-resident student strength should not normally exceed 25 per cent of the total number of students enrolled. At present, however, 54 per cent of the students reside in the hostels only and the others are either non-resident students or live in approved lodgings.

The number of students residing in the University Hostels during the last three years was as follows:

Year	Total Enrolment	Number in Hostels	Percentage
1962-63	5047	2805	55.6%
1963-64	5148	2693	52.3%
1964-65	5298	2863	54.0%

The number of students residing with their parents/guardians and in approved lodges (Habibullah Hostel) for the last three years was as follows:

Year	No. of Students living with parents/guardians	No. of students residing in Habibullah Hostel	Total
1962-63	1509	26	1535
1963-64	1558	42	1699
1964-65	1737	43	1780

A statement showing the schemes for construction of Hostels in the Aligarh Muslim University during the Third Plan, amount sanctioned by the University Grants Commission and the stage of completion, as supplied by the University is reproduced below:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Amount sanctioned	Progress
1	2	3	4
1.	Construction of 52 students hostel for Women's students (Abdullah Hall).	Rs. 1,85,400	Completed.
2.	Construction of 60 students hostel for Engineering in Saheb Bagh.	Rs. 2,45,428	Do.

1	2	3	4
3.	Construction of 540 students hostel.	Rs. 7,85,150	Completed for 180 students and for the rest preliminaries being settled.
4.	Construction of 480 Engineering students Hostel.	Rs. 19,20,090	Preliminaries being settled.
5.	Construction of hostel for 115 Polytechnic students.	Rs. 4,17,246	Preliminaries being settled.
6.	Construction of 480 Students Hostel (General).	Rs. 5,33,062	Completed for 100 students and for the rest preliminaries being settled.
7.	Extension of Amin Hostel for 24 students.	Rs. 84,177	Preliminaries being settled.
8.	Construction of 400 students hostel for Medical College.	Rs. 20,00,000	Preliminaries being settled.
TOTAL		Rs. 61,75,553	

It is also stated that no proposals have been made in this regard for the Fourth Plan period.

Even though there is need for more hostel accommodation, the Committee appreciate that in view of the present financial stringency there may be difficulties in the construction of more hostels for students. A sizeable percentage of students has therefore to remain outside the University Campus. The Committee would suggest that the University should try to maintain as many approved lodges as possible in the city each being put under the charge of an authorised warden of the University.

The Committee also suggest that University should ensure that students living outside the University Campus or the approved lodges, do reside with *bona fide* guardians.

Standard of accommodation and food

79. It is stated that the standard of accommodation in the single seater rooms particularly in the newly-built Kashmir Hostel and its

adjacent Hostel, recently completed, is perhaps the best available in any university in India. There are also single-seater rooms in the Aftab Hall and in some others where the standard of accommodation is generally good. The standard of accommodation in 3 seater and 4 seater rooms is naturally not so good while increase in admissions has led to accommodation being increased by creating even 5 seater rooms which are altogether unsatisfactory. The Provost of each Hall of Residence with the help of a team of Wardens checks up on the conditions in the hostels and see that satisfactory standards are maintained as far as possible.

The quality of food is generally good considering the amount paid for it and there are few complaints regarding the messing arrangements.

The boarding and lodging charges per month are as under:

Particulars	Single seated rooms	Double seated rooms	Three seated or more seated rooms
1. Hostel fee	12.00	10.20	5.50
2. Hall Games.	0.50	0.50	0.50
3. Hall Amenities	0.50	0.50	0.50
4. Food Charges including Nashta	35.50	35.50	35.50
5. Kitchen establishment	4.50	4.50	4.50
TOTAL	53.00	51.20	64.50

It is also stated that separate messing arrangements for vegetarian and non-vegetarian students are made in each Dining Hall.

The Committee would stress the need for maintaining adequate standard of accommodation and food in the hostels of the University. They also suggest that concerted efforts should be made in developing community feeling among the students.

R. Non-Resident Students' Centres

80. The Aligarh Muslim University runs two non-resident students' centres. Expenditure incurred on the centres during each of the last three years has been as follows:—

1962-63	— Rs. 69,196.96
1963-64	— Rs. 71,535.48
1964-65	— Rs. 81,863.75

On an average 800 to 1000 students took advantage of such centres during each of the last three years. These centres provide cultural and other extra curricular facilities to the non-resident students. These activities are necessary to give some of the facilities of the residential life to the non-resident students living all over the city. Each centres has a set of wardens who besides looking after the discipline of each centre, attend to the problems and needs of the students and guide them in running various sections of the extra-curricular activities of the centres. Each wardens keeps himself in close contact with the students assigned to him and makes entries in the files after proper verification.

Then the Provost goes through these files regularly and interviews the students as and when necessary.

The Committee are unhappy to note that only 800 to 1000 students, i.e. only about 40 per cent of non-resident students, take advantage of the non-resident students' centres in a year. The Committee hope that the University will take steps to provide adequate amenities and facilities in these centres so that more and more students are attracted and encouraged to take advantage of the facilities available.

G. Social Service Activities

81. It is stated that the University attaches great importance to social service as a means of orientating youth towards welfare activities among the masses in the city as well as in the rural area so as to bring the students into closer touch with developmental activities under the Plan. A Social Service Committee has been set up to co-ordinate different types of Social Service Work among children, women, adults and the rural masses. The main activities which the University organised through the Social Service Committee during the last three years are stated to be as follows:—

- (i) Organisation of 10 active Children's Clubs all over the City.
- (ii) Establishment of 9 Rural Welfare Extension Centres in the countryside.

- (iii) **Running of an Urban Community Project, incorporating Creche & nursery services and youth & women activities including medical care, in Dodhpur, an area adjacent to the University Campus.**
- (iv) **Observance of National Days like Gandhi Jayanti, Nehru Jayanti, and Republic Day when Melas, Exhibitions, cultural programmes, election, essay and painting contests are organised exclusively with the management of children, assisted by the University Students.**
- (v) **Taking out educational tours to places of historical cultural and scientific importance of social service workers. Thus in the last 3 years visits have been organised to Agra, Delhi, Jaipur, Ajmer, Kanpur and Allahabad.**
- (vi) **Holiday Camps of children lasting for 2 to 3 weeks. It is an annual feature and the places where camps are held are Mussoorie and Nainital.**
- (vii) **Picnic parties to such centres as Kasimpur and Naraura or to some rural development block. These occasions are utilised to explain to children and students the significance of our plan activities.**
- (viii) **Organisation of Library services to children, sports activities including an annual Cricket Tournament, indoor game including chess and carrom, outdoor games including badminton, kabaddi, Football and Hockey etc., through the instrument of the children's clubs.**
- (ix) **Issuing of handwritten Wall News Papers & Magazine in which all items are composed and edited by the children: Banking services are also organised and managed by the Children's Clubs.**
- (x) **Organisation of a Juvenile Hobbies Centre attached to the Bal Bhavan which is the physical nerve centre of all these activities.**

The number of students who participate in these social activities vary from year to year and period to period. There are some who participate in one or more of these activities throughout the year. On an average about 70 students take part in multiple activities on an able basis.

In the Children's Clubs in the City the membership is about 50 to 80 per club and the total overall daily attendance is well over a thousand children.

One of the outstanding achievements of the Social Service Committee in the last 3 years is the success it has achieved in getting Bal Bhavan, a centre for organising its multi-form activities, completed. The Bal Bhavan is a building which has been built with the assistance of the Central Social Welfare Board and matching contribution raised from the community. The total cost of the Bal Bhavan is roughly Rs. 32,000. Another achievement is organisation of Bal Biradri Society, an organisation of parents, community leaders and social functionaries. Through this organisation the Social Service Committee executes such activities as are financed by Government or semi-Government agencies.

The following suggestions have been made by the University for further development of social service activities:—

- (i) Augmenting the budgetary allocations for social education so as to meet the higher cost of services and to ensure better efficiency of work.
- (ii) Adoption of a string of villages contiguous with the University for intensive extension work. The Project "Extensive work by University Teachers" may be merged in this Community Extension Work.
- (iii) Provision of some funds for starting students' Social Service Cooperative which will in the course of time become self-paying and a source of secondary earnings for students.
- (iv) Furnishing of the Bal Bhavan with minimum instructional and play materials, which would involve about 30,000 rupees."

The Committee are glad to note the social service activities undertaken by the Aligarh Muslim University. They recommend that the suggestions of the University to further augment the social welfare activities may be considered by the University Grants Commission Government.

H. Physical Education

82. The Study Group of the Estimates Committee (1964-65) which visited the Aligarh Muslim University in January, 1965 were

informed that, "the facilities for physical education in the University are not adequate. The University requires more coaches and a Director of Physical Education. It is also necessary to have an Olympic size swimming pool in the University."

The Committee have been informed that the following Coaches are in the service of the University:—

1. Athletic	— one
2. Hockey and Foot-ball	— one
3. Tennis	— one
4. Riding	— one
5. Wrestling	— one
6. Swimming	— one

The post of a Cricket Coach was sanctioned three years ago by the University, but funds were not made available by the University Grants Commission.

The Committee are unhappy that no Cricket Coach has yet been appointed even though the post was sanctioned by the University three years ago. In this connection the Committee would like to invite the attention of Government to the recommendations contained in para 78 of their 100th Report on the Ministry of Education—Banaras Hindu University.

I. National Cadet Corps

83. In pursuance of a decision of the Academic Council, N.C.C. was made compulsory from the session 1963-64 for all physically fit students except the following:—

- (i) Students of B.Ed. and M.Ed. classes;
- (ii) Final year students of the undergraduate and post-graduate classes unless they have undergone training in the year immediately prior to such final year.
- (iii) Students who have undergone training for 3 years.
- (iv) Women students.

The Committee have been informed that at present the total enrolment of Cadets in N.C.C. is 1403. The remaining 380 eligible

candidates are still to be enrolled. The Dean of Students, in his contacts with students, and the University's own officers have been explaining the usefulness of the N.C.C. to the students and there was considerable enthusiasm on their part specially during the recent Emergency. It may, however be pointed out that the N.C.C. is not just a pastime but involves considerable strain and work which, combined with academic work, means considerable load. It is also not possible always to adjust the timings of the N.C.C. in such a way as to suit the timings of all Faculties, the needs of some being different from the needs of others. There are difficulties inherent in any such scheme in the University which has large enrolment in the Technological Faculties, but attempts are constantly being made to deal with them by adjustment. It may be added that students who shirk the N.C.C. for no valid reason know that they risk detention as their attendance is counted towards the minimum required for appearing in an examination.

The Committee regret to note that even all the eligible students have not been enrolled in N.C.C. even though it was made compulsory in 1963-64. The Committee feel that University has not paid due attention towards making N.C.C. popular among the students and adjusting it in its curriculum. The Committee need hardly point out that apart from the broad national interest, the N.C.C. training is in the interest of the students themselves inasmuch as it keeps them physically fit and also instils in them a sense of discipline. They suggest that Government may undertake an educative campaign highlighting the benefits accruing out of N.C.C. training so that the students join the N.C.C. with greater enthusiasm.

J. Medical Facilities

84. The Vice-Chancellor in his Address to the Staff Association of Aligarh Muslim University on 29th August, 1965 said, "... while Banaras and Delhi, both Central Universities like ourselves, provide for medical assistance, we do not do so, except in a minor way." The Committee have been informed during evidence that, "The medical facilities available at the Aligarh Muslim University are fairly adequate to provide the minimum routine treatment to students. In the absence of any well-equipped hospital in the town and as the medical college hospital is not yet functioning, the University Health Service is at present mostly occupied in attending to the clinical side of medicine. The rising cost of drugs also necessitates more funds. So, an increase in the budget for the purpose is necessary. It is hoped that the medical college hospital will soon be functioning in which case most of the special cases will be treated there and the University

Health Service will be able to concentrate more on its preventive role and early detection of diseases. The condition will considerably improve when the medical college hospital starts functioning."

Asked whether the State Government will make any contribution for this Hospital, the representative of the Aligarh Muslim University replied in the negative.

The Committee would urge that adequate medical facilities should be provided to both resident and non-resident students. They also suggest that adequate arrangements should be made for having periodical health check-up of the students.

The Committee also feel that efforts should be made by the Central Government/University Grants Commission to persuade the Uttar Pradesh Government to meet at least some portion of the expenditure to be incurred on the maintenance of the Hospital as bulk of the patients are expected to come from nearby villages and providing medical facilities to them is the responsibility of the Uttar Pradesh Government.

K. University Employment and Guidance Bureau

85. The Committee have been informed during evidence that the University Employment Bureau is serving as a nucleus for disseminating information to the students about training facilities and higher studies at home and abroad in addition to providing them with employment assistance. A group guidance programme has also been started besides individual guidance at the time of registration. Apart from this, printed literature is being published for the benefit of the students. This aspect of the work has to be intensified."

