

**ESTIMATES COMMITTEE
(1967-68)**

FORTY-SIXTH REPORT

(FOURTH LOK SABHA)

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

**Action taken by Government on the recommendations
contained in the Hundredth Report of the Estimates
Committee (Third Lok Sabha) on the Ministry
of Education—Banaras Hindu University**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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C O R R I G E N D A

TO

Forty-Sixth Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) of the Estimates Committee on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 100th Report of the Estimates Committee (Third Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Education - Banaras Hindu University.

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INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman, Estimates Committee, having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Forty Sixth Report of the Estimates Committee on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Hundredth Report of the Estimates Committee (Third Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Education—Banaras Hindu University.

2. The Hundredth Report of the Estimates Committee was presented to the Lok Sabha on 19th April, 1966. Government furnished replies indicating the action taken on the recommendations on 30th June, 1967. Government's replies were considered by the Study Group 'F' of the Estimates Committee on 28th November, 1967. The draft Report was adopted by the Committee on 17th February, 1968.

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

I. Report.

II. Recommendations which have been accepted by Government.

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

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

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

4. An analysis of the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Hundredth Report of the Estimates Committee (Third Lok Sabha) is given in the Appendix. It would be observed therefrom that out of 83 recommendations made in the Report, 48 recommendations i.e. 57·8 per cent have been accepted by Government and the Committee do not desire to pursue 21 recommendations i.e. 25·3 per cent, in view of Government's replies. The Committee have not accepted Government's replies to 2 recommendations i.e. 2·4 per cent, and final replies of Government in respect of 12 recommendations i.e. 14·5 per cent, are still awaited.

NEW DELHI;
The February 24th, 1968.

P. VENKATASUBBAIAH,
Chairman,
Estimates Committee.

CHAPTER I

REPORT

The Committee are glad to observe that the recommendations contained in their Hundredth Report (Third Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Education—Banaras Hindu University, have been replied to by Government generally to the Committee's satisfaction except recommendations No. 7, 46, 68 and 70 included in Chapter IV.

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

CHAPTER II
RECOMMENDATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY
GOVERNMENT

Recommendation (Serial No. 1) Para No. 11

As the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill 1964 as reported by the Joint Committee of Parliament and passed by the Rajya Sabha is, at present pending before the Lok Sabha, the Committee do not wish to make any observation in regard to the provisions of the Bill. They would, however, suggest that Government should have a more or less uniform pattern for all the Central Universities in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee on Model Act for Universities appointed by the Ministry of Education in 1961.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill has since been passed by both Houses of Parliament in December, 1966. The recommendations of the Committee on Model Act for Universities were kept in view when the Bill was drafted. While the objective is to have a broad uniformity in the pattern of Central Universities as visualised by the Model Act Committee itself, there has to be a certain measure of elasticity in the pattern to suit the growth of each institution.

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 3) Para No. 18

The Committee note that more than 35 per cent of the students of the University belong to States other than Uttar Pradesh. If Technological Colleges (Colleges of Engineering, Mining and Metallurgy and Technology) are taken separately, the percentage of students belonging to other States is more than sixty.

The Committee hope that the University will continue to maintain and preserve its all-India character and admit more and more students from other States consistent with satisfying the minimum qualifications required for admission. The Committee further expect that the all-India character of the University will be maintained not only in the admission of students but also in the selection of teachers and administrative staff.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The University has been able to preserve its all-India character by making admissions on all All-India basis. Wherever necessary seats have been reserved for various zones of the country. The University will continue to maintain this and students from all States will be welcomed in every Faculty.

Selection of teachers and administrative staff is also made on an All-India basis and there appears to have been no complaint in this regard till now. Vacancies are advertised in all the important newspapers throughout the country. Experts on the Selection Committees for the teaching posts are appointed from all parts of the country and candidates called for interview are paid Travelling expenses.

The University is in full agreement with the idea of maintaining its All-India character.

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 4) Para No. 20

The Committee need hardly stress that admission to the universities should be restricted to only those students who have real intellectual keenness for university studies and are dedicated to the advancement of knowledge. While making this suggestion, the Committee are also aware of the pressure of number of students seeking admission into University classes due to increase in the number of students passing higher secondary examinations and the social problems created thereby. The Committee expect that Government will take adequate measures to absorb these additional numbers who fail to get admission in universities either in any technical or vocational training course.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The University agrees with the recommendation. The Government is considering measures that should be taken to vocationalize Secondary Education as recommended by the Education Commission in order to reduce pressure on the Universities.

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 6) Para No. 23

Considering that the problem of admissions especially in the Technological courses is rather acute in the country, the Committee

are distressed to find that as many as 25 seats remained vacant in the College of Technology and 5 in the College of Mining and Metallurgy of the Banaras Hindu University in the year 1964-65. The Committee need hardly stress that non-utilisation of resources available to universities constitutes a national wastage and they would therefore urge that all available capacity should be fully utilised.

The Committee suggest that while selecting students for admission, a panel should be kept ready so that in case of failure of any selected student to join the course, next student in the panel should be asked to join.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The University does not allow any seat to remain vacant. Admissions are made to the full quota of seats allotted in various Technological courses. If the selected candidate does not turn up and pays his fees by the given date, the next candidate in the panel is admitted. This continues till the last date of admission. No seat is allowed to remain vacant on the last date of admission.

It is, however, quite possible that a student may drop during the course of the year due to various reasons. It is not possible to admit fresh students against vacancies thus created during the whole year. Attempts are, however, made to overcome this situation by admitting more students than the allotted quota, to the various courses.

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 9) Para No. 26

The Committee are glad to learn that the recommendations of the various Review Committees appointed by the University Grants Commission have been taken into consideration while revising the various courses of study in the Banaras Hindu University. The Committee would stress the need for reviewing the courses of study periodically—if necessary by appointing review committees—and for effecting necessary changes therein in the light of changing circumstances. The Committee would like all the Indian Universities in general and Banaras Hindu University in particular to take full advantage of the suggestions made by the Standards Committee in this regard. The University Grants Commission should also make continuous study of University courses in the light of advances made in other countries in various fields of learning.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The University Grants Commission is aware of the need for periodical study of the courses and syllabi for various subjects in the Indian Universities and attaches great importance for a continuing study of University Courses in the light of advances made in other countries in various fields of learning. In view of this a Committee was appointed by the Commission in 1964, to suggest further improvements in Mathematics syllabi. The Report of this Committee has been accepted by the Commission. Similarly another Committee has been appointed for examining the steps taken by the Universities for implementing the recommendations made by the Biochemistry Review Committee and to suggest further improvements for teaching and research in Biochemistry. A Review Committee for strengthening Courses of study and research in transport economics and transport management has recently been appointed. It is also proposed to organise seminars for reviewing the steps taken by the Universities for implementing the recommendations made by other Review Committees and for suggesting measures for further improvement in teaching and research in other subjects as well.

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 11) Para No. 28

The Committee are not happy about the working of the general education course in the Banaras Hindu University and are doubtful if a system of general education consisting of a few lectures to the students of Humanities and Sciences would serve any useful purpose. The Committee are of the view that the courses in general education should be integrated with the syllabus itself both on the arts side as well as the Science side. The Committee also suggest that the Banaras Hindu University may, in consultation with the University Grants Commission, appoint a Working Group on General Education to draw up syllabi and for selection of reading materials in general education. Efforts should be made to see that the pattern of general education is made more effective and purposeful.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The University is in complete agreement with the remarks of the Estimates Committee regarding General Education. Effective steps are being taken in this direction.

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 12) Para No. 29

The Committee regret to note that due attention has not so far been paid for organising the tutorial classes in the Banaras Hindu

University which is a unitary and a residential university and the present arrangements are far from satisfactory. The Committee need hardly stress that concerted efforts should be made by the Banaras Hindu University to improve the facilities of tutorial classes in the University as early as possible. The Committee expect that the University/University Grants Commission will see that improvement in the tutorial system is not retarded due to lack of finance, staff or space.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

In small classes, tutorials are not necessary. For larger classes, tutorial instruction is necessary, and is being given in a small way. Any proposal for improvement of tutorials will be given due consideration by the University Grants Commission within the funds available.

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 13) Para No. 30

The Committee would like to stress the desirability of making the Planning Forum popular among the students. The Planning Forum meetings provide useful opportunities to the students especially of the post-graduate classes to engage in group discussions and stimulate their thinking thereby developing a wider perspective of the national problems and their responsibilities in solving them. The Committee are unhappy to note that not many students from technological courses attend the Planning Forum meetings. They feel that it is all the more necessary that the technological and science students should be encouraged to attend these meetings so that they can keep in touch with the economic developments of the country.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The University agrees with the suggestions of the Committee and steps will be taken to implement the same.

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 14) Para No. 31

The Committee suggest that the procedure for purchase of books and equipments in the Central Universities may be standardised. It may also be examined whether it would not be desirable to set up

a separate Purchase Committee for the purchase of books. Such a Committee should be a broad-based one and should include the Departmental Heads or their representatives. The Committee would suggest that efforts should be made to obtain books from various international bodies also such as FAO, WHO, Asia Foundation, British Council, etc. and if necessary, even on loan.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The whole question is being examined in the light of the suggestion of the Committee.

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 15) Para No. 32

The Committee are distressed to note that the Banaras Hindu University has not been able to utilise fully the grants given by the University Grants Commission to improve library facilities in the University. The Committee also note with regret that it has not been possible for the University to submit progress reports and accounts to the University Grants Commission which has resulted in the withholding of further grants by the Commission. The Committee would suggest that the University should streamline its procedure so that progress reports and accounts are submitted in time and the grants received are utilised fully and effectively. The Committee also suggest that more reading space should be provided in the Library.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The Executive Council has appointed a Library Reorganisation Committee and its report is awaited.

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 17) Para No. 34

The Committee would suggest that the feasibility of starting a Book Bank Scheme in the Banaras Hindu University on the lines of University of Delhi may be examined, as such a scheme is expected to be of great assistance to poor students. The Committee consider that the collection of books made under this scheme can be enriched by the voluntary donations of the ex-students or by collections of Students' Union or by the financial assistance from the University Grants Commission.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The Delhi University Scheme is being examined and necessary action will be taken in due course.

