

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE (1964-65)

EIGHTY-SECOND REPORT (THIRD LOK SABHA)

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
UNIVERSITY OF DELHI**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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C O R R I G E N D A

TO

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

Page 3, marginal heading, for 'Delh' read
'Delhi'.

Page 4, marginal heading, for 'Educational'
read 'Education'.

Page 6, Second marginal heading, insert 'be'
between 'to' and 'regulated'.

Page 7, para 10, line 2, for '107:32' read
'107.32'.

Page 8, last line, for '55:56' read '55.56'.

Page 11, line 20 from below, for 'uch' read
'such'.

Page 12, lines 15-16, for 'exchanged' read
'exchange'.

Page 24, para 29, line 3, for '(1948-59)'
read '(1948-49)'.

Page 24, para 29, line 10, for 'rovocative'
read 'provocative'.

Page 25, Figures in Table indicate Rupees.

Page 26, first marginal heading, for
'Election' read 'Electron'.

Page 29, marginal heading, for 'Libary'
read 'Library'.

Page 30, Table, last col., for '42' read '424'.

Page 32, line 7, for 'for' read 'far'.

Page 32, marginal heading, for 'Degree' read
'Degrees'.

Page 33, line 2, for 'University' read
'Universities'.

Page 33, last line, for 'or' read 'for'

Page 35, line 18, for 'epercussion' read
'repercussion'.

Page 37, first marginal heading, for 'Public'
read 'Pupil'.

Page 37, para 50, line 9, for 'by read 'be'.

Page 40, Heading, for 'Pensions' read 'Pension'

Page 41, para 55, lines 7-8, for 'Institutions'
read 'Institutions'.

Page 41, para 85, line 20, for 'differences'
read 'difference'.

Page 52, line 6, for 'of' read 'to'.

Page 52, line 9, for 'level' read 'levels'

Page 58, para 77, line 1, for 'or' read 'of'.

Page 58, para 77, line 2, for 'Gawyer' read 'Gwyer'.

Page 60, para 82, last line, for 'provide' read 'proved'.

Page 66, line 10 from below, for 'appreciates' read 'appreciate'.

Page 68, para 96, line 8, for 'linguistics African Studies etc' read 'Linguistics, African Studies, etc.'

Page 69, line 21, insert 'no' between 'is' and 'land'.

Page 70, heading, for 'Board' read 'Broad'.

Page 70, item (c), line 3, for 'institution' read 'institutions'.

Page 75, line 30, add 'percent' after '1½'.

Page 75, line 32, add 'percent' after '4½'.

Page 78, para (8), line 4, for 'to' read 'be'.

Page 80, last line, for 'on' read 'an'.

Page 105, Sl.No.21, line 2, for 'extent' read 'extends'.

Page 105, Sl.No.21, line 9, for 'extent' read 'extend'.

Page 107, Sl.No.30, line 8, insert 'in' between 'provided' and 'Centres'.

Page 109, insert '44' in column 1 and 368' in column 2 against the last para.

Page 112, delete '88' in column 1 and '88' in column 2 appearing against last sub-para.

Page 115, first column of the Table, for '3, 3, 4, 5, 6' read '3, 4, 5, 6, 7'.

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ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

(1964-65)

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*Elected w.e.f. 18th September, 1964, vice Shri Lalit Sen ceased to be a member of the Committee on his appointment as a Parliamentary Secretary.

INTRODUCTION

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

2. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Education, University Grants Commission and University of Delhi on the 25th, 27th and 29th January, 1965. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the Secretary, Ministry of Education, Secretary, University Grants Commission, Registrar, University of Delhi and other officers of the Ministry of Education, University Grants Commission and University of Delhi for placing before them the material and information they wanted in connection with the examination of the estimates.

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

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

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

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

ARUN CHANDRA GUHA,

Chairman,

Estimates Committee.

NEW DELHI;
April 21, 1965

Vaisakha 1, 1887 (Saka).

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTORY

A. Introduction

The University of Delhi was set up by an Act of Indian Legislature in 1922. The object of setting up Delhi University as explained in the Preamble to its Act of 1922 was the establishment of a unitary, teaching and residential university. It was set up in accordance with the recommendation of the Calcutta University Commission (1919) that unitary universities where all the teaching would be centralised under direct university control should be established.

The establishment of a unitary, teaching and residential university in Delhi envisaged that the existing colleges be converted into intermediate colleges with all instruction for the degree courses centralised at the University. This position was, however, not acceptable to colleges and the University did not insist on the execution of its original intentions. Hence a compromise was arrived at and Statutes recognising the colleges as units of teaching were passed in 1936.

In 1949, the University Education Commission recommended "that the University of Delhi be a teaching and affiliating university and conform to the constitution and structure of such a university". In accordance with this recommendation, Delhi University (Amendment) Act of 1952 was passed and the University was declared as a 'Teaching and Affiliating University'. The University accordingly assumed the functions of affiliating colleges but it continued to exercise the responsibility of conducting Honours in Science subjects and post-graduate teaching as recommended by the University Education Commission. Its constituent colleges also continued their status as teaching units of the federative university on the same campus.

2. The Delhi University campus spreads over 447.5 acres. This area is utilised as under:

(a) Area with the constituent colleges 145.4 acres

(b) Non-University Institutes like the Central Institute of Education, Sri Ram Institute, Institute of Economic Growth and Hostel for International students

24.2 acres

(c) Private bungalows 19.5 acres

Delhi University Campus.

(d) The municipally owned and maintained roads	51.0 acres
(e) Miscellaneous areas like the Cemetery, Police outpost etc.	7.2 acres
(f) University buildings—	
(i) Academic	106.2 acres
(ii) Residential	46.4 acres
(iii) Hostels	20.4 acres
(iv) Gardens and play fields	21.1 acres
(v) Engineering Stores, Press, Post Office, Cafetaria, N.C.C., Bank etc.	6.1 acres
TOTAL..	447.5 acres

The Committee are given to understand that the University requires about 120 acres of additional land for construction of academic buildings and residential quarters. The details of such requirements are in Appendix I.

It is stated that the University has about 15.0 acres of open land (on the west of Vijay Nagar) known as Polo Grounds, but as the Master Plan of Delhi has restricted its use to a play field, it cannot be built upon. About 67 acres of land out of 100 acres which were promised by the Delhi Administration have been transferred by them to the University in lieu of its prepared land taken over by them near Vijay Nagar. As that land (situated between the Dhaka Village and the Najafgarh Nalla) is low-lying and subject to periodic floods, it will need raising with earth and pumping arrangements for disposal of rain water and sewage. Provision of utility services and separate community facilities like school, post office, dispensary, police post, market, etc. are also required. It is therefore stated that the development of and colonisation on that plot will involve rather serious technical and financial implications so that it will not offer any tangible relief in respect of University's immediate pressing need for building space.

In this context the Committee are informed that there are 8 spacious private bungalows covering aggregately an area of 19.5 acres on the Mall Road, the Cavalry Lane and the University Road. According to the University "these pockets, by their use entirely unrelated to and inconsistent with the pattern of the University's activities disturb the general character of the campus, and reduce the latter's physical compactness."

The Committee stress that the requirements of land for Delhi University may be carefully assessed in the light of

recent decision of Government to set up a second university in Delhi and that every effort should be made by Government to provide land in as close proximity as possible to the existing University campus in order to preserve the integrated character of the University.

B. New University

3. The Committee are informed that the phenomenal influx of displaced persons from West Pakistan after the partition of the country brought about a corresponding growth in the student population seeking admission to colleges of the University. It is stated that the number of the constituent and affiliated colleges has increased from 7 in 1947-48 to 36 in 1964-65 and the enrolment of students in the University has risen from 4232 to over 30,000 during the same period. It is further stated that the number of students seeking admission to colleges is increasing by about two thousands every year with the result that the problem of finding additional accommodation in colleges for the increasing number of students each year has assumed a serious proportion.

The Committee learn that in 1960 the University Grants Commission observed that the Delhi University was growing into an unwieldy and cumbersome institution and that it would be desirable to set up another university in New Delhi to enable the present University of Delhi to arrest dilution of its academic and research standards and to develop on its own distinctive lines as envisaged at the time of its inception. The University of Delhi is also stated to have supported the proposal both on administrative and academic grounds. The University authorities emphasised that because of the rapidly increasing enrolment not only had the University become too large to be managed efficiently but its academic standards were also in danger of serious deterioration.

The Ministry of Education is stated to have accepted in principle the proposal for establishment of a new University in Delhi and an Expert Committee was appointed in December, 1963 to work out the details. The Committee are informed that the Government have now approved the proposal and decided to name it as Jawaharlal Nehru University. The broad lines of the set up of the proposed new University appear at Appendix II.

The representative of the Ministry stated during evidence that the new University would have a total enrolment of about 18,000 students and the total cost involved in the project would be of the order of Rs. 8 to 10 crores. Of this, a sum of Rs. 3 crores approximately will be required during the next three to four years. It is further

stated that in the first year, 400 acres of land will be acquired and developed for setting up administrative buildings and a few staff quarters, etc. Subsequent developments will depend on the pace of progress of the University, recruitment of staff and setting up of different departments, libraries, laboratories etc. A campus Sub-Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. V. S. Jha has also been set up to work out detailed plans for the development of the campus of the proposed University.

The Committee are glad to note that Government have decided to set up a second University in Delhi to be named "Jawaharlal Nehru University" and that they have also taken necessary action to prepare the detailed scheme for the same. The Committee hope that all development aspects of the new University, especially land requirements, will be carefully examined at the initial stage so that the difficulties such as non-availability of building space, lack of physical compactness due to existence of private bungalows in the campus, etc., as experienced by the existing University of Delhi are not encountered by the new University when it is fully developed.

Professional
Educational
in New
University.

4. The representative of the Ministry informed the Committee that there is an enabling clause in the Jawaharlal Nehru University Bill introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 24th December, 1964 which makes it possible for any autonomous institutions already enjoying the power of conferring a degree to be a part of this University. Government expect that institutions like the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Jamia Millia, etc. would form a part of the new University complex. The details are yet to be worked out and negotiated with the various authorities responsible for these institutions. The representative of the Ministry also stated:

"We are trying to find a way out which would mean that their autonomy—the essence of their autonomy at least—is in no way curtailed but at the same time they derive certain advantages from closer relationship because, now, these fields in scientific education are developing so fast that even the Medical Institute could have the co-operation with the Engineering Institute, the Science Institute with the Engineering Institute and the Agricultural Institute with the Engineering Institute and so on and so forth. There are border line areas in regard to subject matters and hence, the facilities of one institution, could be utilised by another institution. So, if an overall relationship is developed where these institutes share common advantages, without losing their own particular entity, it will be a gain for everybody".

The representative of the Ministry added that: "... we have decided that the second University in Delhi should not duplicate what is being done by the present Universities but should really strengthen professional courses."

The Committee find that in Delhi there are as many as three institutions of higher learning which are autonomous and are deemed to be the Universities under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, namely, the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, the Indian School of International Studies and Jamia Millia, which receive aid from the Central Government. In addition there are two institutions set up by an Act of Parliament which are empowered to award degrees namely All India Institute of Medical Sciences and Indian Institute of Technology, Hauz Khas. The Committee hope that the enabling provision in the new University Bill would make it possible for these autonomous institutions of higher learning to join the new University in due course. The Committee would also like that the question of bringing all professional colleges in Delhi—engineering, medical and others—under one University may be examined.

C. Finances

5. The University Grants Commission Act lays down that it shall be the duty of the Commission to allocate and disburse grants for the maintenance and development of universities established under a Central Act. The Commission is, therefore, responsible for providing maintenance and development grants to the Universities of Delhi.

6. The grants to the University of Delhi for maintenance purposes are paid on the basis of actual needs and for approved items only. For determining the grant, the budget and audited accounts of the University are examined by the University Grants Commission.

The Committee are informed that prior to 1st April, 1961, the block grant for maintenance purposes for a Central University was determined for a period of 5 years. The practice of finalising the block grant on a quinquennium basis has now been discontinued. The block grant is now fixed in relation to every budget year and it has been found to be much more convenient. It is stated that it is very often difficult to see five years ahead, particularly in the face of changing picture of Delhi University.

The maintenance grants paid to University of Delhi during the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 are as under:

	Rs.
1961-62	39,00,000
1962-63	41,00,000
1963-64	52,35,000

Sanction to the payment of a maintenance grant of Rs. 60 lakhs during 1964-65 and Rs. 62 lakhs during 1965-66 has also been conveyed to the Delhi University.

Grants paid by different Ministries/ Agencies.

7. The Committee are given to understand that the University Grants Commission is responsible for giving maintenance grants to the University and 22 affiliated colleges of Delhi University. There are, however, other institutes admitted to the privileges of University of Delhi such as Lady Hardinge Medical College, V.P. Chest Institute, Central Institute of Education, Delhi Polytechnic, Maulana Azad Medical College and College of Nursing which do not receive grants through the University Grants Commission. The representative of the Ministry of Education stated during evidence that at present some other Ministries such as Ministries of Agriculture and Health are also responsible for higher education in subjects dealt with by them. He, however, opined that "the ideal situation will be to route grants to all institutions of higher education through the University Grants Commission." He added that certain specific grants for higher education were given directly by the Ministry of Education in those cases where the University Grants Commission could not by its charter function. While the Ministry of Education apprised the University Grants Commission about such grants made by them directly to institutes of higher education, the other Ministries did not inform the University Grants Commission about similar grants made by them.

Grants to regulated through one Agency.

8. During their visit to the University of Delhi in September, 1964 the Sub-Committee of Estimates Committee were informed that as science and technology fed on each other, it was desirable that grants to all educational institutions admitted to the privileges of a university should be regulated through one agency, viz. University Grants Commission. In this context, the desirability of bringing agricultural and medical institutions under the auspices of the University Grants Commission were particularly mentioned.

The representative of the Ministry also stated during evidence that:

"Our view is that education should be unified and there should be no fragmentation. A University for instance includes within its own sphere medical colleges, agricultural colleges, technical colleges, science, arts and professional studies. The University must be the sole institution which is in pursuit of knowledge in all these fields. This matter is under Government's consideration".

The Committee consider it desirable that grants to all institutions of higher education should be regulated through the University Grants Commission. The Com-

mittee hope that a decision in the matter will be taken early. They at the same time suggest that pending a decision on this matter, the Ministries/other agencies giving grants to institutions of higher education admitted to the privileges of a university should consult or at least inform the University Grants Commission before grants are paid and before other activities are undertaken by them in relation to those institutions.

D. Planned Schemes

9. The Committee are informed that in respect of Basis of planned projects the needs of the Universities are assessed by a Visiting Committee set up by the University Grants Commission for each university and the grants are sanctioned on the recommendations of the Visiting Committee in suitable instalments on an approved pattern. Progress reports are watched and care is taken to see that money in excess is not released in any case.

10. The Committee are informed that out of the Second Plan total plan allocation of Rs. 107.32 lakhs for the Second Plan, Rs. 59.65 lakhs had to be carried forward as spill over to the Third Plan period. The details of the spill over together with the reasons therefor, as furnished by Government, are reproduced below:

"(a) Buildings:

(1) *Science Departments*: The Buildings included in the spill over figures of Rs. 4.38 lakhs were (i) Physics and Chemistry Blocks, (Rs. 2,58,940), (ii) Department of Anthropology (Rs. 48,600), (iii) Astronomy and Astrophysics (Rs. 1,00,000), and (iv) Temperature Control (Rs. 30,000).

"The construction of Physics and Chemistry Blocks was held up due to delay in the sanction of building plans by the Corporation in so far as permits for bricks were to be issued by the Local Administration after the plans had been approved of by the Corporation.

"The buildings of the Department of Anthropology could not be taken up as this accommodation was to be provided in the existing Law Faculty Buildings on the latter shifting to its new premises under construction.

"The Observatory Tower of the Department of Astronomy and Astrophysics could not be undertaken due to non-availability of suitable site which has since been allotted by the Government of India on the ridge.

"(2) *Humanities*: The buildings under 'Humanities' were taken up during the Second Plan itself except for the Law Faculty buildings which was held up due to the new Regulations prescribed by the Corporation requiring submission and sanction of Lay-out Plan before the Building Plans could be submitted for approval.

“(3) General Schemes: The spill over of Rs. 18.50 lakhs is due mainly to the undernoted projects not having been taken up during the Second Plan period and grants for the 7 'A' type houses (Rs. 2,83,000) not having been paid during the Second Plan period:

- (1) Miranda House—Principal's Bungalow.
- (2) Miranda House—Staff Quarters.
- (3) Miranda House—Post-graduate Women's Hostel.
- (4) Library Building.
- (5) Jubilee Hall.
- (6) 4 'B' and 12 'C' type quarters.
- (7) 7 'A' type quarters.
- (8) Delhi School of Economics (Hostel for Post-graduate Students).

“(b) Equipments:

The total grant for the Scientific Equipment was Rs. 23,29,000 which included Rs. 8,00,000 for the new Department of Astronomy and Astrophysics.

“The expenditure during Second Plan has been Rs. 12,56,980 including Rs. 36,149/- for the Department of Physics and Astrophysics against the grant of Rs. 8,00,000 which constitutes major part of the spill over.

“The reason for spill over in this and other cases is non-availability of equipment in India and adequate foreign exchange for the purpose.

“The above reason holds good in the case of Humanities also.

“(c) Books and Journals:

The spill over is Rs. 1.10 lakhs made up as follows:

Science Departments	0.80 lakhs
Astronomy and Astrophysics	0.30 lakhs
TOTAL	1.10 lakhs

This is attributed to the Books/Journals and Scientific Literature having to be imported from abroad and absence of adequate foreign exchange facilities being available”.

The Committee note that out of an allocation of Rs. 107.32 lakhs for schemes in the Second Plan Rs. 59.65 lakhs representing 55.56 per cent had to be carried forward to

the Third Plan. The main reason for the spill over appears to be the delay in finding sites, finalising plans and undertaking construction of buildings.

11. The Committee are given to understand that the Third Plan proposals submitted on the basis of the priorities determined by the University of Delhi amounted to Rs. 310.42 lakhs. Of the above proposals, the schemes accepted by the University Grants Commission amounted to Rs. 120.27 lakhs including the spill over of Rs. 59.65 lakhs from the Second Plan.

The total allotment for the Third Plan and the expenditure upto 31st March, 1964 are given in the table below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Building</i>	Total allotment for the Third Plan	Expenditure upto March, 1964
Science	19.12	2.77
Humanities	6.33	1.07
General	18.50	3.31
<i>Equipment</i>		
Science	31.35	12.76
Humanities	2.72	2.14
<i>Books</i>		
Science	2.70	1.09
Humanities	1.40	0.77
General	2.81	0.33
<i>Staff</i>		
Science	9.00	1.33
Humanities	8.86	1.75
Miscellaneous	0.75	0.14
TOTAL	103.54*	27.46

* Excluding Rs. 16.73 lakhs which were carried over from the Second Plan on account of recurring schemes. This amount has since been merged with the block grant and thus ceased to be the Third Plan item.

From the above table it will be seen that out of Rs. 103.54 lakhs available during the Third Plan only Rs. 27.46 lakhs have been spent upto the end of 1963-64.

It has been explained that the reasons for the slow utilisation of the allocated funds are as under:

(a) *Buildings*: Non-availability of controlled materials like cement and steel.

(b) *Equipment*: Non-availability of scientific equipment in India and lack of foreign exchange.

(c) *Books/Journals*: The Books/Journals and Scientific Literature having to be imported from abroad and also absence of adequate foreign exchange facilities.

(d) *Staff*: The slow progress is due to late communication of the sanctions and the time required during the first year of the receipt of sanctions, in institution of the posts, advertisements for the posts, convening of the Selection Committee meetings for selection of suitable candidates. These formalities of procedure have taken second year of the Plan period, so that expenditure was actually incurred during 1963-64, though some expenditure was incurred in 1962-63 also.

(e) *General*: The Third Plan allocations were intimated to the University only in September, 1962 even though the Third Plan period commenced on 1-4-1961.

The Committee are informed that the University hopes to utilise Rs. 20 lakhs out of Rs. 32.87 lakhs allocated for expenditure during 1964-65 and Rs. 30 lakhs out of Rs. 45 lakhs allocated during 1965-66. A statement showing (i) building projects in respect of which spill over is anticipated (ii) expenditure likely to be incurred to the end of Third Plan and (iii) spill over to Fourth Plan is at Appendix III.

Shortage of Cement.

12. It has been stated that "the spill-over under buildings is mainly due to the non-availability of the controlled building materials, like cement and steel, other procedural delays, etc."

The Committee are informed that due to the country-wide shortage of cement for civil works, the Ministry of Education is unable to give to the universities their full quota of cement. During the year 1963, the University of Delhi applied for an allotment of an aggregate tonnage of 1395 tons against which the Ministry allotted only 600 tons i.e. about 41 per cent of the actual requirement. Even the supply of this quantity is stated to have been staggered and was made by the recognised dealers after much delay. For the year 1964, the University of Delhi requested for an allotment of 2278 tons, against which 1618 tons were actually sanctioned, i.e. about 71 per cent of the actual requirements.

The representative of the Ministry stated during evidence that all universities send their requirements of build-

ing material for the projects approved by the University Grants Commission quarterly. The Government allot certain quotas which are normally about 40 per cent or sometimes even less than the requirements of the universities. This is distributed among the Universities by the Ministry of Education in consultation with the University Grants Commission. Even after receiving the quota certificates, the universities have to wait for priority allotments.