The number of students who have taken advantage of the facilities provided by the Bureau during each of the last three years is as follows:—

	1952-53	1963-64	1964-65
1. Number of students registered for employment	519	547	449
2. Number of students whose particulars were submitted to various employers	1010	1477	1886
3. Number of students who received interview calls.	407	543	551
4. Number of students who received appointment letters	65	90	33

The budget allocations for the last three years for the Bureau is as follows:—

	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Career Room Equipment	900	900	900
2. Prospectus and Syllabus	200	200	..
3. Contingencies	200	200	200
TOTAL	Rs. 1300	1300	1100

Asked during evidence whether there was a Counselling and Guidance Cell also in the University, the representative of the Ministry of Education replied in the negative.

The Committee feel that the number of students taking advantage of the facilities provided by the University Employment and Guidance Bureau is very meagre. The Committee would suggest that concerted efforts should be made to encourage more and more students to avail of the facilities provided by the Bureau.

The Committee would also suggest that the feasibility of starting Counselling and Guidance Cell in the University may be considered as this Cell can serve a very useful purpose in fostering discipline among the students.

L. Hobbies Workshop

86. It is stated that the Hobbies Workshop has become very popular among the students during the last three years. Every year a very large number of students apply for admission but due to shortage of space all those who apply for membership cannot be admitted and a selection has to be made. The Workshop provides facilities to the students to develop their hobbies. Students receive some training which enable them to utilize their spare time profitably and earn some money.

The Workshop provides training in the following hobbies:

1. Photography
2. Clay Modelling
3. Painting

4. Radio & Electronics

5. Wood and Metal Works

The training given in Radio and Electronics, carpentry and photography makes the students very proficient in these activities and most of the students trained by the workshop manage to earn some money by the assembly and repair of radios by making utility goods of wood and by taking up photographic works.

The number of students enrolled in the various sections of the Hobbies Workshop during each of the last three years is as follows:

	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
1. Photography	35	50	50
2. Clay Modelling	5	7	15
3. Painting	20	25	20
4. Radio and Electronics	45	50	50
5. Wood and Metal Works	20	30	30

The Committee feel that the number of students taking advantage of the facilities provided by the Hobbies Workshop is insignificant. In this connection the Committee reiterate the recommendation contained in para 91 of their 82nd Report on the Ministry of Education—University of Delhi.

M. Gandhi Bhavan

87. The Committee have been informed during evidence that, "In order to propagate Gandhi teaching amongst the students of the University a proposal to construct a Gandhi Bhavan in the Campus with adequate facilities for Library, Reading Room, etc. was submitted to the Commission during the Third Plan period. The Commission approved the construction of the Bhavan at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.02,300/-. The construction work is likely to start shortly. Without waiting for the above construction, however, the university has already opened a Section in its Library for Gandhian Studies and Literature dealing with Mahatma Gandhi including his own writings, is kept in that section which is open to all teachers and students."

The Committee feel that some priority should be given to the construction of Gandhi Bhavan in Aligarh Muslim University as the scheme to construct it has already been approved by the University Grants Commission.

The Committee in this connection would like to reiterate their recommendation made in para 85 of their 100th Report on the Ministry of Education—Banaras Hindu University.

CHAPTER VI

FINANCES

A. Finance Committee

88. The powers and functions of the Finance Committee have been laid down in Statute 19A of the University which reads as under:—

“19A * * * *

- (6) The Finance Committee shall meet at least twice every year to examine accounts and to scrutinize proposals for expenditure.
- (7) The annual accounts and the financial estimates of the University prepared by the Treasurer shall be laid before the Finance Committee for consideration and comments and thereafter submitted to the Executive Council for approval.
- (8) The Finance Committee shall fix limits for the total recurring expenditure and the total non-recurring expenditure for the year, based on the income and resources of the University (which, in the case of productive works, may include the proceeds of loans). No expenditure shall be incurred by the University in excess of the limits so fixed.
- (9) No expenditure other than that provided for in the budget shall be incurred by the University without the approval of the Finance Committee.”

The Aligarh Muslim University Enquiry Committee have observed in their Report in this connection as follows:—

“We were rather surprised to learn that even as late as 1959, the Finance Committee's jurisdiction had not been clearly interpreted. There is no evidence to show that the Finance Committee itself asked for any clear ruling on the subject from the Court or the Executive Council. As a University body charged with a special function,

it was obvious that its jurisdiction extended to every aspect of the University's financial operations. Yet, it was left to the University authorities to decide as to what should be brought before the Finance Committee and what might be excluded from its purview. Consequently the Finance Committee's work was largely confined to a review of current expenditure and Government grants on capital account, and large endowment funds and donations in cash were often managed by the University outside the purview of the Finance Committee. We are of the view that no item of expenditure whatever, except in an emergency, should be admitted without first being approved by the Finance Committee. While recommending that the Finance Committee should meet at least every quarter and oftener if necessary, we would urge that its functions should be clearly understood and defined."

It is stated that the powers and functions of the Finance Committee have now been clearly laid down in the Statutes.

The number of meetings of Finance Committees held during the last five years were as follows:—

1960-61	5
1961-62	4
1962-63	6
1963-64	3
1964-65	2

The Committee note that the Finance Committee met only thrice in 1963-64 and only twice in 1964-65. This is in contravention of the recommendation of the Enquiry Committee that the Finance Committee should meet at least once in every quarter. This is all the more necessary in view of the large increases in the expenditure of the University during the last few years. The Committee cannot over-emphasise the need for stricter control over the finances of the University particularly in view of the grave irregularities detected by the Audit in the accounts of the University.

B. Grants

89. The quantum of financial assistance received by the University from the Central Government, University Grants Commission

and State Government during each of the last four years is as follows:—

(Rupees in lakhs)				
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
<i>Maintenance Grants</i>				
1. University Grants Commission	52.03	52.11	72.03	73.36
2. State Government	2.15	2.19	2.23	2.47
<i>Development Grants</i>				
1. University Grants Commission	41.66	29.22	41.74	55.75
2. Government of India	3.00	2.00	1.16	0.15
3. State Government	0.48	0.36	0.05	0.04

The Committee have been informed during evidence that the Block Grant in the year 1965-66 was fixed at Rs. 76 lakhs in December, 1964. Since then it has been decided to extend the benefit of Dearness Allowance to academic staff, house rent allowance has also been sanctioned for all its employees. Therefore it is anticipated that this amount of Rs. 76 lakhs would not meet the requirements of the University in full and certain additional funds may have to be provided by the University Grants Commission to meet the additional liability which was not anticipated at the time of fixing the Block Grant.

C: Development Schemes

90. The position with regard to the Development Schemes of the Aligarh Muslim University has been stated as follows:—

	Rs.
1. Amount provided for First Plan Period	9,85,900
2. Actual expenditure by the end of First Plan Period	8,20,594
3. Spill over from First Plan Period to Second Plan Period	1,65,306
4. Amount provided for Second Plan Period	1,81,22,945
5. Actual expenditure by the end of Second Plan Period	84,83,242
6. Spill over from Second Plan Period to Third Plan Period	96,39,703
7. Amount provided for Third Plan Period	2,99,58,641
8. Actual expenditure upto 31-3-1965	45,49,004
9. Likely spill-over to the Fourth Plan	1,88,47,000

The Scheme-wise break-up of the Grants, Expenditure and Spill-overs for Second Plan and Third Plan Schemes is as follows:—

Name of the Scheme	Amount provided for in second Plan period	Actual expenditure incurred during second plan period	Spill over amount from second Plan to third Plan	Amount provided for in Third Plan	Actual expenditure upto 31-3-65	Likely spill over amount from Third Plan to Fourth Plan
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Building	1,29,61,172	56,13,398	73,47,774	2,07,16,816	17,84,986	1,51,95,000
Equipment for Science and Engineering	29,80,588	15,61,388	14,19,200	34,22,000	7,60,181	12,20,000
Equipment and Furniture for Medical College . . . . .	..	..	..	38,26,000	8,51,728	21,50,000
Books and Journals	5,03,000	4,42,960	60,040	9,62,000	5,93,009	82,000
Miscellaneous	16,78,185	8,65,496	8,12,689	10,31,825	5,59,100	2,00,000
TOTAL	1,81,22,945	84,83,242	96,39,703	2,99,58,641	45,49,004	1,88,47,000

It is stated that the main reason for shortfall in expenditure on the buildings has been the non-availability of building materials. On the equipment side, the shortfall is due to non-availability of adequate foreign exchange.

The Committee are distressed to note that there are heavy shortfalls in expenditure on the Second Five Year Plan schemes so much so that the University could only utilize a sum of Rs. 84,83,242 out of Rs. 1,81,22,945 i.e. only about 46 per cent of the sanctioned amount and the balance had to be carried forward to the Third Plan period. The position with regard to the Third Five Year Plan schemes is still worse. The University is expected to only utilize about 37 per cent of the sanctioned amount of Rs. 2,99,58,641 and Rs. 1,88,47,000 will have to be carried forward to the Fourth Plan Period.

The Committee are unhappy that the practice of carrying forward important works from one Plan period to another Plan period has persisted in almost all the Central Universities as it is only indicative of bad planning on the part of the authorities. The Committee need hardly emphasise that co-ordinated efforts should be made to complete the outstanding schemes within the Plan period itself. The Committee suggest that a phased programme may be drawn up in advance for implementation of schemes to be included in the Fourth Plan so that the factors which have hampered the progress in the current and previous plans do not hold up the progress of work in the next Plan.

Medical College Scheme

91. The University Grants Commission on the recommendation of the Visiting Committee sanctioned in 1962-63 the following non-recurring grants for the establishment of the Medical College in the Aligarh Muslim University:—

	Rs.
College Building	45,00,000
Laboratory Benches and Furniture	8,00,000
Staff Quarters	50,00,000
Hostels	20,00,000
Equipment	27,00,000
Books and Journals	3,00,000
TOTAL	1,53,00,000

Besides the non-recurring grants, the University Grants Commission has approved a recurring grant of Rs. 5,00,000 for the ultimate expenditure of the Medical Colleges and a grant of Rs. 50,000 for the maintenance of the existing Institute of Ophthalmology which is now a Department of Medical College.

The Committee have been informed during evidence that there is a separate fund of Rs. 60,00,000 for the construction and equipping of the Hospital. This amount has been collected from private donors for the Medical College.

The Medical College has started functioning from October, 1962.

The Committee are not happy about the progress in the implementation of the scheme for the establishment of the Medical College in the Aligarh Muslim University. The Committee would stress that the implementation of the scheme should be expedited without avoidable delay. The Committee in this connection would like to draw the attention of the Government to the general shortage of qualified medical practitioners in the country.

D. Maintenance of Accounts and Audit Objections

Reforms

92. The Aligarh Muslim University Enquiry Committee have stated in their Report that:

“Broadly presented, the various Audit objections for the period 1951-58 fall under the following categories:—

- (i) Unadjusted advances.
- (ii) Irregularities in Stock Account of Building Material, faulty maintenance of stores account.
- (iii) Necessity for and propriety of certain purchases.
- (iv) Irregularities on contracts.
- (v) Cases of:
 - (a) Non-payment and irregular payments.
 - (b) Embezzlement.
 - (c) Wasteful expenditure.

(d) Recoveries outstanding.

(e) Miscellaneous losses.

(vi) Missing records (files and vouchers).

Some of these objections were of a fairly serious character. It was brought out by Audit that:—

- (1) in several cases contracts had been awarded in which tenders were not invited through wide publicity, even for major works;
- (2) in many cases there had been considerable variations between actual expenditure and budgetted amounts, highlighting the need for a close control over expenditure against available grants;
- (3) in several cases, expenditure on works had exceeded the sanctioned estimates and the excess expenditure was incurred under the authority of the Engineer concerned without, in the first instance, having examined either by the Treasurer or by the Vice-Chancellor or any other University authority competent to sanction this increased expenditure;
- (4) in some cases expenditure had been incurred on terms which were either not provided in the budget or for which no provision was available in the budgetted grant. Such expenditure had been booked to other heads giving an entirely distorted picture of financial transactions. Under-estimating had been resorted to so as to keep the total cost within the budgetted amount for a year. This resulted in sanctions being issued on misleading estimates;
- (5) there were other instances, where Government of India loans and grants were applied for, in which tendency to over-estimate was detected. The case of the construction of a hostel which was estimated for Rs. 70,000 but on which actual expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 56,000 is an example;
- (6) stock registers of most of the departments and particularly of the Steward's Office were found to be generally incomplete; and
- (7) in respect of contracts for work, neither any time limit for completion of work, nor any penalty to be levied on contractors for delay in completion of work was provided,

leaving the University at the mercy of the contractor with no remedy with it to enforce completion of work according to schedule."