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 19) Para No. 36

Considering the difficult foreign exchange position of the country, the Committee would suggest that vigorous efforts should be made to get aid for procuring scientific equipment from various international agencies. The Committee would also stress the need for utmost economy in purchase of equipment from abroad. The University Grants Commission should ensure that the meagre foreign exchange resources are not frittered away in the purchase of less essential items of equipment and that foreign exchange is released, after due scrutiny, only in case of inescapable demands. The Committee would like to emphasise that our slogan to-day is self-sufficiency through self-reliance. The University should therefore try to develop indigenous Laboratory equipments in their own workshop and also keep in touch with the National Laboratories, Indian Institutes of Technology and Atomic Energy Establishment for the development of indigenous equipment needed for laboratories.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Every effort is being made to get scientific equipments through UNESCO and other agencies under Aid Programme. Foreign Exchange is allocated by the University Grants Commission for import of very essential items only. Wherever good workshop facilities and skilled technicians are available, the Universities fabricate or assemble the equipment themselves. They also keep in touch with Atomic Energy Establishment, National Laboratories etc. for the development of equipment required by them.

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 27) Para No. 46

The Committee are glad to note that the Government have approved the introduction of Provident Fund/Gratuity/Pension Schemes in the Central Universities. They hope that the schemes would be introduced in the Banaras Hindu University as early as

possible. The Committee also hope that the University Grants Commission/Government would see that a uniform pattern is evolved for all the Central Universities, the State Universities and other colleges.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

C. P. Fund-cum-Gratuity and G. P. Fund-cum-Pension-cum-Gratuity Scheme are being given effect to in the Central Universities with effect from 1st April, 1964. Final orders in this regard would be issued after the draft 'Model Rules' have been approved by the Government of India.

After the schemes are put into effect in the Central Universities, the question of addressing the State Universities will be considered.

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 28) Para No. 47

The Committee feel that summer schools provide ample opportunities to teachers for re-orientation in the technique of teaching and exchange of ideas. The Committee recommend that more of such summer schools particularly in the subject for which Banaras Hindu University has been selected a Centre of Advanced Study should be organised. The Committee also suggest that the University Grants Commission should make an evaluation of the working of summer schools in all the central universities.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The University Grants Commission welcomes the recommendation of the Committee. The evaluation of Summer Schools, in future, will be based not only on the comprehensive Reports submitted by the Directors of the Summer Schools but also on the report of the participants and in some cases through on the spot visits of subject matter specialists.

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 30) Para No. 49

The Committee have been told that since the Report of the Enquiry Committee the office of the Banaras Hindu University has been recognised in the light of the recommendations contained therein. They need hardly stress that since the organisational set-up of

a university has to play a pivotal role in the smooth and efficient working of the University, the working of the administration should be kept under constant review so as to avoid recurrence of similar situation and to effect improvements as and when necessary.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The University accepts the recommendation. The working of the offices of the University has been under constant review of the University authorities. Whenever any defects have come to their notice, steps have been taken to remedy them. If a review by an Expert, as suggested by the Committee, is found necessary the University will take necessary action.

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 31) Para No. 50

The Committee note that as many as 51 employees of the Banaras Hindu University are working temporarily against permanent posts. The Committee hope that early steps will be taken to confirm them. The Committee hope that Provident Fund-cum-Pension Scheme for the administrative staff will also be introduced in the University at an early date.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The number of persons working temporarily against permanent posts has since been considerably reduced and will be kept as low as possible. But some temporary appointments of the kind are unavoidable.

The Provident Fund-cum-Gratuity-cum-Pension Scheme to be introduced will cover all classes of University employees.

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 32) Para No. 51

The Committee expect that consistent with the general policy of restricting building expenditure, efforts should be made to provide residential accommodation to as many employees as may be required for maintaining discipline among and contact with the students residing in the campus.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The University at present provides residential accommodation for 408 teachers out of a total of about 900. Endeavours are being made

to increase the residential accommodation in the University campus. Within the limits of the funds made available to the University Grants Commission financial assistance could be extended by the Commission to the University for the purpose.

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 33) Para No. 52

The Committee note that efforts are now being made to eliminate the lack of collaboration between different Departments particularly between the Department of Art and Architecture and the Department of Ancient Indian History and Culture as mentioned by the Visiting Committee and hope that effective collaboration will be achieved in the working of the Department of Art and Architecture of the College of Indology and Bharat Kala Bhavan and overlapping in work avoided as far as possible. They however, feel that if even after close collaboration the Department of Art and Architecture is under-staffed, efforts should be made to staff, it properly as otherwise the standard of education is likely to suffer.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The University agrees with the recommendation of the Committee. The University is conscious of this overlapping and steps are being taken to avoid it.

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 34) Para No. 53

Considering that the Bharat Kala Bhavan contains an exquisite collection of rare paintings and sculptures, the Committee feel that the Department requires reorientation on scientific lines. The exhibits should be properly classified and displayed, so that it can serve as a useful centre for research and study in Indian art and architecture.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The paintings and sculptures in the Bharat Kala Bhavan have already been classified to meet the requirements suggested by the Committee.

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 36) Para No. 55

The Committee feel that the University Grants Commission should discourage the tendency of every University of having all the faculties and departments as it may be difficult for them to maintain standards due to lack of finance and more specially due to lack of properly qualified teachers. In Uttar Pradesh there are seven general universities besides the Roorkee University and the Agricultural University, Rudrapur; and if there is no coordination between these universities in opening and running faculties, there is risk of deterioration of standard of education. This principle should apply more rigidly in case of subjects like law, which have no direct bearing on the socio-economic development of the country.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The recommendation of the Committee has been noted by the University Grants Commission.

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 40) Para No. 59

The Committee are unhappy to find that it should have taken almost ten years to decide about the design and plan of the high voltage laboratory as, apart from the cost of the scheme going up during this long lapse of time, it must have affected the research and teaching work of the University. The Committee need hardly over-emphasise that every effort should be made to finalise the plan most expeditiously as otherwise there is every possibility of the cost of the scheme further going up. The Committee also suggest that with a view to avoid such delays Government should evolve a procedure whereby preliminary estimates plans pertaining to projects, involving heavy expenditure can be examined by experts at the appropriate levels in the very beginning so that the period of scrutiny and scope of revision at a later date are kept to the minimum.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

It has been decided to constitute in the Central Universities, building Committees, which *inter alia* will have an Engineer of the C.P.W.D. as a member. This Committee is expected to examine and approve plans and preliminary estimates of building projects.

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 43) Para No. 62

The Committee are distressed to find that costly machinery has been lying idle for about 15 years—an inordinately long period for want of power and shed in the College of Mining of Metallurgy, and that after the provision of shed only for the mining section, power has not been made available within 2 years; and that machineries and equipment of metallurgy section are still without any shed. The Committee cannot but feel unhappy that such a state of affairs can only be an indication of lack of seriousness on the part of the University authorities.

The Committee hope that now care will be taken to ensure that the Department is provided with adequate accommodation and electricity without any further delay.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The University shares the regret of the Committee for the delay that has taken place in the provision of sheds and power in this case. Sheds have now been constructed for the entire machinery. The delay in the supply of power was due to the unavoidable technical difficulties caused by the inadequacy of the main supply lines. Limited supply of power is now available.

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 45) Para No. 65

The Committee are happy to note that there is a regular inspection of affiliated Colleges in terms of 26B (3) to (4) of the Statutes of the University. They hope that the recommendations and observations by the Inspection Committee are duly complied with by the Colleges and other institutions admitted to the privileges of the University.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The University accepts the need for regular inspection of the affiliated Colleges and would see that the recommendations are duly implemented.

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 49) Para No. 70

The Committee need hardly stress that more attention should be given towards the development of the University Campus. A clean and healthy campus has a direct bearing on the academic efficiency of the University and is so index of the working of the Administration.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The University has been able to develop its campus to a very great extent during the past ten years with the assistance of grants sanctioned by the University Grants Commission. The University is continuing its efforts in the line and attempts are made to have more and more improvement in the Campus.

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 50) Para No. 71

The Committee suggest that concerted steps should be taken to encourage students to take part in various games and undertake healthy physical activities.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The University endorses the suggestion of the Committee and will take all possible steps in this direction.

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 54) Para No. 75

The Committee appreciate that in view of the present financial stringency there may be difficulties in the construction of more hostels for providing residential accommodation to students. A sizeable percentage of students has therefore to remain outside the University campus. The Committee would suggest that the University should try to maintain as many approved lodges as possible in the city. These lodges should be put under the charge of authorised wardens of the University.

The Committee also suggest that University should ensure that students living outside University campus or the approved lodges do reside with bonafide guardians.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The University used to maintain approved Lodges for several years. But the Banaras Hindu University Enquiry Committee condemned them and, as a result of it, these Lodges were abolished. The University appreciates the need of having approved Lodges, but it is conscious of the difficulties of getting adequate houses for the purpose, and therefore, of implementing the suggestion of the Committee. It may be stated that a large number of students are residing in the city with their parents and guardians.

The University has four delegacies for the city students and provisions for their recreation have also been made there.

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 55) Para No. 76

The Committee are not happy about the way the messes comprising only small groups of 15 to 20 students are organised, as they cannot help in developing community feeling among the students.

The Committee suggest that the University may examine the feasibility of organising messes comprising of larger number of students. The Committee further recommend that the University Grants Commission should consider whether it is possible to render any financial assistance to the University by way of providing salaries of cooks and meeting the cost of utensils etc.

The Committee also suggest that the University should exercise adequate checks in order to see that wholesome food is served to the students.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The present meeting arrangement is the outcome of the fact that the students of the University come from different places of the country and have different food habits. They are given complete freedom to organise their messes according to their choice.

The question of how best to assist the Universities financially so as to bring down hostel charges is under the consideration of the U.G.C.

The University appreciates the desirability of having a common mess in every hostel. In view of the existing difficulties, it may not, however, be possible to give effect to this idea, but an attempt will be made at least in one hostel to have a common mess and see how it works.

A comprehensive scheme to ensure the supply of wholesome food materials of all kinds to the residents of the hostels is on foot.