The Committee are informed that the Vice Chancellor of Delhi University pointed out the difficult supply position with regard to cement and its adverse effect on the development programme of the University at the meeting of the Committee of Vice Chancellors of the Central Universities held on the 3rd December, 1964. He pointed out that cement is allocated to the universities out of the zonal quota and all the Central Universities except Visva Bharati happen to be in the north zone where there seemed to be great shortage of cement. He suggested that the authorities may be approached to allocate cement to the Central Universities on the same priority basis as for Army as otherwise it would be difficult for them to go ahead with the development programmes especially that of the Centres of Advanced Study for which the staff has been recruited but no proper buildings are available. The representative of the Ministry also stated during evidence that a higher priority should be given to educational buildings especially for the buildings of laboratories etc., which have a direct relationship with the immediate productivity. He added that the Ministry of Education have taken up the matter with the concerned departments.

The Committee find that there are heavy shortfalls under two headings, namely, buildings and equipment. As regards buildings, the shortfall can broadly be ascribed to two causes viz. (i) delay in completion of formalities such as settlement of sites, preparation of plans, sanctions by the Corporation etc., and (ii) difficulties in procuring building materials like cement and steel for construction of buildings. As regards the delay in completion of formalities the Committee suggest that the overall requirements of buildings for the Fourth Plan may be carefully determined keeping in view the fact that the Second University will be coming up in Delhi during this period. Necessary steps may then be taken to prepare advance plans, obtain sanctions of Corporation and complete all the necessary formalities so that the construction may be taken in hand without loss of time.

While realising the overall shortage of cement, the Committee cannot but regret that this shortage should have been allowed to hamper so seriously the building programmes of the University. The Committee would urge the Government to allocate adequate quantities of cement to the University for execution of schemes as otherwise difficulties may be created in the progress of the studies of

advanced scientific and other academic subjects which have an important bearing on production, defence and general development. They attach great importance to the setting up of Advanced Centres of Study 'id the expansion of Science Departments, Laboratories, Libraries etc., without further delay. In so far as the short supply of cement, proving a major impediment to the implementation of building programmes of all the Universities, is concerned, the Committee strongly recommend that the needs of the Universities in this respect should receive high priority commensurate with their lofty purpose.

As regards equipment, the Committee would suggest that besides intensifying the efforts to procure it from indigenous sources, the Government may, inter alia, explore the possibilities of finding a particular quota of foreign exchanged from some international organisations e.g. UNESCO, WHO, FAO, I.B.R.D., etc., particularly for procuring books, journals, laboratory equipment etc.

**Half-yearly
Progress
Reports.**

13. The Committee are given to understand that the grants for planned schemes are released by the University Grants Commission in suitable instalments on an approved pattern after ensuring through the progress reports furnished by the University that money in excess is not released in any case. Final instalment is released on the receipt of completion certificates in prescribed form duly signed by the Registrar of the University. The University of Delhi is accordingly required to furnish half-yearly progress reports, i.e., for the half year ending 30th September and 31st March every year on each scheme to the University Grants Commission.

The Committee, however, learn that there have been inordinate delays in sending these half yearly progress reports. The following statement shows the dates of submission of the Reports in respect of the schemes implemented and in progress:

	1962-63		1963-64		1964-65
	30-9-62	31-3-63	30-9-63	31-3-64	30-9-64
I. Scientific Apparatus					
Physics	*	30-9-63	25-2-64	12-6-64	12-11-64
Chemistry	*	4-9-63	30-3-64	29-10-64	16-2-65
Botany	*	4-9-63	2-1-64	15-9-64	30-1-65
Zoology	*	**	25-2-64	16-2-65	16-2-65
Anthropology	*	10-10-63	23-11-63	24-4-64	**
Mathematics	*	14-4-64	14-4-64	29-10-64	29-10-64

*The first instalment of the equipment grant was received in March, 1962 and no progress report for the half-year ending 30th September, 1962, was submitted to the University Grants Commission as per record.

**Progress Reports not received so far.

II. Buildings

Progress
Report for
the period
ending
30-II-64

Law Faculty 17-12-64

Vice-Chancellor's Lodge 17-12-64

It is noted from the above that there is delay of six months or more in getting the progress reports from the various, departments of the University. The representative of the Ministry has explained during evidence that:

"It was sometimes difficult to get reports and statistics from academicians as they were too much absorbed in research and teaching."

He, however, admitted that the University "must be a very efficient unit of management and it is necessary for the heads of the departments to realise it".

The Committee suggest that effective measures should be taken to ensure that half-yearly progress reports in respect of each scheme are sent in time to University Grants Commission. For this purpose the Heads of the Departments may be provided with secretarial assistance where necessary.

E. Construction and Maintenance Works

14. The Committee are informed that the University maintains its own Engineering Unit for looking after construction and maintenance works. Besides, civil engineering works, electrical, mechanical and air-conditioning engineering jobs are looked after by the University engineer. On Civil Engineering side, it is stated that he himself makes R.C.C. design calculations and occasionally even prepares architectural drawings for buildings though this type of work does not fall within the scope of his function as an Engineer. It is stated that as it will be an expensive proposition to attach to the University Engineer an architectural unit, manned by a competent architect and craftsmen and fitted with printing and developing machines, the bulk of the 'architectural work' is being executed through private architects. All construction works including services are also being executed by the University through private contractors.

University
Engineering
Unit.

A statement detailing the work being done by the technical staff of the Delhi University Engineering Department in respect of (i) construction works, and (ii) maintenance works is given in Appendix IV. It is stated that due to the delays in the allotment of funds, finalisation of plans by architects, Corporation's sanctions to building layouts and drawings and the Emergency, besides the very serious shortage of cement, the work of the Engineering Unit suffered repeated setbacks. It is, however, stated that average annual workload during the past five years has been Rs. 2.95 lakhs in respect of maintenance and repairs (including expenditure on work charged establishment) and Rs. 8.31 lakhs in respect of capital projects. On the basis of Central Public Works Department rates, it is estimated that the average annual departmental expenditure should be Rs. 131,000 (Rs. 59,000 on Maintenance and Rs. 72,000 on construction). The average departmental expenditure during the last five years has, however, been only Rs. 69,101 per year

It is stated in a written note furnished by the Government that "the Central Public Works Department's charges would be more than twice the expenditure being incurred on the maintenance of a separate engineering set-up and that it would be extremely difficult for Central Public Works Department to render satisfactory and quick service in respect of day to day maintenance of buildings, laboratories, workshops and water supply, sanitary drainage, electric, air-conditioning 'illumination and gas installations and also that it cannot make available technical assistance and advice expeditiously and frequently in respect of the University's property, progressing and prospective projects, billing of water and electric charges recoverable from the staff, occasional litigations, colleges' building programmes referred to the University, etc. . . ."

**Designing of
University
Buildings.**

15. The Committee are informed that the undermentioned private architects were engaged by the Delhi University during the past five years for designing buildings:

1. M/s. G. S. Sharma & Sons.
2. M/s. B. M. Sharma & Associates.
3. M/s. Pace Consultants.
4. M/s. Kanvinde and Rai Architects.
5. Shri Raj Rewal (on a retainer basis for two years).
6. Shri L. G. Toye.

It is stated that the private architects have charged professional fees at the rates of 3% to 4½% of the cost of executed work or of the estimated cost whichever is less. A note detailing the actual charges paid by the University of Delhi to the private architects is at Appendix V.

Asked about the feasibility of entrusting architectural work to the Central Public Works Department, the Committee are informed that:

"The Central Public Works Department do not undertake to design buildings for other organisations unless asked by Government of India. But in the case of our (Delhi University) Concert Hall, which constituted a specialised job, they, at our pressing request undertook to design it on a charge of 1½ per cent of the building cost. But they have not processed the plans through the Corporation or done any structural calculations. Even that job has not yet been completed by them fully as, according to them, they are too busy to attend to our (Delhi University) work".

The Committee consider that architecture for a University complex requires special attention so that it not only harmonises and blends with the general background of the University but also appeals to and develops the aesthetic sense of students. The Committee suggest that in the new Jawaharlal Nehru University of Delhi which is coming up, it would be desirable to prepare its plans and lay-outs in detail with a view to ensure that the University complex presents a consistency and harmony of architectural style, befitting its unique role, and inspiring in its overall setting. It may be worthwhile to have a national competition for designing the general lay-out of the complex and detailed designs of certain important buildings in the new University.

CHAPTER II

ADMISSIONS, COURSES OF STUDY AND EXAMINATIONS

A. Admissions

Increase in the number of students seeking admission.

16. As already stated in the previous Chapter the phenomenal influx of displaced persons after partition of the country brought a corresponding growth in the student population seeking admission to University of Delhi and its affiliated Colleges. The enrolment of students in the whole of the University has risen from 4,232 in 1947-48 to over 30,000 in 1964-65. The number of students seeking admission to the University and its Colleges is increasing by about two thousand every year. The Second University in Delhi is, therefore, proposed to be established to solve the problem of finding additional educational opportunities for about 18,000 student population of Delhi.

Selective Admissions.

17. The Committee are informed that with a view to ensure selective admissions according to course requirements, the University has prescribed minimum percentage of marks for admission to the various courses. With effect from the current session (1964-65), the minimum percentage of marks for admission to B.A. pass course has also been prescribed as this was the only course for which no minimum percentage was prescribed earlier.

Actual Admissions in University Departments.

18. A statement showing the number of students who applied for and were actually admitted in the various Faculties/Departments of Delhi University for various courses as against the actual capacity for the last three years is at Appendix VI. It will be noted, therefrom that in many Departments, e.g. Library Science (in 1962 and 1964), Law (in 1962, 1963 and 1964) the total capacity of admission has not been fully utilised although the number of candidates who fulfilled the minimum conditions far exceeded the capacity. It is stated that students are admitted to various courses in accordance with the capacity but students do not join within the prescribed time as they join some specialised courses.

The Committee need hardly stress the importance of fully utilising the capacity available and to this end they suggest that a panel of students may be maintained so that when the selected students do not join within the prescribed time, the vacant seats may be offered to students on the panel.

19. The following table indicates the number of eligible Admissions students seeking admissions in various M.Sc. courses and in M. Sc. Courses. the number of students actually admitted during the last three years:—

Name of the subject	No. of Eligible Students			No. of Students Admitted		
	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Physics .	127	130	139	56	56	52
Chemistry .	64	70	90	30	34	32
Botany .	18	24	23	10	8	6
Zoology .	13	21	24	12	6	6
Anthropology .	52	74	64	21	20	8
TOTAL	274	319	340	129	124	104

The Committee have been informed in a further written note that though the capacity in the Science Faculty during the last two years was only 100 "Admission to various M.Sc. courses are made over and above the sanctioned strength as students leave during the year".

As regards reduction in the number of students in 1964-65, the Committee have been informed that "In case of M.Sc.—Anthropology, this year the Science Courses Admission Committee restricted the admissions to those who secured 50 per cent instead of 45 per cent to bring it on par with other M.Sc. courses".

The Committee find that as against 319 and 340 students eligible during 1963-64 and 1964-65 respectively only 124 and 104 students were admitted in Post-graduate courses in the Science Faculty in 1963-64 and 1964-65 respectively.

The Committee are not able to appreciate how the number of admissions to Anthropology have come down from 20 in 1963-64 to 8 in 1964-65 when the number of eligible candidates is stated to be 64 in 1964-65 as compared to 74 in the preceding year.

The Committee suggest that the admission capacity in each of these Science subjects may be reviewed having regard to the requirements, teaching and laboratory facilities etc. available. The Committee stress that there should be no lag between the capacity and admission to a Science course so as to avoid infructuous expenditure and wastage of resources.

20. The Committee also note that in the Modern Indian Languages only 16, 14 and 17 students have been admitted during 1962, 1963 and 1964 respectively as against the capacity of admitting 100 students every year. In contrast, the students admitted for Modern European Languages have been 377, 434 and 459 during each of the last three years.

Admissions in Modern Indian Languages Courses.

In this connection the Visiting Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission has observed as under:

"The department of Modern Indian Languages is at present engaged in teaching some of these languages (modern Indian languages such as Punjabi, Gujarati, Marathi, Kannada, Tamil, etc.) to students who take to them as second language. The idea has been to encourage inter-lingual study and contacts. It is presumed that the idea is not to teach an Honours Literary Course in these languages to students who speak them as their mother tongue. This may come as a later development, if necessary, but for some time the Department may concentrate on interlingual study. The Committee visualise a number of undergraduate or post-graduate students studying a modern Indian language, not their own, as a subsidiary course unit. The teachers to be appointed in the department will, therefore, have to teach the languages concerned as a second language to the students who do not know it."

While the Committee appreciate that a number of undergraduate or post-graduate students study a modern Indian language as distinct from their own mother tongue, as a subsidiary course unit, they consider it unfortunate that not even 100 students are forthcoming to learn some Indian languages as a second language to develop inter-lingual study and contacts. They suggest that effective measures should be taken to create interest among the students to study a modern Indian language as a subsidiary course unit.

Admission of Students in Colleges. 21. As regards the admission of students in various Colleges, the Committee are informed that all the colleges are required to strictly adhere to the minimum requirements laid down by the University for admission in various subjects. The University has also prescribed a ceiling in respect of the number of students which a college can have on its rolls. The colleges distribute the seats available for various Arts and Science Courses according to facilities available.

It is further stated that the University introduced a system of central registration of eligible students for admission to the various courses of the University with effect from the Session 1962-63 since the earlier system of students generally applying to more than one college did not give the true picture of the number of eligible students wishing to seek admission. The following table gives the

total number of students registered and finally admitted in the various colleges during the last three years:—

Courses	*1962-63		1963-64		1964-65	
	Regis- tered	Admit- ted	Regis- tered	Admit- ted	Regis- tered	Admit- ted
1. Pre- Medical†		345	460	488	478	617
2. B.A. (Pass)	4553	3179	5073	3752	4413	3909
3. B.Sc. (Genl.)	1158	442	855	623	1480	817
4. B.A. (Hons.)	1359	1323	1585	1534	1493	1693
5. B.Com.	719	397	815	646	854	792
6. B.Sc. (Hons.)	619	315	590	296	652	298
<i>Post-Graduate Courses</i>						
7. M.A. .	948	795	1008	896	797	694
8. M.Com.	69	42	51	39	38	34

*Students coming from out-stations are not required to register their names. The excess number of students admitted represent such students.

No registration for Pre-Medical was done in 1962-63.

The Committee note from the above statement that there is great rush for admissions to the B.Sc. (General) and B.Sc. (Honours) and a large number of eligible students are not admitted due to limited number of seats. The representative of the Ministry stated during evidence that on the basis of an *ad hoc* review the number of seats for the science courses was increased from about 500 to 800 in 1964-65. From 1965-66, the University proposes to increase further the number of seats in the science courses on the basis of modified maintenance grants of science colleges, if approved by the University Grants Commission.

The Committee are glad that the Delhi University proposes to raise the intake of students for Science courses with effect from the ensuing academic year. They hope that it will be possible for the University Grants Commission to provide the necessary finances therefor. The Committee suggest that the capacity for admission to various subjects in M.Sc. may also be suitably enhanced keeping in view the increased intake in Science graduate courses and the general requirements of the country.

B. Courses of Study

22. Courses of study are essential expedients of formal education and to maintain the standards, the courses of study should be reviewed periodically in relation to advance of knowledge in the respective fields.

The Committee are informed that while many universities have altered the structure of undergraduate education by introducing the three-year-degree course, comparatively little has been done to improve the courses of study.

*[improve-
ments in
courses of
study.]*

23. It is stated that a number of Review Committees consisting of eminent university teachers were constituted by the University Grants Commission to examine the existing facilities for training and research and the current syllabi in various subjects of study and to make the necessary suggestions for their improvement and modernization. Reports of the Review Committees on Mathematics, Biochemistry, Chemistry and Botany have been sent to all the universities and post-graduate colleges. These institutions have been requested that they may implement the recommendations particularly with regard to the adoption of the syllabi suggested by the Review Committees.

The Committee are glad to learn that the syllabi of the various courses of Delhi University for Botany and Chemistry have been brought into line with the recommendations of the Review Committees appointed by University Grants Commission on these subjects. They hope that the syllabi of other courses for which Review Committees have finalised their reports will also be brought into line with their recommendations. The Committee also hope that every effort will be made to bring about as much uniformity as possible of syllabi and standard in Indian universities.

C. General Education

24. The University Education Commission (1948-49) recommended that "without unnecessary delay the principles and practice of general education be introduced, so as to correct the extreme specialization which now is common in our intermediate and degree programmes." The importance of general education is explained in the following terms:—

"Just as a thrilling book is to an illiterate man only some paper with black marks on it, so to a person without general education the larger part of the varied and teeming interests of the world about him will be mysterious or meaningless or non-existent. The person with a narrowly specialized education is like a man who lives in a house with only one window, so that he can look out in only one direction. A general education should open windows in many directions, so that most of the varied experiences of his life, and most elements of his environment, shall have meaning and interest to him."

It is stated in the Annual Report of the University Grants Commission (1962-63) that:—

“The programme of general education may be helpful in making undergraduate courses of study more meaningful, balanced and effective. It is obviously desirable that students should have a clear understanding of a wide range of problems relating to modern life and conditions and should have adequate acquaintance with important areas of knowledge outside the field of their special studies. General education is not an additional subject of study; it necessitates a re-orientation and modernisation of the existing undergraduate studies. General education is in no way opposed to specialisation, as is sometimes supposed, and should on the contrary, be complementary to it. It is necessary corrective to compartmentalisation of knowledge and promotes a better understanding of specialised studies by placing them in the proper perspective.”

25. As regards the introduction of general education in the University of Delhi, the Committee are informed that the University has tentatively indicated in its Third Five Year Plan proposals to the University Grants Commission, the financial implications, of a scheme of general education for the University, but that this scheme has not been fully discussed with the Commission. The Commission informed the University in June, 1962 that only limited funds for specific purposes would be made available to Universities for introducing general education and that a request for funds should be accompanied by detailed proposals.

Introduction
of General
Education in
Delhi Uni-
versity.

A Working Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. B. N. Ganguli, Pro Vice Chancellor, Delhi university was appointed by the Vice Chancellor in September, 1962 to work out a programme for introducing general education in the University; to make recommendations relating to a scheme for conducting general education courses in the colleges and to assess the financial help that might be needed for this purpose from the University Grants Commission. The Report was finally adopted at the meeting of the Working Group on the 16th April, 1964.

It is stated that the implementation of the scheme on general education is still under consideration of the University authorities and it is difficult to foresee in what form the scheme will finally emerge and what will be the additional requirements to implement the scheme. The representative of the University stated during evidence that:

“It is true, it (Report of the Working Group on general education) has been delayed. The Report is a long one. We want to consider it at a special meeting of the Academic Council which will be held in February.”

Considering that the University Education Commission had made the recommendation about introduction of general education in the Universities as far back as 1948-49, the Committee regret the delay and stress that early decision may be taken about its introduction in the Delhi University. They would suggest that the programme may be carefully phased out so as to ensure its willing acceptance by students and all others concerned.

D. Tutorials and Preceptorials

Importance. 26. It is stated that there is very often a hiatus between the teaching process based on the lecture method and the learning process and that this accounts for the inadequate performance of students, particularly at the under-graduate level. The object of the tutorial is to achieve effective supervision of the individual student's work and progress. The student should not only acquire factual information and develop the habit of independent thinking but should also learn to present his ideas accurately in correct language and in an orderly manner. In a small group an enterprising student will sharpen his wits in discussion and profit by the mistakes of others as well as his own.

Functions. 27. The function of the Tutorials as defined by the Committee on Tutorials and Preceptorials appointed by the University of Delhi is as under:

“..... to train students within the context of a study programme, in the use of sources (e.g. texts), the organisation and presentation of material, reaching conclusions by independent thinking and competent communication.

“Thus, a tutorial should neither repeat nor parallel lectures delivered in a course, but rather aim at developing the interests, capabilities and initiative of each individual student.

“It follows, therefore, that though each tutorial will deal with a well defined subject or topic the emphasis should be on the quality and not on the number of such tutorials nor on the number of topics covered.”

The functions of a Preceptorial as defined by the Committee on Tutorials and Preceptorials appointed by the University of Delhi is as under:

“.....to complement what is covered in lectures by additional studies based on discussion and written work.

“Thus a Preceptorial may cover the same ground as lectures, in a more detailed manner or ranging more widely, encouraging the student to read, write and think for himself.

"Though a Preceptorial will be related to lectures, the emphasis should be on the active participation of the student."

The Committee on Tutorials and Preceptorials of University of Delhi has further observed:

"..... the students who are intellectually better equipped or possess greater maturity, will profit more from Tutorials, while the students whose ability or maturity are not upto the mark will benefit more from Preceptorials. Preceptorials will, therefore, be primarily suited to the needs of the students of B.A. (Pass) or B.Sc. (General). Tutorials will be better adapted to the requirements of the M.A./M.Sc./M.Com students. In the case of Honours students of B.A./B.Sc. the objective should be to induct them into tutorials, but in the initial stages, for those students who are inexperienced or whose capabilities are not fully developed, Preceptorials may have to be used for some time as a stepping stone to Tutorials."

28. The Committee are informed that a tutorial scheme was introduced in the University of Delhi in 1958 with the help of a generous contribution from the Ford Foundation. This was an experimental Scheme. It was assumed that the experience gained in the course of operating it would eventually form the basis of a well-organised tutorial system in the colleges of the University, financed by the University Grants Commission. This experiment has come to an end with effect from the academic session of 1962-63. In anticipation of this, the University had appointed a Committee to go into the entire problem of Tutorial instruction in all its aspects and to rethink some of the basic issues involved in the organisation of a tutorial system as a sound and regular method of instruction. The report of the Committee on Tutorials and Preceptorials was considered by the Academic Council at its meeting held on the 25th April, 1963. The recommendations of the Committee as accepted and given effect to from the Academic Session 1963-64, are at Appendix VII.

It is stated that a machinery for giving effect to the accepted recommendations of the Report of the Committee on Tutorials and Preceptorials does exist in the colleges. But since the scheme was introduced in July, 1963, no evaluation of the efficiency of the machinery has been made. The Academic Council in September, 1964 has appointed a Committee to make such evaluation.