In a written note submitted to the Committee, the University has stated that the following improvements have been brought about in the accounting system of the Aligarh Muslim University since the publication of the Enquiry Committee Report:—

- (i) The services of a senior and experienced officer have been obtained on loan from the Government of Uttar Pradesh as desired by the Enquiry Committee for appointment as Finance Officer. He has been put in charge of the Central Accounts Office and appointed Head of that Office.
- (ii) The Building Department of the University has since switched over to the Central Public Works Department. System in all procedure matters and in the maintenance of works accounts. The Agreement Forms have also been standardised on the lines of Central Public Works Department. The stores of the Building Department have been transferred from the Steward's Office to the Building Department.
- (iii) The Halls accounts are now being audited by the Government Auditors. The amounts realised from the students are now duly classified and credited to respective heads.
- (iv) The existing Accounts Code of the University is being raised. It is expected to be completed within 6 months.
- (v) The suggestion of the Committee for short-term training of University employees in the Accounting General's Office has been accepted. However, the pressure of work has impeded the implementation of the scheme as it has not been possible to spare the men from their work. As a result no University employee has received regular training so far except to the extent of the training and experience gained by work under proper supervision.

- (vi) The subordinate accounts staff of the University in various Departments has not been brought on a single cadre as yet, but necessary action in that behalf is now being undertaken.

The University has further stated that as a result of the above measures the possibility of occurrence of major financial irregularities has been eliminated to a great extent. Some of these irregularities were also due to (a) Departments and Offices not attaching weight to **audit objections or accounts procedures**, and (b) decisions with financial implications being taken without consulting the Finance Officer. Now, all audit reports and replies are seen by the Vice-Chancellor himself for issue of orders; all accounts staff has been brought under the technical supervision and direction of the Treasurer, and the Vice-Chancellor has ordered that all cases with financial implications should be referred to the Treasurer initially for opinion, scrutiny or verification as the case may be.

The Committee are unhappy to note that even after about 5 years of the publication of the Enquiry Committee Report, neither the arrangements for training the University's employees in the Accountant General's Office have been finalised nor attempts made to bring the accounts staff on a single cadre. They are all the more unhappy that in spite of serious irregularities pointed out by Audit the Accounts Code of the University has not yet been revised. The University has also taken no steps to prepare narrative statements of income and expenditure as recommended by the Enquiry Committee. Under the circumstances, the Committee cannot help concluding that there has been a lack of seriousness on the part of the University authorities to bring about radical changes in the accounting system of the University.

The Committee hope that all-out efforts will be made by the University to see that the lapses and irregularities committed in the finances of the University in the past do not recur. The Committee also hope that Government/University Grants Commission will see to it that the position definitely improves and the deficiencies as pointed out by the Enquiry Committee and Audit are rectified.

Unadjusted Advances

93. In a written note submitted to the Committee, the position with regard to the unadjusted advances upto 1964-65 has been stated to be as follows:—

Year	Amount	Remarks
Upto	Rs.	
1954-55	85,857·81	Audited Figure. Records not traceable. Search for record is continuing.
1955-56	Nil	Audited.
1956-57	Nil	Audited.
1957-58	4,905·50	Audited Figure. Records not traceable.
1958-59	Nil	Unaudited. Vouchers for Rs. 14,899·49 received recently and are to be verified by Govt. Audit.
1959-60	Nil	Audited.
1960-61	Nil	Audited.
1961-62	15,333·16	Unaudited. Accounts not yet submitted by the Departments concerned.
1962-63	48,407·91	Do.
1963-64	12,669·50	Do.
1964-65	21,735·00	Do.
TOTAL	1,88,908·88	

The Committee note with concern that the unadjusted advances amount to as much as Rs. 1,88,909. They are unhappy to find that for most of the unadjusted advances, records are not traceable in the University. They also cannot see any justification for the non-submission of accounts from the years 1961-62 onwards by the Departments concerned of the University. The Committee cannot help concluding that the University has not been paying due attention to the maintenance of its accounts.

The Committee strongly urge that effective efforts should be taken by the University/University Grants Commission to overhaul

the entire procedure for the maintenance of University accounts without further loss of time.

Amounts written off

94. In a written note submitted to the Committee, the University has stated that amounts totalling Rs. 89,654.44 were referred to the Executive Council during 1961—1965 for writing off. The statement showing the details of these amounts may be seen at **Appendix III**. As mentioned in the statement no action could be taken against the defaulters due to the following reasons:

- (a) No legal action was considered possible against the contractor.
- (b) The defaulter absconded.
- (c) Information was not available.
- (d) The defaulter migrated to Pakistan.
- (e) Responsibilities could not be fixed.
- (f) No action was taken.

The Committee deplore the manner in which public money has been allowed to be squandered by the Aligarh Muslim University. The Committee also disapprove the action of the Executive Council which is the highest Executive body in the University by agreeing to write off as large a sum as Rs. 90,000 during the last five years without conducting any further probe into the causes of the losses. The Executive Council is supposed not only to inculcate moral and social etiquette among the students but also to maintain highest standards in the administration of public funds. The Committee suggest that the University should evolve a procedure whereby such irregularities are eliminated.

Physical Verification of Stores

95. The Aligarh Muslim University Enquiry Committee have observed in their Report that:

“No physical verification of stores had been carried out for a long-time. Unless this was done the difference between the ground balance and the book balance could not have been reconciled or investigated. Naturally, the responsibility for losses could not be written off by competent authority. The overall result has been that much time has gone by without any worth-while progress to meet these very serious Audit objections.”

In a written note, the University has stated that the verification of furniture, typewriters, almirahs and cycles etc. in the Departments of the University is done annually by the Steward through the Stores Verification Officer. The verification of the remaining type of stores, such as building materials, equipment, apparatuses, chemicals, etc. is done by the Departments themselves. During the last 5 years, some Departments (e.g., the Building Department) did physical verification annually, some other Departments did so less regularly. In some Departments shortages were found which were written off after proper enquiry by the competent authority, namely, the Treasurer, Vice-Chancellor, Executive Council, as the case may be. In the case of stores of the Building Department, small surpluses and shortages noticed during the physical verification were adjusted according to rules of the Central Public Works Department. It is stated that the accounts and records of stores in the Building Department are now being strictly maintained according to Public Works Department rules. Efforts are being made to improve the standard of maintenance of stock registers to obviate cases of irregularities.

It is further stated that the Vice-Chancellor has been looking personally into the question of regular stock-taking and has come to the following conclusions:—

- “(1) Stock-taking of furniture, fittings and office equipment by the Steward, assisted by one minor official, cannot be centralised without giving the Steward adequate staff; therefore, as far as the Executive Offices are concerned, they should maintain their own stock registers and get that work done by members of their own ministerial and administrative staff, and the Steward should be responsible only for endorsing, after checking, the report made to the Treasurer.
- (2) Annual stock-taking should be done regularly by the Library Staff in both the University Library and the Departmental Libraries with the help of the Library staff, and Departmental Libraries above a certain size to be given professional or semi-professional staff.
- (3) As regards academic (scientific or other) equipment, apparatus and material (like chemicals), the Departments should get stock-taking done every year with the help of their own staff plus a Storekeeper and an Accountant for all the major departments and Storekeepers for the minor departments or groups of them; each Head of Department to be responsible for this being done regularly and a

report to be sent annually to the Treasurer through the Dean. It is utterly impossible to undertake this work regularly without such staff, and proposals are being submitted to the University Grants Commission for sanctioning such staff."

The Committee would like to emphasize that stock verification of the University's property should be conducted on a biennial basis. Such verification is particularly necessary in Science Departments which possess costly equipments and the University's library holdings costly books and manuscripts.

E. Internal Audit System

96. It is stated that the Internal Audit Department of the University functions under the Finance Officer and the Treasurer and is, through them responsible to the Vice-Chancellor, the Department is under the charge of an Assistant Accounts Officer deputed by the Defence Accounts Department who is assisted by one Accountant, four Assistant Accountants and eleven clerks. The functions of the Internal Audit Department are mainly two-fold, viz., (1) pre-audit of contractor's bills, including scrutiny of contracts; and (2) post-audit of the accounts of the various Departments and Offices of the University and its allied institutions. Audit by the Internal Audit staff is conducted on the basis of rules as embodied in the University Accounts Code, and other orders issued by the authorities of the University from time to time. Where necessary, guidance is taken from the Books of Regulations of the Central Government or the State Government.

The following suggestions to improve the working of the system are under the consideration of the University authorities:—

- (1) Formation of a separate cell within the Internal Audit Section comprising specialised staff for dealing with contracts and contractor's bills.
- (2) Formation of a separate cadre of Audit and Accounts Staff in the University.
- (3) Imparting of training to the existing Audit and Accounts staff in the Accounts and Audit Department of the Government of India.
- (4) Compilation of an Audit Code for University works on the basis of the Central Public Works Department Code.
- (5) Revision of the existing Accounts Code.

The Committee do not think that the Internal Audit System is functioning properly in the University as is evident from the larger number of audit objections appearing in the Audit Reports year after year. They cannot but emphasise the imperative need for improving the working of the internal audit system.

The Committee understand that the University Grants Commission has appointed a committee to consider what modifications could be made in the internal audit system in the case of Science Departments. The Committee suggest that the committee appointed by the University Grants Commission should go in greater detail in the working of the internal audit system in this University and suggest ways and means for effecting improvement.

The Committee would also like to suggest that the Government/University Grants Commission should take serious view of any financial irregularities of any educational institution particularly when the highest executive organ of the institutions also takes a complacent or a lenient attitude to such irregularities.

CHAPTER VII

MISCELLANEOUS

A. University Press

97. The University Grants Commission provides grants to universities for establishing or improving their printing presses. The Commission's share of non-recurring expenditure is limited to 2/3rd of the approved cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 1.21 lakhs. The recurring expenditure on staff, contingencies, etc. for running the press has to be met by the University concerned.

It is stated that the Aligarh Muslim University has approached the University Grants Commission to make suitable grants for the purchase of Mono Plant with Key Board and Caster, etc. and complete offset printing equipment.

The figures of income and expenditure of the University Press for the last three years are as follows:—

	Expenditure	Income
	Rs.	Rs.
1962—63	1,64,605.96	1,93,710.99
1963—64	1,77,262.00	2,18,623.91
1964—65	1,99,560.91	2,32,627.10

It is stated that the University had appointed a sub-committee to standardise the jobs but it could not make any head-way and the Press itself tried to do whatever was possible within its own capacity to increase the output.

The Committee feel that there is scope for augmenting the profits of the University Press which is run on commercial lines. They would suggest that adequate efforts should be made to standardize the jobs done in the Press. If necessary, the Ministry of Works Housing and Urban Development may be approached for providing technical assistance in this regard. The Committee also suggest that the University Grants Commission may examine the present needs of the University Press in regard to modernisation of equipment after ensuring that proper account is being maintained.

B. Maintenance and Construction Works

98. The arrangements for the construction of buildings in the Aligarh Muslim University are stated by the University to be as follows:—

- (1) Major works are constructed under the supervision of Architects who design and supervise the work through their staff. Minor works are undertaken by the University itself on the basis of competitive rates.
- (ii) In the case of works supervised by the Architects, they prepare the designs themselves. As to minor works constructed departmentally, the Building Department of the University prepares the estimate and designs.
- (iii) The Architects are paid according to rates sanctioned by the University Grants Commission (4% plus 1% for clerk of works). In older cases, the Architects were paid @ 6% including pay of Clerk of Works (which is restricted to 1% of cost of work).
- (iv) All the estimates and proposals of new works financed by the University Grants Commission are first sent to the Commission for their approval and the Commission gets the checking done by the C.P.W.D.
- (v) All estimates are framed on the C.P.W.D. schedule of rates plus cost of index as applicable to Aligarh.

The Annual Budget, both Recurring and Non-Recurring, of the Building Department of the University for the last five years has been as follows:—

	Recurring	Non-Recurring	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1960-61	2,36,175	1,02,000	3,38,175
1961-62	3,22,896	1,53,500	4,76,396
1962-63	3,65,392	2,38,636	6,04,028
1963-64	4,84,019	4,50,000	9,34,019
1964-65	6,13,573	4,00,000	10,13,573

The year-wise break-up of the works executed by the Architects and Building Department during the last three years is as follows:—

	Total number of works	Through Architects	Through Building Deptt.
1962-63 . .	7	3	4
1963-64 . .	9	2	7
1964-65 . .	11	10	1

It is stated that the staff employed during 1962-63 and 1963-64 compared favourably with the strength generally allowed in the C.P.W.D. But there has been an increase in building activities and staff employed for 1964-65 was much below C.P.W.D. standard and actual requirements.