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 56) Para No. 77

The Committee recommend that steps should be taken to improve the existing canteen arrangements in the University. They also suggest that the canteens should be run on a no-profit-no-loss basis and active participation of the students in their management should be encouraged.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The recommendation of the Committee has been noted.
[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1—18/66-U2 dated 30th June, 1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 57) Para No. 78

The Committee feel that the present strength of Physical Instructors is inadequate considering the number of colleges and students in the University. They suggest that the arrangements for Physical Education in all the Central Universities should be reviewed by the University Grants Commission and deficiencies made good as early as possible. The Committee would also stress the need for providing separate facilities for girls students in the University.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

A committee which has already been appointed by the University Grants Commission is looking into the question of facilities for physical education and sports in Universities.

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 58) Para No. 79

The Committee feel that apart from the broad national interest the NCC training is in the interest of students themselves in as much as it keeps them physically fit and also instils in them a sense of discipline. The Committee feel unhappy to be informed that the students of the Banaras Hindu University join NCC. under a sense of compulsion and not voluntarily. The Committee suggest that Government may undertake an educative campaign highlighting the benefits accruing out of NCC training so that the students may join NCC with greater enthusiasm. The Committee feel that effective measures should be taken to see that the number of exemptions from the NCC training are reduced as much as possible.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The recommendation of the Committee has been noted. The question of making NCC training for students voluntary is also under consideration of the Government of India.

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 60) Para No. 81

The Committee feel that the medical check-up that was being done regularly upto 1962-63, should have been continued or rather improved upon. They find no justification for conducting only partial health examination during 1963-64 as regular medical check-up is of great importance for the proper development of the students. They would urge that adequate arrangements should be made for having periodical health check-up and for providing medical aid to all the students on its rolls. The Committee hope that the question of providing suitable medical facilities to the non-resident students would also receive urgent consideration by the University and the University Grants Commission.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The recommendation of the Committee has been noted and steps are being taken to implement it as far as possible.

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 61) Para No. 82

While the Committee note the facilities provided by the University Employment and Guidance Bureau, they feel that the number of students taking advantage of the facilities provided by the Bureau is meagre and that the number of placements during 1963-64 is rather small. The Committee would suggest that a concerted drive should be made so that more and more students avail of the facilities provided by the Bureau and the number of placements may also be adequate so as to induce the students to avail of the opportunities.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The recommendation of the Committee has been noted.

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 62) Para No. 83

The Committee find that only in 1962-63, 35 students secured part-time jobs as tourist guides, and in subsequent years no student got any such job due to lack of co-ordination between the University and the Tourist Bureau. In such a case, the matter should have been taken up with/through appropriate higher authorities. The Committee feel that such lack of co-ordination between different departments of Administration should not be allowed to thwart any scheme, however, minor intended to give some benefits to the students,

The Committee feel that with high incidence of unemployment even among the educated young men, there may not be much scope for the introduction of the system of 'earning while learning' prevalent in many advanced countries. The Committee still suggest that the Government may consider the feasibility of adopting that system in Banaras Hindu University along with other universities, as it might be helpful to the students coming from indigent sections particularly from rural areas.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The Dean of Students has been asked to take active steps in the direction indicated by the Committee.

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 63) Para No. 84

The Committee are unhappy about the lack of adequate care and guidance for the non-resident students who form about 45 percent of the total students in the absence of such care and control tend to take part in demonstrations sometimes ending in violent acts of indiscipline. The Committee hope that the University will pay much greater attention for providing some amenities and facilities to such students. As such, the Committee hope that more than one non-resident students centre will be set up in different parts of the city and all these will be properly equipped with the necessary facilities.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The University maintains a non-resident students Centre within the University Campus and another at Kamachcha in the City and has provided a number of playgrounds in certain parts of the city. Efforts to augment these facilities are continuing.

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 64) Para No. 85

The Committee hope that Gandhi Bhavan will be constructed soon in the Banaras Hindu University where comprehensive literature and other educational facilities relating to the life and works of Mahatma Gandhi will be available for the benefit of students. The Committee feel that scope and purpose of such Bhavans should not be confined only to the life and writings of Gandhiji but also cover the philosophy and socio-economic ideas underlying the movement conducted by Gandhiji.

The Committee would also like to draw the attention of the Government to their recommendation of the subject contained in their

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

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The recommendation of the Committee has been noted.
[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66-U2 dated 30th June, 1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 66) Para No. 93

The Committee are not happy about the slow progress in the implementation of the scheme for development of Humanities in the Central Hindu College of the Banaras Hindu University.

Regarding the difficulties being experienced by the Universities about supply of cement, building materials etc. the Committee would like to reiterate their recommendation contained in para 12 of their Eighty-Second Report (Third Lok Sabha) on Ministry of Education—University of Delhi.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The scheme for development of Humanities in the Central Hindu College during the Second Five Year Plan was sanctioned in December, 1959 and it has been fully implemented now.

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 67) Para No. 94

The Committee are distressed to find that between the University and the University Grants Commission, some schemes have taken as long as 4 to 5 years to be finalised and they feel that something is wrong in the procedure of sending the schemes to, and accordance of sanctions by the University Grants Commission. As delays of this nature have an unsettling effect on the standard of education and also cause an avoidable increase in cost, the Committee would urge that the University Grants Commission may make a thorough review of the existing procedure for sanction of schemes sent by the Universities with a view to streamline the same and eliminate delays at all levels.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Only in respect of schemes referred to the All India Council for Technical Education that there might have been delay in finally approving schemes. In all other cases, there is practically not much delay in this regard. The procedure in regard to the processing of schemes referred to the AICTE, has been reviewed and certain

changes have been effected. It is hoped that the revised procedure will reduce delay in according sanctions to schemes. The matter will be reviewed again after sometime, in case the revised procedure does not lead to any improvement.

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 68) Para No. 95

The Committee are not convinced with the reasons advanced by Government for holding the meetings of the Executive Council outside Banaras. The Committee are unhappy that DA/TA should have been claimed by and paid to the Pro. Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar for attending the meeting at Nainital when actually they were staying at Nainital on leave during that period.

The Committee deprecate the action of the Executive Council in regularising the payment of travelling allowance in spite of the fact that the two officers had not actually undertaken the journey. The Committee feel that meetings of the Executive Council and other Authorities should invariably be held within the University Headquarters.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The Travelling Allowance in question was drawn by the Officers in 1961 when there was no explicit provision against payment of such allowance to officers on leave who were called upon to attend meetings at the place where they happened to be residing during leave. When the payment was objected to by the Audit in 1963 it was regularised by the Executive Council (Resolution No. 435 dated 14/3/63) which was accepted by the Internal Audit and the objection was settled. Subsequently in 1964, new TA Rules were made explicitly prohibiting payment of TA of this kind; after that date no TA was paid in such cases.

2. 38 meetings of the Executive Council of the University were held during the period from 1961 to July, 1966. Out of these, two meetings—one in May, 1961 and the other in May, 1962, were held at Nainital. Five meetings were held at New Delhi. The remaining 31 meetings were held at Varanasi.

3. The Executive Council consists of nine members including the Vice-Chancellor and the quorum is five. The members come from different and distant parts of the country. They are all very busy persons and are members of many other bodies also. The meetings of the Executive Council have therefore to be fixed after ascertaining the convenience of all the members. The meeting cannot be held unless at least four members (excluding the Vice-Chancellor) are in a position to come to Varanasi. The University had, therefore, to arrange some of the meetings outside Varanasi. Ordinarily meetings of the Executive Council are not held during Summer Vacation. But in 1961 and 1962 it became necessary to hold meetings during the vacation to dispose of urgent matters. Banaras being a warm place, the meetings had to be arranged at Nainital to suit the convenience of the members. As regards the meetings at New Delhi, they have to be arranged there when members find themselves unable to come to Varanasi and meetings become necessary to dispose of urgent matters. As a matter of fact it costs less for the University to arrange meetings of the Executive Council at New Delhi.

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

COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee reiterate that the meetings of the Executive Council should invariably be held within the University Headquarters.

FURTHER REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

It will be observed that in the reply of the Government effort has been made to explain the necessity of holding the meetings of the Executive Council outside Banaras about which information was required by the Committee. It appears from the comments of the Committee recorded below the recommendation that the Committee has taken the view that the Government have not accepted the recommendation in question. There is no intention on the part of the Government not to accept the recommendation of the Committee that meetings of the Executive Council and other authorities of the University should invariably be held within the University headquarters. In view of this, the desirability of putting this recommendation in Chapter II may kindly be considered.

[Government of India, Ministry of Education letter No. F. 1-33/67-U2, dated 9/12 February, 1968].

Recommendation (Serial No. 69) Para No. 96

The Committee feel that the expenditure being incurred by the Banaras Hindu University on the advertisements for filling the teaching and Administrative posts is rather on the high side. They suggest that the expenditure on this score should be closely watched so that it can be kept to the barest minimum.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Necessary action has already been taken to reduce the expenditure on advertisement.

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 71) Para No. 98

The Committee cannot but feel unhappy that proper vigilance was not being kept over the maintenance of records prescribed under the rules and regulations of the University. The Committee note the steps now taken by the University for proper maintenance of records so necessary for effective control of the University finances. They hope that a strict watch would be kept in this direction so that objections of the nature made by the Audit do not recur.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The observation of the Committee has been noted.

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 72) Para No. 99

The Committee note that there was a loss of Rs. 6210 incurred by the Banaras Hindu University Press in 1961-62. The profits in 1962-63 were Rs. 24,026 but in 1963-64 they slumped down to Rs. 2,303

only. The Committee hope that continuous and concrete efforts will be made to augment the profits of the Banaras Hindu University Press which is run on commercial lines.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The Banaras Hindu University Press has been running at a profit and efforts are being made to increase the profits of the Press. [Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66-U2 dated 30th June, 1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 73) Para No. 100

The Committee hope that the rates charged by the Electricity and Water Supply Service are comparable to the rates prevalent outside the University. The Committee suggest that the profits made by the Electricity and Water Supply Service should be utilised for further development of the University.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The suggestion has been noted.

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 74) Para No. 101

The Committee appreciate that some publications e.g. the reprint of the source materials of Indian Philosophy may take long time to be sold out; but other publications should not be allowed to remain accumulated for indefinite period and proper publicity should be given of the publications so that interested public may purchase them. The Committee consider that an assessment of the likely demand of each publication should be made so that the University may not find itself burdened with unsold publications and that proper care should be taken for the preservation of the unsold copies.

The Committee hope that proforma accounts will be maintained regularly as they are necessary for sound accounting.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The University accepts the cogency of the suggestion of the Committee and will take action accordingly.