The Estimates Committee hope that the committee appointed by the University will expeditiously assess the requirements of the University Departments/Colleges for additional staff, tutorial rooms, etc. The Committee also expect that the University/University Grants Commission will see to it that the implementation of the Scheme of Tutorials and Preceptorials is not retarded due to lack of finance, staff or space.

E. Seminars

Importance. 29. The term seminar is sometimes confused with or used interchangeably with the tutorial but there is a distinction. The University Education Committee (1948—59) in their report have observed:

"In the tutorial we have a relationship in which master is developing a novice, while in a seminar a group with maturer minds working in one subject engages in a joint discussion. The technique involves the launching of thesis of a penetrating and provocative character upon which all members of a group have opportunity to express themselves freely around a table. The objectives are to stimulate discussion, clarify issues and arrive at the truth through co-operative approach. Seminars in this sense are not adopted for use at the under-graduate level but should be employed for the development of post-graduate students pursuing work for Masters' and Doctors' degrees."

Introduction of Seminars in Delhi University.

30. The representative of the Ministry informed the Committee that the seminars are being arranged by the Departments/Colleges of Delhi University periodically. He, however, added that it is too early to form any judgement about the adequacy of the existing arrangements.

The Committee suggest that an evaluation of the seminars arranged by the Departments/Colleges of Delhi University be made and further steps to improve and extend the system may be taken in the light of such evaluation.

F. Laboratories

Importance. 31. It is universally recognised that modern teaching and research in scientific subjects require adequate and well-equipped laboratories. The requirements of University of Delhi for laboratory apparatus and equipment and

actual expenditure incurred during the last three years (1961-62 to 1963-64) are as under:

Depart- ment	Indigenous			Imported	
	Total require- ments	Require- ments approved	Actual expenditure	Total require- ments	Total foreign exchange made available and utilised
1. Physics	1,79,100	1,79,100	1,74,486/75	1,87,117	34,505
2. Chemistry	3,00,000	2,19,000	2,49,598/92	3,00,000	66,689
3. Zoology	1,31,238	84,100	99,523/70	1,93,000	36,662
4. Botany	1,85,000	71,500	89,153/08	1,65,000	Information awaited
5. Anthropology	45,000	23,700	24,954/83	40,000	5,000
TOTAL.	8,40,338	5,77,400	6,37,717/28	8,85,117	..

The Committee note that while the expenditure on indigenous items has been in excess of the approved requirements, the expenditure on imported items has been substantially less. It is stated that foreign exchange is not easily available. The procedural delay and other difficulties experienced by the University Grants Commission in obtaining foreign exchange is at Appendix VIII.

The Committee are unhappy to note that the import of quite a number of scientific equipments for Delhi University is held up on account of the difficulties in obtaining foreign exchange as also procedural difficulties in regard to issue of import licences and customs clearance permits. They would suggest that a committee consisting of the representatives of the Ministries of Education, Finance and Commerce and University Grants Commission should be set up to examine the matter thoroughly so as to streamline the procedure. As already mentioned in para 12, the Committee would suggest that the question of financing equipment for University laboratories from UNESCO and other aid funds for the Fourth Five Year Plan may be examined early.

Electron Microscope. 32. The Committee are given to understand that the Visiting Committee (December, 1961) for Delhi University appointed by the University Grants Commission had recommended grant of Rs. 1.5 lakhs for the purchase of an Electron Microscope for the joint use of all the Science Departments. The value of the equipment has since been estimated at Rs. 2.4 lakhs, but the import licence is still not available. The University Grants Commission is not prepared to give this sum out of their foreign exchange quota which is about Rs. 20 lakhs and is to be distributed among all the universities. It has also not been possible to get this equipment under any foreign aid.

As the 'Electron Microscope' is an important equipment for scientific research, the Committee suggest that the Government may make earnest efforts to procure the same through some foreign aid programmes or by direct import by releasing adequate foreign exchange.

G. Libraries

Need for having adequate collection of Books. 33. Asked whether the Library facilities in Delhi University were adequate, the representative of the Ministry of Education has stated in evidence that "As far as science departments are concerned, the facilities are fairly adequate. But the university's books collection is very poor, generally in humanities and social sciences and with their increasing numbers, the library facilities could be better".

It has also been stated that the grants for the purchase of books and journals from the University Grants Commission are adequate.

The Committee consider that as a first class library is essential for a University, early action may be taken to augment collections in subjects where they are not adequate at present.

Reference and Indexing Services. 34. The Committee are informed that a Reference Section was established in the University Library in December, 1962. During 1963-64, 3540 reference queries were received in this Section. An Indexing Service was also started in the Main Library and the first number of Documentation list entitled "Africa" was issued in March, 1963. Since then two more Documentation lists on Social Sciences and Economics have been issued.

The Committee are glad to note that the University has undertaken reference and indexing services for the benefit of teachers and research students. They suggest that more of such Documentation lists may be prepared and made available to the Departments concerned. The Committee also suggest that the feasibility of Reference Section preparing Abstracts of Reports (Indian and foreign) and Articles appearing in leading Indian and foreign journals for the use of teachers and research students may be examined.

35. The Committee are given to understand that under Book Bank Scheme, students who take their degrees and leave the University may donate some of their textbooks to the University or the Colleges. Teachers also may donate some of their books to respective libraries. These books would then be kept separately and loaned out to needy and deserving students freshly admitted to the University or the Colleges. The collection of books so made may be enriched by financial assistance from the University Grants Commission or with the voluntary donations collected by Students' Unions.

The Committee are informed that while no proper Book Bank Scheme is in vogue in the University, some Colleges have collected books and these books are kept in the Libraries for loan to the students of the Colleges. In some Colleges, each department has its separate book collection. In some cases the University Grants Commission has given financial assistance to Colleges. The World University Service has also provided help to a college.

The Committee are informed that "the Colleges are satisfied with the working of this (Book Bank) Scheme" but "there is no regular or uniform Book Bank Scheme in operation".

The Committee suggest that a careful assessment may be made of the working of the existing arrangements for the collection and loaning of books, and a regular Book Bank Scheme may be drawn up in the light of experience gained. The University may also give encouragement to the scheme so that the requirements of needy and deserving students are effectively met.

H. Correspondence Courses and Evening Colleges

36. Correspondence Courses and Evening Colleges provide additional opportunities of higher education to students who wish to continue their education beyond the secondary level, but are denied the facilities either because of non-availability of seats in the regular day colleges or in view of financial circumstances which make it obligatory for them to start earning at a very early stage in life.

Although a very large number of universities and colleges have come into being to meet the increasing rush for admission into colleges and institutions of higher education, it is not possible to provide facilities for higher education to all the students who aspire for it in view of certain obvious limiting factors, e.g. lack of adequate finances, physical resources etc. Even advanced countries like U.S.A., U.S.S.R., U.K., Sweden, Japan, etc. with larger *per capita* resources than India in its present stage of development, are unable to provide opportunities for higher education to all their students through regular day

colleges and institutions. Correspondence Courses and all other non-formal educational techniques which have been used in other countries are therefore required to be applied to Indian conditions, if the growing problem of meeting the demand for higher education is to be fulfilled.

It is stated that the idea of introducing Correspondence Courses and Evening Colleges was considered by the Central Advisory Board of Education on the 16th and 17th January, 1961. Before taking a firm decision, the Board recommended that a committee should be appointed to consider the matter in detail. Accordingly an Expert Committee was set up in March, 1961 under the Chairmanship of Dr. D. S. Kothari, Chairman, University Grants Commission. In its Report, the Committee recommended that the system of Correspondence Courses and Evening Colleges should constitute an important element in the educational plans of the country (as in most of the developing and advanced countries); and that without some form of correspondence system and Evening Colleges, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to meet the large-scale educational needs of an expanding economy and a demand for higher education to a large number of students.

Correspondence Courses in Delhi University.

37. The Committee are informed that a Directorate of Correspondence Courses was established in the University of Delhi in July, 1962. The course has been first introduced in the Delhi University and it provides facilities for B.A. (Pass) Course by correspondence in the following subjects:

- (1) English
- (2) Hindi
- (3) History
- (4) Political Science
- (5) Economics
- (6) Commerce
- (7) Mathematics

It is stated that—

“individual attention is an essential feature of the Correspondence education in University of Delhi to ensure high academic standards. Correspondence instruction addresses itself to the individual. Each student's difficulties are attended to personally and in writing by his tutor. The exchange of correspondence between the University teacher and student is the basis of a personal relationship that defies distance. The Scheme envisages to provide a three-week period per year for personal contact between teacher and taught in which classes are organised on a tutorial in preference to a lecture basis. In this contact period, students get an opportunity to meet

their fellow students, organise extra-curricular activities, develop their personality and acquire other requisites necessary for a healthy and useful corporate life."

It is stated that 1104 students were admitted to correspondence courses during 1963-64. 85 per cent of the students admitted to the B.A. (Pass) Course by correspondence are employed persons in various walks of life such as government servants including personnel belonging to Defence Service, business men etc. and are ranging from the age group 21 to 35 years and quite a few in the age group from 35 to 55 years.

38. The Committee are given to understand that the scheme of Correspondence Courses is working satisfactorily except that the library facilities envisaged in the scheme *viz.* maintaining a library with many copies of text books and several copies of supplementary reading material have not been provided so far due to non-availability of funds for this purpose. The idea of maintaining such a library is that the books should be issued by post to the correspondence course students.

It is stated that the University Grants Commission were approached in September, 1963 by the University of Delhi for the sanction of grant of Rs. 75,000 to be paid in three yearly instalments of Rs. 25,000 each for starting a library for the Directorate of Correspondence Courses. The University Grants Commission informed the Delhi University in November, 1963 that in view of the ceiling grant of Rs. 2,86,950 imposed by the Ministry of Education, for the Directorate of Correspondence Courses during the Third Five Year Plan and the understanding that full use of the Delhi University Library facilities would be made, the additional grant for purchase of books could not be sanctioned. It is however contended by the Delhi University that the students are not able to make use of the University Library as it caters mainly to the needs of Post-graduate and research students.

It is further stated that to start a library for the benefit of the students of the Correspondence Courses, an initial grant of Rs. 1 lakh together with an annual grant of Rs. 25,000 for at least four years will be required. This proposal has now been included in the Fourth Five Year Development Plans of the University.

The Committee feel that the provision of text book library with multiple copies is an essential requirement for the Correspondence Courses. The Committee consider that when such a useful scheme has been introduced, its efficiency should not have been impaired on account of a small amount being sanctioned and they expect that necessary funds for starting the library would be made available very early.

The Committee also think that the University should allow its Library to be utilised for the benefit of the students of Correspondence Courses to the extent possible.

Correspondence Courses in other Universities.

39. The Committee are informed that it is proposed to introduce Correspondence Courses in Arts and Science (first degree stage in the first instance) in three or four other selected universities located in different regions of the country during the Fourth Plan period.

The Committee are glad that a scheme for Correspondence Courses which extends educational opportunities to all literate people regardless of age, wealth and circumstances and is among the most effective means of democratising education has been introduced in the Delhi University. They feel that such a scheme has a bright future and every effort should be made in the Fourth Plan to extend it to other universities.

The Committee suggest that in selecting universities for opening these courses, preference should be given to such universities which allow large number of private students to appear in examinations simply by payment of the usual examination fees. They hope that the experiences, gained as a result of the working of the Correspondence Courses in the Delhi University will be taken into consideration and put to effective use so that the difficulties encountered by the Directorate of Correspondence Courses of the Delhi University are not faced by other Universities where the courses are proposed to be introduced.

Evening Colleges.

40. The Committee are given to understand that four colleges in the Delhi University have been permitted to start evening classes providing facilities for Preparatory and B.A. Courses. Besides these four colleges, there is an Institute of Post-graduate (Evening) Studies which imparts education in post-graduate subjects. A statement showing the total number of students who applied for admissions in Evening Colleges in 1964-65 and those who were eligible and actually admitted is given below:

Name of the Institution	No. of students who applied for admission	No. of students who were eligible for admission	No. of Students actually admitted
Institute of Post-graduate (Evening) Studies . . .	800	340	340
Delhi College (Evening) . . .	891	424	42
Deshbandhu College (Evening) . . .	198	198	198
Dyal Singh College (Evening) . . .	275	275	275
P.G.D.A.V. College (Evening) . . .	245	245	245
	2409	1482	1482

The Committee are informed that at present there are no facilities available for the study of Science, Education, Technology and Honours Courses in Humanities including Commerce in the Evening Colleges of the Delhi University. The Academic Council of the University has however, decided to institute part-time degree courses in Electrical, Mechanical and Civil Engineering under the Faculty of Technology.

The Committee are glad to note that all the eligible students are able to get admissions in the Evening Colleges of the University and that it has been decided to start an Evening College for part-time degree courses in Electrical, Mechanical and Civil Engineering. They, however, suggest that the University/Government may examine the feasibility of starting evening classes for Pass and Honours Courses in Science and Honours Courses in Humanities including Commerce in subjects where there is sufficient demand.

I. Examinations

41. It is generally recognised that there are serious disadvantages in the present system of examinations and that it is necessary to make the process of testing students relevant to the study undertaken by them and as accurate as can be made. The University Education Commission (1948-49) has stated as under about the problem of examinations in Indian Universities.

“For nearly half a century, examinations, as they have been functioning have been recognised as one of the worst features of Indian Education. Commissions and Committees have expressed their alarm at their pernicious domination over the whole system of education in India. While the magnitude of the problem has been growing at an alarming rate, nothing constructive in the way of reform has happened.”

The Committee are given to understand that examinations even at present are mainly test of memory and do not satisfactorily measure the critical power and intellectual development of students. The representative of the Ministry also stated his views as under during evidence:

“We are not satisfied with the present system of examination in Delhi University or anywhere. Reforms are needed and this matter is continuously under consideration. It is hoped that as a result of the findings of the Education Commission something will be attempted in Delhi and other Universities”.

42. The Committee, however, find that one of the recommendations of the Committee on Tutorials and Preceptorials which has not been accepted for the present by the Academic Council of University of Delhi was the introduction of system of internal assessment with effect from 1963-
Introduction of system of Internal Assessment.

64 beginning with 1st year students. The representative of the Ministry also stated during evidence that some kind of internal evaluation is quite essential and in spite of its various pitfalls, it would not only improve the system of examination, it would certainly improve the seriousness of the students and make them work all the year round. The University Education Commission also recommended as far back as 1948-49 that—

“one-third of the marks allotted to each subject be reserved for work done during the course of instruction and that this be adopted forthwith in the teaching universities for the B.A. and B.Sc., M.A. and M.Sc. examinations. The affiliating universities should also take immediate steps to evolve a method of more or less uniform marking for this internal award at the affiliated colleges. An effective machinery for the supervision and inspection of affiliated colleges to ensure uniformity of standards should be devised”.

The Committee realise that the system of introducing internal assessment is not free from difficulties. The Committee note that the Education Commission is already seized of the problem and hope that a workable solution may be evolved in the light of their recommendations.

Degree awarded by Universities not mutually recognised.

43. The Committee are given to understand that some of the degrees awarded by Delhi University are not recognised by other universities and similarly some of the degrees awarded by other universities are not recognised by Delhi University as per the details below:

A.—Degrees awarded by Delhi University and not recognised by other universities.

(a) Bombay University	B. Com. , M. Com. and Technology degrees.
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(b) Gujarat University	L.L.B.
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(c) Madras University	M. Com.
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B.—Degrees awarded by other universities and not recognised by Delhi University

(a) Krukshtera University	B.A./B.Sc. (Educ.) M.Ed.
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(b) Punjab University	B. Sc. (Hons. Science), B.A. (Music) B.A. (Hons.) History, Political Science and Economics.
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(c) Gujarat University	LL.B.
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(d) Bhagalpur University	None of the Degrees.
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The Committee feel that there should be some uniformity of standards in Indian University. They would urge that the University Grants Commission/Ministry of Education may use their good offices to persuade Indian Universities to extend mutual recognition to degrees awarded by them and initiate suitable steps for the purpose.

CHAPTER III

TEACHING STAFF

A. Introduction

Necessity of having right kind of teachers. 44. The success of higher education depends to a large extent on the ability of the teachers to kindle in the young minds quest for knowledge.

It is widely recognised that in the interest of maintenance of proper standards of education, the conditions of work and service of teachers in universities and colleges should be improved so as to attract the right kind of teachers. The University Education Commission (1948-49) stated as under:

"The good old times when the profession of teaching attracted those whom no wordly rewards could tempt are no more. In this age of money economy and profit motives, it is vain to expect that teachers alone would rise above the spirit of the times. Salaries which the universities cannot command but industry and governments easily offer are taking the cream away leaving the staffs poorer, envious and discontented."

B. Pay and Allowances of Teachers

Revision of Salary Scales of Teachers. 45. The Committee are given to understand that several schemes have been initiated by the University Grants Commission for the welfare and benefit of teachers. One of such schemes is the salary revision of university teachers. It is stated that during the Third Plan the Commission further revised the salaries of university teachers and prescribed the following scales:—

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

In the case of Central Universities, the entire expenditure on this account is borne by the Commission while in the case of State Universities, the Commission bears 80 per cent of the increased expenditure and the remaining 20 per cent is to be borne by the University/State Government.

The Committee are informed that the pay scales recommended by the University Grants Commission have been revised with effect from 1st April, 1961. During the course of evidence the representative of the Ministry however, stated that the University does not consider the pay scales to be adequate.

The Committee appreciate the attempts made in recent times to review the pay scales of the teaching staff. How-

ever, they note that the emoluments and prospects in teaching profession are even now lower than in other services under the Government. The Committee also note the prevailing discontent among the ranks of the teaching profession and the deterioration in the quality of teaching and the standard of discipline in educational institutions. The Committee feel that this is not at all a desirable state of affairs and want to impress both on the teaching staff and on the Government their obligations to the coming generation in this matter. The Committee hope that both will realise the wider social repercussion of this state of affairs and will make some concerted effort to improve both the quality of education and the standard of discipline in educational institutions, which are of prime importance for the future of the nation. In this connection, the Committee while realising the difficulties of the teaching staff also appreciate the financial implications involved in the proposal and its possible epercussion on the extension of education in the near future. Consistent with our financial resources and with the necessity and our commitment for the expansion of education, the Committee feel that every effort should be made to improve the pay and prospects of the teachers so that better class of youngmen may feel induced to take to the teaching profession.

46. The Committee are given to understand that the teachers in Delhi University are at present not entitled to dearness allowance. They are, however, paid other allowances, such as city compensatory allowances, house rent allowance, etc., on the Government scale. As regards dearness allowance, the representative of the Ministry stated that till recently there was no dearness allowance in Government service for those drawing more than Rs. 400 which is the minimum pay for the lecturers. Now that dearness allowance is paid upto a salary of Rs. 600 in Government service, the whole question of giving dearness allowance to teachers in universities is under examination and the University Grants Commission has already appointed a Committee to look into this problem.

Dearness
Allowance
City Com-
pensatory
Allowance
etc.

The Committee hope that the question of dearness allowance will be considered at an early date.

C. Teacher: Pupil Ratio

47. The Committee have been informed that the existing teacher-pupil ratio for Humanities, Law and Science Courses in the University is as follows:

Teacher
Pupil Ratio
in the
University.

	No. of students	No. of teachers	Teacher pupil ratio
Science	1628	129	1:12.6
Law	635	28 (whole time) + 4 (part time)	1:21
Humanities (Post-graduate)	2021	71 University appointed teachers 114 College teachers.	1:10.9

It is stated that by and large the teacher-pupil ratio is not considered satisfactory. The University Grants Commission have been of the view that there is an urgent need for more teachers in the universities so that the teacher-pupil ratio may be improved.

The Committee feel that the question of improving the teacher-pupil ratio, particularly for Science and Post-graduate courses in Humanities, should receive urgent consideration of the University.

**Post-
graduate
Teaching in
Humanities.**

48. The Committee are informed that one of the essential features of the working of the post-graduate departments of Delhi University in Humanities is that a large part of teaching work is done by the teachers of constituent colleges. The Visiting Committee on Delhi University appointed by the University Grants Commission (Dec. 1961) has stated as under:

"Though the merit of this system of conducting post-graduate teaching with the help of college teachers (whose work relates mainly to undergraduate courses) is open to question, the university appeared to be unwilling to make a sudden departure from the practice hitherto followed, though most of the heads of the departments were not quite happy with this arrangement."

It has been explained that the post-graduate teaching in Humanities is done on co-operative basis and the teachers drawn from the colleges are assigned teaching load of 3 to 6 periods a week for post-graduate teaching alone. At present the position of teaching work in Humanities in Delhi University is as under:—

Students	University Teachers	College Teachers	Over all Teacher-Pupil Ratio
2021	71	114	1:10.9

It is stated that 114 teachers drawn from the colleges are taking 245 periods of only lecture work for the post-graduate classes in Humanities in the University. These teachers come from 17 colleges recognised by the University. In addition to University lecturers, they also deliver lectures and conduct tutorials, etc. in their respective colleges. It has been stated that by and large this arrangement has been working quite satisfactorily.

The Committee suggest that the question of utilising college teachers for post-graduate teaching may be gone into again, by the next Visiting Committee to be appointed by the University Grants Commission in the light of experience gained so far.

49. The Committee are informed that for purposes of Teacher determining maintenance grants the teacher-pupil ratio Public ratio in Colleges. as prescribed by the University Grants Commission for Colleges of Delhi University is as under:

Course	Ratio
1. Pre-University & Pre-Medical (1st Year)	1:30
2. Pass Course	1:20
3. (Honours and M.A. course)	1:12
4. B. Sc. (Home Science)	1:15
5. B.A. (Pass) Evening Course	1:30

A statement showing the existing teacher-pupil ratio in some of the Colleges is at Appendix IX. It is stated that since in the constituent Colleges, teachers take classes for Pass, Honours and Post-graduate Courses, course-wise ratio cannot be worked out. It is, therefore, not possible to find out whether ratios prescribed by the University Grants Commission are actually followed. The Committee however find that while the Commission has prescribed the ratio of 1:30 for B.A. (Pass) Evening Course, the actual ratio in one of the evening colleges (Delhi College) is 1:40. They also find that there is substantial difference in the ratios for various colleges. e.g., for Hindu College the ratio is 1:14 and for Hansraj College the ratio is 1:21.