The Committee recommend that staff position of the Building Department of the Aligarh Muslim University may be reviewed, keeping in view the need for restricting expenditure on non-Plan items. The Committee would also suggest that while designing for buildings for the University, special attention should be paid to their architectural lay-out, so that the University complex presents a consistency and harmony of architectural style in conformity with the spirit and tradition of the Aligarh Muslim University.

C. Property Department

99. The Aligarh Muslim University Enquiry Committee in its Report has stated:

“.....a study of the individual files relating to the various transactions has revealed that the methods adopted by the University engineers, apart from being arbitrary, varied from property to property. Different rates were allowed for the same type of construction, prices of electrical installations and fixtures were separately assessed and added to the price of structures in some cases whereas in others no such separate assessment was considered necessary.”

It has further been stated therein that "According to the Chief Technical Examiner, the following are some of the main factors that have led to these irregularities:

- (i) non-observance of normal procedures of planning, estimation and execution of works;
- (ii) deliberate malpractices of the executives incharge of the execution of the various works; and
- (iii) inadequate exercise of vigilance, supervision and control by the higher officers."

The Enquiry Committee recommended that the following suggestions made in the Chief Technical Examiner's Report should be considered and adopted on a high priority basis:

- (i) Need for a Departmental Code, Manual of Works and Book of Specifications.
- (ii) Need for proper maintenance of Measurement Book and Works Accounts.
- (iii) Call of Tenders and Award of Works.
- (iv) Improvement in the Organisational set-up of the Building Department.
- (v) Need for Technical Audit.

Asked to state the action taken on the Chief Technical Examiner's Report, the Aligarh Muslim University in a written note submitted to the Committee has stated as follows:—

- (i) Arrangements for accounting and auditing have been tightened up and all cases are now subjected to thorough scrutiny at different levels. Apart from the departmental organisation, the Building Committee and Audit, the Chief Technical Adviser periodically inspects selected buildings and submits a report to the University when a building is intended to be purchased by the University. As against the previous practice of adopting Uttar Pradesh P.W.D. rates, or where no rates were available, borrowing from the C.P.W.D. Schedule, the University has switched on to the C.P.W.D. Schedule of rates and specifications to avoid the possibility of adoption of rates not in conformity with C.P.W.D. Schedule of rates.

- (ii) All the construction programmes are being undertaken strictly in conformity with C.P.W.D. rules and regulations.
- (iii) The draft of the Code is under preparation and is expected to be finalised with the next six months. In the meantime the C.P.W.D. Code is being followed.

The Committee are distressed to note the malpractices and irregularities which were committed in regard to the purchase of immovable property in the Aligarh Muslim University. They deplore that, although a period of more than five years has elapsed since the publication of the Enquiry Committee Report, not much progress has been made in implementing the recommendations of the Chief Technical Examiner. The Committee find that the draft of a new building code is still to be finalised and the Building Department of the University has not been fully reorganised. The Committee cannot but deprecate this attitude of indifference of the University to the recommendations of the Enquiry Committee in spite of the serious lapses which were discovered then.

The Committee would stress that the authorities entrusted with the execution of the projects should exercise continued vigilance with a view to see that the standing instructions issued for the proper maintenance of measurement books, works account, etc., and the procedure for the calling of tenders and the award of works are scrupulously followed. The Committee hope that the University Grants Commission/Government will satisfy themselves that the Building Department of the University is fully reorganised in the light of the suggestions made by the Chief Technical Examiner.

CHAPTER VIII

CONCLUSION

100. Of the four Central Universities, three, namely, Banaras Hindu University, Aligarh Muslim University and Visva Bharati University, started from modest beginnings. Their founders were inspired by high ideals. They all sought to combine the best in western and eastern traditions and culture and they expected, through the medium of education, to build up a new pattern of society.

When under the British rule the system of modern education was introduced, Muslims, as a community, kept themselves aloof from western education. Sir Syed Ahmad realised the undesirable effects of such aloofness on the Muslim Community. So in 1875 he started a school which subsequently developed into the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College. Sir Syed Ahmad had visions of a new pattern of society and a new way of living combining the best traditions of what the west and the east had to contribute. He believed in the growth of a composite nationhood in India. He never intended the institution to be exclusively for Muslims; and in fact he took donations from non-Muslims also. He invited and appointed non-Muslim teachers and took students also from the other communities.

But, unfortunately, the college was headed in its formative stage by a succession of British Principals who lost sight of those ideals. The first to come was Mr. Theodore Beck. He headed the institution for 16 years from 1883 to 1899. He did not foster the spirit of nationalism which had grown up under Sir Syed. Mr. Beck's views were that India was not ripe for democratic institutions. He opposed the introduction of simultaneous I.C.S. Examinations in India as also Bradlaugh's Bill of 1889 in the House of Commons for extension of democratic institutions in India. His reactionary views had their effect on the education and atmosphere in this college. His successor, Mr. Theodore Morrison (1889—1905), was no better. Mr. Morrison was succeeded by Mr. W. A. J. Archbold (1905—1909) and it is on record that in 1906 he associated himself with the negotiations with the British authorities for the introduction of a separate electorate for the Muslims. Though the younger generation of Muslims were at the time rather inclined to align themselves with the progressive forces of Indian nationalism, the spirit of exclusiveness which these Principals fostered tended to vitiate the atmosphere. As a result, in

the course of later developments, this college got itself associated with the evolution and spread of an ideology which ran counter to the ideals and concepts of Indian nationalism. These have been referred to in the Aligarh Muslim University Enquiry Committee Report (1961).

It is against this background that the bold and the liberal attitude taken by the present Vice-Chancellor should be viewed. The Committee hope that he will be able to assert himself and will get all the support from the Government/University Grants Commission to bring about the necessary change in the atmosphere of the University so that this great institution may play its due role in the cultural and emotional integration of the nation. In this connection, the Committee commend the observations of the Aligarh Muslim University Enquiry Committee of 1961:

“It (the University) should develop and emphasise the study of what we may describe as the contribution of the Muslim community to the complex pattern of our national culture, and in fact to the worldwide culture of humanity. That Islam has made very substantial and notable contributions to this heritage both historically as well as currently in our own age, is a patent truth which no one with any pretensions to the study of the history of civilisation will dare to deny. It is this living tradition, this dynamic force, which we should like to preserve and cherish in this University.

Muslim University, Aligarh, with its open-door policy of admitting members of all communities and giving them opportunities to share fully in its residential and corporate life, is in a special privileged position to foster that emotional integration which is essential for the preservation of India's cultural and political unity. We have noticed with approval certain practical steps which the University authorities have already taken in this direction. We trust that this spirit will continue to prevail in all its policies and practices so that it may serve as a model for others to emulate.”

The Committee are well aware of the place occupied by the M.A.O. College and the Aligarh Muslim University in the feelings and sentiments of the Muslims of India and also its contribution to the cause of education in the country, particularly among the Muslims. The Committee also recall the galaxy of eminent persons in the public life of India who had their education and inspiration from this College and the University, e.g. the Ali Brothers, Dr. Zakir Husain, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Rafi Ahmed Kidwai and others.

It should be the endeavour of all concerned to make the Aligarh Muslim University a truly national institution to fulfil the expectations and ideals which led to its establishment. The Committee expect that it will serve as an effective instrument for the cultivation of modern knowledge including science and technology with a bias for the intensive study of the Islamic civilisation and culture as also for the preservation of India's cultural and political unity and emotional integration.

The Committee realise the necessity of developing an institution for the study of and research in the civilisation and culture which developed in the south-western corners of Asia, covering Arabia, Iraq, Iran, Syria, Turkey and even extending upto the northern shores of Africa and to the Iberian Peninsula of Europe. The Committee feel that the cultures which developed round the Cordova University or in Baghdad or in Cairo or in Iran or Turkey should be fit subjects for study by the youngmen of India.

Particular attention may also be given to the study of Iranian language from its earliest times to the present day as also of the development of the Turanian linguistic groups. The Committee feel that the Aligarh Muslim University may be a suitable place for the study of these subjects. Special emphasis may also be given to the study of Sufism in Iran and its influence on mediaeval Indian civilisation and culture. The study of the growth and development of Urdu and the part that language has played in the cultural life of India will also be a fit subject for the Aligarh Muslim University.

The Committee need hardly stress that for any Indian University a study of Indian history and civilisation, from the very beginning upto the present day, is almost an unavoidable subject and they hope that the Aligarh Muslim University will pay due attention to this.

The Committee are constrained to note that as regards administration and accounting, the Aligarh Muslim University has not been able to maintain the requisite standard.

The Committee regret that instead of becoming models of standard in teaching, discipline and administration, the two Central Universities—Banaras and Aligarh—have rather gone the reverse way.

The Committee hope that the Aligarh Muslim University, like the three other Central Universities, will get direct and effective guidance from the Central Government/University Grants Commission so that it can develop as a model university with its all-India charac-

ter fully preserved and as a centre of learning and culture of international repute in the particular subjects suitable for that University.

NEW DELHI;
April 20, 1966.

Chaitra 30, 1888 (Saka).

ARUN CHANDRA GUHA
Chairman,
Estimates Committee.

APPENDIX I

(Vide para 25 of the Report)

Statement of Financial Sanctions Accorded by the Vice-Chancellor during the Period 1955-56 to 1959-60. in exercise of his 'Emergency' Powers—List of Cases in which 'Emergency' Powers need not have been evoked

(Stated in the Aligarh Muslim University Enquiry Committee Report, 1961)

S. No.	No. of Minutes	Order of the Vice-Chancellor	Amount Rs.	Date of order	Date when reported to Authority	Ref. to Resolution	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs.				
1	383	Advance to M/S Mechelock, Delhi	2,500.00	2-4-55	23-4-55	64 dated 23-4-55	
2	384	Sanction of estimates for construction of First floor S. M. Court	27,260.00	14-6-55	21-8-55	78 dated 21-8-55	
3	386	Sanction of payment of 1/20 to Mr. K. M. Bahauddin, Lecturer, Civil Engineering College	1,000.00	7-11-55	2-12-55 7-1-56	82 dated 2-12-55 7-1-56	

4	387	Approved borrowing of funds from M.U. Deposit Fund A/c.	85,000.00	22-2-56	24-2-56	56 dated 24-2-56
	388	Medical College A/C for the purchase of Sarfarza House & Mahmooda Begum Qrs.	15,000.00	..	6-3-56	6-3-56
5	388	Sanctioned expenditure from savings for Shahanshah of Iran Visit	30,000.00	18-2-56	..	..
6	387	Sanctioned advance for passage money to Miss T.K. Lyle to be adjusted from	4,127-3-0	..	24,2,56 6-3-56	56 dated 24-2-56
	388	Honorarium				6-3-56
7	390	Temporary transfer of Funds of M.U. Fund A/C				
		1. M. U. Boarding House	60,000			
		2. M. U. Deposit	19,000			
		3. M. U. Medical College	12,000			
		4. M. U. Provident Fund	15,000			
		TOTAL	1,06,000	31-3-56		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8	391	Awarded contract for electrification in Women's College to M/S G.E.C.	58,884-7-0	25-6-56	2-9-56	70 dated 2-9-56	
9	391	Sanctioned payment to the Government for the purchase of Kashana from Floating Reserve Fund	31,500	19-6-56	2-9-56	70 dated 2-9-56	
10	391	Sanctioned purchase of Memon Manzil from Floating Reserve Fund	19,000	26-4-56	"	"	
11	391	Sanctioned purchase of steel station wagon instead of Jeep for G.R. Observatory. Excess expenditure to be met from the Savings of other head in the Scheme.	2,724	17-4-56	"	"	
12	391	Sanctioned placing orders for foreign steel University Library M/S G. Dunkerley involving an additional expenditure	15,978	..	"	"	
13	391	Sanctioned payment to M/S Kanvinde & Rai architects	8,000	..	"	"	
14	391	Sanctioned advance from the Head Printing of Question papers	17,000	..	"	"	
15	394	Sanctioned expenditure from Unforeseen for Tibbiya College	1,200	29-10-56	19 & 20th November, 1956	51 dated 19 & 20th November, 1956	
16	395	Sanctioned advance to M/S Ashoka Marketing for cement supply	47,255	2-1-57	27-1-57	54 dated 27-1-57	