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 75) Para No. 102

The Banaras Hindu University Book Dept has been serving a useful purpose in as much as it has been supplying books published in India and abroad which ordinarily would not be easily available

to the student community. The Committee hope that the sale of books will be resumed by the Banaras Hindu University Book Depot at an early date. In view of the difficulties experienced by the Book Depot in getting foreign exchange for importing books, the Committee suggest that the University Grants Commission should consider the question of releasing necessary foreign exchange to the Banaras Hindu University and all other universities for the purpose of importing books which are not published in the country.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

A proposal for the reorganisation of the Banaras Hindu University Press Book Depot and the Publication department under one unit is receiving consideration now.

For some time past increased import of books etc., is being allowed by Government and it is now not necessary for Universities to route their import applications through the University Grants Commission for release of foreign exchange for import of books.

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 78) Para No. 105

The Committee feel that the issue involved in the designation of the University is primarily a political and national one and should be treated as such; and it will be the task of statesmanship to find a solution which is in keeping with the best interest of the nation against the background of the social and political changes which with the passage of time, and in the course of historical evolution, have made a deep impression on our national being, also of broad outlook enunciated in the Constitution and, above all, of the secular ideology of the State.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Parliament has taken decision in the matter.

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 79) Para No. 106

The Committee hope that to maintain all-India character of the Banaras Hindu University, the Government and the University Grants Commission will pay due attention to the composition of the court and the Executive Council and other academic bodies as also in the recruitment of staff and admission of students—which as already pointed out in para 22 and 42 left much to be desired—so that the University can live up to its ideal as an all-India institution.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Composition of the Court and the Executive Council has been prescribed by Parliament in the Statutes of the Banaras Hindu University, keeping in view its all-India character. In appointing Visitor's nominees on these bodies, this aspect is also kept in view.

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 82) Para No. 109

The Committee feel that Banaras Hindu University should be considered just like any other University but should be expected to maintain its distinctive character and to function in the back-ground of the high expectations and objectives which inspired its great founder. The Committee hope that the Government and the University Grants Commission will see to it that the University is able to function in full conformity with these objectives.

The Committee would expect that the University authorities, the teachers and the students will take it as a mission to see that the high objectives underlying the founding of the University are realised.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The University fully agree with the views expressed by the Committee.

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 83) Para No. 110

The Committee note that Banaras Hindu University is a pioneer among Indian Universities in introducing some of the technological courses, particularly in mining and metallurgy. The Committee hope that determined efforts will be made to improve the staff, equipment, laboratories, libraries and other facilities in the Faculty of Technology so that the University may keep pace with the developments in other technological institutions recently set up by Government and is able to play its worthy role in the teaching of these scientific and technological subjects in the country.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The University endorses the views of the Committee and will strive hard to achieve this objective.

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

CHAPTER III

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 2) Para No. 14

The Committee apprehend that the objectives of the University as propounded by its founder are not being vigorously followed by the University. They suggest that the University should make an appraisal as to the extent the objectives of the University as aimed by its founder Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya, have been realised.

The Committee also suggest that the objectives of the University should be embodied in greater detail in the Banaras Hindu University Act itself as has been done in the First Schedule of the Visva-Bharati Act which embodied the objectives on which Gurudev Tagore founded the Visva Bharati at Santiniketan.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The first objective has been given effect to framing the courses of study in Sanskrit, Indian Archaeology, Indian History, Indian Philosophy, Indology, etc. But these subjects are taken only by a limited number of students. Attempts have been made to interest the students generally in topics of Hindu Culture and Hindu Religion. The Gita lectures started by Mahamana Madan Mohan Malaviya have ever since continued. Under the provisions of the Constitution it is not possible to make the study of Hindu Religion compulsory even for Hindu students of the University. But a good deal has been done in the form of popular lectures on Ramayana, Bhagavat, etc.

To give students insight into the great traditions and lore of the Rishis, seminars and lectures by distinguished scholars have been organised. A number of seminars was arranged on Vedas by the University under the leadership of the late Dr. Vasudeo Sharan Agrwal.

The second objective of promoting learning and research, generally in Arts and Science, in all branches, has been given complete effect to.

So far as the third objective is concerned, since its inception the University has been doing all it could to advance and diffuse scientific, technical and professional knowledge, combined with the necessary practical training, as is best calculated to help in promoting indigenous industries and in developing the material resources of the country. Soon after its foundation the University started a Department of Mining & Metallurgy and an Engineering College for training students in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering. It also started studies in Ayurvedic Medicine. Subsequently, it started a Department of Plant Physiology, which, in due course of time, developed into a full-fledged College of Agriculture. The Department of Industrial Chemistry, which imparted education in ceramics and in Industrial Chemistry, has since developed into a full-fledged college of Technology.

Through these Institutions the third objective has been considerably promoted and a large number of students trained in these Institutions is playing an important role in the development of the material resources and economic advancement of the country.

So far as the fourth objective of building up of character in youth by making Religion and Ethics an integral part of University education is concerned, it has always been an important concern of this University. In the past, education in Religion and Ethics was an important instrument. It has, however, been realised that for achieving that objective certain other steps are very necessary, specially when under the new Constitution Religion cannot be made an integral part of University Education. Education in democratic citizenship and training in self-discipline and social service are necessary. Steps are being taken in these directions.

As regards the suggestion of the Committee for embodying the objectives of the university in greater detail in the Act itself, Section 4A of the Banaras Hindu University Act, as amended, gives in details the powers of the University which clearly bring out the objectives of the University. In view of this, the objectives of the University have not been separately provided for as in the case of Visva Bharati.

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 8) Para No. 25

The Committee do not consider the measures so far taken by the University for improving the standard of education as adequate. The Banaras Hindu University is a residential University but only about 55 cent of the students reside in the University Hostels. It is therefore incumbent on the University to look after the welfare and standard of education of 45 per cent students who reside outside

the University campus. The Committee would urge that the University should set up a Review Committee to make an assessment of the improvement that has taken place in the standard of education since 1958 and co-ordinate their activities with those of the University Grants Commission whose function it is to raise the levels of University education, firstly to the highest standard obtaining in our own country and, secondly to raise the best attaining in our country to international standards. The recommendations contained in the report on Standards of University Education should merit a close study by the University authorities, so that they may strive and achieve an all-round improvement in the standard of examination and teaching prevailing the University.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The question of raising the standards of the University Education is a complex one. The University feels that it has been able to maintain the standards by restricting admission to better students and by taking care to recruit really qualified teachers. However, it makes no claim to have raised the standard to any appreciable degree. Such raising of standards would seem to depend on a number of improvement not only in the existing system of teaching and examination but also in the social conditions and economic prospects of our educated young men and women. Not only does our examination system stand in need of a thorough overhaul and reorganisation, the mentality of our elders in general and parents and teachers in particular (who are inclined to look backwards to hoary or recent past for inspiration and guidance and are allergic to new ideas and innovations of any kind) too, needs to be changed and transformed. The University is alive to the need of bringing about such change while at the same time fostering a sense of proper patriotic pride in the achievements of our ancestors. However, the achieving of such change partly depends on the lead given, both by precept and example, by the accredited leaders of the nation.

As regards the welfare and standards of education of the students residing outside the campus it may be pointed out that the University has constituted four City Delegacies and appointed Delegacy Wardens to look after the welfare of the students who reside outside the University Campus. A 'City Students' Home' has been provided in the University Campus for the conveniences of the non-resident students. A great many non-resident students reside with their parents in the City.

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 20) Para No. 37

The Committee regret that such a state of affairs as mentioned, in the Banaras Hindu University Enquiry Committee Report in conducting examinations was allowed to develop and to continue without attracting any notice from the University authorities, the University Grants Commission or the Education Ministry.

The Committee feel that the prestige of the degree and the dignity of the University are closely linked with the manner and method in which examinations are conducted by it.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The University has been aware of the observations of the Banaras Hindu University Enquiry Committee. There is considerable difference of opinion as to how far the remarks of that Committee were justified. The University has been taking all possible care to maintain its standard.

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

COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee hope that the University will continue to maintain a high standard in so far as conducting of examinations in concerned.

Recommendation (Serial No. 21) Para No. 38

The Committee are surprised to learn that for all these years, the Banaras Hindu University had no Controller of Examinations.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Prior to the year 1951 i.e. prior to the commencement of the B.H.U. (Amendment) Act, 1951, the Registrar was Incharge of Academic matters and of Examinations. Administrative matters were under the charge of the Pro. Vice-Chancellor.

The Registrar was directly incharge of the Examinations and he was assisted by an Assistant Registrar. As a matter of fact he was functioning as the Controller of Examinations.

After the commencement of the B.H.U. (Amendment) Act, 1951, the duties and responsibilities of the Registrar increased tremendously, and it became necessary to provide assistance to him for conducting the Examinations. The Assistance of a Senior Teacher was requisitioned for some years and ultimately a post of Controller of Examinations was created, and was filled in the year 1960.

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 22) Para No. 39

The Committee note that the University has taken steps to eliminate the malpractices in the matter of examination referred to in the Report of the Banaras Hindu University Enquiry Committee.

The Committee understand that the University Grants Commission appointed a Committee on Examination Reform which recommended the desirability of periodically testing students and of maintaining a record of assessments made. It also suggested that the class or tutorial work of the students should be regularly evaluated and some credit given for it in the final examination.

While noting that the sessional work is taken into account in the final examination, the Committee find that in some of the courses as high as 600 to 800 marks have been allotted for sessional and tutorial work. The Committee feel that without very strict scrutiny and care, this may lead to undesirable consequences. They would urge that the University/University Grants Commission should ensure that the marks for the sessional work are allotted on the basis of merit only. It may also be ensured that the unhappy position regarding the conduct of the examinations, as pointed out by the Enquiry Committee, does no longer exist in the University.

The Committee in this connection would like to reiterate the recommendation made in para 42 of their Eighty-Second Report (Third Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Education—University of Delhi.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The Academic Council has already appointed an Examination Reform Committee which is taking into consideration the recommendations of the University Grants Commission and the Education Commission. This Committee is considering all the aspects of examinations including distribution of sessional marks, conduct of examinations, internal assessment. It has already met thrice and the report will be finalised shortly.

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

COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

The Ministry may furnish a copy of the Report of the Examination Reform Committee, after its finalisation.