The Committee suggest that the teacher-pupil ratio in the colleges under the Delhi University may be constantly kept under review by the University with a view to achieve uniformity and to bring it upto the prescribed ratio.

50. The Committee are informed that there are at present 41 Professors, 127 Readers and 174 Lecturers in the University of Delhi. The ratio comes to 1:3:4. The representative of the Ministry stated during evidence that:

“It is the best that we have achieved in this country... It is adequate.”

The Sub-Committee of the Estimates Committee which visited Delhi University were however informed by the Vice-Chancellor that there should not be pyramidal formation in University and that larger number of posts of Professors and Readers should be created. The Vice-Chancellor was of the view that a stage had come when two posts of Professors may be provided for some subjects.

The Committee suggest that the question of providing more posts of Professors to cope with the work and to provide fair chances of promotion deserves consideration and may be examined by the next Visiting Committee of the University Grants Commission. In particular, the Committee suggest that adequate number of posts of Professors may be provided in centres for Advanced Study and in subjects where research assignments so demand.

D. Selection of University and College Teachers

51. The Committee are informed that for selection of University teachers, the Selection Committee is constituted in accordance with the provision of Art. 19(1) of the University Statute which is as under:

“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:—

THE TABLE

Professor	.(i) The Dean of 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.
Librarian	Two persons not connected with the University, one nominated by the Executive Council and the other nominated by the Academic Council.”

The selection of candidates is finally approved by the Executive Council. The representative of the Ministry stated during evidence that by and large these Committees have worked very well, and that there has never been a difference between the Executive Council and the Selection Committee over the choice of candidates.

The members of the teaching staff of colleges are appointed by the Governing Body on the recommendation of the Selection Committee which is constituted as follows:

- (i) Chairman of the Governing Body or his nominee;
- (ii) One of the representatives of the University on the Governing Body;
- (iii) One expert member nominated by the Academic Council i.e. the Head of the Department in the University;
- (iv) One senior member of the teaching staff responsible for the teaching of the particular subject.

The University exercises control over the selection of teachers in the colleges, through its representatives on the Selection Committee and ensures that selection is done according to merits. Statute 19(2) further requires recognition of a college teacher by the University. The representative of the Ministry stated during evidence that not many complaints about appointment of teachers in affiliated colleges have been received.

The Committee note that the appointment of teachers which is an important factor in the maintenance of standard of teaching and discipline, has so far been done on a satisfactory basis in the Delhi University and hope that the standard would be zealously maintained to avoid any complaints on this score.

E. Staff Quarters

52. The Committee are informed that the following percentages of academic and administrative staff of Delhi University have been provided with staff quarters:—

Teaching staff	20%
Administrative staff (non-teaching staff)	22.2%

It is now proposed to build 40 staff quarters for the teaching staff out of Rs. 10 lakhs sanctioned by the University Grants Commission in August, 1964. After their completion 30% of the teaching staff will be provided with

staff quarters. The representative of the Ministry stated during evidence that it would not be possible in the foreseeable future to provide accommodation for all the staff of the University.

The Committee are unhappy that only 20% of the teaching staff of Delhi University has been provided with quarters. They are of the view that in a teaching and affiliating university of the type of Delhi, where teaching of Post-graduate subjects and Honours Courses in science subjects is centralised at the University, it is desirable that teachers should live on the campus of the University or as near to it as possible. They therefore suggest that provision of additional staff quarters may be accelerated and a phased programme worked out for construction of quarters.

F. Annuity/Insurance/Pensions Scheme

53. The Committee are informed that for the present there is no scheme in force for annuity/insurance/pension for University and College teachers. It is however stated that two schemes viz. (i) General Provident Fund-cum-Pension-cum-Gratuity, and (ii) Contributory Provident Fund-cum-Gratuity for teachers of Central Universities are under consideration of the University Grants Commission.

The question of extending the schemes for teachers of the colleges affiliated to Delhi University will be taken up when the schemes have been accepted by the Delhi University.

The Committee suggest that the Schemes relating to General Provident Fund-cum-pension-cum-Gratuity and Contributory Provident Fund-cum-Gratuity for teachers of Central Universities may be finalised at an early date. The Committee would also suggest that in due course the University Grants Commission/Ministry of Education may persuade the other universities to adopt suitable schemes on the aforementioned line for their teachers.

CHAPTER IV

UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS AND COLLEGES

54. The University of Delhi at present has Faculties of Arts, Social Sciences, Science, Medical Sciences, Education, Law, Technology, Music and Fine Arts and Mathematics. It is the responsibility of the University to conduct Post-graduate teaching and Honours teaching in science subjects. The university has 37 departments and 35 colleges and institutions admitted to its privileges as per details given in Appendix X.

A. Colleges

55. The University of Delhi has two types of colleges, ^{Types of Colleges.} namely, constituent and affiliated. Statute 30 of the Delhi University provides that constituent colleges will be those Colleges and Institutions which will impart instruction at least upto the Honours Standard, or for a Bachelors Degree in a professional course recognised as such by the University. Affiliated Colleges will be those Colleges and Institutions which will impart instruction upto the Bachelor's Pass Degree excluding a degree in a professional course. There are also some differences between Constituent Colleges and Affiliated Colleges in the matter of having Endowment Fund and Building Fund.

Asked to elaborate the differences existing at present between the constituent and affiliated colleges the representative of the Ministry of Education stated during evidence that "the difference is merely historical. Some older colleges were admitted as constituent colleges, especially in campus, and others which grew recently outside the campus have been taken in as affiliated colleges.* Even the differences that is indicated by statute 30 does not exist. Honours teaching is provided by affiliated colleges also."

The Committee suggest that as the differences between the constituent and affiliated colleges have ceased to exist in actual practice, the question of giving up this distinct nomenclature for colleges may be examined by the University.

56. The private colleges are paid the maintenance grants on the basis of 90% of the approved deficit. The development grant to Private colleges is paid on 50:50

^{Maintenance grants paid to private Colleges.}

*The Committee however note from the Table given at page 46 that a number of colleges situated outside the University campus have since been given the status of constituent colleges.

basis usually, except for Hostels for women where the basis is 75:25. In the first year of the establishment of the college, usually a maintenance grant of the order of Rs. 50,000/- approximately is paid. The maintenance grants increase in the subsequent years as the colleges develop their activities and programmes.

The Committee are informed that the maintenance and development grants paid to the colleges affiliated to the University of Delhi during the last three years are as under:

	<i>Maintenance</i>	<i>Development</i>
	Rs.	Rs.
1961-62	44,92,688 4,72,608
1962-63	46,12,257 10,60,147
1963-64	77,00,214 7,07,454

It is anticipated that the maintenance grants payable to the colleges during 1964-65 would be about Rs. 85 lakhs. The increase in maintenance grants to affiliated colleges is mainly due to the following reasons:

- (1) Introduction of revised scales of pay.
- (2) Increase in the ratio of the posts in the senior scale from 10% to 25%.
- (3) Increase in the payment of city compensatory allowance due to Delhi being declared as 'A' class city.
- (4) Increase in the number of students and teachers and opening of new colleges.

The representative of the Ministry stated during evidence that maintenance grants to the Colleges of Delhi University are paid directly by the University Grants Commission in order to avoid delay in the receipt of funds by the colleges. The final instalments of grants are however paid on the basis of audited accounts duly checked by the University Grants Commission. These accounts are received through the University together with a certificate of the Vice-Chancellor that the colleges have fulfilled the conditions of the maintenance grants.

**Administra-
tion of
Colleges.**

57. The administration of the colleges under the University of Delhi is conducted by the Governing Body of the College concerned within the framework of the University Act and Statutes. Every College under the University of Delhi has therefore a regularly constituted Governing Body consisting of not more than 20 persons approved by the Executive Council and including among others, at least two representatives of the University and at least three

representatives of the Teaching Staff, of whom the Principal of that College or Institution is one. The rules relating to the composition and personnel of the Governing Body and those relating to other matters affecting the management of the College are required to conform to the Statutes and Ordinances of the University and the conditions of Government Grant to colleges.

The Committee are informed that under Statute 30(i) (c) (i) the composition of the Governing Body of a College has to be approved by the Executive Council and the Council may not grant approval to any undesirable person being a member of the Governing Body of a College. Once this approval is given there is no authority to expel him.

It is stated that the University has deferred for the time being a proposal to the effect that the University may have the power to withdraw the approval given to any person to be a member of the Governing Body at any time during his tenure of membership if in the opinion of the Executive Council the continuance of his membership of the Governing Body will not be in the interest of the College or the University.

The Committee are informed that the University of Delhi has framed model rules for the Governing Bodies of the Colleges incorporating the provisions of relevant Statutes and Ordinances. Such model rules framed by the University have at present been made applicable to new colleges only and the question whether the older colleges also be required to frame their Memorandum of Association in accordance with the model rules and regulations of the University is under consideration of the authorities of the University.

The Committee are further informed that the University has recently received a letter from the University Grants Commission intimating that the University should fix a dead-line by which the Colleges should frame their Memorandum of Association in accordance with the Model Rules and in case they fail to do so, the question of stopping the grant-in-aid may be examined. The letter was considered by the Academic Council at their meeting held on 14th January, 1965 and the Council has fixed 30th June, 1965 as the dead-line by which all the Colleges should adopt the model rules failing which the grants to the Colleges concerned would be stopped till they finalise the matter.

The Committee hope that all the new colleges will frame their rules and regulations and Memorandum of Association in accordance with the model rules framed by the University by the 30th June, 1965, the dead-line fixed by the Academic Council of the University. They further suggest that the model rules may also be made applicable to older colleges in due course so that all the colleges are governed by uniform Memorandum of Association.

Inspection
of Colleges.

58. The Committee are given to understand that under Statute 30 of the University every College/Institution admitted to the privileges of the University is required to be inspected at least once every year by a committee appointed by the Academic Council. The Academic Council (Vide Resolution No. 168 dated 10th September, 1959), however, decided that the inspection of the Colleges be spread over three years so that some of the Colleges might be inspected in the first year, some in the second year and the rest in the third year.

The Committee learn that no inspection was made during the last three academic years, viz. 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65. During the period between December, 1961 and February, 1962, four colleges were inspected under Statute 30 clause (3) by an Inspection Committee with particular reference to the question of grant of further recognition to these Colleges which was to expire by the end of the academic year 1961-62. Prior to this inspection, the Committee inspected fifteen Colleges during the academic year 1957-58.

It is stated that the question of setting up an Unit under an Assistant Registrar to deal with matters relating to Colleges and for systematic and effective inspection of the colleges was examined in September, 1962. The Executive Council sanctioned the creation of a post of Assistant Registrar for the College Unit and as far as supporting staff was concerned, it was thought at that time that the supporting staff could be drawn from Branches of Faculty Offices dealing with college matters. On further examination of this proposal, it was not found feasible to draw the supporting staff from other Branches or offices which were already under-staffed. As establishment of the College Unit involved creation of additional posts, the setting up of this Unit was deferred on account of National Emergency.

In January, 1963, the committee appointed by the Executive Council to look into the question of systematic inspection of the Colleges, again considered the matter and decided to set up the College Unit and to appoint a senior person to be a University Inspector who would be of the status of a Principal and have informal discussions with the College Principals, whenever necessary. On 16th February, 1963, the Executive Council decided to appoint a Joint Registrar instead of an Inspector of Colleges as head of the College Unit to act as a Liaison Officer between the various Committees and the Central Administration.

The University Grants Commission was approached in August, 1963 to sanction the necessary staff for setting up of the College Unit and the sanction of the University Grants Commission for the supporting staff was received on the 9th January, 1964. The sanction of the University Grants

Commission for creation of the post of Officer-on-Special Duty instead of Joint Registrar to head the College Unit was received towards the end of June, 1964. The Officer-on-Special Duty, College Unit was appointed in July, 1964. The College Unit was formally established with effect from 2nd November, 1964 and has started functioning from that date.

The representative of the Ministry admitted during evidence that the inspection of Colleges has not proceeded as intended. He, however, hoped that after the establishment of the College Unit in the Registrar's Office it will be possible to carry out the inspection as required under the Statute.

The Committee regret that for three years no inspection of Colleges under the Delhi University was done. They are unable to appreciate such long delays in conducting regular inspection of institutions/colleges admitted to the privileges of the University as laid down in Statute 30 of the Delhi University. The Committee hope that now that a college unit has been set up, regular inspections of the institutions/colleges will not only be carried out in consonance with Statute 30 but also that follow up action will be taken expeditiously to rectify the shortcomings which are brought to notice.

59. The Committee are informed that Ordinance XVIII Endowment Fund and Building Fund. of Delhi University provides that—

"a College seeking recognition as a Constituent College must have an endowment fund of Rs. 5 lakhs of which at least Rs. 3 lakhs should be immediately available and the balance to be deposited within four years, and have either suitable buildings or a building fund of at least Rs. 3 lakhs. It shall also satisfy the University that either it already has 7-8 acres of land (4-5 if there is no hostel attached) or has reasonable prospects of having the same for the College building."

"A college seeking recognition as an affiliated College must have an endowment fund of Rs. 3 lakhs of which Rs. 2 lakhs should be immediately available and the balance to be deposited within two years and have either suitable buildings or a building fund of at least Rs. 2 lakhs. It shall also satisfy the University that either it already has a minimum of 3 acres of land (or 5 acres of land if hostel is attached) or has reasonable prospects of having the same."

The Committee, however, learn that the following 7 constituent colleges and 2 affiliated colleges do not have

the required Endowment Fund of Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 3 lakhs respectively:—

Rs. 5 lakhs

1. P.G. D.A.V. College
2. Janki Devi Mahavidyalaya
3. Daulat Ram College.
4. Kirori Mal College.
5. Deshbandhu College.
6. Sanatan Dharma College
7. Dyal Singh College

Rs. 3 lakhs

1. Shyam Lal College
2. Ram Lal Anand College

It is stated that the Trusts or Societies managing the constituent and affiliated Colleges do not have the adequate liquid cash for the purpose. In addition to the Endowment Fund, the Colleges have to acquire adequate land (7-8 acres) and building fund of Rs. 3 lakhs. It is further stated that the University is now considering a proposal for amending the Ordinance relating to the provision of Endowment Fund so as to avoid any possible hardship to the Colleges. The representative of the University Grants Commission explained during evidence that the Colleges are normally expected to have funds for meeting 10 per cent of the deficit. Some of the colleges have properties and rent therefrom could possibly meet 10 per cent of the deficit. The property cannot, however, be sold and a fund created. The University is, therefore, thinking in terms of creating an endowment fund from which the Colleges may get regular income to meet the 10 per cent of their deficit or an alternative source for getting such regular income.

The Committee hope that while amending Ordinance XVIII relating to Endowment Fund, Building Fund, etc. the University will take adequate steps to see that the financial stability of the Colleges is in no way diluted.

Fees charged by different Colleges.

60. The Committee are given to understand that there is uniformity in all colleges with regard to the charging of the tuition fees, but there is considerable variation in other fees charged by colleges. A statement showing the various kinds of fees charged by various colleges attached to the University is at Appendix XI. It is noted therefrom that the total fee varies from college to college.

It is stated that "the question of evolving uniformity of fees charged by the colleges of the University was considered by the Vice Chancellor in a meeting with the Principals of Colleges on the 10th December, 1963. Since there was no evidence to show that the fees charged by colleges on account of games and sports, library, Reading room and garden etc., which vary from college to college, are levied either to make profit or to meet deficits, it was decided that the present practice may continue."

As regards the charging of building fee from the students, the representative of the University Grants Commission stated as under during evidence:

"It (Building fee) used to be there. It has been stopped for the last three years.....Now, no college is charging any building fee for the last three years."

B. University Departments

61. The Committee are informed that the Department of Zoology is at present housed in two separate buildings at a distance of about a furlong from each other. The old building which covers an area of 13,000 sq. ft., provides accommodation for the undergraduate classes though it has a research wing also. The new building which covers an area of 14,865 sq. ft. has the museum, the post-graduate sections and research rooms. The disadvantages of having the department located in two different places are obvious.

The representative of the Ministry stated during evidence that there is a proposal to have a building for centralising the activities of the Department of Zoology at one place. The Scheme has already been sanctioned by the University Grants Commission. It was due for execution in June, 1964 but due to acute shortage of cement, tenders for the works could not be invited. Cement and other building materials have now been made available for the scheme and the project will be taken in hand shortly. The space to be released by Zoology Department after completion of building is proposed to be utilised by the Botany Department which is located in the same building. In this connection, it may be mentioned that the Visiting Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission has observed:—

"The old Zoology building can be utilised for the Department of Mathematics which is badly in need of more space."

The Committee hope that the building for Zoology Department will be completed before the commencement of the next academic year beginning from July, 1965 and that the old Zoology building would be put to suitable use. In this connection the needs of the Mathematics Department may also be considered.

**Auditorium
for Science
Depart-
ment.**

62. The Committee are given to understand that general lectures by visiting professors are frequently held in Science Departments. Separate claims for having suitable auditoriums were made by the Departments of Physics and Chemistry to the Visiting Committee of the University Grants Commission in December, 1961.

The representative of the Ministry however, stated that the Dean of the Faculty of Science has already suggested for one auditorium under the Faculty of Science for the common use of the Science Departments. No such scheme has, however, been submitted to the University Grants Commission for approval.

The Committee consider that instead of having separate auditorium for each Science Department, one spacious common auditorium will be more suitable for the purpose and that will also be more economical.

**Workshops
maintained
by Science
Depart-
ments.**

63. The Committee are informed that the Physics Department of the University maintains a fairly well-equipped workshop, the function of which is to fabricate and repair scientific apparatus required for the various class laboratories at the under-graduate and post-graduate levels. The workshop has also the important function of designing and constructing specific research equipments needed by the Ph. D. students and teachers of the Department. It also helps the other Science Departments like Chemistry and Botany with repair and construction of complicated equipments as far as possible. The Department of Chemistry has got a small workshop of its own mainly for glass-work and simple carpentry and metal work for helping the Department in its day-to-day activities.

The representative of the Ministry stated during evidence that if such activities were developed, it would be possible to economise on materials and equipments. He, however, stated that no attempt has so far been made to assess the utility of these workshops.

The Committee suggest that an assessment of the work done by the workshops may be made with a view to improve the existing facilities.

**Delhi
Polytechnic.**

64. The Committee are informed that the Delhi Polytechnic is the only institute affiliated to the University of Delhi for degree courses in technology. It is a Government institution run by the Delhi Administration and is affiliated to the University. The Principal of the Institute is the Dean of the Faculty of Technology of the University of Delhi.

The representative of the Ministry stated during evidence that polytechnic was the name given to this Institute

in the early forties. Since then, polytechnic has acquired by usage a certain meaning associated with an institution providing diploma courses. As the Institute no longer provides training for Diploma Courses and prepares students for Bachelor in Engineering Degree of Delhi University, it has been decided to change its name to 'College of Engineering'.

The Committee note that from April, 1965, the name of Delhi Polytechnic has been changed to College of Engineering.

65. The Committee are given to understand that the Faculty of Technology of Delhi University has made provision for awarding post-graduate degrees in technology if any institution comes forward with a proposal. Delhi College of Engineering, the only Institute affiliated to University of Delhi in the Faculty of Technology, has, however, not yet made arrangements for imparting teaching in post-graduate subjects in technology.

The Committee hope that in due course, having regard to the requirements and developments in older engineering colleges in other universities, facilities for Post-graduate teaching in technology will be developed.

66. The Committee are informed that the Department of Human Geography was started in 1960 with a Reader as Head of the Department. Since Geography has not been a subject of study in the University at the under-graduate level, the enrolment of post-graduate classes has not been large. It is stated that with the introduction of B.A. (Pass) and B.A. (Hons.) courses in a number of constituent colleges the enrolment for the M.A. Course in Geography will improve. Details of enrolment to M.A. and Ph.D. courses during the last five years are given below:—

1960-61 1961-62 1962-63 1963-64 1964-65

M.A. Previous	6	11	4	5	2
M.A. Final	..	4	6	2	5
Diploma in Geography	..	..	..	6	3

(The number of students who have taken up Ph.D. is 5).

The Committee think that post-graduate courses in Human Geography should have been preceded by properly developed under-graduate teaching and suggest that the University may keep a watch on the number of admissions in the Department of Human Geography so that necessary remedial measures may be taken to put to good use the facilities available in the Department.

Department
of Linguis-
tics.

67. The Committee are informed that the Visiting Committee of the University Grants Commission recommended in December, 1961 that—

"A Department of Linguistics is necessary in Delhi University because of the discipline by which students of any language, classical modern Indian or Modern European will 'profit'."

The Visiting Committee envisaged—

".....active co-operation between the Linguistics Department and the Language Departments in the University."

They further observed—

"Research is needed in the scientific teaching of languages to students who study them as second languages i.e., in the application of new techniques made possible by descriptive or structural linguistics. Briefly the teaching staff in the language departments can analyse the languages structurally, grade the vocabulary, sounds and structures in order of difficulty and evolve methods of presenting them suitably to their students with an undergraduate or post-graduate status. The Professor of Linguistics may guide and supervise such investigations to be carried out by the language departments."

The Committee are given to understand that a Department of Linguistics has been set up in Delhi University in April, 1963 with a Reader as the Head of the Department. The University has recently appointed a Professor of Linguistics and he is expected to join shortly.