17	395	Sanction of an opening of letter of credit for M/S J. W. Tuber & Co. England.	28,700	3-1-57	27-1-57	54 dated 27-1-57
18	396	Approved the estimate for the construction of chemistry Department building.	16,000	..	23-4-57	73 dated 23-4-57
19	396	Sanctioned payment of study leave allowance to Miss Fatima Minhaj out of General Savings.	4,709-11-0	19-3-57	23-4-57	73 dated 23-4-57
20	396	Sanctioned the following from General Savings:	..	18-3-48	23-4-57	73 dated 23-4-57
		1. Printing charges of Exam. Papers.	1,500 00			
		2. General Printing	4,000 00		28-3-57	73 dated 23-4-57
		3. Annual Convocation	2,000 00			
		4. Advertisement Charges	1,000 00			
		5. G. T. A.	7,000 00			
		6. Telephone charges	305-13-0			
		7. Arrears of increment to A. J. Khan University Engineer	269-10-0			
		8. Provost S. S. Hall for water charges	545-8-0			
		9. Printing charges of Ruler quarter	58-80-0			
21	396	Sanctioned payment to M/s Cement Marketing from Floating Reserve Fund	53,958	5-3-57	23-4-57	73 dated 23-4-57
22	396	Sanctioned to Mr. Mohd. Shafi, Lecturer, Physics, out of Agha Khan Scholarship	3,000	13-2-57	23-4-57	73 dated 23-4-57

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23	396	Approved the purchase of Mr. A. E. Zubairi's House	22,000		23-4-57	73 dated 23-4-57	Paid in May, 1957
24	396	Sanctioned advance to Mr. Haziq for the mortgage of house	4,000	30-3-47	23-4-57	73 dated 23-4-57	
25	397	Sanctioned excess expenditure on X-Ray apparatus of Health Service from Unforeseen.	3,987	29-5-57	4-9-57	86 of 4th & 5th Sept, 57	
26	397	Sanctioned expenditure on Art Exhibition from Unforeseen	1,000	20-6-57	4-9-57	86 of 4th & 5th Sept., 57	
27	398	Sanctioned payment to Ex-Engineer Hydel, Roorkee for Tubewell at Fort and Farm from General Savings	30,758	24-4-57	17th & 18th Nov. 57	59 of 17th & 18th Nov. 57	
28	398 (a)	Sanctioned creation of the following posts in the Institute of Ophthalmology:					
		1. Senior Lab. Technician—two Rs. 80—5—120—E.B.—10—200.	Rs. 230 p.m.				
		2. Junior Lab. Technician—three Rs. 60—4—100	Rs. 285 p.m.				
		3. Artist on Rs. 150 p.m. fixed	Rs. 200 p.m.				

4. Photo Technician on Rs. 100 p.m. Rs. 135 p.m.
5. Junior Research Asstt. on Rs. 250 Rs. 300 p.m.
6. Part-time Electrician and Mechanic on Rs. 150 p.m. for 1½ years. Rs. 200 p.m.
7. Lab. Boy—one Rs. 25 Rs. 50 p.m.
8. Sweeper—one Rs. 50 Rs. 50 p.m.
9. Clerk Gr. II—one Rs. 85 Rs. 85 p.m.

(b) Sanctioned the following Expenditure

1. Research Grant for Colombo Plan Prof. Rs. 2,000
2. Equipment for Animal House Rs. 3,000
3. Cost of equipment and insurance received under Colombo Plan. Rs. 6,000 5-10-57
- 29 399 (3) Created the post of the Special Engineer in scale of 750—50—800 plus D.A. chargeable to work charge Establishment. Rs. 835 p.m. 23-1-58 59 of 23-1-58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30	399	Sanctioned loan to Mr. Jalil Ahmad Khan at 5% interest out of interest account of G.I. Reserve	2,000	3-1-58	23-1-58	59 of 23-1-58	
31	399	Sanctioned payment of Study loan in a Lamp—to Dr. G. L. Chakravarti, Assistant Medical Officer	1,500	..	23-1-58	59 of 23-1-58	Paid on 23-1-58
32	399	Sanctioned expenditure on Rusi Mистри case out of University Fund to be adjusted subsequently against Medical College Fund	3,000	4-12-57	23-1-58	59 of 23-1-58	
33	401	Sanctioned loan to Dr. Aziz-ur-Rehman at 5% interest out of Interest accrued against G.I. Reserve Investment	1,600	..	30-3-58	49 of 30-3-58	Paid on 24-10-58
34	401	Sanctioned additional grant under T.A. G.I.	5,000	..	30-8-58	49 of 30-3-58	
35	403	Sanctioned purchase of the house known as Ali Manzil	37,000	3-7-58	30-8-58	58 of 30-8-58	
36	403	Sanctioned purchase of land in Dholpur	5,902	20-6-58	30-8-58	58 of 30-8-58	
37	403	Sanctioned loan to Mr. Abdul Mufted Siddiqi at 5% interest out of Interest accrued against G.I. Reserve Investment	5,000	20-8-58	30-8-58	58 of 30-8-58	

47	408	Creation of the posts in Audit Section in anticipation of the F.C.'s approval.			19-4-59	43 of 19-4-59
	1.	Assistant Accountant	1	175 p.m.		
	2.	Grade I, Clerk	2	220 p.m.		
	3.	Peon	2	100 p.m.	22-1-59	
48	411	Ordered payment to Moulvi Abdul Ahad Sahib on cost of land purchased from K.K.Devi Trust and to cover registration charges out of Floating Reserve Fund.		2,645'38	8-11-59	41 of 8-11-59
49	413	Sanctioned personal pay to Mr. Siddiqi of Civil Engineering appointed as Lecturer		157'24 100 p.m.	28-10-59 25-7-59	47 of 6-2-60
50	415	Sanctioned an additional provision for V.C.'s car Registration, Tyres, Insurance etc. out of University Savings.		650	4-3-60	52 of 10-4-60
51	415	Sanctioned additional provision for V.C.'s office under contingencies.		300	4-3-60	52 of 10-4-60
52	415	Sanctioned additional sum for V.C.'s car-petrol, oil, etc. under above A/C.		2,500	1-2-60	52 of 10-4-60

APPENDIX II

(Vide para 56 of the Report)

Study leave rules of the Aligarh Muslim University:

(i) (a) In these Regulations, unless otherwise specified 'study' shall mean study of any academic or professional subject approved by the University.

(b) 'Study Leave' shall mean any leave granted for such study.

(ii) Study leave may be granted by the Executive Council to permanent whole-time employees of the University provided they have at least three years continuous service to their credit in the University.

(iii) (a) Application for study leave shall be submitted to the Committee for Advanced Studies and Research (to the Faculty in case there is no such Committee in a Faculty) at least three months before the date on which the applicant intends to avail himself of such leave.

(b) The Application shall specify the course or courses of studies the applicant intends to pursue, and any examination at which the applicant proposes to appear or any programme of research which the applicant intends to undertake.

(iv) All such applications shall be forwarded to the Committee or the Faculty if there is no Committee through the Head of the Department concerned.

(v) The Committee for advanced Studies and Research shall, after taking into consideration the remarks, if any, of the Head of the Department, and after satisfying itself that the University is likely to benefit by the course of study or the programme of Research which the applicant wishes to undertake forward such application with its recommendation on the request for the grant of study leave, to the Executive Council through the Academic Council.

(vi) No person who has been granted study leave shall be permitted to alter substantially the course or courses of study or the programme of research for which leave had been granted to him with-

out the permission of the Committee for Advanced Studies and Research or the Faculty as the case may be.

(vii) (a) Except as otherwise provided a teacher on Study Leave may be allowed to draw such amount of his salary as may be determined by the Executive Council provided that ordinarily such amount shall not be less than fifty percent of his salary and dearness allowance.

(b) Ordinarily, the total period of study leave which may be granted to an individual shall not exceed two and a half years. The period of leave may, as a special case, be extended further but shall not exceed three and a half years in any case.

(c) If any extension in the period of study leave beyond two and a half years is recommended, reasons should clearly be given stating why it is absolutely necessary to extend the period of leave.

NOTE: The Deans of the Faculties have been empowered to forward direct to the Vice-Chancellor for necessary action applications for extension in Study Leave, without placing such applications before the Committee for Advanced Studies and Research, the Faculty and the Academic Council, provided that the total period of leave does not exceed 3½ years and that such applications have been received through the Head of the Department concerned.

(viii) A permanent employee of the University may be granted study leave on full salary and allowances for a period not exceeding six months after completing five years of service.

(ix) Study Leave may be combined with any other leave which the teacher may have earned or with the vacations of the University.

“Provided that any employee of the University proceeding on study leave shall first avail himself of all the earned leave. Provided further that in no case shall the grant of study leave in combination with vacation and/or other leave involve an absence from duty for a period exceeding 3½ years.

(x) Study Leave with or without pay shall count as active service for purposes of increments in the grade, leave, Provident Fund contribution and Dearness Allowance.

(xi) Study Leave granted to a person shall be deemed to be cancelled in case it is not availed of within 12 months of its sanction.

Provided that where study leave granted has been so cancelled, the person concerned may apply against for such leave.

(xii) (a) An employee availing himself of the privilege of study leave shall undertake;

1. that he will complete his studies within the period of study leave granted to him;
2. that he will report himself for duty immediately on expiry of the study leave;
3. that he shall serve the University for a continuous period of three years to be calculated from the day following the day of the expiry of the study leave.

(b) If an employee fails to rejoin the service of the University on the expiry of his study leave his services shall stand terminated as from the date on which he should have rejoined duty.

In such case he shall be liable to refund to the University all sums that may have been paid to him as salary and allowances during the period of study leave with interest at the rate 5 per cent per annum to be charged from the date of each such payment. He shall also forfeit the University contribution to his Provident Fund during the period of study leave with interest which may have accrued on such contribution.

EXPLANATION:—An employee who asked for extension of study leave and is not granted the extension by the University and does not rejoin on the expiry of the leave sanctioned will be deemed to have failed to join the service on the expiration of his leave for the purpose of recovery of the dues under this Clause.

(c) An employee who is unable to complete his studies within the period of study leave granted to him shall refund to the University all sums that may have been paid to him as salary and allowances during the period of study leave with interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent per annum to be charged from the date of each such payment. This condition shall also apply in the case of an employee who rejoins the service of the University after the completion of his studies but leaves such service within the prescribed period of 3 years or is dismissed or removed therefrom in accordance with the provisions of the Executive Ordinances and Regulations within the paid period.

Provided that if any employee has served for a period of not less than 18 months but less than 3 years on return from study leave he shall refund to the University half the amount of the salary and allowances received by him during the period of study leave with interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent.

Provided further that the Executive Council may for sufficient reasons, to be recorded, either reduce or remit the interest on the Principal amount which becomes payable by an employee under Sub-clauses (b) & (c).

(d) After the leave has been sanctioned, the applicant shall before availing himself of the leave, execute an agreement for the due performance of the contract and give security of immovable property to the satisfaction of the Treasurer or a Fidelity Bond of an Insurance Co., or a Guarantee by a Scheduled Bank.

(xiii) (a) The payment of study leave salary and allowance shall be made to the applicant in equal quarterly instalments in advance at the beginning of each quarter.

Provided that, if the employee so desires the Treasurer may make monthly payments of the study leave salary and allowance.

(b) The employee to whom study leave has been granted shall submit to the Registrar a six monthly report of the progress in his studies from his Supervisor under whom, or the Head of the Institution where he is pursuing his studies. This report shall reach the Registrar within one month of the expiry of every six months of the study leave.

(c) If the report referred to in (b) above does not reach the Registrar within the time specified, the payment of further instalments shall be stopped till the receipt of such report.

(d) Teachers who do not proceed on study leave in order to attend regular courses of study or work for some degree need not submit progress reports.

(xiv) An employee of the University who has enjoyed study leave shall not be given study leave again unless a period of five years has elapsed since his rejoining the University after the expiry of the previous study leave.

APPENDIX III

(Vide para 94 of the Report)

Statement of the amounts referred to the Executive Council for writing off during the period 1-1-1961 to 31-12-1965

Sl. No.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of the Deptt.	E.C. Resolution No. & date	Amount written off	Particulars of loss etc.	Action, if any, taken against persons involved		
			Rs.			
1	Building Department	23 dated 7-1-61	938.00	Amount advanced to contractor for construction of Zoological Annexe.	No legal action was considered possible against the contractor.	
2	Engineering College	32 dated 7-1-61	600.00	Defalcation by P. C. Ganguly, Clerk Grade II.	The defaulter absconded, no action could be taken.	
3	Shia Saitus Salat	14 dated 15/16-4-61	150.31	Cost of two Elec. fans stolen.	Responsibility could not be fixed. Hence no action could be taken against any body.	
4	A.M.U. Library	45 dated 15/16-4-61	327.00	Cost of books stolen.	Information not available.	
5	Drugs Store	12 dated 27-1-62	674.76	Cost of deteriorated medicines.	This was the write off of outdated medicines. Hence, no question of action against any body.	