Recommendation (Serial No. 23) Para No. 42

The Committee note the observations made by the Enquiry Committee regarding selection of teachers. They also note that since then the procedure for selection of teachers has been streamlined.

The Committee, however, regret that even then the same has not uniformly and properly followed. Selections have been made of Readers and Lecturers even when the requisite number of experts were not present in the meeting, even though it was in violation of the rules. The Committee note that during the last three years, there were four cases where conflicting views were expressed by the Executive Council and the Selection Committee over the choice of some teaching staff. The Committee would stress that greatest possible care should be exercised in the recruitment of teaching staff, as this has got a direct bearing on the standard of teaching in the University and maintenance of discipline. The Committee note that in the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill, which is now pending before the Lok Sabha, a provision has been made for associating the Visitor's nominee with every Selection Committee.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The University is fully conscious of the desirability of having experts on every Selection Committee as laid down by the Act and Statutes. It has, however, been found by experience that it is extremely difficult to get suitable experts, selected from all over India, to agree to come to Varanasi on particular date. As a result of this, meetings of Selection Committees have had often to be postponed to the detriment of the needs of the University. Sometimes it has happened that the experts after agreeing to be present have not come. In such cases, meetings are held even if one expert is present in the case of selection for the posts of Reader and Lecturer and two experts are present in the case of Selection for the post of Professor. Since no quorum is prescribed under rules, this practice is permissible.

It may be stated here that under the B.H.U. (Amendment) Act, 1951 the Selection Committee for every teaching post included a nominee of the Visitor. This provision was however deleted in the B. H. U. Amendment Act (1958). It has been restored by the latest amendment (1966).

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 24) Para No. 43

The Committee note that the pay scales of teachers in the engineering and technological colleges do not compare favourably with those available in the Indian Institutes of Technology. The Central Universities are not thus able to attract and retain the services of well qualified teachers.

The Committee fail to find any justification for such discrepancies in the pay scales of teachers employed in educational institutions directly under the control of the Union Government and hope that these will be removed at an early date.

The Committee have already commented on this subject in the recommendation contained in para 45 of their 82nd Report on the Ministry of Education—University of Delhi.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

With effect from 1st April, 1966, the following revised pay scales have been introduced in the Central Universities:

Professor—Rs. 1100—50—1300—60—1600.

Reader—Rs. 700—50—1250.

Lecturer—Rs. 400—40—800—50—950.

In addition, upto 1/3rd of the strength of Professors can be placed in the scale of Rs. 1600—100—1800.

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 25) Para No. 44

The Committee feel that there is an urgent need for relieving the Heads of Departments of routine administrative work so that they can devote more time for the planning and direction of research and teaching. The Committee are aware that this is more or less the practice in all educational institutions. The Committee hope that the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission will be able to tackle this problem and suggest suitable remedies.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Prima facie, the University is inclined to accept the recommendations of the Committee, but its actual implementation may involve difficulties as to how far the Head of a Department can be relieved

of his administrative responsibilities. The question is a difficult one and needs to be carefully studied. The University authorities will apply their mind to the question.

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

COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee hope that a way will be found to relieve heads of departments of routine administrative work as far as possible.

Recommendation (Serial No. 26) Para No. 45

The Committee find that the teacher-student ratio in science and technological units in the Banaras Hindu University is fairly higher than in arts units. They feel that the position should rather be just the reverse. The Committee like to stress that in science and technological sections, students should receive greater attention of the teachers and hope the position would be rectified.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The teacher-student ratio in the Colleges of Engineering, Science and Technology has improved since 1964-65 for which figures were supplied to the Estimates Committee. The University would like to point out that there is a fundamental difference between the requirements of the Science and Technological students on the one hand and the Arts students on the other. The former have plenty of opportunities of coming into contact with the teachers in their practical work in the laboratories. The Arts students have no such opportunities, and therefore, special care has to be taken to introduce a tutorial scheme to bring the teachers and students more into contact.

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 42) Para No. 61

The Committee suggest that before any expansion of the post-graduate classes of the Women's College is undertaken, the University Grants Commission should try to ascertain whether the post-graduate teaching of women can be done jointly with the boys as is being done in most other Universities. The Committee further hope that in case separate post-graduate classes for girl students are de-

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cided upon, the University Grants Commission may appoint a Visiting Committee with a view to see to what extent the facilities for under-graduate courses of studies created in the College during the Third Five Year Plan have satisfied the requirements and whether any further expansion of the activities of the College is called for.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

There is no proposal now to start post-Graduate Courses in the Women's College in any subject except Home Science. The scheme for starting Post-Graduate Courses in Home Science has been included in the Fourth Plan. Arrangement for Post-Graduate teaching in Home Science does not exist in any other College of the University and it can be started only in the Women's College.

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 44) Para No. 64

The Committee are unhappy that there are different standards for admission of students in University Colleges and affiliated Colleges in the Banaras Hindu University. The Committee suggest that steps should be taken by the University to bring the standards for admission in the affiliated Colleges at par with those of University Colleges.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The University agrees with the Committee as to the desirability of having uniform standards of admission. But it also recognises that there is bound to be a certain amount of difference because only those who are not admitted to the University Colleges will seek admission to the affiliated Colleges.

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 47) Para No. 68

The Committee regret to note that after a lapse of about 7 years, the University has again been rocked by indiscipline twice within the last three months. Occurrence of these strikes is symptomatic of the bad State of discipline in the University and only shows that uneasy peace reigns in the Campus. The Committee regret that university's view of the discipline as 'overtly satisfactory' is only indicative of their complacency and lack of contact with the students.

Considering the delicate and brittle state of law and order in the University the Committee cannot but emphasise the paramount need for maintaining a strict vigilance on the part of the authorities who are responsible for maintaining high academic standards and discipline within the portals of the University. A heavy responsibility also lies on Government and the University Grants Commission who should endeavour to analyse the causes of the malaise, which goes by the name of student indiscipline, and effectively tackle the problem. The Committee understand that the Education Commission is seized with the problem of students' discipline and hope that a satisfactory solution will be evolved in the light of their recommendations.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

After the disturbances of 1958 the University has been functioning very smoothly without any trouble. The discipline of the students had been exemplary for over six years. This has been testified by eminent persons who visited the University during this period. There was, however, some trouble during the end of the year 1965 due to the proposed change in the name of the University by the Parliament. The agitation ended as soon as the consideration of the proposed bill in the Parliament was postponed. But its repercussions continued. During 1966 also there had been some disturbances.

The University feels that these disturbances are not peculiar to this University but are part of the general malaise which has affected the country and needs to be tackled with care by the University as well as by the Government.

The University Grants Commission is already seized of the problem. The recommendations made by the Education Commission are under the consideration of the University Grants Commission. In the light of the recommendations made by the panel of Vice-Chancellors and Educationists which went into the question at great length, the Commission has approved certain programme for which the Government of India has been approached for additional funds. The question of finding funds is under consideration. It is felt that these programmes, if implemented will go a long way in remedying the present situation.

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 48) Para No. 69

The Committee feel that the fact of repeated outbreak of indiscipline among the students is not indicative of the efficient running of Proctorial system and think that there is urgent need for improving and strengthening the working of the proctorial system in the Banaras Hindu University. The Committee also suggest that University Grants Commission should undertake periodical reviews of the working of the proctorial system in all the Central Universities so that the deficiencies noted therein could be removed.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The Proctorial System which was reorganized in 1958 has been working satisfactorily. Arrangements have been strengthened again after the last disturbances and now the University is working quite smoothly despite disturbances in other places of the State.

The Committee on Students Welfare has also recommended the strengthening of the Proctorial System in Universities. The Report of the Committee has been accepted by the University Grants Commission and is being circulated to the Universities. In respect of the Central Universities the position will be reviewed as and when necessary.

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 51) Para No. 72

The Committee would suggest that the State Government who are levying taxes on the residents within the University Campus should be approached to contribute towards the improvement of water supply, drainage, roads, electricity etc. in the University campus.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The University agrees with the suggestion of the Committee but wishes to state that the University approached the State Government several times in the past to contribute towards the improvement of water supply, drainage, roads, electricity, etc., in the Campus. The University has so far failed to get any assistance from the State Government in this respect. A request will again be made to the State Government.

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

COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee suggest that Central Government through University Grants Commission will persuade the State Government concerned to render necessary assistance to the University.

Recommendation (Serial No. 52) Para No. 73

The Committee note that the number of scholarships at present awarded to the students of Banaras Hindu University is not adequate and many deserving students do not get them. The Committee suggest that the University Grants Commission should consider the question of increasing the number of scholarships not only in the courses of Technology but in other non-technical courses as well.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Limitation of funds has been the reason for not increasing the number of scholarships. Subject to availability of funds increase in the number of scholarships in 1967-68 to the Banaras Hindu University will be considered. A committee has also been appointed to look into the question of scholarships in the Central Universities.

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 53) Para No. 74

The Committee are much concerned about the inordinate delay that takes place about the receipt of sanction letters in respect of Government of India and other scholarships. The Committee would like to stress the importance of quick disbursement of scholarships which have a direct bearing on the financial resources available to the students and as such delay in disbursement is likely to affect their academic course. The Committee would also like that the entire procedure for the disbursement of scholarships should be reviewed by the University Grants Commission so that the scholarships may be disbursed every month or at the latest every quarter.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Payment of scholarship for the entire financial year is made in advance in April/May to the university for disbursement to scholars every month, on receipt of requisite statements from the University about the scholars working there. Similarly in respect of new scholars selected by the University in the beginning of each year.

the Commission now places a lump sum amount at Rs. 1,500 per scholarship at the disposal of the University in July/August for payment to them on monthly basis. Further grant required by the University is sanctioned on receipt of a statement of accounts in respect of utilisation of the amount released earlier.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66-U2 dt. 30th June 1967.]

Recommendation (Serial No. 65) Para No. 92

The Committee are distressed to note that there are heavy short-falls in expenditure on the Second Five Year Plan Schemes so much so that the University could only utilise a sum of Rs. 83,39,296 against the total sanctioned grant of Rs. 2,10,24,016 i.e. only about 40 per cent of the sanctioned amount; and the balance had to be carried forward to the Third Plan period. The spill-over from the Third Plan to the Fourth Plan period in respect of Third Five Year Plan schemes is comparatively less than that of the previous Plan, but it is still large inasmuch as a sum of Rs. 63,29,900 out of Rs. 2,78,19,394 will have to be carried forward.