It is however stated in a written note furnished to the Committee that—

".....since the Department of Linguistics has now only one teacher and since he is naturally very busy with his Diploma Course students and development plans it does not have at the moment very close links with other Departments in the Faculty. But the present Head of the Department is keen to collaborate in the research projects of Indian Languages Departments and the collaboration will be possible when he has more teachers. It is expected that when the professor of Linguistics joins and more Readers and Lecturers in the subject are appointed, the Department of Hindi, Urdu and Modern Indian Languages will collaborate with

them in research work relating to Dravidian and Indo-Aryan Linguistics."

The Committee stress the need for proper co-ordination between the Department of Linguistics and Language Departments and hope that early measures will be taken to achieve the necessary co-ordination.

68. The Visiting Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission made the following observations re-^{of African}garding the Department of African Studies:—

"For a variety of reasons this Department has not been able to show much results so far either in the field of teaching or of research, although it has a large staff of one Professor, three Readers and five Lecturers. We feel that the Department could function more efficiently in an institution like the Indian School of International Studies where area studies are undertaken."

The University has not agreed to the view of the Visiting Committee that the Department of African Studies could function more efficiently in the School of International Studies. It is stated that "the Department is now better equipped to organise research and studies. For the first time in the past seven years the Department has a proper Head. Its senior members of the staff have had a visit to Africa and are, therefore, better equipped to organise research and studies in the Department. It has also a sizeable library for its teaching needs and research facilities are being rapidly built up."

It is further stated that "certain other consequential changes of value have taken place. The Department is now closely linked with the Departments of History, Economics, Political Science, Sociology and Geography facilitating integrated research in African problems. Not only are there courses on Africa in each of these Departments, which provide the Department of African studies a potential source for its research scholars, but the progress of research on African problems is in a better position of realization with this integrated approach."

The Committee are further informed that at present, the Department has 1 Professor, 1 Reader and 5 Lecturers and has on its rolls 17 research scholars. Some of these scholars have already completed their preliminary studies and are awaiting grant of funds to enable them to go in for area studies and to complete their research programmes. Four scholars in the past three years have gone to Africa on their own, the Department having no funds to subsidize their area study work. The University Grants Commission have also approved of an expenditure of Rs. 4,500 for area study this year for one scholar.

The Committee think that by initiating this subject, the University recognises the importance of Africa as a world factor and hope that the University will also recognise the complex nature of the studies on the emergence and development of Africa starting from Egypt and Carthage of Congo and Kenya. The Committee feel that the Department of African Studies has naturally to cover a number of subjects, such as Political Science, Economics, Sociology, Geography etc. and all these at different level of development. The Committee think that the curriculum of this department should be suitably adapted so that appropriate attention may be given to the different subjects selected by the research scholars. As this department is not likely to have much of economic incentive, the Committee feel that this should be developed as a research department with necessary stipends and scholarships to research scholars with academic interest. The Committee further feel that as, such specialised subjects cannot be taken up by many universities, this department of Delhi University should try to attract a number of students from other universities and it may also be necessary to make regional allotment of students for admission so that the resources of this department may be fully utilised.

Department of Business Management and Industrial Administration.

69. The Committee are informed that courses in Business Management were started in the year 1955 in accordance with the recommendation of the All India Council for Technical Education. The Section of Business Management and Industrial Administration of the Department of Economics and Commerce, University of Delhi became a full-fledged Department on the 14th August, 1962. The Department has the following courses:—

- (a) A three-year Post-Graduate Diploma Course in Business Management, and
- (b) A three-year part-time Post-Graduate Diploma Course in Industrial Management, the nature and scope of which are as follows:—
 - (i) an understanding of the methods and problems of management;
 - (ii) an understanding of the problems of organisation, policies and control in business and industry; and
 - (iii) an understanding of the application to practical problems of the knowledge of the physical and social aspects of business and industry.

Admissions in Department of Business Management and Industrial Administration.

70. It is stated that there are at present 30 seats for Business Management Course and 30 seats for Industrial Management course. More than 300 applications are, however, received for admission in these courses. The following table indicates the number of applications re-

ceived, the candidates who fulfilled the minimum requirements and the number actually admitted in these courses:—

Year	Total No. of applications received	Candidates who fulfilled minimum conditions	Admitted	Capacity
1962 . . .	350	180	50	60
1963 . . .	300	140	60	60
1964 . . .	317	160	62	60

The Committee note that the number of candidates admitted in the year 1962 in Business Management and Industrial Management Courses are 50 as against the capacity of 60. It is stated that out of 180 applicants, who satisfied the minimum qualification, only 50 were admitted, 30 in the Business Management Course and 20 in the Industrial Management. They were admitted after a proper screening and an interview by a committee appointed for the purpose. It is stated that in 1961 when the Course for Industrial Management was introduced, the University had framed rules for admission thereto. But these rules had to be amended in 1962 to satisfy the requirements of the Management Board of the Ministry of Education. "In view of this the University had to keep some places vacant in the Industrial Management course".

The Sub-Committee of the Estimates Committee which visited the University of Delhi were informed that the Department of Business Management and Industrial Administration found it extremely difficult to restrict the number of candidates to 60 in Business Management and Industrial Management Courses, in view of the large number of applicants who fulfilled minimum requirements and persistent demands by managements for trained personnel. The representative of the Ministry stated during evidence that the number of admissions in these courses could be increased by 50 per cent without incurring additional expenditure in respect of teaching equipment. It may, however, be necessary to have one or two more Readers to cope with number of students for seminars and case discussions. He further stated that it would be necessary to get such an increase approved by the All-India Board of Technical Studies and Management.

In view of the fact that there is great demand for the courses in Business Management and Industrial Management, the Committee feel that the intake capacity for these courses should have been increased earlier. They hope that the intake capacity for these courses would now be suitably augmented without avoidable delay so as to cater to the needs of public and private sector undertakings.

Consultation Services provided by the Department of Business Management and Industrial Administration.

71. The Committee are given to understand that during 1962-63 the Department received requests from three large business organisations located at Delhi to assist in their in-service training programmes of an all-India character. Arrangements were also made to hold fortnightly discussions on business problems with senior business executives of two big organisations. All the organisations expressed their desire to pay for the services of the teachers. A number of business organisations also referred their problems to the Department for advice. The Department did not ask for any consultation fee, although the parties were willing to pay.

The representative of the Ministry stated during evidence that ten problems were referred to the Department by the Industries in 1963-64 and no charges were levied by the University for such consultation. He admitted that the University could well have charged some consultation fee. He added that the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur had taken up several projects and they charged consultation fees. They had their own internal rules for distributing the fees. Some part of the fees was credited to the Institute and the rest was distributed among those who offered their services. In some cases by agreement the whole amount was set apart for scholarships, etc. The representative of the University however, stated that the Department got material for case studies from the organisations.

The Committee suggest that the question of prescribing consultation fees for the advice to be rendered by the Department of Business Management and Industrial Administration to business houses and organisations may be gone into by the University in consultation with the All-India Board of Technical Studies and Management.

Construction of Building for the Department of Business Management and Industrial Administration.

72. The Committee are given to understand that the University Grants Commission conveyed their approval to the plans and estimates in respect of the work relating to the construction of a building for the Department of Business Management and Industrial Administration in November, 1963. The plans were submitted on 19th November, 1963 to the Corporation for their sanction, which they accorded on 11th March, 1964. Thereafter, detailed estimate for the building work was prepared and got sanctioned by the competent authority. Tenders for the work could not, however, be invited immediately after the receipt of Corporation's sanction due to acute shortage of cement. Eventually tenders were invited in November, 1964 when it was anticipated that cement for feeding this work would become available. The work has since been awarded to and started by the contractor. The building is expected to be ready by about April, 1966, provided cement supply position does not deteriorate again.

The Committee hope that the authorities will ensure that the building for the Department of Business Management and Industrial Administration will be completed by April, 1966 as scheduled.

73. The Committee are informed that the Department of Library Science conducts two courses at the post-graduate level, one leading to Diploma in Library Science and the other to Master of Library Science (M.Lib. Sc.). The number of students who joined these courses in the three years is given below:

Year	Number of Students		
	Diploma in Lib. Science	Master of Lib. Science	Total
1962-63	53	16	69
1963-64	59	28	87
1964-65	48	23	71

The representative of the Ministry stated during evidence that the Rockefeller Foundation had given a grant of \$ 189,740 to the University for the development of advanced education in Library Science. The amount so far utilised is only \$ 30,000.

The reasons for such slow utilisation are stated to be as under:

"It was intended that the grant should be spread over 5 years, from 1961-65. For more than one year the programme was held in abeyance while the future of the institute of Library Science set up by the Ministry of Education was under consideration. Eventually, in September, 1963, it was decided to withdraw the Institute and to frame proposals for the development of the Department of Library Science. These development proposals, sent to the University Grants Commission early in 1964, are still under consideration. However, in 1963 the programme was reactivated. On account of the delay that has taken place the originally envisaged phased programme will have to be revised. It may now take another three years for completion."

The Committee are unhappy about the inordinate delay in utilisation of the grant received from the Rockefeller Foundation for the development of advanced education in Library Science at the University of Delhi. They

suggest that a phased programme may be worked out to ensure the utilisation of the grant in time. The Committee also urge that development proposal for advanced education in Library Science at University of Delhi may be processed by the University Grants Commission without any further delay so that it could be implemented by the University of Delhi at an early date.

CHAPTER V

WELFARE OF STUDENTS

A. Introduction

74. The University Education Commission (1948-49) has observed that:

"The Universities are conglomerations of human and physical elements but the student is the most precious of these. Buildings and equipment are necessary, a competent staff more vital still, but these are means, the student properly equipped to live and take his place in a democratic society is the consummation most devoutly to be wished for. The emancipation of young minds, the awakening of the consciousness of personal dignity, and the consecration of fresh recruits to the cause of human progress and service,—here is the greatest task of the university. There is no more solemn duty on earth than the training and development of the human soul".

B. Scholarships

75. It is admitted at all quarters that no brilliant student should be prevented, on grounds of poverty alone from pursuing his academic career and it should be the duty of the State to provide for his education and maintenance at the University. It should be the task of the universities to discover and give opportunity to the gifted members of the community.

76. The Committee are informed that the scholarships in Delhi University are at present awarded in order of merit (except in case of Man Mohan Nath Dar Endowment Fund) to the best students irrespective of the fact whether they are rich or poor.

At present 12 Entrance Scholarships (six resident scholarships of the value of Rs. 100 p.m. and six scholarships of the value of Rs. 25 p.m.), 9 Post-Graduate Scholarships (each of the value of Rs. 100 p.m.) and 3 Research Fellowships (each of the value of Rs. 200 p.m.) are available to the University of Delhi.

A statement showing the scholarships which could not be awarded is at Appendix XII. The main reasons for non-utilisation of scholarships are stated to be as under:

- (1) The scholars did not join, or having joined, surrendered the scholarships on having been awarded other scholarships of higher value.

- (2) The award in the case of surrendered scholarships being for the residuary period.
- (3) No candidate being eligible for the award of the University Post-Graduate Scholarship of the value of Rs. 200 p.m. or the Scholarship having been availed of only for a part of the term of tenure.
- (4) The full number of scholarships not having been awarded as candidates were not eligible for the award of the scholarships.

The Committee note that the University could not utilise 16 scholarships in 1961-62, 25 scholarships in 1962-63 and 26 scholarships in 1963-64. They are unhappy that such a large number of scholarships remained unutilised during the period of three years. They suggest that a panel of students may be gainfully maintained so that if the selected candidate does not avail of the scholarship, it may be given to the next student on the panel. If, however, eligible candidates are not available for a particular kind of scholarship year after year, the question of suitably modifying the terms of the scholarship may be considered.

C. Hostels

Residential Facilities at University.

77. There are at present two Halls or residence in Delhi University i.e. (1) Jubilee Hall and (2) Gawayer Hall. The capacity of these two Halls are 204 and 126 respectively. The representative of the Ministry stated during evidence that these two Halls for residence accommodate about 15 to 16 per cent of students of the University. Usually about 20 per cent of students apply for residence. On this basis about 4 per cent of students are denied hostel facilities every year.

.. The Committee are of the view that students desirous of residing in the hostels should be provided such facilities and to this end the residential facilities in the University of Delhi may be suitably augmented.

Residential facilities at Colleges.

78. A statement showing the number of resident students as against the total number students in various colleges of Delhi University as on 31st March, 1962, 31st March, 1963 and 31st March, 1964 is at Appendix XIII. The Committee note that there are some colleges which do not have any residential facilities for students. In this connection the Committee would like to refer to the following views of the University Education Commission (1948-49):

“We visited colleges with enrolments running over five thousand students which had no provision whatsoever for residential accommodation. Such conditions are deplorable in the extreme. These colleges are affiliated to universities in the

larger cities. We recommend strongly that universities insist as a condition of continuance of affiliation that colleges provide hostels and corporate activities for an appreciable portion of their students in a definite and reasonable time, and that no colleges be admitted to affiliated status in the future which make no, or inadequate provision for wholesome living among the students".

The Committee feel that the University should encourage affiliated colleges to provide hostel facilities for resident students and draw up a phased programme in this behalf.

79. A statement showing hostel fees (with break-up Hostel figures) charged by the Delhi University and each of its ~~Charges~~ colleges is at Appendix XIV.

Asked how the facilities available in the University Halls compared with the college hostels, the Committee have been informed that "the amenities available in the University halls and college hostels are more or less the same".

The Committee, however, find that the charges levied for University halls and college hostels vary from Rs. 60 to Rs. 110. In view of the admitted common standard of amenities available in the University halls and college hostels, the Committee suggest that the question of bringing about uniformity, as far as possible, in hostel charges may be examined.

80. The Committee are given to understand that the difficulties created on account of the deficit in meeting the hostel expenses as a result of the steady rise in prices was discussed at the meeting of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities held on the 3rd December, 1964. The Vice-Chancellors suggested a subsidy towards the charges which the students have to pay for meals etc. as it would be difficult for them to pay more on account of the rise in prices. In this connection it is stated that the recent decision of the University Grants Commission to include the expenses of the staff of hostels, other than the dining hall, in the total expenditure of the University for purposes of grant in aid has been of great help to the universities and in spite of the rise in prices they have not increased the total charges to be paid by the students. It is also stated that any subsidy towards food charges for students in Central Universities may have repercussions on other universities and would therefore not be possible. The Committee of the Vice-Chancellors however, agreed to recommend that the University Grants Commission should pay grants to Central Universities for expenditure on the salaries of cooks etc. employed in the hostels, for

Deficit in
Meeting the
Hostel Ex-
penses.

purchase of utensils, crockery and cutlery and for modernising the kitchens etc. Proposals from each of the universities in the matter may be examined on merits.

The Committee feel that in view of the increasing hostel charges, students of average means find it difficult to afford education except at institutions located in the vicinity of their homes. The Committee hope that effective steps will be taken to reduce the hostel charges so as to bring them within the reach of a large number of students who may profit by the corporate life provided by hostels.

Cooperation
of Students
in Hostel
Affairs.

81. The Committee are informed that steps have been taken to encourage cooperative effort in one of the hostels (Jubilee Hall) in Delhi University by entrusting the work relating to the purchase of vegetables etc. to a student every day by rotation. This has resulted in reducing the cost and improvement in the quality of vegetables purchased. A Cafeteria managed by students themselves has also been started in the University which is quite popular and supplies eatables to the students at cheap rates.

The Committee appreciate the steps taken by the University of Delhi to seek the cooperation of students in running the hostels.

D. Non-resident Students Centres

Plan of
Delhi
University.

82. The Committee understand that Delhi University has a plan to open libraries and reading rooms and provide playgrounds in several areas of the Capital for the benefit of students living away from the camps. These student centres are intended to promote curricular and extracurricular activities and will be spread over most of the New Delhi colonies and several areas of the old city. Lectures on various subjects will also be arranged at these centres. One such centre, which is being run at the Ramakrishna Mission, Paharganj with the help of the Mission and Ford Foundation is stated to have provided a great success.

Assistance
provided by
U.G.C.

83. The Committee are informed that since 1957-58 the University Grants Commission have been giving assistance to universities for the construction of non-resident students centres which provide facilities for rest, recreation and study to students not residing in the University campus. The proposal of the University of Delhi to have a "Day Students Centre" has recently been accepted by the University Grants Commission. It is likely to cost Rs. 2,48,000 for the building and Rs. 50,000 for furniture, furnishings and kitchen kit. 400 students will be able to sit at a time in the common rooms, cafeteria and reading and games rooms. It is envisaged that during the course of the day, several thousand students will make use of the "Day Students Centre" by rotation.

The Committee appreciate the plan of Delhi University to open libraries and reading rooms and provide play-grounds in diverse areas of the Capital for the benefit of students living away from the campus and hope that this scheme may be implemented in co-ordination with and as complementary to the 'Day Students Centre' with the help of University Grants Commission.

E. Physical Education

84. The Committee are given to understand that from July, 1963, N.C.C. has been made compulsory in Delhi University for every male student of the University admitted to the graduate course. Exemption from N.C.C. is granted only to those students who are found medically unfit to undergo such training. Every student has also to undergo physical training unless medically unfit. Every woman student is also required to enrol herself as cadet for the N.C.C.'s Women's Wing or undergo physical training according to her choice from July, 1963. Medically exempted students have to undergo training in courses such as home nursing, first aid etc.

85. The Committee are informed that there is a Delhi University Athletic Association which organises Inter-College Tournaments and maintains University teams in cricket, hockey, football, lawn tennis, athletics sports, volleyball, badminton, basketball, table tennis and aquatics, chess and rifle shooting for men and in hockey, lawn tennis, athletic sports, badminton, volley ball, basket ball, table tennis and aquatic sports for women. It is also stated that the University has proper playgrounds for cricket, hockey, football and volleyball. Tennis and basketball courts are under preparation. It is, however, stated that the University has not been able to build a gymnasium, a swimming pool, covered courts for badminton and table tennis.

The Committee are given to understand that the proposal for providing gymnasium, swimming pool, stadium, pavilion, etc. was made in the Third Plan development proposals submitted by the University to the University Grants Commission. The University Grants Commission did not approve the items for inclusion in the Third Plan proposals but agreed to their inclusion under the Campus Development Schemes. The details of items are given below:

1. Swimming Pool including chlorination equipment and electrification	Rs. 150,000
2. Pavilion, Stadium and Gymnasium	Rs. 325,000
	<u>Rs. 475,000</u>

In November, 1962 the University Grants Commission indicated that the University may examine and see if these two schemes could be held up in preference to others like water supply, roads, etc.

It is stated that the above two items have since been included in the Fourth Plan Development proposals of the Delhi University.

The Committee consider it desirable that the University should have proper play-grounds, gymnasiums, swimming pools and other facilities for games and sports, as these have a significant bearing on the well-being of students. They suggest that all preliminary action may be taken in the remaining period of Third Plan itself so that the implementation of the schemes during the Fourth Plan is not delayed.

Playgrounds and other facilities in Colleges.

86. The representative of the Ministry stated during evidence that 18 colleges in Delhi University have no playgrounds and other facilities for recreation of students. Facilities for physical education in other colleges are also inadequate.

The Committee need hardly stress the importance of providing playgrounds for the students in the Colleges. While they appreciate that lack of space may be a restraining factor, they suggest that efforts may be made to provide atleast one playground to a group of 3 or 4 Colleges.

F. Health

Existing Facilities Inadequate.

87. The representative of the Ministry informed the Committee during evidence that there is no regular clinical arrangement in Delhi University for periodical medical check-up of the students. There is also no provision for hospitalisation and specialised treatment. There is at present a World University Service Health Centre which functions for six hours in the day and attends only to minor ailments.

The Committee note with concern that the medical arrangements in the University are far from adequate.

They cannot too strongly emphasise that the University should have adequate arrangements for having periodical health check-up and for providing medical aid to all the students on its rolls. In this connection, the Estimates Committee are informed that a committee has recently been appointed under the chairmanship of Dr. A. L. Mudaliar to examine the whole question of health facilities for universities and colleges.

The Committee hope that suitable measures will be taken to improve the medical facilities for students in the Delhi University in the light of recommendations of that Committee.

G. Delhi University Employment Bureau

88. The Committee are informed that the Delhi University Employment Bureau is one of the most useful and important institutions in the University. Apart from vocational guidance, information on scholarships, fellowships, courses of higher studies in India and abroad, this Bureau has been making an appreciable number of placements of the alumni into employment. The number of candidates placed through the Bureau during each of the last four years is as under:

Working of the Bureau.

Year	Number of candidates registered with the Bureau	Number of candidates placed through the Bureau
1961	1,296	193
1962	1,924	235
1963	1,524	300
1964	1,838	436

The Committee are glad to learn that placements through the Bureau have been increasing steadily. They however, suggest that a formal relationship may be established between the University Bureau and the Employment Exchange to widen the scope of its activities.

H. Student Counselling Centre

89. The Committee are informed that the University of Delhi set up in September, 1964, a Student Counselling Centre as a part of the Department of Psychology. The Central Unit of the Counselling Centre is situated in the Arts Faculty building. The Department proposes to start College Units of the Centre in different colleges. The Delhi College Unit of the Counselling Centre is already functioning.

Functions.

The representative of the Ministry described the functions of the Centre as under:

- (i) Providing counselling services to the under-graduate and post-graduate students of the University.
- (ii) Providing advance training in the field of guidance and counselling to post-graduate students of psychology.

90. The Committee are given to understand that the Achievements. Counselling Centre has only recently been instituted and it has yet to make an impact. The University has, however, approached the University Grants Commission for

sanction of a number of posts in order to put this service on a permanent basis. In the meantime, the Vice-Chancellor using his special powers has sanctioned the posts of a Reader in Psychology for Counselling and a Psychiatrist for giving technical assistance.

The Committee hope that the University in consultation with the University Grants Commission will review the working of the Counselling Centre so as to make it effective and useful to the student community. The Committee also suggest that the University Grants Commission may evolve in due course a model Student Counselling Centre for adoption of the scheme by other universities where the number of students being much more, the necessity is more pressing.

I. Hobby Workshop

Meagre utilisation of Hobby Workshop in Delhi University.