6	Property Department	65 dated 24/25-9-62	90·87	Rent of crockery hired by late M. Ishaq, contractor, Dining Hall.	The defalcator died. Hence no action could be taken.
7	Property Department	20 dated 24/25-9-62	46,582·10	Advance made to Col. Maqbool Husain for purchase of wheat.	The defalcator migrated to Pak- istan. Hence no action could be taken.
8	Drugs Store	19 dated 15-1-63	349·76	Cost of outdated drugs.	No action against any particular person was called for.
9	Steward's Office	27 dated 23-2-63	269·00	On account of breakage and shortage of furniture supplied to District Authorities on the eve of Exhibition.	No action was taken.
10	M.U. City High School	20 dt. 14-9-63	679·00	Articles of deteriorated furniture.	Furniture made over to Steward for disposal.
11	Bursar's Office	6 dated 15-10-63	2,120·00 1,638·37	Loss due to embezzlement in 1951-52 by Mr. Saeed Ali, Ex-ledger keeper.	The defalcator went away to Pakistan. Hence no action could be taken.
12	Physics Department	7 dated 11-1-61	5,379·00 4,500·00	Loss due to breakage and short- age in Lab.	Responsibility could not be fix- ed. V. C. was requested by E.C. to take suitable steps to see that such losses are kept down to the minimum.

13	Drugs Store	8 dated 29-2-64	31.97	Cost of deteriorated medicines.	These being outdated medicines the question of any action did not arise.
14	Ophthalmology	25 dated 27-4-64	576.27 80.76	Loss on account of theft on 2-1-62.	Theft could not be traced out.
15	M.U. Girls High School	4(b) dated 22-8-64	343.66	Shortage of articles of furniture such as benches, chairs, almirahs etc.	No action was taken.
16	V. M. Hall	25 dated 28-11-64	7,466.11	Defalcation in personal accounts of students.	Ledger Keeper was dismissed as a result of Enquiry.
17	Building Department	41 dated 4-5-65	53.00	Waived off recovery of conveyance allowance paid to enhanced rate to ministerial and subordinate staff.	No action was called for.
18	Botany Department	24 dated 3-7-65	395.87	Loss of articles (chairs, table fans etc. deteriorated or broken).	Information not readily available.
19	Aftab Hall	11 dated 25-9-65	1,000.00	Long standing shortage of stock from 1951 to 1963	
20	Aftab Hall	Do.	5,000.00	Loss of crockery, utensils and furniture etc. due to breakage in 1963-64 in the Dining Hall and Kitchen.	

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21 Property Department

12 dated
25-9-65

Rs.

8,598.63 Cost of deteriorated paper pur-
chased in 1943-44.

The paper worth Rs. 23,000 purchased in 1943-44 was used upto 1954-55, leaving a stock balance of Rs. 8,803.67. It got deteriorated and auctioned for Rs. 205.04. Thus causing a loss of Rs. 8,598.63 which amount was written off.

APPENDIX IV

Summary of Recommendations/Conclusions contained in the Report

Sl. No.	Reference to para No. of the Report	Summary of recommendations/Conclusions
1	2	3
1	17	<p>The Committee consider it unfortunate that the University authorities had mismanaged the financial affairs of the University. Lack of tighter financial control was the cause of grave financial irregularities as pointed out by the Audit in their Report for the year 1951-52. They also note with regret that the University authorities did not pay any heed to the serious allegations of embezzlement, misappropriation and defalcation and loss of and tampering with financial records. Though the Audit objections were brought to their notice in March 1953, the Committee deprecate the attitude of inaction and indifference on the part of the University to set matters right till the Enquiry Committee was appointed at the instance of Government in 1960. The Committee also regret the indecision on the part of Government/University Grants Commission in allowing things to drift for a number of years. Instead of taking the initiative in appointing Visitors' Committee under Section 13 of the Aligarh Muslim University Act to enquire into the grave irregularities pointed out by Audit, the Government/University Grants Commission yielded to the pressure of the University authorities and concurred in the appointment of a Committee by the Executive Council of the University. The Committee cannot help feeling that if the Government/University Grants Commission/University authorities had shown greater awareness of their responsibilities for the proper utilisation of public funds and ensuring proper accounting in the initial stages, it would have saved the University immense embarrassment</p>

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and the loss of prestige. The Committee hope that systematic and concerted efforts will now be made by the University to observe the financial rules and regulations and take remedial measures in the light of the recommendations of the Enquiry Committee. They trust that Government/University Grants Commission will ensure that all Central Universities have a sound organisational set-up to deal with financial and other matters.

2 22 The Committee feel that in the case of universities like the Banaras and the Aligarh, the objectives should be spelled out in the Act itself on the lines of the First Schedule of the Visva Bharati Act which embodies the objectives on which Gurudev Tagore founded the Visva Bharati at Santiniketan. They hope that this will be borne in mind by Government when the full-fledged legislative measure in respect of the Aligarh Muslim University is introduced in the near future.

3 23 The Committee are unhappy to note that the proportion of students coming from States other than Uttar Pradesh is significantly low. They suggest that concerted efforts should be made by the Aligarh Muslim University to attract more and more students from other States. The Committee note the various measures recently taken by the present Vice-Chancellor for improving the administrative and academic atmosphere of the University and to give it an all-India character. The Committee expect that energetic efforts will be made to promote the all-India and secular character of the University not only in the matter of admission of students but also in the recruitment of teaching as well as administrative staff.

4 24 In view of the fact that there have been in the past "undesirable conflicts between the Vice-Chancellor and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor", the Committee are not sure whether the continuation of the post of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor would be in the best interest of the University. The Committee suggest that the Government may examine whether such a post is necessary in a University having only 5500 students on its rolls.

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The Committee also feel that if it is at all considered necessary to provide relief to the Vice-Chancellor in the discharge of his administrative duties, the question of appointing a Rector on the lines suggested by the Committee on Model Acts for Universities may be considered.

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The Committee regret to note that in 5 years the emergency power of the Vice-Chancellor was invoked in as many as 135 cases, i.e. on an average 27 cases every year. The Committee need hardly emphasize that such frequent use of emergency power of the Vice-Chancellor belies the purpose for which the provision of emergency power was made. The Committee would like to stress that it should be exercised only when there is real emergency. The Committee hope that the emergency power will be utilised sparingly and with due restraint and not misused as in previous years.

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The Committee feel that the Informal Standing Committee can play a very useful role in the academic sphere of the University. They hope that with the necessary goodwill and co-operation of the Deans and other members, it would be possible to revive healthy academic atmosphere in the University. They further hope that it will be possible for the University Grants Commission to give necessary guidance to the University for the proper functioning of this Body.

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The Committee cannot but deplore the adoption of a new rule in 1963 prescribing the ratio of 75:25 as between the external and internal students for admission in the University in contravention of the recommendation of the Enquiry Committee and accepted by the University. They endorse the views expressed by the Vice-Chancellor in this regard in his address to the Staff Association of the Aligarh Muslim University on the 29th August, 1965. While conceding the right of the University to regulate its admission policy, the Committee are firm in their view that the admission policy should be such as will enable both internal and external students to get equal opportunities in the Aligarh

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Muslim University in the pursuit of all liberal arts and sciences. They feel that there should be no exclusiveness in the case of universities of an all-India character. The Committee would like to stress that the admission to the Faculty of Engineering and Technology should be strictly on the basis of marks or on the basis of merit to be judged by a competitive examination as is the case in other Engineering Colleges. The Committee also suggest that it may be examined whether seats in the Faculty of Engineering and Technology can be allotted on a zonal basis as is being done in the Banaras Hindu University.

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The Committee feel that the number of girl students admitted in the University is still very meagre. They hope that the University will make energetic efforts to attract more girl students not only from Aligarh but also from places outside Aligarh. The Committee also suggest that the University Grants Commission may examine the per capita cost of education of girl students in this University *vis-a-vis* in other Central Universities.

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The Committee are not able to appreciate the introduction of the "part-time" Diploma Course in Translation, Post M.A. Diploma in English and Post-graduate Diploma in Applied Psychology in the University. The Committee suggest that the University Grants Commission may examine the feasibility of converting the Post-graduate Diploma in Psychology into a regular Degree Course. They may also examine whether the present intake capacity and the number of students on rolls justifies the continuance of the Post M.A. Diploma Course in English and "part-time" course in Translation.

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The Committee hope that an early decision in regard to the recognition of one of the Departments of Aligarh Muslim University as a Centre of Advanced Study will be taken.

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The Committee are happy about the working of the general education course in the Aligarh Muslim University. They hope, efforts will be continued to make the pattern of general education more effective and purposeful.

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12	34	<p>The Committee have no doubt that sound and effective tutorial system can go a long way in improving the standard of education in the University. The Committee visualise that good tutorial system can serve another useful purpose, i.e. of creating a sense of discipline among the students as it provides opportunities for greater contact between the teachers and students. Moreover, to the extent a student gets interested in the subject, he can expect better prospects in examination and in life thereafter. There is also less risk of his digression to non-academic matters and indiscipline. The Committee recommend that tutorial system should be strengthened in the Faculty of Arts and be started in the Faculties of Science and Engineering and Technology of the Aligarh University at an early date. The need for starting tutorial system in the other Faculties of the University may also be examined.</p> <p>The Committee expect that the University will see that improvement in the tutorial system in the University is maintained. They also expect that the University Grants Commission will provide necessary facilities of staff or space consistent with the overall financial resources at its disposal. In the matter of allotment of marks for sessional and tutorial work, the Committee would stress the need for strict scrutiny and care as otherwise it may lead to undesirable consequences. The Committee hope that the University/University Grants Commission will ensure that the marks for the sessional work are allotted on the basis of merit only.</p>
13	35	<p>The Committee are unhappy to note that the number of students attending the Planning Forum meetings in the Aligarh Muslim University is very meagre and that those who attend are mostly from the post-graduate classes in Economics. They need hardly emphasise the desirability of making the Planning Forum popular among the students. They also suggest that efforts should be made to encourage technological and science students to attend these meetings so that they can keep in touch with the economic development of the country.</p>

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		<p>In this connection, the Committee would invite the attention of the Government to the recommendation contained in para 30 of their 100th Report on the Ministry of Education—Banaras Hindu University.</p>
14	36	<p>The Committee need hardly stress the necessity of making Seminars popular in the Aligarh Muslim University. The Committee recommend that financial needs of the Aligarh Muslim University as also of other Central Universities in this respect may be considered by the University Grants Commission. They also suggest that the University Grants Commission may ensure that the funds allotted to each university for this purpose are properly and purposefully utilised.</p>
15	37	<p>The Committee appreciate the steps taken by the Aligarh Muslim University in improving the standard of education in the University. They, however, need hardly stress that continuous efforts should be made to further improve the standard of education.</p>
16	42	<p>The Committee feel that the contention of the Government that "The tempo of expenditure goes up from the third year of the Plan" may have some relevance in the case of building and construction programmes which depend on several factors like availability of land, materials, etc.; but it cannot and should not apply in regard to the purchase of books as their lists can be prepared in advance and orders placed as soon as the requisite funds are available.</p> <p>The Committee note that the expenditure incurred for the Library upto the end of 1965 was Rs. 8.48 lakhs whereas the estimated expenditure upto the end of the Third Plan (i.e., in the next three months) is expected to be Rs. 10.50 lakhs.</p> <p>The Committee feel that there is a general tendency to incur the bulk of the expenditure during the last one or two years of the Plan and in the earlier years due attempt is not made for annual proportionate progress.</p> <p>The Committee suggest that the allocation of funds and expenditure should be evenly spread out over the years of the Plan.</p>

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The Committee also note that the Aligarh Muslim University library needs additional facilities for catering to the needs of larger number of students and researchers. The Committee hope that the University Grants Commission will examine the suggestions made by the University for improving the library facilities and provide them with necessary financial help consistent with the overall financial resources at its disposal.

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The Committee are aware of the difficult foreign exchange position of the country. They suggest that the Ministry of Education/Ministry of Finance/University Grants Commission should consider the problem of purchase of costly books from abroad in all its ramifications and adopt a procedure so that the standard of education does not fall for want of necessary books. The Committee also suggest that efforts should be made to obtain books from various international bodies such as UNESCO, FAO, WHO, Asia Foundation, British Council etc. and, if necessary, even on loan.

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The Committee have already referred to the operation of the Book-Bank Scheme in the University of Delhi in their 82nd Report on the Ministry of Education—University of Delhi and have recommended for starting the scheme in the Banaras Hindu University in their 100th Report on the Ministry of Education—Banaras Hindu University. The Committee hope that the Book-Bank Scheme which has been started only in the Faculty of Engineering and Technology will be extended to other Faculties and Colleges of the Aligarh Muslim University as well at an early date.

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The Committee are distressed to note that no stock-taking of the libraries in the Aligarh Muslim University has been conducted upto 1962 and the stock-taking initiated in 1962 will take as many as 5 years in its completion. The Committee are not convinced by the reason advanced by the University that this lapse is due to shortage of staff in the Central Library. The Committee suggest that the stock-taking should be conducted at least once in two years so that ways and means could be found to avoid loss and pilferage of books.