The Committee are unhappy that the practice of carrying forward important works from one Plan period to another has persisted in almost all the Central Universities. The Committee can hardly over-emphasise that every effort should be made to complete the outstanding schemes within the Plan period itself. The Committee suggest that a phased programme may be drawn up in advance for implementation of schemes to be included in the Fourth Plan so that the factors which have hampered the progress in the current and previous plans do not holdup the progress of work in the next plan.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The reasons for the non-utilisation of the grants within the stipulated period were:—

GRANTS FOR BUILDING PROGRAMMES:

1. Delay in getting the C.P.W.D.'s approval to the plans and estimates.
2. Shortage of cement, iron and other building materials.
3. Shortage of wagons for transportation of materials for construction.

GRANTS FOR EQUIPMENT & BOOKS:

1. Non-availability of import licences.
2. Difficulties in getting foreign exchange. Equipment and books could also not be purchased without having the building accommodation completed and made ready for use. Some of the staff sanctioned under the scheme could also not be appointed without providing building, equipment etc.

The University has been taking all steps to complete the schemes as early as possible. The present progress is satisfactory.

It may however be submitted that drawing up of phased programmes alone will not solve the problem because of the unforeseen circumstances which develop from time to time.

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

COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee have no doubt that with proper planning the University will be in a position to overcome the bottlenecks that arise from time to time, and be in a position to execute the schemes without delay.

Recommendation (Serial No. 76) Para No. 103

The Committee feel that in view of the increased work load of the public works department and the increased outlay expected during the Fourth Plan period, a review of staff position of the Public Works Department of the University is called for. The Committee would suggest that while designing for buildings for the University, special attention should be paid to their architectural lay-out, so that the University complex presents a consistency and harmony of architectural style in conformity with the spirit and tradition of the Banaras Hindu University.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The lay-out plan of the University was prepared by the promoters of the University after very long and careful deliberations. The buildings were also designed and built in a beautiful Indian style showing a glimpse of Indian Architecture.

The founder of the University desired to maintain the Indian style in all the buildings of the University. Even when the Nizam of Hyderabad donated a sum of Rupees five lakhs in 1946 for the construction of a hostel in the University, it was agreed that the building would be constructed on the style of the other old hostels only.

There has however been a departure in this during the recent years. The buildings which have been constructed during the last ten years are not in harmony with the old buildings. Certain super-structures and tower etc. have been eliminated in order to minimise the expenditure.

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 77) Para No. 104

The Committee have been pained to note that in many respects the high idealism and abjectives which inspired Malaviyaji for the foundation of this University, have not been fulfilled and it cannot be claimed to-day that students reading in, or coming out of this University, generally speaking, make a distinctive type of students or citizens.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Reference is invited to the replies to Sl. No. 2 (para 14.)

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 80) Para No. 107

The Committee have with regret, to note that neither the residential character nor the purpose of the residential University ha been fulfilled. The Committee note that about 45 per cent of the University students live outside the campus over whom it could not be said that there is proper or adequate supervision. Even within the campus the standard of discipline has not proved to be satisfactory.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The University has been constantly endeavouring to provide more and more hostel accommodation with a view to achieve fully its residential character. But as has already been stated in reply to Serial No. 54 of Appendix XI of the Report, many students live

with their parents and guardians in the City and therefore it is not possible to make the University completely residential unless such students are compelled to reside in the University campus.

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 81) Para No. 108

The Committee have already suggested that for the non-residential students strict watch should be kept over their residence and accommodation. Those students who are not staying with their parents or any bonafide guardians should be put in approved hostels within the city in the charge of wardens with adequate facilities and amenities provided in those hostels. The Committee feel that this arrangement should continue till the authorities can provide more hostel accommodation within the University campus. The Committee would like to emphasise that student indiscipline, very often is the result of a sense of frustration and lack of healthy outlet of their spare energy and lack of socially beneficial opportunities to utilise their spare time. Hence the provision of proper amenities and facilities along with proper guidance and contact is an essential item for fostering a sense of discipline.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Attention is invited to the replies to Serial No. 54.

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

CHAPTER IV

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 7) Para No. 24

In view of the fact that India has a long history, cultural heritage and a tradition of friendly relations with neighbouring Asian and African countries, the Committee recommend that concerted steps should be taken to foster cultural relations with as many Asian and African countries as possible and systematic attempts should be made to encourage more and more students from Asian and African countries to seek admission in the Banaras Hindu University by instituting fellowships, if necessary.

The Committee also feel that there is an imperative need for teaching some of the South-East Asian languages in this University. In this connection, the Committee would like to reiterate the recommendation made in para 48 of their Report on the Ministry of Education—Visva-Bharati University.

The Committee also suggest that efforts should be made to attract eminent teachers from South-East Asian and Middle East countries like Ceylon, Burma, Thailand, Indonesia, Iran, U.A.R. etc.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The table given on page 20 of the report will show that the number of foreign students from Thailand and Nepal is on the increase.

The University has also increased the accommodation for foreign students. An International Hostel has been constructed with better facilities.

As regards the introduction of the South-East Asian Languages, it may be stated that since the year 1952 itself the University has been trying to introduce courses of study in these languages. A scheme was submitted and a grant of Rs. one lakh was sanctioned for starting an Institute of Asian Languages. The grant was however withdrawn subsequently.

With regard to languages and customs of East and South East Asian countries, the University quite appreciates the recommendation and will be glad to implement the same.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66-U-2 dt. 30th June, 1967]

COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee reiterate the recommendation that there is an imperative need for teaching some of the South-East Asian languages in this University. Necessary funds should be provided for this purpose. The Committee may also be informed why the grant of Rs. one Lakh sanctioned for starting an Institute of Asian Languages was subsequently withdrawn.

Recommendation (Serial No. 46) Para No. 67

If it is contended that the students from the University Schools joining the University Colleges can help in improving the standard of students, the Committee feel that the purpose is unlikely to be achieved if the intake of such students in the University Colleges is as low as indicated in the table given in para 67 of the Report. So far as the standard of education is concerned, the Committee feel that unless the staff of the University take teaching work in the schools, and develop and maintain even non-academic contacts with students of the Schools, the real purpose of maintaining the Schools under the University will not be served.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The recommendation of the Committee is not feasible. Only a small number of the University students are taken from the Schools attached to the University. These schools are maintained by the University for historical reasons.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66-U-2 dt. 30th June, 1967]

COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee reiterate their recommendation on the subject and stress the need for closer liaison between the University on the one hand and the School maintained by the University on the other.

CHAPTER V

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 5) Para No. 22

The Committee are unhappy to note that the Banaras Hindu University authorities did not seriously consider the suggestions of the Banaras Hindu University Enquiry Committee, the Committee of the Vice-Chancellors' of the Central Universities and the University Grants Commission on the question of weightages given to the wards of the employees of the University and instead several times reiterated their insistence to maintain the practice. The Committee cannot but disapprove the practice of reserving quotas for admission on 12 extraneous grounds as shown in the statement given in para 22 of the Report without any relation to merit as such a practice has a deleterious effect on the standards of university education. The Committee recommend that admissions should as far as possible be on the basis of merit and the practice of giving weightage to the wards of the employees of the University or ex-students of the University or students passing out of the constituent and affiliated colleges of the University should be discontinued.

The Committee would also like to refer to the following passage in the Report of the Standards Committee:

"In the interest of standards, it is of the utmost importance to adopt a bold and imaginative policy in respect of admission of students to university courses. Current practices lead to a great many students, who are neither emotionally nor intellectually prepared for higher education, entering the universities. There are several ways in which a more careful selection of a student could be made such as approving only such students as have secured a fairly high percentage of marks at the school examinations or special weightage being given to marks in important subjects like languages and mathematics. A consideration of their cumulative record at school or a viva-voce or written test is also desirable. Each university will have to identify

by investigation over a number of years the particular method or combination of methods which is likely to yield the best results."

The Estimates Committee are in full agreement with the above observations of the Standards Committee and would stress the need for making admissions more selective and strictly controlled.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The University has stated that while giving weightage in the matter of admissions to the wards of employees etc., the standards are not being lowered. No one who does not satisfy the minimum qualifications laid down for admission is admitted to the University even though he may belong to the category for which weightage is given. Further, the total percentage of the number of sons and daughters of the employees and old boys of the University is between 2-3 per cent.

In view of the above, the University wishes to continue the present system of weightage in the matter of admission for wards of employees and old boys of the University.

Government propose to take up the matter with the University authorities again with a view to persuading them to alter their policy in regard to this matter.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66-U-2 dt. 30th June, 1967]

COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee may be informed whether the matter has been taken up again with the University authorities, and if so, with what results.

Recommendation (Serial No. 10) Para No. 27

The Committee note that the Centre of Advance Study in Philosophy (Indian) in the Banaras Hindu University which started functioning only from July, 1964 is expected to prepare source books pertaining to individual philosophers like Sankara, Ramanuja, Nagarjuna etc. The Committee feel that the list of subjects mentioned even though it may not be intended to be exhaustive, is not wide enough and should cover all the six schools of Hindu Philosophy including the writings of Kapila, Jaimini and others as also of the different schools of Budhist and Jaina Philosophy. The Committee further hope that this centre may also take interest in the preparation of the

source materials of Panini and other grammarians who followed him, the Hindu Linguistics and Sayana, the most famous commentator of the Rig Veda.

The Committee also feel that the University Grants Commission should undertake a review of the achievements of the Centre in due course in order to see whether the Centre is able to function as a lively national and international forum for philosophical training and research.

The Committee would also like to refer in this connection to the study of Jaina Philosophy which forms a very important part of Indian culture and philosophy. There are some universities which may be emotionally or traditionally attached to the study of Hindu, Islamic, Sikh or Buddhist philosophies but there is hardly any University which makes a special study of Jaina philosophy or thought. In this connection, the Committee would like to draw the attention of the Government to the recommendation of the Estimates Committee contained in para 41 of their Eighty-Third Report (1964-65) on the Ministry of Education—Visva Bharati University.

The Committee also recommend that along with the study of Jaina Philosophy a systematic study of the Prakrit language and literature should also be undertaken.

The Committee hope that it will be possible for the Centre of Advance Study in Philosophy in the Banaras Hindu University to offer facilities for study and research for a limited period to selected teachers from abroad and other Indian universities (including affiliated colleges).