91. The Committee are given to understand that the University Grants Commission has been giving financial assistance to colleges and universities for the establishment of hobby workshops. These workshops are intended to provide opportunities to students for self-expression and development of personality through the cultivation of hobbies involving manual work or mechanical skill. It is stated that a Hobby Workshop started functioning in Delhi University on 15-1-1961. The University Grants Commission had suggested a number of hobbies but due to high cost of equipment, etc. the University decided to make provision for only three hobbies, viz. (i) carpentry, (ii) metal working and (iii) photography. The number of students making use of the hobby workshop during each of the last three years has been as under:

	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Carpentry . . .	10	12	5
Metal Working . . .	14	12	5
Photography . . .	16	46	40

The Committee note that the number of students utilising the Hobby Workshop has been rather meagre. The total expenditure on this workshop has been as under:

Rs.

1960-61	2,647
1961-62	6,000
1962-63	8,400
1963-64	8,200

The representative of the Ministry admitted during evidence that there does not appear to be justification for incurring expenditure on such hobby workshop when the number of students utilising it is very small. He added that the whole scheme of setting up hobby workshops in universities is under review.

The Committee suggest that the University/University Grants Commission may examine whether the existing set up of hobby workshop provides benefits to students comparable with the outlay involved.

J. Gandhi Bhavan

92. The Committee are informed that a Gandhi Bhavan Facilities has been constructed in Delhi University which has been provided not equipped with a small library containing books on Gandhiji and also by Gandhiji. It is also used as an assembling place for discussions relating to Gandhiji's teachings.

The Sub-Committee of the Estimates Committee which visited Gandhi Bhavan of Delhi University noticed that photographs etc. depicting the life of Mahatma Gandhi did not have any captions which could make them intelligible to onlookers. They also noticed that only a few books and journals were available in the Bhavan. There was also provision for a few persons only to sit and read the literature. The representative of the University informed the Committee during evidence that suitable captions have since been provided and depicted on the photographs. The representative of the Ministry also stated that "to the existing nucleus library, other books on life and activities of Mahatma Gandhi will be added to make it more comprehensive".

93. The Committee note that there have been shortfalls in utilisation of budget provision for Gandhi Bhavan as under:

year	Budget Provision	Expenditure
1963-64	20,850	6,283
1964-65	15,690	8,341

The Committee note that the stock of books in the Gandhi Bhavan and also the number of pictures depicting the life and works of Mahatma Gandhi are not quite adequate. The Committee feel that the budget provision should have been put to good use by increasing the facilities for study and research on Mahatma Gandhi's life and works.

While appreciating the idea of establishing Gandhi Bhavans in some of the universities, the Committee note with regret that not much has been done to propagate the ideas and ideology of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation. The Committee feel that these ideas deserve to be properly propagated among the young students and to that end, the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi as also the University

Grants Commission may make serious efforts to improve the working of the Gandhi Bhavan in the Delhi University and also to set up such Bhavans in other Universities and educational centres. The Committee would like to suggest that regular talks and periodical seminars may be organised in the Gandhi Bhavan for the study of Gandhian ideology and socio-economic ideas.

K. Community Welfare Programmes

Work done by University Council of Social Service Leagues.

94. The Committee are informed that various student organisations in Delhi University participate in community welfare programmes. One such organisation is the University Council of Social Service Leagues which is a federating organisation of Social Service League in Colleges. It has been found useful in creating a spirit of social service among students. Social Service Leagues in some of the colleges have undertaken useful programmes such as running literacy classes, visiting hospitals and institutions for orphan children etc. The leagues have actively participated in various collection campaigns. The University Council of Social Service Leagues has recently addressed itself to the task of stimulating more intensive participation of the students in the community welfare programmes. Among the activities undertaken by the Council are:

- (1) Running of First Aid Classes for students.
- (2) Collection of garments for refugees from East Pakistan.
- (3) Blood Donation.
- (4) Organisation of a work camp for students in Nepal.
- (5) Collection of magazines for Jawans posted on the frontiers.

The representative of the Ministry stated during evidence that a scheme for Labour and Social Service Camp for encouraging college students to offer voluntary labour by taking up constructive activities in rural and urban areas is under the consideration of the University.

The Committee appreciates the community welfare programmes being undertaken by the University students and hope that some regular arrangement would be devised for drafting students to such kinds of social works by providing incentives, if necessary.

L. Delhi University Planning Forum

95. The Committee are informed that the Delhi University Planning Forum, organises debates, lectures symposia etc. on various aspects of the Indian Economy. Several College Planning Forums have also been set up which

have got small libraries containing useful literature on Planning and are intended to supply information on a non-technical level to the student community in general. College Planning Forums also organise lectures, symposia etc.

. The Committee are glad to learn that the University of Delhi has set up a Planning Forum with similar units in some of its colleges with a view to create interest among the student community about Five Year Plans and other Economic Problems facing the country. They are of the view that a review of the working of Delhi University and College Planning Forums may be undertaken with a view to intensify their activities and setting up such forums in other colleges under Delhi University which do not have them.

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSION

96. Delhi University, though young in years, has the pride of place in the Indian Universities because it is located in the Metropolis of India. The Committee hope that no effort would be spared to develop it as a model University. The Committee would also suggest that it should be developed as a University where students from all parts of the country can receive education particularly in some specialised subjects, e.g. linguistics African Studies etc.; and from this point of view they would suggest the feasibility of allocating some seats in Post-graduate courses to students of other Universities for such subjects at least.

NEW DELHI; ARUN CHANDRA GUHA,
April 21, 1965. *Chairman, Estimates Committee.*
Vaisakha 1, 1887 (Saka).

APPENDIX I

(Vide para 2)

Land Requirements of University of Delhi for academic buildings and residential quarters

A. REQUIREMENTS FOR ACADEMIC BUILDINGS

Land for construction of buildings for Law Faculty, Day students Centre, Departments of Linguistics, Budhist Studies, Chinese Studies, Psychology and Philosophy, Business Management, Correspondence Courses, Advanced Medical Research, Hostels for post-graduate students (men and women), Post Office, Bank, Extension of the Arts Faculty, Music Faculty, Extension of the WUS Health Centre and Guest House has been found by interpolation between the existing buildings. For expansion of the Science Faculty, however, there is no space. Due to the pressing need for land, space required urgently for constructing additional buildings for it, we have occupied the front lawns of the Botany and Zoology Blocks. For construction of a multistoreyed block for Physics and Chemistry Departments, we are going to utilise a part of the Vice-Chancellor's Avenue. For the Geology building, Library Science, Astronomical tower and the Faculty of Education, there is land. For housing the University's Family Planning Unit, Cooperative Stores, Credit and Thrift Society, Students Welfare League, Students Counselling Centre, and the Garden Committee Office there is no land. Land is also needed for University Engineering departmental Office, Shooting Range, Stadium, Open air Theatre, Swimming Pool, Shopping Centre and premises for washerman barber, cobbler etc. For all these, and for meeting future expansion, it is necessary that at least 50 acres of additional land should become available. This means that for both the residential and academic purposes, we need about 120 acres of land.

B. REQUIREMENTS FOR RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS

Type of residential quarters for teaching and non-teaching staff.	Number required includ- ing ex- pansion during next 15 years.			Number available includ- ing con- demned barracks and hutments to be demolished.			Net No. of quar- ters to be built.			Land space for double storeyed flats.	
	today,	condem- ned	barracks	perma- nent	quarters.	of avail- able	space to be built.	for	double	storeyed	flats.
Professors grade	50	17	2	15	35			8·50			
Readers grade	130	32	4	28	102			17·00			
Lecturers Grade	230	28	9	19	211			30·00			
Clerks grade double roomed	250	72	40	32	218			7·50			
Class IV single roomed	300	119	75	44	256			5·00			
TOTAL	960	268	130	138	822			68·00			

APPENDIX II

(Vide para 3)

Board lines of the set up of the proposed new University (Jawahar Lal Nehru University) in New Delhi

- (a) The new University will be a teaching and affiliating university on the same lines as the existing Delhi University;
- (b) The new University will be a multi-faculty institution with accent on the subjects of Medicine, Agriculture, Engineering Technology and other professional studies;
- (c) The new University will be federal and affiliating in character with an enabling clause in its constitution to make it possible for the existing autonomous institution of higher learning in New Delhi to join when they choose to do so;
- (d) The physical line of demarcation between the two universities will be the Ajmeri Gate. The jurisdiction of the present university will be all institutions on the north side of the Ajmeri Gate plus some Institutions like Azad Medical College, a little south of this line; and that of the new university will cover the rest of the Union Territory of Delhi;
- (e) The University will be located in South Delhi near the Village Munirka where a site measuring about 400 acres has been already earmarked.

APPENDIX III

(Vide para 11)

Statement showing (a) Sanctioned Building Projects (b) expenditure likely to be incurred to the end of III Plan (c) Spill-over to IV Plan.

Figures in lakhs.

	1	2	3	4
(A) Science Buildings				
1. Physics & Chemistry Blocks		2.59	2.59	..
2. Anthropology		0.49	0.49	..
3. Astronomy & Astro-Physics		1.00	0.10	0.90
4. Provision for Temperature Control		0.91	0.91	..
5. Physics Laboratory		3.50	1.00	6.00
6. Chemistry		3.50		
7. Zoology		3.50	3.50	..
8. Botany		3.50	3.50	..
9. Botany Glass House		0.75	0.75	..
TOTAL (A)		19.74	12.84	6.90
(B) Humanities Buildings				
1. Miranda House Extension		8.30	7.10	1.20
2. Miranda House Compound Wall		0.44	0.44	..
3. Arts Faculty & Library Bldg.		0.46	0.45	0.01
4. Teaching Block—D.S.E.		1.49	1.49	..
5. Law Faculty		2.00	2.00	..
6. Renovation of Jubilee Hall for Music Department		0.25	0.25	..
7. Additions to Arts Faculty		2.00	1.20	0.80
TOTAL (B)		14.94	12.93	2.01

	I	2	3	4
(C) General Building				
1. Miranda House Principal's Bungalow		0.39	0.39	..
2. Miranda House Staff Qrs.		2.48	..	2.48
3. Miranda House P.G. Women's Hostel		5.32	3.08	2.24
4. Library Building		12.83	12.83	..
5. Jubilee Hall.		12.36	12.36	..
6. 4 'B' 12 'C' Type Qrs.		2.83	2.83	..
7. D.S.E.—P.G. Students' Hostel		4.41	0.70	3.71
8. 7 'A' Type Qrs.		2.83	2.83	..
TOTAL(C)		43.45	35.02	8.43
(D) Staff Quarters		10.00	10.00	..
TOTAL(D)		10.00	10.00	..
TOTAL (A,B,C & D)		88.13*	70.79	17.34**

* This represents the total building grant sanctioned for Second and Third plans. Out of this a sum of Rs. 53.95 lakhs represents the total Third Plan grant plus spill over from the Second Plan.

**Taking into account the latest available figure upto 1963-64 and the budget for 1964-65 and 1965-66, the spill over is likely to be Rs. 10.11 lakhs.

APPENDIX IV

(Vide para 14)

Statement detailing the work being done by the technical staff of the Delhi University Engineering Department in respect of (i) Construction works and (ii) Maintenance works.

The following work is being done by the technical staff of the Delhi University Engineering Department in respect of:

(i) New construction works:—

1. prepare preliminary estimates for obtaining funds from the University Grants Commission,
2. prepare plans for electric installations,
3. frame detailed estimates for building portions and water supply, drainage, sewerage and electric installations, as well as development of plots,
4. undertake technical design of foundations and R.C.C. work, and prepare structural drawings,
5. prepare plans and estimates for furniture for laboratories and other parts of all buildings,
6. give close day-to-day supervision to the execution of works on the site, record and check measurements thereof and verify and pass bills for payment by the University, authorities,
7. Procure, stock and maintain accounts of cement and steel (and sometimes door and window fittings).
8. Procure permits for bricks periodically.
9. Prepare analysis of extra, substituted and deviated items of works and get them passed by the competent authority.
10. Prepare Variation and Cement consumption statements.
11. Routing correspondence in respect of works and accounts.

(ii) Maintenance works:—

1. Take measurements on the site and frame estimates for petty, minor, and major repairs works, and get them sanctioned by the competent authorities.
2. Invite tenders, scrutinize them and then obtain acceptance of competent authorities.
3. Give close day-to-day supervision to works, record and check measurements, verify contractors' bills and recommend them to the University authorities for payment.

4. Prepare variation and cement consumption accounts.
5. Invite quotations and purchase engineering stores for maintenance stock, after obtaining approval of the competent authority.
6. Maintain Store accounts and issue materials for day-to-day maintenance of all the buildings, water supply, drainage, gas, sewerage and electric services, roads and airconditioning machines.
7. Work and maintain the University's sewage pumping station.
8. Maintain and repair furniture in all the academic and administrative buildings.
9. Do all the drawing work other than the drawings supplied by architects.
10. Sink tube wells and observe subsoil water levels periodically and maintain record and prepare necessary charts.
11. Undertake occasionally field surveys.
12. Hand over and take over residential quarters and check up their service installations.
13. Observe water and electric consumptions on meters and verify the Corporations bills.
14. Prepare monthly water and electric charges for recovery from occupants of the University's staff quarters.

APPENDIX V

(Vide para 15)

Statement indicating the actual charges paid by the University of Delhi to private architects

The undermentioned private architects were engaged by the Delhi University during the past five years for designing buildings:—

1. M/s G. C. Sharma & Sons.
2. M/s B. M. Sharma & Associates.
3. M/s Pace Consultants.
4. M/s Kanvinde and Rai Architects.
5. Shri Raj Rewal (on a retainer basis for 2 years).
6. Shri L. G. Toye.

The architects mentioned at serial Nos. 1, 2 and 3 charged professional fees at the rate of 3 per cent of the cost of the executed work or of the estimated cost which ever was less. For purposes of making payment to the architect the following items are excluded:—

- (i) Cost of fans.
- (ii) Payments to the local Bodies for their approval of building plans.
- (iii) Payments made to the Electricity Board for their making physical electric connections of the sanctioned electric loads.
- (iv) Payments made to work-charged establishment.
- (v) Other contingent expenditure.
- (vi) Cost of (1) dismantling existing work (2) dismantling such new work as becomes necessary during the course of construction (3) dismantled work as indicated at (2).

M/s Kanvinde and Rai Architects, in the interest of the work, undertook to design R.C.C. work for the University on payment of additional fees at the rate of 1½ of the building cost. This means that for his building plans and structural designs he would be paid at the overall rate of 4½ of the building cost.

Shri Raj Rewal was engaged by the University on a retainer basis, at a monthly salary of Rs. 550 plus Rs. 300 to cover his expenditure on architectural Draftsmen's assistance.

APPENDIX VI

(Vide para 18)

Statement showing total number of applications received, candidates who fulfilled the minimum conditions and candidates actually admitted in different Faculties/Departments of Delhi University during the year 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65

Faculties/Departments	Total No. of applications received.				No. of candidates who fulfilled the minimum conditions				No. of Students actually admitted				Capacity
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1962	1963	1964	1965	1962	1963	1964	1965	
1. Linguistics	48	38	42	19	19	19	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
2. Library Science	359	406	394	359	406	394	69	87	71	80	80	80	80
3. M.E.L.	701	548	838	600	534	803	377	434	459	..	..	..	..
4. Modern Indian Languages	16	14	18	16	14	17	16	14	17	100	100	100	100
5. Business Management & Ind. Administration	350	300	317	180	140	160	50	60	60	60	60	60	60
6. Buddhist Studies	12	3	15	8	3	13	5	..	5	5	5	5	5
7. Law	900	1119	1054	888	1112	1045	421	463	450	486	470	470	470
8. Music	57	74	89	33	37	46	33	37	46	40	48	48	48
9. Hindi	12	10	9	9	8	9	9	6	7	..	..	..	..
10. African Studies	24	29	14	24	29	14	20	29	13	..	..	..	..
11. Urdu	..	..	34	45	..	24	30	..	7	15	..	..	..
12. Arabic & Persian	8	18	23	8	18	18	8	18	18	..	..	..	..
13. Medical Sciences (Excluding M.B.B.S.)	178	229	343	146	191	285	98	169	207	..	..	..	..
14. Science Faculty** (M.Sc. Courses)	485	484	540	274	319	340	128	124	106	75	100	100	100
15. Research Students in Humanities	210	222	240	161	163	173	161	163	173	..	..	..	..

*Admissions were made as and when vacancies arose upto the last date prescribed. In view of the fact that a few candidates selected for admission did not pay their fees, a few seats had thus remained unfilled. All eligible candidates, who were found fit for admission at the interview, were admitted.

**Admission to various M.Sc. Courses are made over and above the sanctioned strength as students leave during the year.

APPENDIX VII

(vide para 28)

Recommendations of the Committee of Delhi University on Tutorials and Preceptorials which have been accepted and given effect to from the Academic Session 1963-64.

The report of the Committee on Tutorials and Preceptorials was considered by the Academic Council at its meeting held on 25th April, 1963. The Council accepted the following recommendations which has been given effect to from the Academic Session 1963-64.

- (1) The Preceptorials which are intended to complement what is covered in lectures by additional studies based on discussion and written work, be introduced for all subjects of B.A. (Pass) and B.Sc. (General) and for subsidiary subjects of Honours students.
- (2) The Tutorials which are intended to train students within the context of a study programme, in the use of sources (e.g. texts), the organization and presentation of material, reaching conclusions by independent thinking and competent communication, be introduced for the Main Subject in B.A./B.Sc. Honours and B.Com. and for M.A./M.Sc./M.Com.
- (3) That provision be made for Preceptorials and Tutorials for the students of Arts, Science and Social Sciences, (For Home Science, Nursing, Medicine, Engineering, Law, Education, etc., the institutions teaching these subjects may examine how tutorial/preceptorial methods of education should be adapted to their special needs and make recommendation to the University accordingly).
- (4) That provision be made for one Preceptorial a fortnight in subjects other than English in which there should be one Preceptorial in a week. The Preceptorial in English is primarily intended to raise the students' proficiency in the English Language and, therefore, it is suggested that out of every 4 Preceptorials 3 may be devoted to language and 1 to literature.
- (5) That in the Main Subject of B.A./B.Sc. Honours and in M.A./M.Sc./M.Com. subjects there should be only one Tutorial in a week.
- (6) That in the Main Subject of B.Com. there should be weekly Practical Exercises for Accounting/Auditing, and fortnightly Tutorials for other papers.

(7) That the maximum size of Tutorial and Preceptorial groups be fixed according to the Scheme given below:

Maximum No. of Students in Preceptorial Groups for B.A. Pass/B.Sc. General (and Honours students for subsidiary subjects).	Maximum No. of Students in Tutorial Groups for	
	B.A./B.Sc. Honours	(in Main M. Com. subject.)
1st Year	8	4
2nd Year	6	3
3rd Year	6	3

(8) That in order that the proposed scheme of tutorials and preceptorials may be introduced and worked, without Colleges incurring much expenditure on additional staff, the maximum number of lecture-periods in a subject to be fixed in accordance with the scheme given below:—

B.A. Pass/B.Sc.	General	B.A./B.Sc. Honours
1st Year	4	8
2nd Year	4	9
3rd Year	4	9

(9) That the duration of the period for lectures(tutorials or preceptorials should be not less than 50 minutes.

(10) (a) That there should be provision for at least 24 Tutorials, 24 Preceptorials in English, and 12 Preceptorials in each of other subjects during one session.

(b) That, to qualify for admission to a University examination, a student should attend a minimum of 18 Tutorials, 18 Preceptorials in English, and 9 Preceptorials in other subjects, in each session.

(11) (a) That Colleges/University Departments, which will conduct tutorials/Preceptorials, should have a suitable organisation for the efficient management of tutorials/preceptorials.

(b) That, in this respect, the functions of Heads of Departments in a College should be laid down; and

- (c) That the Principal/the Head of a University Department may appoint, to assist him in the administration and supervision of the system, a senior member of the staff with such functions as he may delegate to him.
- (12) That Principals/Heads of University Departments report once a year to the Vice-Chancellor on the working of tutorials and preceptorials in their Colleges/Departments.
- (13) That each College should work out its requirements for additional staff on the basis of various norms proposed in Part II of the Report.
- (14) That Tutorials and Preceptorials for all students be introduced with the session beginning from July, 1963.

APPENDIX VIII

(Vide para 31)

Procedural Delay and other difficulties experienced by the University Grants Commission in obtaining foreign exchange for Universities

The Ministry of Finance places a quota of foreign exchange every half-yearly licensing period at the disposal of the University Grants Commission for meeting the requirements of Universities/Colleges excluding Engineering, Technological, Medical, Veterinary and Agricultural Departments/Institutions. The foreign exchange thus made available to the University Grants Commission is reallocated to the Universities/Colleges. The Universities are informed of the allocations and are asked to send import licence applications through the University Grants Commission to the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports. The University Grants Commission first gets the indigenous clearance from the Directorate General of Technical Development (and also Ministry of Finance clearance of the import relates to Rupee Area) on the items of stores desired to be imported. After getting the Clearance(s) the applications of the Universities are recommended to the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports for the issue of import licences.

Apart from this a small quota is also allocated to the Universities/Colleges for the import of small items of equipment urgently required by them. The Universities/Colleges then apply direct to the import licensing authorities for the issue of blanket licences for such small items of equipment.

The procedure has been streamlined only in the case of small items of equipment each costing not more than Rs. 500. As noted in paragraph 2 above the Universities/Colleges, on the allocation of foreign exchange by the University Grants Commission, may apply direct to the licensing authorities for the issue of blanket licences. The indigenous clearance in this case is obtained post facto.

However, the procedure of imports from Rupee payment Area has been recently made more difficult. In this case in addition to the clearance from indigenous angle from the Directorate General of Technical Development the Rupee Area Clearance is also to be obtained from the Ministry of Finance.