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The Committee also suggest that the University Grants Commission should see that the stock-taking is conducted by all the Central Universities regularly. It should also be impressed upon the users that any loss of book is apt to handicap both the students and the teachers in the pursuit of their studies.

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The Committee appreciate that the grants to be allocated by the University Grants Commission to the Aligarh Muslim University have to be adjusted within the overall resources available for all the universities. The Committee hope that the Visiting Committee of the University Grants Commission will make a critical assessment of the future requirements for Laboratories, Workshop and books of the Faculties of Science and Engineering and Technology of the University in relation to their performance while recommending the grants to be allocated to the University.

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The Committee being well aware of the difficult foreign exchange position of the country, strongly recommend that vigorous efforts should be made to get aid for procuring scientific equipments from various international agencies. The Committee would also stress that the University Grants Commission should ensure that the foreign exchange is released, after due scrutiny, only in cases of inescapable demands. The Committee would like to emphasise that our slogan today is, self-sufficiency through self-reliance. The University Grants Commission, therefore, should impress on the universities the necessity of developing indigenous laboratory equipments in their own workshops and also keep in touch with the National Laboratories, Indian Institutes of Technology and the Atomic Energy Establishment for the development of indigenous equipment needed for laboratories.

The Committee also feel that there is often undue delay in the issue of import licences to universities for procuring scientific equipments. They would like to stress the imperative need for simplifying the present procedure for the issue of import licences.

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The Committee are constrained to observe that on the one hand the University is complain-

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ing of low allocation of funds and foreign exchange by the University Grants Commission for improving laboratory facilities in the University and, on the other hand, valuable imported equipments worth several lakhs of rupees are lying idle in the University. The Committee are distressed at this state of affairs and hope that the equipment lying idle will be commissioned without further delay.

The Committee also feel that the University Grants Commission should have ensured before releasing foreign exchange for the import of the equipments that they could be put to immediate use on arrival.

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The Committee feel that the standard of examination in Aligarh Muslim University needs a thorough probe as the pass percentage is much higher than in the other universities. The Committee would like the University Grants Commission to enquire into this matter to ensure that this may not be due to any policy of keeping the standard low as that may undermine the reputation of the Aligarh Muslim University.

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The Committee regret to note that the selection of teaching staff in the Aligarh Muslim University was not being made in the past on the basis of merit and in the best interest of the University. They regret that the University authorities, who were expected to maintain high academic standard, were themselves a party to such malpractices.

The Committee note that the selection procedure has now been tightened up. They hope that the irregularities of the nature pointed out by the Enquiry Committee will no longer be possible in future. The Committee, however, cannot appreciate the action of the University in regularising the irregularities committed in the past. The Committee feel that such a procedure would not be of any benefit to the University but could only have benefited those who were patronised through certain irregular measures. The Committee hope that the University Grants Commission/Government would see to it that recruitment of teaching staff is done solely

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on the basis of merit and in strict conformity with the rules laid down in this regard.

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The Committee consider as unsatisfactory the present procedure requiring a consensus among experts for fixing the date of the meeting of the selection committee. They feel that it would be desirable if the Aligarh Muslim University also draws up a panel of experts on an all-India basis so that if any one expert signifies his inability to attend a particular meeting, the convenience of another expert on the panel could be ascertained without loss of time.

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The Committee are surprised to know that the University has been following different criteria in the matter of prescribing and observing a period of probation with new appointments and that such a situation has prevailed without attracting the attention either of the University Grants Commission or the Ministry of Education. What is regrettable is the fact that the University has never drawn up since 1947 any contract form to be executed between the University and its employees as prescribed by the Executive Regulations. The Committee are further distressed to note that on account of the non-finalisation of contract forms, appointments made on probation have not been confirmed as a matter of 'administrative arrangement'. The Committee cannot overemphasize the need for a speedy action in this regard so that the interests of the University and the staff could be adequately safeguarded.

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The Committee fail to understand why the observations of the Enquiry Committee in regard to violations of rules or preferential treatment in the matter of grant of study leave could not be followed up "in the absence of information as to the specific cases in which allegedly preferential treatment was meted out." The fact that the Enquiry Committee had made certain observations in regard to certain irregularities is a sufficient indicator that a *prima facie* case existed and it was but proper for the University to conduct a deeper probe into the matter to find out the truth. The Committee are unhappy that the Government/University Grants Com-

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mission also did not take any notice of this indifference to rectify mistakes even when pointed out by the Enquiry Committee and they did not consider it desirable to conduct any investigation on their own initiative.

In view of the fact that teachers proceeding abroad on study leave have to spend foreign exchange, which is already scarce, the Committee would like to stress the desirability of granting study leave during the present circumstances with utmost restraint.

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The Committee note that there is wide divergence in the teacher-student ratio in different subjects in the Aligarh Muslim University. The position is unsatisfactory in regard to subjects like English, Mathematics and Statistics, Physics, Chemistry and Botany. The Committee suggest that the University Grants Commission should strive for establishing an ideal student-teacher ratio in the Aligarh Muslim University as well as in other Central Universities subject to the overall finances available at its disposal.

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While the Committee commend the steps taken by the present Vice-Chancellor of the University to improve the administration of the University by tightening of financial control and decentralisation of certain powers, they would suggest that a small team may be appointed by the University Grants Commission to conduct a horizontal study of the administrative structure of all the Central Universities with a view to laying down standard and pattern of administrative reforms.

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The Committee cannot help expressing their deep concern over the way in which the Registrar's Office was allowed to function all these years. They are all the more concerned to find that no serious attempts were made to tone up the administration of the University in the light of the observations of the Aligarh Muslim University Enquiry Committee, 1961 till 1965 when the new Vice-Chancellor took up office.

The Committee regret that Government/University Grants Commission did not consider it necessary to take drastic remedial measures

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to clean up the administration of the Registrar's Office in the light of the revelations made by the Enquiry Committee. It was ultimately left to the new Vice-Chancellor to do the needful by resorting to necessary corrective measures even at grave personal risk.

The Committee note that the Registrar who was responsible for many ills of the University has since been removed. They hope that concerted measures would now be taken by the University to better its system of working by adoption of improved techniques and procedures of filing and maintenance of records as are in vogue in the Government departments. Government may also consider whether it would be worthwhile to set up an Organisation and Methods Unit for the Central Universities.

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The Committee are unhappy to note that out of 680 students who took the subject of Theology as one of their optional subjects in the undergraduate classes in 1963-64, only 6 joined B. Theology Previous Course in 1964-65. The Committee are also unhappy to note that there were only 16 students on the roll in the Faculty of Theology during 1964-65. The Committee consider this intake of students as most unsatisfactory and would stress that energetic steps should be taken to attract larger number of students to the B. Theology courses in the graduate and post-graduate classes. The Committee would also suggest that the University Grants Commission may examine whether it is desirable to incur expenditure on a Faculty with only 16 students on its rolls. The Committee also suggest that the feasibility of providing facilities for research in the University on comparative religion may be considered.

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(i) The Committee note that the Department of Arabic and Islamic Studies provides *inter alia* teaching of the History of the Indian Culture through the Middle Ages. They also note that the Department of History also provides for the teaching of Islamic History and Culture at the graduate and post-graduate levels. The Committee apprehend that there may be some overlapping and duplication in the teaching of the History of Indian Culture in these two Depart-

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ments. The Committee suggest that the University Grants Commission may review the working of these two Departments of the University in so far as the teaching of the Islamic History and Culture is concerned with a view to remove any overlapping and duplication that may be there.

(ii) The Committee feel that any study of Islamic Culture and Philosophy will not be complete without a comparative study of Arab Philosophy particularly of Averrhoes and Avicennar besides the study of Indo-Iranian Culture, Turanian Culture, Indo-Central Asian cultural relations etc. In view of the fact that the Department of Arabic and Islamic Studies in the Aligarh Muslim University is the premier institute devoted to the study of Islamic culture and philosophy in India, the Committee feel that facilities available at the Department should be augmented so as to enable it to undertake new lines of research on a comparative study of Islamic culture.

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The Committee note the achievements of the Department of History of the Aligarh Muslim University.

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The Committee suggest that the Ministry of Education may take up with Ministry of Industries as well as other concerned Ministries the question of practical training for Engineering and Technological students of Aligarh Muslim University as also of other Central Universities and evolve a suitable policy in this regard. The Committee further suggest that the question of payment of stipends to the trainees by the University Grants Commission/industrial undertakings may also be examined.

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The Committee are unhappy to note that in spite of the audit objection of 1962-63, the University authorities have not taken energetic steps to realise the amounts which are outstanding against the parties for more than eight years for the services rendered by the Workshop of the Engineering College and that they have been able to realise even less than 33% of the amount due. The Committee suggest that effective steps should be taken to recover them.

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36	69	<p>The Committee are surprised that no steps have been taken to remove the defects pointed out in the construction of the new building of the Engineering College which facilitated the commission of the first theft. Adoption of timely precautions and stricter security measures would have prevented the commission of the later thefts. The Committee hope that the defects in the building will be expeditiously removed and that strict security measures will be adopted to safeguard against the loss by theft of costly scientific equipments.</p>
37	70	<p>The Committee like to stress the desirability of improving the course of studies in the Tibbiya College on scientific lines. They feel that the working of the Tibbiya College should be reviewed by the University Grants Commission with a view to see whether the improvement so far effected are adequate and whether along with the Unani medical science it would be useful to impart some education in modern medical science.</p>
38	71	<p>The Committee recommend that the University Grants Commission may consider the question of improving the facilities in the Women's College of the Aligarh Muslim University. The Committee appreciate that there are at present financial and other difficulties in undertaking new building programmes. Nevertheless, they feel that the more urgent projects of the Women's College may be examined thoroughly and a phased programme drawn up for their completion.</p>
39	73	<p>The Committee feel that the intake of students from the University High Schools in Pre-University Science Course is very meagre. The intake of students in the Pre-University Commerce course has also gone down during the last two years. The Committee apprehend that this may indicate a lack of appreciation by the students of the teaching and educational standard in the University. The Committee need hardly stress that more students should be admitted from the schools into these courses, otherwise there would hardly be any justification for retaining the schools. The Committee also suggest that the</p>

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University staff should take teaching work regularly in the schools and the University should also develop and maintain non-academic contacts with the school students, otherwise the real purpose of maintaining the schools under the University will not be served.

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The Committee have been told that for improving the standard of students' discipline, the post of the Dean of Students' Welfare was created according to the recommendation of the Enquiry Committee in 1963. The Committee regret to learn that since then instead of improving, students' discipline has deteriorated a great deal. The Committee are of the opinion that the Dean has not been able to make any impact on the students' discipline as would be evident from the violent incident which took place in the campus of the University in 1965. The Committee, therefore, suggest that adequate steps should be taken to ensure that the Dean keeps effective and continuous personal contact with the students. The Committee also suggest that the feasibility of setting up an Advisory Committee to assist the Dean in his work may be considered.

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The Committee regret to note that the academic atmosphere of the University was gravely disturbed by the incidents which took place in the campus in April, 1965. They are distressed to note that the whole agitation was organised not so much against the change proposed in the rules of admission but against the secular, liberal and nationalistic approach of the Vice-Chancellor to the problems of the University. The Committee deplore this agitational approach.

The Committee feel that the incidents have only highlighted the state of indiscipline that is prevalent in this University. In their 100th Report on the Ministry of Education—Banaras Hindu University, the Committee have already emphasised the paramount need for maintaining a strict vigilance on the part of the authorities who are responsible for maintaining high academic standards and discipline within the portals of the University. The Committee hope that the University Grants Commission/Government would examine the problem in all its ramifications and

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take suitable measures to curb the tendency towards indiscipline in the two Central Universities, viz. Banaras and Aligarh.

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From the fairly large number of acts of indiscipline mentioned in para No. 76 of the Report, the Committee cannot but note with regret that the Proctorial system has not been working satisfactorily as is evident from the disturbances which took place in the University in April, 1965. They feel that the proctorial staff failed in their duty to assess the situation beforehand and forewarn the Vice-Chancellor about possibilities of such happenings. The committee cannot over-emphasize the need for improving and strengthening the working of the proctorial system in the University. In this connection, the Committee would also like to reiterate the recommendation contained in para 69 of their 100th Report on the Ministry of Education—Banaras Hindu University.

The Committee note that the number of scholarships available to the students of Aligarh Muslim University or for that matter in any other university is not adequate and also that there is unusual delay in the payment of the scholarships. They, however, appreciate that increase in the number of scholarships is dependent on the availability of overall funds. But as regards delay in the payment of scholarships, the Committee feel that these can easily be paid promptly and regularly if administration is a little alert and considerate.

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Even though there is need for more hostel accommodation, the Committee appreciate that, in view of the present financial stringency, there may be difficulties in the construction of more hostels for students. A sizeable percentage of students has therefore to remain outside the University Campus. The Committee would suggest that the University should try to maintain as many approved lodges as possible in the city, each being put under the charge of an authorised warden of the University.

