

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE (1967-68)

FIFTY-SECOND REPORT

(FOURTH LOK SABHA)

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

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



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

March, 1968/Phalguna, 1889 (Saka)

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To

Fifty-Second Report (Fourth Lok Sabha)
of the Estimates Committee on action
taken by Government on the recommenda-
tions contained in the Hundred and
First Report of the Estimates Committee
(Third Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of
Education - Aligarh Muslim University.

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(1967-68)

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(1967-68)

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13. **Shri Shantilal Shah**
14. **Shri P. Sivasankaran**

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman, Estimates Committee, having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf present this Fifty-second Report of the Estimates Committee on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Hundred and First Report of the Estimates Committee (Third Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Education—Aligarh Muslim University.

2. The Hundred and First Report of the Estimates Committee was presented to the Lok Sabha on 25th April, 1966. Government furnished replies indicating action taken on the recommendations on 30th June, 1967. Government's replies were considered by Study Group 'F' of the Estimates Committee on 28th November, 1967. The draft Report was adopted by the Committee on 29th February, 1968.

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

- I. Report
- II. Recommendations that have been accepted by Government.
- III. Recommendations which the Committee do not want to pursue in view of Government's replies.
- IV. Recommendations in respect of which replies of Government have not been accepted by the Committee.
- V. Recommendations in respect of which final replies of Government are still awaited.

4. An analysis of action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Hundred and First Report of the Estimates Committee (Third Lok Sabha) is given in the Appendix. It would be observed therefrom that out of 65 recommendations made in the Report, 42 recommendations i.e. 64·6 per cent have been accepted by Government and the Committee do not desire to pursue 13 recommendations i.e. 20 per cent., in view of Government's replies. The Committee have not accepted Government's replies to 2 recommendations i.e., 3·1 per cent and final replies of Government in respect of 8 recommendations i.e. 12·3 per cent, are still awaited.

NEW DELHI;

March 4, 1968.

Phalgun 14, 1889 (Saka).

P. VENKATASUBBAIAH,

Chairman,

Estimates Committee.

CHAPTER I

REPORT

The Committee are glad to observe that the recommendations contained in their Hundred and First Report (Third Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Education—Aligarh Muslim University, have been replied to by Government generally to the Committee's satisfaction except recommendations No. 40 and 42 included in Chapter IV.

While noting the action taken by Government on certain recommendations, the Committee desire that the Ministry may intimate final action taken by Government on the recommendations included in Chapter V.

CHAPTER II

RECOMMENDATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY GOVERNMENT

Recommendation (Serial No. 4 Para No. 24)

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

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

A University is a dynamic organism which with the passage of time is expanding both vertically and horizontally. Both the number of students and staff are increasing with the result that it is becoming well nigh difficult for the Vice-Chancellor alone to cope with the day to day affairs of the university. Decentralisation of functions and duties is conducive to greater administrative efficiency. It is, therefore, necessary that the Vice-Chancellor should be helped in his day to day duties by a person of rank and authority. The question of relationship between the Vice-Chancellor and the Pro. Vice-Chancellor depends upon the personalities of the two incumbents and could, perhaps, not be regulated by provisions of law.

In case of Banaras Hindu University the office of Pro. Vice-Chancellor has been replaced by that of a Rector. It is proposed to follow the same matter in case of Aligarh Muslim University at the time of framing long-term legislative proposals.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F.3-24/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 6 Para No. 26)

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

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

This body is informal for the present and has only recently been created. The advice of University Grants Commission would always be available to the University when required.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F.3-24/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 7 Para No. 29)

The Committee cannot but deplore the adoption of a new rule in 1963 prescribing the ratio of 75:25 as between the internal and external students for admission in the University in contravention of the recommendation of the Enquiry Committee and accepted by the University. They endorse the views expressed by the Vice-Chancellor in this regard in his address to the Staff Association of the Aligarh Muslim University on the 29th August, 1965. While conceding the right of the University to regulate its admission policy, the Committee are firm in their view that the admission policy should be such as will enable both internal and external students to get equal opportunities in the Aligarh Muslim University in the pursuit of all liberal arts and sciences. They feel that there should be no exclusiveness in the case of Universities of an all-India character. The Committee would like to stress that the admission to the Faculty of Engineering and Technology should be strictly on the basis of marks or on the basis of merit to be judged by a competitive examination as is the case in other Engineering Colleges. The Committee also suggest that it may be examined whether seats in the Faculty of Engineering and Technology can be allotted on a zonal basis as is being done in the Banaras Hindu University.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The Committee may be informed that the admission to the Faculty of Engineering and Technology is strictly on the basis of merit

which includes only 50 marks for the interview out of a total of 550 which works out to about 9%. Several Engineering Institutions hold interviews which serve a very useful purpose. It is, however, proposed that a competitive test be also introduced and admission be based on the following factors:—

1. Performance at the first public examination.
2. Performance at the qualifying examination.
3. A competitive test (which is under consideration).
4. Interview.