Difficulties experienced

(1) The allocation of foreign exchange is made by the Ministry of Finance when already two to three months of the six monthly licensing period are over. No progress therefore can be made during these early months of a licensing period towards the import of equipment or small items. In the licensing period April, 1964 to September, 1964 on *ad hoc* quota had been allocated, by the Ministry of

Finance pending the final allocation, but no such *ad-hoc* allocation has been made in the following licensing period i.e. October, 1964—March, 1965.

(2) The procedure of obtaining two Clearances i.e., indigenous Clearance from the Directorate General of Technical Development and the Rupee Area Clearance from the Ministry of Finance through the Ministry of Education is time-consuming and has made the import from Rupee Area more difficult than that from General Area.

(3) Import licences are not issued expeditiously by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports. Sometimes when the applications are recommended by the University Grants Commission to the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports regarding import from general area, the parties are asked by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports to contact Rupee Area countries instead, thus delaying the import by another six months or more.

(4) Even the Customs Clearance permits, where no foreign exchange is involved, are not issued expeditiously by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports. Similarly in the case of gifts of equipment, the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports now insists upon getting the indigenous Clearance from the Directorate General of Technical Development and a 'No objection' certificate from the Reserve Bank of India.

APPENDIX IX

(Vide para 49)

*Statement showing the existing teacher: pupil ratio—in
some of the Colleges of Delhi University*

Sl. No.	Name of the College	Total No. of students	No. of teachers required	Existing No. of teachers	Overall ratio	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	St. Stephen's College . . .	631	38	38	1:17	
2	Hindu College . . .	870	62	60	1:14	Ratio not maintained
3	Delhi College (Day Classes) . . .	1319	91	88	1:15	Do.
	Delhi College (Evening Classes) . . .	1344	45	33	1:40	Do.
4	Ramjas College . . .	1005	68	56	1:18	Do.
5	S. R. College of Commerce . . .	1046	87	49	1:21	Do.
6	I. P. College for Women . . .	1236	84	65	1:19	Do.
7	Hansraj College . . .	1204	77	57	1:21	Do.
8	S.G.T.B. Khalsa College . . .	1251	78	69	1:18	Do.
9	Lady Irwin College . . .	496	27	32	1:16	
10	Lady Shri Ram College for Women . . .	1095	68	67	1:16	
11	Sanatan Dharma College . . .	302	18	21	1:15	
12	Janki Devi Mahavidyalaya . . .	832	47	46	1:18	
13	Daulat Ram College . . .	925	51	44	1:21	Ratio not maintained
14	Sri Venkateswara College. . .	355	18	18	1:20	
15	W.A.F.M. Shivaji College . . .	431	21	21	1:20	
16	P.G.D.A.V. College (Morning) . . .	521	31	31	1:17	Ratio not maintained.
	P.G.D.A.V. College (Evening) . . .	744	25	23	1:32	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17	Deshbandhu Coll- ege (Day Classes)	1066	64	62	1:17	Ratio not main tained.
	Do. (Evening Classes) . . .	668	22	20	1:33	Do.
18	Govt. College, Moti Bagh. . .	260	16	14	1:19	Do.
19	Govt. College, Kirti Nagar. . .	374	21	20	1:19	
20	Govt. College, Defence Colony	400	20	17	1:23	Do.
21	Shyam Lal College	142	7	7	1:20	
22	Ram Lal Anand College . . .	61	3	6	1:10	
23	Delhi School of Social Work. . .	73	6	8	1:9	
24	Institute of Post- Graduate (Evening) Studies. . .	734	61	44	1:17	

APPENDIX X

(Vide para 54)

Statement showing the Departments of Delhi University and Colleges and Institutions admitted to its privileges

I. Faculty of Arts

1. Department of English
2. Department of Philosophy
3. Department of Psychology
4. Department of Sanskrit
5. Department of Hindi
6. Department of Arabic and Persian
7. Department of Modern Indian Languages
8. Department of Library Science
9. Department of Urdu
10. Department of Modern European Languages
11. Department of Buddhist Studies
12. Department of Linguistics

II. Faculty of Social Sciences

1. Department of Economics and Commerce
2. Department of Social Work
3. Department of History
4. Department of Political Science
5. Department of African Studies
6. Department of Sociology
7. Department of Human Geography
8. Department of Business Management & Industrial Administration.

III. Faculty of Science

1. Department of Physics & Astrophysics
2. Department of Chemistry
3. Department of Anthropology
4. Department of Botany
5. Department of Zoology
6. Department of Nursing
7. Department of Home Science

IV. Faculty of Medical Sciences

1. Department of Anatomy, Physiology, Pharmacology and Pathology including the ancillary Branches.
2. Department of Medicine, Tuberculosis, Social and Preventive Medicine, and Forensic Medicine, including the ancillary Branches.
3. Department of Surgery and Obstetrics and Gynaecology, including the ancillary Branches.

V. Faculty of Education

1. Department of Teachers Training

VI. Faculty of Law

1. Department of Law

VII. Faculty of Technology

1. Department of Engineering (Elect., Mech., Civil and Chemical)
2. Department of Textile Technology
3. Department of Architecture

VIII. Faculty of Music and Fine Arts

1. Department of Music

IX. Faculty of Mathematics

1. Department of Mathematics, Statistics and Operational Research.

Colleges and institutions admitted to the privilege of the University

1. P. G. D. A. V. College
2. Lady Shri Ram College
3. Janki Devi Mahavidyalaya
4. Government Degree College (Defence Colony)
5. Delhi College
6. S. G. T. B. Khalsa College
7. Deshbandhu College
8. Sanatan Dharma College
9. Dyal Singh College
10. Sri Venkateswara College
11. W. A. F. M. Shivaji College
12. Govt. Degree College (Kirti Nagar)
13. Govt. Degree College (Moti Bagh)
14. Shyam Lal College
15. Ram Lal Anand College
16. College of Nursing (for Women)

17. Lady Hardinge Medical College
18. Lady Irwin College (for Women)
19. Delhi Polytechnic
20. V. P. Chest Institute
21. Maulana Azad Medical College
22. School of Planning & Architecture
23. St. Stephen's College
24. Indraprastha College for Women
25. Miranda House
26. Daulat Ram College
27. Hindu College
28. Ramjas College
29. Shri Ram College of Commerce
30. Hans Raj College
31. Kirori Mal College
32. Delhi School of Social Work
33. Institute of Post-Graduate (Evening) Studies
34. Central Institute of Education
35. Institute of Economic Growth

APPENDIX 2

(vide para 60)

Fees charged annually by various Colleges of University of Delhi except tuition fee

Sl. No.	Name of the College	Adm. Registration	College Magazine	Student Exam.	Common Room Fund	Medical Lib. and Reading	Cricket or Tennis	Games and Sports	Societies and Social Fun- ction	College Union
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	St. Stephen's College	5.00	7.50	4.00	12.00	63.00	5.00	27.00	Additional Charges are made.	12.00
2	Hindu College	4.00	5.00	3.00	2.50	4.00	9.00	3.00	15.00 Do.	5/- and 2/- By Sc. Students
3	Ramjas College	5.00	...	3.00	4.00	3.00	8.00	2.00	15.00 Do.	3/- Besides Genl. Fund Academic Societies fee Re. 1/- to Rs. 6/-
4	Delhi College	3.00	3.00	4.00	2.00	6.00	12.00	1.00	10.00 Additional Charges are made.	10.00
5	Shri Ram College of Commerce	5.00	5.00	6.00	2.00	4.00	10.00	3.00	18.00 Do.	8/- Academic Societies fee Rs. 1/- in each case.
6	I. P. College	5.00	...	2.00	...	3.00	15.00	1.00	12.00 Do.	12.00
7	Miranda House	6.00	...	2.00	1.00	3.00	15.00	10.00	12.00 Do.	12.00
8	Hans Raj College	5.00	...	3.00	3.00	3.00	12.00	2.00	18.00 Do.	4.50
9	Khori Mai College	5.00	...	2.50	2.00	4.50	12.00	2.00	15.00 Do.	10.00

Sl. No.	Name of the College	Charges	Gratuity	Service Aid Fund	Dissipation of Fund	Depreciation Fund	Students' Amenities	Guests	College Identity	Swimming Pool	Hobby Work	Annual Day or Founder's Day	Students Stores	Student Council
1	St. Stephen's College	36.00	36.00	..	3.00	36.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Hindu College	..	3.00	..	..	..	3.00 (M.A. & Hon. Students)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Ramjas College	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Delhi College	..	5.00	2.00	10.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Shri Ram College of Commerce	..	..	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	I. P. College	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Miranda House	..	7.00	..	..	..	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Hans Raj College	..	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Kirori Mal College	..	..	..	..	..	6.00	..	..	..	..	..	2.00	..

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10	S.G.T.B. Khalsa Col- lege	5.00	..	3.00	13.0	5.00	21.00	2.00	24.00	..	..	5.00	..
11	Delhi School of Social Work	5.00	10.00	..	..	..	3.00	2.00	5.00	..	..	5.00	..
12	Deshbandhu College	5.00	..	5.00	3.00	4.00	12.00	4.00	24.00 (including Cultural Activities)	..	..	4.00	3.00
13	Lady Shri Ram College	5.00	..	3.00	..	3.00	15.00	2.00	12.00	..	..	..	3.00
14	P.G.D.A.V. College	5.00	..	5.00	2.00	4.00	18.00	2.00	12.00	..	..	5.00	..
15	Santoori Dharan College	4.00	..	3.50	..	6.00	18.00	2.00	12.00	..	..	7.00 (Besides Geni. Fund Academic So- cieties fee varies from Re. 1/- to 3/-)	..
16	Janaki Devi Meha- vidyalaya	5.00	..	3.00	5.00	5.00	15.00	3.00	12.00	..	..	..	3.00
17	Dyal Singh College	5.00	..	6.00	3.00	5.00	18.00	5.00	15.00 (including Cultural Activities)	..	..	9.00	..
18	Daulat Ram College	5.00	3.00	3.00	5.00	12.00	4.00	24.00	..	..	..	3.00	2.00
19	Post-Graduate (Even.) Studies	15.00	..	3.00	5.00	5.00	12.00	..	..	..	..	5.00	2.00
20	Venkateswara College	3.00	..	3.00	..	6.00	12.00	2.00	12.00	Additional Charges are made.	..	4.00 (Besides fee or for fine Arts; ladies Associa- tion is Re. 1/- in each case).	4.00
21	W.A.F.M. Shivali College	4.00	..	3.00	3.00	5.00	6.00	2.00	12.00	..	..	6.00	2.00

1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
10.	S.G.T.B. Khalsa College	3.00	..	..	3.00	..	..	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
11.	Delhi School of Social work	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.00	..	..	1.00	..	..	..
12.	Deekshabhru College	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13.	Lady Shri Ram College	6.00	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	..	..
14.	P.G.D.A.V. College	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	0.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.	Santat Dharam College	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16.	Janki Devi Mahavidyalaya	6.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.50	..	..	..	..	..
17.	Dyal Singh College	6.00	12.00	..	..	3.00	..	..	2.00	2.50	(including college almanac & Lib. Card)	2.00	..	2.00
18.	Deekshabhru College	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.50	..	..	..	..	..
19.	Poor Graduate (Even.) Studies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.50	..	..	..	..	..
20.	Venkateswaran College	4.00	1.00	6.00	..	..	..	4.00	2.00	..	..	..	..	..
21.	W.A.P.M. Shrikrishna College	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	..	..	3.00	..	..

APPENDIX XII

(Vide para 76)

Statement Showing the Scholarships which could not be awarded in Delhi University during last three years and reasons therefor —

1961-62 :

(i) *Additional Scholarships not awarded :*

1. Scholarships in Sociology	2	Not awarded, as no candidate eligible.
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(ii) *Scholarships not awarded :*

1. University Post-graduate Scholarships	2	Not awarded, as no candidate eligible.
2. Law Scholarships	6	

(iii) *Other Scholarships not awarded :*

1. All India Entrance Scholarship	3	The Scholar did not join.
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2. All India Post-graduate Scholarship	3	Surrendered, as they were awarded other Scholarships.
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1962-63 :

(i) *Additional Scholarships not awarded :*

1. University Post-graduate Scholarships	6	Scholarships increase due to increase in the number of subjects but no candidate eligible for award.
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(ii) *Other Scholarships not awarded :*

1. All India Entrance Scholarships	4	Not awarded as no candidate eligible.
2. Law Scholarships	7	
3. All India Research Scholarships	2	
4. Sr. Scholarship in History	1	
5. Scholarship in Sociology	1	

(iii) *Other Savings :*

1. All India Entrance Scholarships	2	Surrendered as the candidates got other Scholarships.
--	---	---

2. All India Research Fellowship . . .	1	Surrendered after six months.
3. Sr. Scholarship in Economics . . .	1	Awarded in December 1962.

(Bills for various Scholarships not received during the year and paid in 1963-64.)

1963-64 :

(i) *Additional Scholarships not awarded :*

1. All India Postgraduate Scholarship . . .	1	Not awarded as no candidate eligible.
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(ii) *Other Scholarships not awarded :*

1. All India Entrance Scholarships . . .	3	Not awarded as no candidate eligible.
2. Law Scholarships . . .	8	
3. Scholarship in Sociology . . .	2	

(iii) *Other Savings :*

1. All India Entrance Scholarships . . .	2	Surrendered the Scholarships during the
2. All India Post-graduate Scholarships . . .	1	year 1962-63 as awarded other Scholarships.
3. All India Research Fellowship . . .	3	Scholars did not join.
4. University Post-graduate Scholarship . . .	1	Awarded in August 64.
5. University Post-graduate Scholarships . . .	4	Awarded but the candidate did not avail.
6. — Do. —	1	Surrendered with effect from 9/1963.

Reasons

The reasons for the Scholarships not having been paid during the year to which they pertain, are claims not having been received in time from the Colleges. These amounts were, however, claimed and paid in the succeeding year.

The Colleges and Institutions where Scholars are attached are communicated awards and re-awards of Scholarships immediately after awards are announced to ensure that claims are prepared by the Colleges after complying with the procedural requirements of obtaining acceptances etc. of the Scholars.

APPENDIX XIII

(Vide para 78)

Statement showing the number of resident students as against the total number of students in various Colleges of Delhi University as on 31-3-62, 31-3-1963, 31-3-1964.

	Year	1962		1963		1964	
		Resident students	Total No. of Students	Resident students	Total No. of Students	Resident Students	Total No. of Students
I							
1. St. Stephen's College		219	475	219	604	219	93
2. Hindu College		120	595	120	1055	120	1056
3. Ramjas College		81	564	83	921	77	1016
4. Delhi College	(Morning) (Evening)	50 2	1337 1066	48 Nil	1324 1140	50 2	1353 1236
5. Shri Ram College of Commerce		78	782	78	852	66	1030
6. Indraprastha College		110	1132	110	1054	113	1150
7. Miranda House		139	873	113	976	88	1069
8. Hans Raj College		65	986	72	1201	72	1254

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9. Kioritma College	.	.	80	624	80	1084	80
10. S.G.T.B. Khalsa College	.	.	Nil	778	Nil	1066	Nil
11. College of Nursing	.	.	109	116	100	110	101
12. Central Institute of Education	.	.	116	127	14	117	10
13. Lady Hardinge Medical College	.	.	298	350	305	398	310
14. Delhi School of Social Work	.	.	29	75	44	80	34
15. Deshbandhu College (Morning) (Evening)	.	.	Nil	1044	Nil	915	Nil
		.	Nil	404	Nil	271	Nil
16. Lady Irwin College	.	.	125	393	125	465	125
17. Dehi Polytechnic	.	.	353	503	387	525	290
18. Lady Shri Ram College	.	.	80	1066	74	1045	98
19. V. P. Chest Institute	.	.	21	42	12	30	24
20. D.G.D.A.V. College (Morning) (Evening)	.	.	Nil	383	Nil	417	Nil
		.	Nil	657	Nil	618	Nil
21. Maulana Azad Medical College	.	.	116	299	216	408	344
22. Sanatan Dharma College	.	.	Nil	269	Nil	359	Nil
23. Janki Devi Mahavidyalay	.	.	Nil	384	Nil	535	Nil

24.	Dyal Singh College	(Morning) (Evening)	Nil	495	Nil	1022	Nil	1830
			Nil	669	Nil	619	Nil	868
25	Daulat Ram College	.	Nil	245	Nil	365	Nil	597
26	Institute of Post-graduate (Evening Studies)	.	Nil	878	Nil	751	Nil	909
27	School of Planning and Architecture	.	37	147	16	148	21	152
28	Sri Venkateswara College	.	Nil	271	Nil	241	Nil	369
29	W.A.F. Shivaji College	.	Nil	212	Nil	360	Nil	555
30	*College of Engineering & Technology	.	140	140	343	345	..	..
31	Institute of Economic Growth	.	Nil	12	Nil	6	Nil	19

*Declared as an Institute of National importance to confer its own degrees *w.e.f.* September, 1963.

APPENDIX XIV

[vide para 79]

Statement showing hostel charges levied by the Delhi University and some of its Colleges.

Sl. No.	Name of the College	Mess Charges p.m.	Room Charges p.m.	Electric and Water charges p.m.	Estab. fee	Common Room	Other charges (including Medical fee, furniture and utensils fee p.m.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Ranjas Colleges			Rs. 70/- to 80/-	10/-	4-50	8-50	..
2.	Maulana Azad College			Rs. 75/-	11-50	..	..	93/- to 103/-
3.	Kiroli Mal College			Rs. 55/- Vegetarian Rs. 65/- Non- Vegetarian	10-00	5-0	8-00	1-50
							1-50	Rs. 81/- to Rs. 91/-
								Rs. 86-50 81/- to 91/-

4. Central Instt. of Education	Rs. 60/-	4-00	..	..	..	..	Rs. 64/-
5. St. Stephen's College	Rs. 60/-	10-00	5-00	10-00	1-00	..	Rs. 86/-
6. Hans Raj College	Rs. 60/-	24-00	(including other charges)			Rs. 84/-	
7. Hindu College	Rs. 65/-	9-00	5-00	6-00	1-00	1-00	Rs. 87/-
8. Lady Hardinge Medical College	Rs. 45/-	11-00	4-00	..	..	..	Rs. 60/-
9. Delhi College	Rs. 70/- to 75/-	10-00	6-50	10-00	2-00	5-00	Rs. 103/- to 108/-
10. Indraprastha College for Women	Rs. 40/-	12-00 Single 8-00 (Double) 6-00 (Triple)	6-00	10-00	..	..	Rs. 62/- to 68/-
11. College of Nursing	Rs. 50/-	4-00	..	..	..	8-75 paid	Rs. 62/- to 75/-
12. Shri Ram College of Commerce	Rs. 55/- Vegetarian Rs. 60/- Non- Vegetarian	8-00 (including Electric and water charges)	4-00	6-50	Rs. 73/- to 78/-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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13. Lady Shri Ram College for Women	Rs. 50/-	11-00	3-50	10-00	...	2-00	Rs. 77/-
14. Miranda House	Rs. 50/-	5-00	4-00	12-00	Rs. 71/- to 76/-
15. Delhi Polytechnic	Rs. 70/-	10-00	...	...	...	...	Rs. 80/-
16. Lady Irwin College	Rs. 45/-	10-00	4-00	10-00	...	4-00	Rs. 73/-
<i>University Halls :</i>							
1. Jubilee Hall	Rs. 67/-	27-00 (including Electricity and water charges)	...	...	...	2-00	Rs. 96/-
2. Gwyer Hall		(a) Student Room (single)				Rs. 97/- (including all charges)	Rs. 97/-
		(b) Student Room (Double)				Rs. 95/- (including all charges)	Rs. 95/-
		(c) Fellows Court Rooms.				Rs. 110/- (including all charges)	Rs. 110/-

APPENDIX XV

Summary of Conclusions/Recommendations contained in the Report

S. No.	Reference to para No. of the Report	Summary of Conclusions/ Recommendations
1	2	3
1	3	<p>The Committee are glad to note that Government have decided to set up a second University in Delhi to be named 'Jawaharlal Nehru University' and that they have also taken necessary action to prepare the detailed scheme for the same. The Committee hope that all development aspects of the new University, especially land requirements, will be carefully examined at the initial stage so that the difficulties such as non-availability of building space, lack of physical compactness due to existence of private bungalows in the campus, etc. as experienced by the existing University of Delhi are not encountered by the new University when it is fully developed.</p>
2	4	<p>The Committee find that in Delhi there are as many as three institutions of higher learning which are autonomous and are deemed to be the universities under Section 3 of the U.G.C. Act, namely the Indian Agricultural Research Institute the Indian School of International Studies and Jamia Millia, which receive aid from the Central Government. In addition there are two institutions set up by an Act of Parliament which are empowered to award degrees namely All India Institute of Medical Sciences and Indian Institute of Technology, Hauz Khas. The Committee hope that the enabling provision in the new University Bill would make it possible for these autonomous institutions of higher learning to join the new University in due course. The Committee would also like that the question of bringing all professional colleges in Delhi—engineering, medical and others—under one University may be examined.</p>
3	8	<p>The Committee consider it desirable that grants to all institutions of higher education should be regulated through the University Grants Commission. The Committee hope that</p>

a decision in the matter will be taken early. They at the same time suggest that pending a decision on this matter, the Ministries/other agencies giving grants to institutions of higher education admitted to the privileges of a university should consult or at least inform the University Grants Commission before grants are paid and before other activities are undertaken by them in relation to those institutions.

The Committee find that there are heavy shortfalls under two headings, namely, buildings and equipment. As regards buildings, the shortfall can broadly be ascribed to two causes viz., (i) delay in completion of formalities such as settlement of sites, preparation of plans, sanctions by the Corporation etc., and (ii) difficulties in procuring building materials like cement and steel for construction of buildings. As regards the delay in completion of formalities the Committee suggest that the overall requirements of buildings for the Fourth Plan may be carefully determined keeping in view the fact that the Second University will be coming up in Delhi during this period. Necessary steps may then be taken to prepare advance plans, obtain sanctions of Corporation and complete all the necessary formalities so that the construction may be taken in hand without loss of time.