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The recommendation of the Estimates Committee together with the views of the Banaras Hindu University is proposed to be placed before the Advisory Committee on Centres of Advanced Study for consideration when it meets next.

An assessment Committee was appointed by the University Grants Commission to visit and report on the work of the Centre of Advanced Study. A copy of the Report of the Committee is attached. (Appendix I).

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66-U-2 dt. 30th June, 1967]

COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

The Ministry may intimate final action taken by Government with regard to implementation of the recommendations of Assessment Committee appointed by University Grants Commission.

Recommendation (Serial No. 16) Para No. 33

The Committee hope that in pursuance of the recommendations made for re-organising or setting up departmental libraries, facilities in these libraries will be improved further and new departmental libraries will be set up wherever they have not been started as yet.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The recommendation is being considered by the Library Re-organisation Committee, appointed by the University.

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

COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

The Ministry may intimate the final action taken by Government on the Committee's recommendation.

Recommendation (Serial No. 18) Para No. 35

While the Committee note that the University Library has taken steps to minimise the losses of books and reference materials from Library, they feel unhappy that the last complete stock verification of Library was done as late as 1960-62.

The Committee suggest that stock verification should be done at least once in two years. About the losses of books from the Library, the Committee suggest that it should be impressed upon the users that any loss of book is apt to handicap both the students and teachers in the pursuit of their studies.

The Committee further suggest that for obviating losses of books the University Library should depend more on the good sense of users than on stringent and restrictive measures in this regard.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The suggestion is being considered by the Library Re-organisation Committee constituted by the University.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66-U-2 dt. 30th June, 1967]

COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

The Ministry may intimate the final action taken by Government on the Committee's recommendation.

Recommendation (Serial No. 29) Para No. 48

The Committee have been informed that no evaluation has been made of the usefulness of the Extension Lectures by this University.

The Committee suggest that an evaluation should be made of these extension lectures, and if the results achieved are encouraging they should be extended to other places also.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The University has been organising extension lectures every year, but the attendance has not been very encouraging. Some lectures in these series have also been published by the University.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66-U-2 dt. 30th June, 1967]

COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

The Ministry may intimate action taken by Government on second part of the Committee's recommendation regarding evaluation of extension lectures.

Recommendation (Serial No. 35) Para No. 54

As the number of students coming for specialised subjects like Sociology is not expected to be many and as for the maintenance of standard of teaching, a certain minimum number of qualified teachers will have to be appointed, the Committee feel that for specialised subjects like Sociology, Anthropology, Linguistics etc., the University Grants Commission should evolve co-ordination amongst different universities—somewhat on regional basis. The Committee hope that the University Grants Commission will consider the development of the study of Sociology in the Banaras Hindu University after examining the facilities for the study of Sociology in other universities in the region and nearabout.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The recommendation of the Estimates Committee in regard to the development of the study of Sociology in the Banaras Hindu University had been brought to the notice of the Visiting Committee which considered the schemes of the University for the Fourth Plan. The recommendation of the Visiting Committee are yet to be considered by the University Grants Commission.

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

COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

The Ministry may intimate the final action taken by Government on the Committee's recommendation.

Recommendation (Serial No. 37) Para No. 56

The Committee suggest that the installation of neutron generator should be taken up on a priority basis by the University Grants Commission and that necessary steps should be taken for sanctioning the building project for the installation of neutron generator at an early date so that equipment does not lie idle.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Earlier when the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University for installation of a neutron pulse generator was referred to the Department of Atomic Energy, they had stated that a separate building for housing the generator was not necessary. Therefore, no sanction for construction of a building for this project was issued by the University Grants Commission.

The neutron generator was to be lent to the University by the Atomic Energy Establishment in connection with certain research projects submitted to the Establishment by Dr. A. R. Verma to be conducted at the Banaras Hindu University which was approved by them. In June, 1956 the Atomic Energy Establishment informed the Banaras Hindu University that the fabrication of the generator had to be abandoned because of the migration of the Expert working on it and had therefore, expressed its inability to supply the same.

The University is proposing to approach the University Grants Commission for the generator as well as accommodation for it. The

proposal when received in the Commission will be considered on merits.

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

COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

The Ministry may intimate the final action taken by Government on the Committee's recommendation.

Recommendation (Serial No. 38) Para No. 57

The Committee hope that departmental workshops, commensurate with the research and teaching requirements of the departments concerned, will be established in all the science departments early. The Committee suggest that the departmental workshops should be planned in such a way that overlapping in the works in different workshops is avoided.

The Committee stress that the Central Workshop as well as the departmental workshops should be equipped fully as early as possible.

The Committee also suggest that the feasibility of developing manufacturing techniques at the workshops should be examined.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The feasibility of having a Central Workshop to meet the requirements of scientific and technical equipments will be examined.

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

COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

The Ministry may intimate final action taken by Government on the Committee's recommendation.

Recommendation (Serial No. 39) Para No. 58

The Committee are distressed to find that a number of posts in the Engineering College and the College of Technology are lying vacant because better qualified teachers are not attracted by the scales of pay offered by the University. The Committee have already commented on the existing disparity in the scales of pay given to the teachers of the Indian Institutes of Technology and the teachers of Engineering and Technological Colleges of the Central

Universities. The Committee need hardly stress that energetic efforts should be made to fill the posts lying vacant in the two colleges.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The Fourth Plan scales approved by the University Grants Commission for the Central Universities are comparable to those in the I.I.Ts. It is now expected that the Banaras Hindu University would be able to attract qualified teachers and fill up the vacant posts.

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

COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

The Ministry may intimate the final action taken by Government on the Committee's recommendation.

Recommendation (Serial No. 41) Para No. 60

The Committee are aware of the low standard of agricultural education in Uttar Pradesh and have referred to that in their 75th Report on the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture)—Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The Committee have however noted that the Agricultural College under the Banaras Hindu University is better equipped and has been maintaining somewhat better standard. The Committee feel that to maintain proper standard of teaching, the Agricultural College of Banaras Hindu University would require more farm lands and also more teachers. The Committee hope that the proposal for the development of the College on these lines will be sanctioned and implemented at an early date.

The Committee also hope that the University Grants Commission in their Reviewing Committees will also look into the question of maintaining the standard of agricultural education all over the country including that of the Banaras Hindu University as the Committee feel that this is particularly necessary in view of the urgent need of development of agriculture.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The College maintains a high standard at par with other standard Agricultural Institutions of the country. It has about 200 acres of farm land (though fragmented) and a Dairy herd of nearly 200 animals. Yet the University has been feeling the necessity of providing more lands for the farm of the College of Agriculture. It

has been proposed to acquire about 200 acres of land adjoining the University Campus. The strength of the teachers has now been substantially increased.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research, an autonomous body is responsible for the maintenance of standards of teaching in Agricultural Colleges in the country. The question of providing grants to the Agricultural College of the Banaras Hindu University for more farm land, teachers and its other development needs is, therefore, being referred to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for their consideration.

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

COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

The Ministry may intimate the final action taken by Government on the Committee's recommendation.

Recommendation (Serial No. 59) Para No. 80

The Committee feel that efforts should be made by the Central Government/University Grants Commission to persuade the Uttar Pradesh Government to meet at least some portion of the expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the Hospital as bulk of the patients in the Hospitals are non-University persons coming from near about villages of Uttar Pradesh, and providing medical facilities to them is the responsibility of Uttar Pradesh Government.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The matter is under consideration.

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

COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

The Ministry may intimate the final action taken by Government on the Committee's recommendation.

Recommendation (Serial No. 70) Para No. 97

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

The Committee are unhappy over the delay in the finalisation of Internal Audit Reports. They note that the Internal Audit Report for the year 1961-62 could only be considered by the Executive Council in March, 1964 and the Reports for subsequent years are yet to be ready. The Committee are of the view that the delay in the finalization of these Reports is likely to frustrate the very purpose for which the Internal Audit System has been set up in the University.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The University is conscious of the shortcomings of the Internal Audit System. The question is also under consideration of the University Grants Commission.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F1-18/66-U-2 dt. 30th June, 1967]

COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee would stress that the working of the Internal Audit System should be improved without further delay.

FURTHER REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

It will be observed from the reply of the Government that the University is fully conscious of the shortcomings of the internal audit system and that the matter is already under consideration of the University Grants Commission with a view to taking suitable remedial measure in this regard. However, from the comments of the Committee recorded below the recommendation, it appears that this feeling of the Government has not been appreciated. In view of the fact that the matter is already under consideration of the University Grants Commission, the recommendation may be included in Chapter II.

[Government of India, Ministry of Education letter No. F. 1-33/67-U2 dated February 9/12, 1968.]

NEW DELHI;

P. VENKATASUBBAIAH,

24th February, 1968.

Phalguna 5, 1889 (Saka)

Chairman,

Estimates Committee.

APPENDIX I

(Vide Governments reply to Recommendation Serial No. 10 Para 27)

Report of the Assessment Committee to the Centre of Advanced Study in Philosophy, Banaras Hindu University

An Assessment Committee consisting of the following members was appointed by the University Grants Commission to visit and report on the progress of work of the Centre of Advanced Study in Philosophy at Banaras Hindu University.

- (1) Prof. A. R. Wadia
- (2) Prof. J. N. Chubb
- (3) Shri K. L. Joshi
- (4) Dr. D. Shankar Narayan

Prof. A. R. Wadia and Prof. J. N. Chubb visited the Centre at Banaras on the 14th November, 1965. The other two members of the Committee however, could not visit the centre owing to unavoidable circumstances.

The members visited the Centre of Advanced Study and had discussions with Prof. T. R. V. Murthy, Head of the Centre and other staff members in the Department of Philosophy and also with the University authorities.