The Committee also suggest that University should ensure that students living outside the

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University Campus or the approved lodges do reside with *bona fide* guardians.

- 45 79 The Committee would stress the need for maintaining adequate standard of accommodation and food in the hostels of the University. They also suggest that concerted efforts should be made in developing community feeling among the students.
- 46 80 The Committee are unhappy to note that only 800 to 1000 students, i.e. only about 40% of non-resident students, take advantage of the non-resident students centres in a year. The Committee hope that the University will take steps to provide adequate amenities and facilities in these centres so that more and more students are attracted and encouraged to take advantage of the facilities available.
- 47 81 The Committee are glad to note the social service activities undertaken by the Aligarh Muslim University. They recommend that the suggestions of the University to further augment the social welfare activities may be considered by the University Grants Commission/Government.
- 48 82 The Committee are unhappy that no Cricket Coach has yet been appointed even though the post was sanctioned by the University three years ago. In this connection the Committee would like to invite the attention of Government to the recommendations contained in para 78 of their 100th Report on the Ministry of Education—Banaras Hindu University.
- 49 83 The Committee regret to note that even all the eligible students have not been enrolled in N.C.C. even though it was made compulsory in 1963-64. The Committee feel that University has not paid due attention towards making N.C.C. popular among the students and adjust it in its curriculum. The Committee need hardly point out that apart from the broad national interest, the N.C.C. training is in the interest of the students themselves inasmuch as it keeps them physically fit and also instils in them a sense of discipline. They suggest that Government may undertake an educative campaign highlighting the benefits

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accruing out of N.C.C. training so that the students join the N.C.C. with greater enthusiasm.

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(i) The Committee would urge that adequate medical facilities should be provided to both resident and non-resident students. They also suggest that adequate arrangements should be made for having periodical health check-up of the students.

(ii) The Committee also feel that efforts should be made by the Central Government/University Grants Commission to persuade the Uttar Pradesh Government to meet at least some portion of the expenditure to be incurred on the maintenance of the Hospital as bulk of the patients are expected to come from nearby villages and providing medical facilities to them is the responsibility of the Uttar Pradesh Government.

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(i) The Committee feel that the number of students taking advantage of the facilities provided by the University Employment and Guidance Bureau is very meagre. The Committee would suggest that concerted efforts should be made to encourage more and more students to avail of the facilities provided by the Bureau.

(ii) The Committee would also suggest that the feasibility of starting Counselling and Guidance Cell in the University may be considered as this Cell can serve a very useful purpose in fostering discipline among the students.

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The Committee feel that the number of students taking advantage of the facilities provided by the Hobbies Workshop is insignificant. In this connection the Committee reiterate the recommendation contained in para 91 of their 82nd Report on the Ministry of Education—University of Delhi.

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The Committee feel that some priority should be given to the construction of Gandhi Bhawan in the Aligarh Muslim University as the scheme to construct it has already been approved by the University Grants Commission.

The Committee in this connection would like to reiterate their recommendation made in para

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85 of their 100th Report on the Ministry of Education—Banaras Hindu University.

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The Committee note that the Finance Committee met only thrice in 1963-64 and only twice in 1964-65. This is in contravention of the recommendation of the Enquiry Committee that the Finance Committee should meet at least once in every quarter. This is all the more necessary in view of the large increases in the expenditure of the University during the last few years. The Committee cannot overemphasise the need for stricter control over the finances of the University particularly in view of the grave irregularities detected by the Audit in the accounts of the University.

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The Committee are distressed to note that there are heavy shortfalls in expenditure on the Second Five Year Plan schemes so much so that the University could only utilize a sum of Rs. 84,83,242 out of Rs. 1,81,22,945, i.e. only about 46% of the sanctioned amount and the balance had to be carried forward to the Third Plan period. The position with regard to the Third Five Year Plan schemes is still worse. The University is expected to only utilize about 37% of the sanctioned amount of Rs. 2,99,58,641 and Rs. 1,88,47,000 will have to be carried forward to the Fourth Plan period.

The Committee are unhappy that the practice of carrying forward important works from one Plan period to another Plan period has persisted in almost all the Central Universities as it is only indicative of bad planning on the part of the authorities. The Committee need hardly emphasise that coordinated efforts should be made to complete the outstanding schemes within the Plan period itself. The Committee suggest that a phased programme may be drawn up in advance for implementation of schemes to be included in the Fourth Plan so that the factors which have hampered the progress in the current and previous plans do not hold up the progress of work in the next Plan.

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The Committee are not happy about the progress in the implementation of the scheme for the

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establishment of the Medical College in the Aligarh Muslim University. The Committee would stress that the implementation of the scheme should be expedited without avoidable delay. The Committee in this connection would like to draw the attention of the Government to the general shortage of qualified, medical practitioners in the country.

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The Committee are unhappy to note that even after about 5 years of the publication of the Enquiry Committee Report, neither the arrangements for training the University's employees in the Accountant General's Office have been finalised nor attempts made to bring the accounts staff on a single cadre. They are all the more unhappy that in spite of serious irregularities pointed out by Audit the Accounts Code of the University has not yet been revised. The University has also taken no steps to prepare narrative statements of income and expenditure as recommended by the Enquiry Committee. Under the circumstances, the Committee cannot help concluding that there has been a lack of seriousness on the part of the University authorities to bring about radical changes in the accounting system of the University.

The Committee hope that all-out efforts will be made by the University to see that the lapses and irregularities committed in the finances of the University in the past do not recur. The Committee also hope that Government/University Grants Commission will see to it that the position definitely improves and the deficiencies as pointed out by the Enquiry Committee and Audit are rectified.

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The Committee note with concern that the unadjusted advances amount to as much as Rs. 1,88,909. They are unhappy to find that for most of the unadjusted advances, records are not traceable in the University. They also cannot see any justification for the non-submission of accounts from the years 1961-62 onwards by the Departments concerned of the University. The Committee cannot help concluding that the University has not been paying due attention to the maintenance of its accounts.

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The Committee strongly urge that effective efforts should be taken by the University/University Grants Commission to overhaul the entire procedure for the maintenance of University accounts without further loss of time.

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The Committee deplore the manner in which public money has been allowed to be squandered by the Aligarh Muslim University. The Committee also disapprove the action of the Executive Council which is the highest executive body in the University by agreeing to write off as large a sum as Rs. 90,000 during the last five years without conducting any further probe into the causes of the losses. The Executive Council is supposed not only to inculcate moral and social etiquette among the students but also to maintain highest standards in the administration of public funds. The Committee suggest that the University should evolve a procedure whereby such irregularities are eliminated.

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The Committee would like to emphasize that stock verification of the University's property should be conducted on a biennial basis. Such verification is particularly necessary in Science Departments which possess costly equipments and the University's library holding costly books and manuscripts.

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The Committee do not think that the Internal Audit System is functioning properly in the University as is evident from the larger number of audit objections appearing in the Audit Reports year after year. They cannot but emphasise the imperative need for improving the working of the internal audit system.

The Committee understand that the University Grants Commission has appointed a committee to consider what modifications could be made in the internal audit system in the case of Science Departments. The Committee suggest that the committee appointed by the University Grants Commission should go in greater detail in the working of the internal audit system in this University and suggest ways and means for effecting improvement.

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The Committee would also like to suggest that the Government/University Grants Commission should take serious view of any financial irregularities of any educational institution particularly when the highest executive organ of the institutions also takes a complacent or a lenient attitude to such irregularities.

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The Committee feel that there is scope for augmenting the profits of the University Press which is run on commercial lines. They would suggest that adequate efforts should be made to standardize the jobs done in the Press. If necessary, the Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development may approach for providing technical assistance in this regard. The Committee also suggest that the University Grants Commission may examine the present needs of the University Press in regard to modernisation of equipment after ensuring that proper account is being maintained.

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The Committee recommend that staff position of the Building Department of the Aligarh Muslim University may be reviewed, keeping in view the need for restricting expenditure on non-Plan items. The Committee would also suggest that while designing for buildings for the University, special attention should be paid to their architectural lay-out, so that the University complex presents a consistency and harmony of architectural style in conformity with the spirit and tradition of the Aligarh Muslim University.

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The Committee are distressed to note the malpractices and irregularities which were committed in regard to the purchase of immovable property in the Aligarh Muslim University. They deplore that, although a period of more than five years has elapsed since the publication of the Enquiry Committee Report, not much progress has been made in implementing the recommendations of the Chief Technical Examiner. The Committee find that the draft of a new building code is still to be finalised and the Building Department of the University has not been fully reorganised. The Committee cannot but deprecate this attitude of indifference of the University to the recommendations of the Enquiry Committee in spite of the serious lapses which were discovered then.

The Committee would stress that the authorities entrusted with the execution of the projects should exercise continued vigilance with a view to see that the standing instructions issued for the proper maintenance of measurement books, works account, etc., and the procedure for the calling of tenders and the award of works are scrupulously followed. The Committee hope that the University Grants Commission/Government will satisfy themselves that the Building Department of the University is fully reorganised in the light of the suggestions made by the Chief Technical Examiner.

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(i) The Committee hope that the Vice-Chancellor will be able to assert himself and will get all the support from the Government/University Grants Commission to bring about the necessary change in the atmosphere of the University so that this great institution may play its due role in the cultural and emotional integration of the nation.

(ii) It should be the endeavour of all concerned to make the Aligarh Muslim University a truly national institution to fulfil the expectations and ideals which led to its establishment. The Committee expect that it will serve as an effective instrument for the cultivation of modern knowledge, including science and technology with a bias for the intensive study of the Islamic civilisation and culture as also for the preservation of India's cultural and political unity and emotional integration.

(iii) The Committee realise the necessity of developing an institution for the study of and research in the civilisation and culture which developed in the south-western corners of Asia, covering Arabia, Iraq, Iran, Syria, Turkey and even extending upto the northern shores of Africa and to the Iberian peninsula of Europe. The Committee feel that the cultures which developed round the Cordova University or in Baghdad or in Cairo or in Iran or Turkey should be fit subject for study by the youngmen of India.

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(iv) Particular attention may also be given to the study of Iranian language from its earliest times to the present day as also of the development of the Turanian linguistic groups. The Committee feel that the Aligarh Muslim University may be a suitable place for the study of these subjects. Special emphasis may also be given to the study of Sufism in Iran and its influence on mediaeval Indian civilisation and culture. The study of the growth and development of Urdu and the part that language has played in the cultural life of India will also be a fit subject for the Aligarh Muslim University.

(v) The Committee need hardly stress that for any Indian University a study of Indian history and civilisation, from the very beginning upto the present day, is almost an unavoidable subject and they hope that the Aligarh Muslim University will pay due attention to this.

(vi) The Committee hope that the Aligarh Muslim University, like the three other Central Universities, will get direct and effective guidance from the Central Government/University Grants Commission so that it can develop as a model university with its all-India character fully preserved and as a centre of learning and culture of international repute in the particular subjects suitable for that University.

APPENDIX V

Analysis of Recommendations/Conclusions contained in the Report.

I. Classification of Recommendations

A. Recommendations for improving the Organisation and Working:

Serial Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 60, 61, 63, 64, 65.

B. Recommendations for effecting economy:

Serial Nos. 17, 19, 21, 22, 31, 32, 35, 50, 59, 62.

C. Miscellaneous Recommendations:

Serial No. 2.

II. Analysis of the Recommendations directed towards Economy

Sl No.	S. No. as per summary of recommendations (Appendix IV)	Particulars
1	2	3
1	17	The purchase of costly books from abroad may be considered in all its ramifications. Efforts should be made to obtain books from various international bodies such as UNESCO, FAO, WHO, Asia Foundation etc. and if necessary, even on loan.
2	19	It should be impressed upon the users that any loss of book is apt to handicap both the students and the teachers in the pursuit of their studies.
3	21	Vigorous efforts should be made to get aid for procuring scientific equipments from various

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		international agencies. Efforts should be made to develop indigenous laboratory equipments in the workshops of the universities.
4	22	The equipment lying idle in the University should be utilised without further delay.
5	31	It should be examined whether it is desirable to incur expenditure on a Faculty having only 16 students on its rolls.
6	32	The working of the Department of Arabic and Islamic Studies and the Department of History may be reviewed so as to avoid any overlapping and duplication that may be there so far as the teaching of Islamic History and Culture is concerned.
7	35	Effective steps should be taken to realise the amounts which are outstanding against the parties for the services rendered by the Workshop of the Engineering College.
8	50	Uttar Pradesh Government may be persuaded to meet at least some portion of the expenditure to be incurred on the maintenance of the Hospital in the Aligarh Muslim University.
9	59	Writing off the amounts should be eliminated and steps should be taken to recover them.
10	62	The profits of the University Press should be augmented.