While realising the overall shortage of cement, the Committee cannot but regret that this shortage should have been allowed to hamper so seriously the building programmes of the University. The Committee would urge the Government to allocate adequate quantities of cement to the University for execution of schemes as otherwise difficulties may be created in the progress of the studies of advanced scientific and other academic subjects which have an important bearing on production, defence and general development. They attach great importance to the setting up of Advanced Centres of Study and the expansion of Science Departments, Laboratories, Libraries etc., without further delay. In so far as the short supply of cement, proving a major impediment to the implementation of building programmes of all the Universities, is concerned, the Committee strongly recommend that the needs of the Universities in this respect should receive high priority commensurate with their lofty purpose.

As regards equipment, the Committee would suggest that besides intensifying the efforts to procure it from indigenous sources, the Government may, *inter alia*, explore the possibilities of finding a particular quota of foreign exchange from some internal organisations e.g. UNESCO, WHO, FAO, IBRD etc. particularly for procuring books, journals, laboratory equipment etc.

5 13 The Committee suggest that effective measures should be taken to ensure that half-yearly progress reports in respect of each development scheme are sent in time by Delhi University to University Grants Commission. For this purpose, the Heads of the Departments may be provided with secretarial assistance where necessary.

6 15 The Committee consider that architecture for a University complex requires special attention so that it not only harmonises and blends with the general background of the University but also appeals to and develops the aesthetic sense of students. The Committee suggest that in the new Jawaharlal Nehru University of Delhi which is coming up, it would be desirable to prepare its plans and lay-outs in detail with a view to ensure that the University complex presents a consistency and harmony of architectural style, befitting its unique role, and inspiring in its overall setting. It may be worthwhile to have a national competition for designing the general lay-out of the complex and detailed designs of certain important buildings in the new University.

7 18 The Committee need hardly stress the importance of fully utilising the capacity available for admissions in various courses in Delhi University and to this end they suggest that a panel of students may be maintained so that when the selected students do not join within the prescribed time, the vacant seats may be offered to students on the panel.

8 19 The Committee find that as against 319 and 340 students eligible during 1963-64 and 1964-65 respectively, only 124 and 104 students were admitted in post graduate courses in the Science Faculty in 1963-64 and 1964-65 respectively.

The Committee are not able to appreciate how the number of admissions to post graduate course in Anthropology has come down from 20 in 1963-64 to 8 in 1964-65 when the number of eligible candidates is stated to be 64 in 1964-65 as compared to 74 in the preceding year.

The Committee suggest that the admission capacity in each of these Science subjects may be reviewed having regard to the requirements, teaching and laboratory facilities etc. available. The Committee stress that there should be no lag between the capacity and admission to a Science course so as to avoid infructuous expenditure and wastage of resources.

9

20

While the Committee appreciate that a number of undergraduate or post-graduate students study a modern Indian language as distinct from their own mother tongue, as a subsidiary course unit, they consider it unfortunate that not even 100 students are forthcoming to learn some Indian languages as a second language to develop interlingual study and contacts. They suggest that effective measures should be taken to create interest among the students to study a modern Indian language as a subsidiary course unit.

10

21

The Committee are glad that the Delhi University proposes to raise the intake of students for Science courses with effect from the ensuing academic year. They hope that it will be possible for the University Grants Commission to provide the necessary finances therefor. The Committee suggest that the capacity for admission to various subjects in M.Sc. would also be suitably enhanced keeping in view the increased intake in Science graduate courses and the general requirements of the country.

11

23

The Committee are glad to learn that the syllabi of the various courses of Delhi University for Botany and Chemistry have been brought into line with the recommendations of the Review Committees appointed by University Grants Commission on these subjects. They hope that the syllabi of other courses for which Review Committees have finalised their reports will also be brought into line with their recommenda-

tions. The Committee also hope that every effort will be made to bring about as much uniformity as possible of syllabi and standard in Indian universities.

12 25 Considering that the University Education Commission had made the recommendation about introduction of general education in the Universities as far back as 1948-49, the Committee regret the delay in introduction of general education in the Delhi University and stress that early decision may be taken about its introduction in the Delhi University. They would suggest that the programme may be carefully phased out so as to ensure its willing acceptance by students and all others concerned.

13 28 The Estimates Committee hope that the Committee appointed by the University to make an evaluation of the scheme of Tutorials and Preceptorials will expeditiously assess the requirements of the University Departments/Colleges for additional staff, tutorial rooms, etc. The Committee also expect that the University/University Grants Commission will see to it that the implementation of the Scheme of Tutorials and Preceptorials is not retarded due to lack of finance, staff or space.

14 30 The Committee suggest that an evaluation of the seminars arranged by the Departments/Colleges of Delhi University be made and further steps to improve and extend the system may be taken in the light of such evaluation.

15 31 The Committee are unhappy to note that the import of quite a number of scientific equipments for Delhi University is held up on account of the difficulties in obtaining foreign exchange, as also procedural difficulties in regard to issue of import licences and customs clearance permits. They would suggest that a committee consisting of the representatives of the Ministries of Education, Finance and Commerce and University Grants Commission, should be set up to examine the matter thoroughly so as to streamline the procedure. The Committee would also suggest that the question of financing equipment for University laboratories from UNESCO and other aid

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funds for the Fourth Five Year Plan may be examined early.

16 32 As the 'Electron Microscope' is an important equipment for scientific research, the Committee suggest that the Government may make earnest efforts to procure the same for Delhi University through some foreign aid programmes or by direct import by releasing adequate foreign exchange.

17 33 The Committee consider that as a first class library is essential for a University early action may be taken to augment collections in the library of Delhi University, in subjects where they are not adequate at present.

18 34 The Committee are glad to note that the University has undertaken reference and indexing services for the benefit of teachers and research students. They suggest that more of such Documentation Lists may be prepared and made available to the Departments concerned. The Committee also suggest that the feasibility of Reference Section preparing Abstracts of Reports (Indian and foreign) and Articles appearing in leading Indian and foreign journals for the use of teachers and research students may be examined.

19 35 The Committee suggest that a careful assessment may be made of the working of the existing arrangements for the collection and loaning of books, and a regular Book Bank Scheme may be drawn up in the light of experience gained. The University may also give encouragement to the scheme so that the requirements of needy and deserving students are effectively met.

20 38 The Committee feel that the provision of text book library with multiple copies is an essential requirement for the Correspondence Courses. The Committee consider that when such a useful scheme has been introduced, its efficiency should not have been impaired on account of a small amount being sanctioned and they expect that necessary funds for starting the library would be made available very early.

The Committee also think that the University should allow its Library to be utilised for the benefit of the students of Correspondence Courses to the extent possible.

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The Committee are glad that a scheme for Correspondence Courses which extent educational opportunities to all literate people regardless of age, wealth and circumstances and is among the most effective means of democratising education has been introduced in the Delhi University. They feel that such a scheme has a bright future and every effort should be made in the Fourth Plan to extent it to other universities.

The Committee suggest that in selecting universities for opening these courses, preference should be given to such universities which allow large number of private students to appear in examinations simply by payment of the usual fees. They hope that the experiences gained as a result of the working of the Correspondence Courses in the Delhi University will be taken into consideration and put to effective use so that the difficulties encountered by the Directorate of Correspondence Courses of the Delhi University are not faced by other universities where the courses are proposed to be introduced.

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The Committee are glad to know that all the eligible students are able to get admissions in the Evening Colleges of the University and that it has been decided to start an Evening College for part-time degree courses in Electrical, Mechanical and Civil Engineering. They, however, suggest that the University/Government may examine the feasibility of starting evening classes for Pass and Honours Courses in Science and Honours Courses in Humanities including Commerce, in subjects where there is sufficient demand.

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The Committee realise that the system of introducing internal assessment is not free from difficulties. The Committee note that the Education Commission is already seized of the problem and hope that a workable solution may be evolved in the light of their recommendations.

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24 43 The Committee feel that there should be some uniformity of standards in Indian universities. They would urge that the University Grants Commission/Ministry of Education may use their good offices to persuade Indian universities to extend mutual recognition to degrees awarded by them and initiate suitable steps for the purpose.

25 45 The Committee appreciate the attempts made in recent times to review the pay scales of the teaching staff. However, they note that the emoluments and prospects in teaching profession are even now lower than in other services under the Government. The Committee also note the prevailing discontent among the ranks of the teaching profession and the deterioration in the quality of teaching and the standard of discipline in educational institutions. The Committee feel that this is not at all a desirable state of affairs and want to impress both on the teaching staff and on the Government their obligations to the coming generation in this matter. The Committee hope that both will realise the wider social repercussion of this state of affairs and will make some concerted effort to improve both the quality of education and the standard of discipline in educational institutions, which are of prime importance for the future of the nation. In this connection, the Committee while realising the difficulties of the teaching staff also appreciate the financial implications involved in the proposal and its possible repercussion on the extension of education in the near future. Consistent with our financial resources and with the necessity and our commitment for the expansion of education, the Committee feel, that every effort should be made to improve the pay and prospects of the teachers so that better class of youngmen may feel induced to take to the teaching profession.

26 46 The Committee hope that the question of dearness allowance for the teachers in Delhi University will be considered at an early date.

27 47 The Committee feel that the question of improving the teacher-pupil ratio in the Delhi University, particularly for Science and Post-graduate courses in Humanities, should receive urgent consideration of the University.

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28 48 The Committee suggest that the question of utilising college teachers for post-graduate teaching may be gone into again by the next Visiting Committee to be appointed by the University Grants Commission, in the light of experience gained so far.

29 49 The Committee suggest that the teacher pupil ratio in the colleges under the Delhi University may be constantly kept under review by the University with a view to achieve uniformity and to bring it upto the prescribed ratio.

30 50 The Committee suggest that the question of providing more posts of Professors to cope with the work and to provide fair chances of promotion deserves consideration and may be examined by the next Visiting Committee of the University Grants Commission. In particular, the Committee suggest that adequate number of posts of Professors may be provided Centres for Advanced Study and in subjects where research assignments so demand.

31 51 The Committee note that the appointment of teachers which is an important factor in the maintenance of standard of teaching and discipline, has so far been done on a satisfactory basis in the Delhi University and hope that the standard would be zealously maintained to avoid any complaints on this score.

32 52 The Committee are unhappy that only 20 per cent of the teaching staff of Delhi University has been provided with quarters. They are of the view that in a teaching and affiliating university of the type of Delhi, where teaching of Post-graduate subjects and Honours Courses in science subjects is centralised at the University, it is desirable that teachers should live on the campus of the University or as near to it as possible. They therefore suggest that provision of additional staff quarters may be accelerated and a phased programme worked out for construction of quarters.

33 53 The Committee suggest that the Schemes relating to the General Provident Fund-cum-pension-cum-Gratuity and Contributory Provident Fund-cum-Gratuity for teachers of Central Uni-

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versities may be finalised at an early date. The Committee would also suggest that in due course the University Grants Commission/Ministry of Education may persuade the other universities to adopt suitable schemes on the aforementioned lines for their teachers.

34 55 The Committee suggest that as the differences between the constituent and affiliated colleges have ceased to exist in actual practice, the question of giving up this distinct nomenclature for colleges may be examined by the University.

35 57 The Committee hope that all the new colleges will frame their rules and regulations and Memorandum of Association in accordance with the model rules framed by the University by the 30th June, 1965, the dead-line fixed by the Academic Council of the University. They further suggest that the model rules may also be made applicable to older colleges in due course so that all the colleges are governed by uniform Memorandum of Association.

36 58 The Committee regret that for three years no inspection of Colleges under the Delhi University was done. They are unable to appreciate such long delays in conducting regular inspection of institutions/colleges admitted to the privileges of the University as laid down in Statute 30 of the Delhi University. The Committee hope that now that a college unit has been set up, regular inspections of the institutions/colleges will not only be carried out in consonance with Statute 30 but also that follow up action will be taken expeditiously to rectify the shortcomings which are brought to notice.

37 59 The Committee hope that while amending Ordinance XVIII relating to Endowment Fund, Building Fund, etc., the University will take adequate steps to see that the financial stability of the Colleges is in no way diluted.

38 61 The Committee hope that the building for Zoology Department will be completed before the commencement of the next academic year beginning from July, 1965, and that the old Zoology building would be put to suitable use. In

this connection the needs of the Mathematics Department may also be considered.

39 62 The Committee consider that instead of having separate auditorium for each Science Department, one spacious common auditorium will be more suitable for the purpose and that will also be more economical.

40 63 The Committee suggest that an assessment of the work done by the workshops maintained by Science Departments may be made with a view to improve the existing facilities.

41 65 The Committee hope that in due course, having regard to the requirements and developments in older engineering colleges in other universities, facilities for Post-graduate teaching in technology will be developed in Delhi College of Engineering.

42 66 The Committee think that Post-graduate courses in Human Geography should have been preceded by properly developed under-graduate teaching and suggest that the University may keep a watch on the number of admissions in the Department of Human Geography so that necessary remedial measures may be taken to put to good use the facilities available in the Department.

43 67 The Committee stress the need for proper co-ordination between the Department of Linguistics and Language Departments of Delhi University and hope that early measures will be taken to achieve the necessary co-ordination.

The Committee think that by initiating this subject (African Studies), the University recognises the importance of Africa as a world factor and hope that the University will also recognise the complex nature of the studies on the emergence and development of Africa starting from Egypt and Carthage to Congo and Kenya. The Committee feel that the Department of African Studies has naturally to cover a number of subjects, such as Political Science, Economics, Sociology, Geography, etc., and all these at different levels of development. The Committee think that the curriculum of this department should be suitably adapted so that appropriate attention

may be given to the different subjects selected by the research scholars. As this department is not likely to have much of economic incentive, the Committee feel that this should be developed as a research department with necessary stipends and scholarships to research scholars with academic interest. The Committee further feel that as, such specialised subjects cannot be taken up by many universities, this department of Delhi University should try to attract a number of students from other universities and it may also be necessary to make regional allotment of students for admission so that the resources of this department may be fully utilised.

45 70 In view of the fact that there is great demand for the courses in Business Management and Industrial Management, the Committee feel that the intake capacity for these courses in Delhi University should have been increased earlier. They hope that the intake capacity for these courses would now be suitably augmented without avoidable delay so as to cater to the needs of public and private sector undertakings.

46 71 The Committee suggest that the question of prescribing consultation fees for the advice to be rendered by the Department of Business Management and Industrial Administration of Delhi University to business houses and organisations may be gone into by the University in consultation with the All-India Board of Technical Studies and Management.

47 72 The Committee hope that the authorities will ensure that the building for the Department of Business Management and Industrial Administration will be completed by April, 1966 as scheduled.

48 73 The Committee are unhappy about the inordinate delay in utilisation of the grant received from the Rockefeller Foundation for the development of advanced education in Library Science at the University of Delhi. They suggest that a phased programme may be worked out to ensure the utilisation of the grant in time. The Committee also urge that development pro-

posal for advanced education in Library Science at the University of Delhi may be processed by the University Grants Commission without any further delay so that it could be implemented by the University of Delhi at an early date.

49 76 The Committee note that the Delhi University could not utilise 16 scholarships in 1961-62, 25 scholarships in 1962-63 and 26 scholarships in 1963-64. They are unhappy that such a large number of scholarships remained unutilised during the period of three years. They suggest that a panel of students may be gainfully maintained so that if the selected candidate does not avail of the scholarship, it may be given to the next student on the panel. If, however, eligible candidates are not available for a particular kind of scholarship year after year, the question of suitably modifying the terms of the scholarship may be considered.

50 77 The Committee are of the view that students desirous of residing in the hostels should be provided such facilities and to this end the residential facilities in the University of Delhi may be suitably augmented.

51 78 The Committee feel that the Delhi University should encourage its colleges to provide hostel facilities for resident students and draw up a phased programme in this behalf.

52 79 The Committee find that the charges levied for University halls and college hostels vary from Rs. 60/- to Rs. 110/-. In view of the admitted common standard of amenities available in the University halls and college hostels, the Committee suggest that the question of bringing about uniformity, as far as possible, in hostel charges may be examined.

53 80 The Committee feel that in view of the increasing hostel charges, students of average means find it difficult to receive education except at institutions located in the vicinity of their homes. The Committee hope that effective steps will be taken to reduce the hostel charges so as to bring them within the reach of a large number of students who may profit by the corporate life provided by hostels.

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54 81 The Committee appreciate the steps taken by the University of Delhi to seek the cooperation of students in running the hostels.

55 83 The Committee appreciate the plan of Delhi University to open libraries and reading rooms and provide playgrounds in diverse areas of the Capital for the benefit of students living away from the campus and hope that this scheme may be implemented in coordination with and as complementary to the 'Day Students Centre' with the help of University Grants Commission.

56 85 The Committee consider it desirable that the University should have proper play grounds, gymnasiums, swimming pools and other facilities for games and sports, as these have a significant bearing on the well-being of students. They suggest that all preliminary action may be taken in the remaining period of Third Plan itself so that the implementation of the schemes during the Fourth Plan is not delayed.

57 86 The Committee need hardly stress the importance of providing playgrounds for the students in the Colleges. While they appreciate that lack of space may be a restraining factor, they suggest that efforts may be made to provide atleast one playground to a group of 3 or 4 colleges.

58 87 The Committee note with concern that the medical arrangements in the University are far from adequate.

They cannot too strongly emphasise that the University should have adequate arrangements for having periodical health check-up and for providing medical aid to all the students on its rolls. In this connection, the Estimates Committee are informed that a Committee has recently been appointed under the chairmanship of Dr. A. L. Mudaliar to examine the whole question of health facilities for universities and colleges.

88 The Committee hope that suitable measures will be taken to improve the medical facilities for students in the Delhi University in the light of recommendations of that committee.

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59	88	The Committee are glad to learn that placements through the Delhi University Employment Bureau have been increasing steadily. They suggest that a formal relationship may be established between the University Bureau and the Employment Exchange to widen the scope of its activities.
60	90	The Committee hope that the University in consultation with the University Grants Commission will review the working of the Student Counselling Centre so as to make it effective and useful to the student community. The Committee also suggest that the University Grants Commission may evolve in due course a model Student Counselling Centre for adoption of the scheme by other universities where the number of students being much more, the necessity is more pressing.
61	91	The Committee suggest that the University/ University Grants Commission may examine whether the existing set up of hobby workshop provides benefits to students comparable with the outlay involved.
62	93	The Committee note that the stock of books in the Gandhi Bhavan and also the number of pictures depicting the life and works of Mahatma Gandhi are not quite adequate. The Committee feel that the budget provision should have been put to good use by increasing the facilities for study and research on Mahatma Gandhi's life and works.
		While appreciating the idea of establishing Gandhi Bhavans in some of the universities, the Committee note with regret that not much has been done to propagate the ideas and ideology of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation. The Committee feel that these ideas deserve to be properly propagated among the young students and to that end, the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi as also the University Grants Commission may make serious efforts to improve the working of the Gandhi Bhavan in the Delhi University and also to set up such Bhavans in other universities and educational centres. The Committee would like to suggest that regular talks and periodical seminars may be organised in the Gandhi Bhavan for the study of Gandhian ideology and socio-economic ideas.

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63 94 The Committee appreciate the community welfare programmes being undertaken by the Delhi University students and hope that some regular arrangement would be devised for drafting students to such kinds of social works by providing incentives, if necessary.

64 95 The Committee are glad to learn that the University of Delhi has set up a Planning Forum with similar units in some of its colleges with a view to create interest among the student community about Five Year Plans and other Economic Problems facing the country. They are of the view that a review of the working of Delhi University and College Planning Forums may be undertaken with a view to intensify their activities and setting up such forums in other colleges under Delhi University which do not have them.

65 96 The Committee hope that no effort would be spared to develop Delhi University as a model University. The Committee would also suggest that it should be developed as a University where students from all parts of the country can receive education particularly in some specialised subjects, e.g., linguistics, African Studies etc.; and from this point of view they would suggest the feasibility of allocating some seats in Post-graduate courses to students of other Universities for such subjects at least.

APPENDIX XVI

Analysis of Conclusions/Recommendations contained in the Report

I. CLASSIFICATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Recommendations for improving the Organisation and Working:

Serial Nos.—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35, 36, 40, 43, 44, 48, 49, 52, 55, 56, 59, 60, 62, 64 and 65.

B. Recommendations for effecting Economy:

Serial Nos.—7, 8, 37, 39, 42, 46 and 61.

C. Miscellaneous Recommendations:

Serial Nos.—6, 9, 16, 22, 23, 33, 34, 38, 41, 45, 47, 50, 51, 53, 54, 57, 58 and 63.

II. ANALYSIS OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS DIRECTED TOWARDS ECONOMY

Sl. No.	S. No. as per summary of Recommendations (Appendix)	Particulars
1	7	Capacity available for admissions in various courses in Delhi University should be fully utilised and to this end a panel of students may be maintained so that when the selected students do not join within the prescribed time, the vacant seats may be offered to students on the panel.
2	8	There should be no lag between the capacity and admission to a science course so as to avoid infructuous expenditure and wastage of resources.
3	37	While amending Ordinance XVIII relating to Endowment Fund, Building Fund, etc., the University to take adequate steps to see that the financial stability of the Colleges is in no way diluted.
3	39	Instead of having separate auditorium for each Science Department, one spacious common auditorium will be more suitable and economical.
4	42	The University to keep a watch on the number of admissions in the Department of Human Geography so that necessary remedial measures may be taken to put to good use the facilities available in the Department.
5	46	The question of prescribing consultation fees for the advice to be rendered by the Department of Business Management and Industrial Administration of Delhi University to business houses and organisations may be gone into.
6	61	The University/University Grants Commission to examine whether the existing set up of hobby workshops provides benefits to students comparable with the outlay involved.