The University Grants Commission recognised the Department of Philosophy, Banaras Hindu University as a Centre of Advanced Study in March, 1964 and sanctioned certain non-recurring and recurring grants to enable the department to intensively take up studies on Indian Philosophy, Comparative Logic and Comparative Religion. Although the sanction of the Commission was conveyed early in 1964, the Centre could not immediately recruit staff to the various academic and non-academic posts sanctioned. As such the effective functioning of this Department as a Centre of Advanced Study is for about 10 to 12 months only. At the initial stages the Centre has had to encounter a few difficulties mainly owing to the delays in the matter of recruitment of academic staff as well as administrative and other technical staff. Similar difficulties have been encountered by the Centre in the matter of procurement of

some of the essential equipment required in connection with its work. Several of the posts including that of a professor, a reader and junior and senior research—fellowships are yet to be filled. Nevertheless the Centre has, including the staff of the Department of Philosophy, a total strength of one Professor, five Readers, six Lecturers, a Research Associate, two Senior Research Fellows, three Junior Research Fellows working at present on various research projects and participating in the teaching activities of the department. The centre is making its efforts to fill the post of a Professor, a Reader, a Research Associate and Senior Research Fellowships. The University has not yet been able to provide to this centre any administrative staff although necessary funds for this purpose have been sanctioned by the Commission. The Centre has been able to select people from different parts of the country as well as to award its research fellowships to persons coming from other countries like Mauritius, Italy and Japan.

Against a building grant of Rs. 2·00 lakhs approved by the Commission, the University has only recently prepared plans and estimates for taking up this construction. We were given to understand that some of the usual procedures prevailing in the University in the matter of purchase of equipment as well as books and journals have been responsible for the delays in the Centre obtaining its essential requirements. The Committee, would like to suggest that the University may simplify its procedures so that the Centre may be in a position to obtain books and equipment required by it with the least possible delay. Some of the essential furniture required by the Centre has been ordered but has not yet been received. Accordingly the funds made available have been used very little so far.

The academic activities taken up by the Centre mainly relate to intensive study of classical philosophical work both Indian and Western. Towards this end the centre has held two seminars in which the research scholars and teachers of not only the Department of Philosophy but also from College of Indology participated. During the current year the Centre has taken up for study another important Vedanta text—the Advaita Siddhi with special reference to the 'Concept of Appearance' in the Advaita Vedanta. Special series of lectures have been delivered on 'problems of religious languages' and during the current year series of lectures on the 'Philosophy of Heidegger' and on the 'Philosophy of Prof. K. C. Bhattacharya' are being organised. The Centre also proposed to publish these series of lectures. Holding of seminars on important philosophical topics has been undertaken as a regular programme

of this centre. During the year 1964-65 a two-day Seminar on the 'Concept of Philosophy' was held and six major speakers from various Universities presented papers. This seminar was attended by about 30 scholars and teachers from different parts of India. The papers read at the seminar are being edited and published. During the current year the centre proposes to organise two such seminars—one on 'Language and Reality' and the other on 'Vedanta and Buddhism', the first of them in early December, 1965.

The foreign visitors to the Centre during the past two years included Dr. J. F. Staal, Professor of General and Comparative Philosophy University of Amsterdam and Editor of 'The Foundation of Languages'. He was a visiting Professor at the Centre for a period of two months in August-September, 1965 and delivered a series of lectures on the 'Problems of Language and Logic'. Dr. R. H. L. Slater, Emeritus Professor, Centre for the Study of World Religions, Harvard University, U.S.A. is expected to arrive at the Centre as a visiting Professor beginning November, 1965 upto February, 1966. He will deliver a series of lectures on 'World Communities and World Religions'. The Centre expects a visit in early January by Prof. Hartshorne, a reputed philosopher from U.S.A.

The specific research project undertaken by the Centre relates to the preparation of source books in Indian Philosophy. This study is expected to result in about 10 or 12 volumes in due course. Immediately the senior staff have taken up studies relating to Philosophy of Shankara and Philosophy of Nagarjuna, Saiva Siddhanta Philosophy and Yogacara Vijnanavada. The Centre has also undertaken the publication of a few other works and the doctoral theses of scholars from the Centre.

Prof. Murthy was invited to attend the Fourth East-West Philosophers' Conference as a Panel Member at the University of Hawaii in June-August 1964. He also participated in the XI International Congress of the International Association for the History of Religions held at Claremont (Los Angeles) California in September, 1965. He also was invited to deliver lecture at the Universities of Saugar, Visva-Bharati and Andhra. Some of the staff of the Centre also participated in the Indian Philosophical congress session in Madras in December, 1964 and read papers.

While the committee notes with satisfaction the various activities undertaken by the Centre during the past 12 to 14 months, the Committee would like however to mention that the centre should appoint its full strength of staff and develop a coordinated plan of research on various aspects of philosophy.

The Committee would also like to draw the attention of the University Grants Commission to the prevailing duplication of work and research efforts between the Centre of Advanced Study in Philosophy and the College of Indology. The College of Indology of the Banaras Hindu University also has a department of Indian Philosophy and Religion as distinct from the Department of Philosophy of the University which has been recognised as a Centre of Advanced Study. The work done by both the departments is of similar nature although not identical. Particularly it may be mentioned that at the post-graduate level, five out of the eight papers taught by the two departments are identical. Further most of the research students take up subjects pertaining to Indian thought both in the Department of Philosophy and in the Department of Indian Philosophy and Religion at the College of Indology. Some arrangement has been made with regard to optional papers in Vedanta, Buddhism, Saiva Siddhanta etc., commonly between the two departments. However with regard to compulsory papers in Indian and European Philosophy, there is duplication. This duplication seems to have resulted only recently. One of the members of the Committee discussed this with the Head of the Department of Indian Philosophy and Religion at the College of Indology. As a result of this discussion, it became apparent that there is distinctly duplication of lecture work at least in the field of Comparative Religion and to some extent in the field of Indian Metaphysics and Indian Epistemology. For this kind of duplication and to some extent overlapping is attributed mainly to the different needs of the two departments both as regards the extent of coverage and duration of the teaching of these subjects. The Committee would like to stress that with more cooperation between these two departments it should be possible to avoid such duplication to the mutual benefit of both the departments, both in efficiency and economy. The Committee would like to suggest the following:—

(1) The Centre should make more serious efforts to function as an All-India centre by attracting scholars and research workers from different Universities. The Indian Universities may be notified of the existence of the special facilities at this Centre so that interested scholars, lecturers and other teachers could come to this centre for taking up advanced work for short periods. The University should provide suitable accommodation to such visiting scholars.

(2) The Centre seems to be under the impression that it could take up publication of philosophical texts resulting from the work done all over India. It needs to be mentioned here that the funds available for this purpose should be mainly used for publishing the

important contributions made by the staff of the Centre. It should not take upon itself the responsibility of publishing material not directly connected with the research programmes undertaken by it and in which no contribution is made by the staff of the Centre.

Similarly the funds available under the Heads 'Travels' and 'Seminars' should be used for purposes of attendance only at such seminars where the persons actually contribute original papers. These funds should not be used for attending conferences and other travels etc.

The University should devise methods to speedily procure to the Centre essential books and other material required by it rather than insisting on all orders being placed through the usual channel.

It is most desirable that in the matter of recruitment of the senior as well as research staff to the Centre, the Head of Centre is associated in an effective way.

It may be advantageous if the two departments of Philosophy could be brought together so that the two groups could jointly contribute to the working of the centre and the department in a more effective way and also be in a position to make better contributions to Indian Philosophy.

The Committee would also like to point out that the field of Comparative Religion, which is one of the fields of activity assigned to the Centre, has not been properly developed. It seems there is very little demand on the part of students in the Department of Philosophy for the subject of Comparative Religion. There is a much greater demand for it in the College of Indology.

Nevertheless the Centre has at present a visiting Professor from abroad who gave a weekly lecture in Comparative Religion. This question it seems is tied up with the other wider question of amalgamation or greater cooperation of the two Institutes—the Centre and the College of Indology.

In case the two departments were to remain separate, though in close cooperation the subject of Comparative Religion, could perhaps be done better at the College of Indology, utilising also the services of Reader in Comparative Religion in the Centre. In case this subject needs to be developed at the Centre, it would seem desirable that a few of the permanent staff as well as some of the fellowship at least 1/3rd of the total number available at the Centre are specifically earmarked for recruiting people in the field of Comparative Religion. The library funds available to the Centre should

also be equally well utilised for obtaining books in the field of Comparative Religion.

There are no significant additional demands made by the Centre immediately during the Fourth Plan particularly with regard to the academic staff. If the Centre were to fill up all the staff sanctioned during the third plan and organise its work, it should be possible for them to make significant contributions. However, the centre would need a few more fellowships and scholarships so as to be able to attract qualified scholars in increasing numbers as 'floating staff' from other Universities to undertake research in different aspects of Indian thought, Comparative Religion and Philosophy. The demands in this direction relate to three additional junior research fellowships and two research scholarships and increasing of the national scholarships available at the Centre from three to six. All the scholarships should be shared in a suitable way both in the field of Indian Philosophy and in the field of Comparative Religion. The Centre would also require a recurring grant of about Rs. 10,000 for the purchase of books and journals.

Finally the Committee hope that with the leadership available at the Centre and with the appointment of the full strength in the course of next few months, the Centre would be able effectively to organise its teaching and research programmes and be able to attract scholars from other Universities to benefit from the facilities created at the Centre of Advanced Study in Philosophy, Banaras Hindu University. The efforts at present being made for collaboration with the other two centres in Philosophy at Visva-Bharati and Madras will yield better results if the academic programmes are strengthened and each of the Centres concentrated in a specific field of activity.

APPENDIX II

Analysis of the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 100th Report of the Estimates Committee (Third Lok Sabha)

1. Total number of recommendations	83
2. Recommendations that have been accepted by Government (<i>vide</i> recommendations No. 1, 3-4, 6, 9, 11-15, 17, 19, 27-28, 30-34, 36, 40, 43, 45, 49-50, 54-58, 60-64, 66-67, 68, 69, 71-75, 78-79, 82 and 83 included in Chapter II).	
Number	48
Percentage to the total	57.8%
3. Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of Government's reply (<i>vide</i> recommendations No. 2, 8, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 42, 44, 47, 48, 51, 52, 53, 65, 76-77, 80 and 81 included in Chapter III)	
Number	21
Percentage to the total	25.3%
4. Recommendations in respect of which replies of Government have not been accepted by the Committee (<i>vide</i> recommendations No. 7 and 46 included in Chapter IV).	
Number	2
Percentage to the total	2.4%
5. Recommendations in respect of which final reply of Government is still awaited (<i>vide</i> recommendations No. 5, 10, 16, 18, 29, 35, 37-39, 41, 59 and 70 included in Chapter V).	
Number	12
Percentage to the total	14.5%