The zonal system is somewhat rigid and may keep good students out. A better system is what we have begun doing, namely, reserving a certain percentage of seats, provided merit is present, for students from other States. This percentage can gradually be raised (depending upon the number of good students from elsewhere).

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F.3-24/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 8 Para No. 30)

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

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The percentage enrolment of women in Central Universities for the last five years is as follows:—

Enrolment (1965-66)

University	Total	Women	% of Women 1965-66	% 64-65	% 63-64	% 62-63	% 61-62
1. Aligarh	5456	742	13.6	11.5	12.4	11.7	11.3
2. Banaras	9558	1645	17.2	18.9	15.1	15.0	17.7
3. Delhi	33850	13617	40.2	37.8	36.3	33.4	32.3
4. Visva-Bharti	891	303	34.0	34.6	38.1	46.7	32.3

Though the percentage enrolment of women students is less in Aligarh as compared to other Central Universities, it is higher than in some other Universities. The following universities had lesser percentage of women students than Aligarh in 1965-66:—

Annamalai, Bhagalpur, Bihar, Gorakhpur, Jiwaji, Kalyani, Karnatak, Magadh, Marathwada, Ravi-Shankar, Sardar Patel, Saugar, Udaipur, Utkal, V. S. Vishwavidyalaya and Vikram.

It is not possible to examine the *per capita* cost of education of women students as separate expenditure figures for women are not available for these Universities.

It is agreed that more women students should be attracted to the Aligarh Muslim University. And to achieve this objective it is necessary that additional facilities for residential accommodation, libraries and laboratories should be made available to the students. The Aligarh Muslim University authorities are already seized of the importance of the question and on the recommendation of the Managing Committee of the Women's College, the Executive Council has agreed in principle to the construction of a library building, hostel for 200 students and a Students' common room. These have been included in the Fourth Plan proposals and will be examined by the Visiting Committee of the University Grants Commission.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F.3-24/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 11 Para No. 33)

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

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The observations of the Estimates Committee have been noted.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F.3-24/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 12 Para No. 34)

The Committee have no doubt that sound and effective tutorial system can go a long way in improving the standard of education in the University. The Committee visualise that a good tutorial system can serve another useful purpose, i.e., creating a sense of discipline among the students as it provides opportunities for greater contact

between the teachers and students. Moreover, to the extent a student gets interested in the subject, he can expect better prospects in examination and in life thereafter. There is also less risk of his digression to non-academic matters and indiscipline. The Committee recommended that tutorial system should be strengthened in the Faculty of Arts and be started in the Faculties of Science and Engineering & Technology of the Aligarh Muslim University at an early date. The need for starting tutorial system in the other Faculties of the University may also be examined.

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

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Recommendation has been noted. There is a constant endeavour to expand and improve the tutorial system but we are short of necessary staff. As far as sessional marks are concerned, naturally only merit counts; the question is whether it should be only academic merit or merit also in extra-curricular activities. This is under debate in the University. The question is not one in which the University Grants Commission should enact principles, but it would be the University itself which would have to work out the general principles which may be laid down by the University Grants Commission.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F.3-24/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 14 Para No. 36)

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

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

During the year 1966-67, nine proposals were received by the University Grants Commission from the Aligarh Muslim University for holding Seminars, Summer School etc. and all the proposals were accepted. The recommendation of the Committee has been noted.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F.3-24/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 15 Para No. 37)

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

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The observation of the Committee has been noted.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F.3-24/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 16 Para No. 42)

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

The Committee note that the expenditure incurred for the Library upto the end of 1965 was Rs. 8.48 lakhs whereas the estimated expenditure upto the end of the Third Plan (i.e. in the next three months) is expected to be Rs. 10.50 lakhs.

The Committee feel that there is a general tendency to incur the bulk of the expenditure during the last one or two years of the Plan and in the earlier years due attempt is not made for annual proportionate progress.

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

The Committee also note that the Aligarh Muslim University library needs additional facilities for catering to the needs of larger number of students and researchers. The Committee hope that the University Grants Commission will examine the suggestions made by

the University for improving the library facilities and provide them with necessary financial help consistent with the overall financial resources at its disposal.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Recommendation has been noted. Utilization takes time on account of the procedures involved. The latest decision in favour of a Triennial block grant which would allow the savings of one year during the triennial to go over to the next will rectify many defects pointed out.

The tempo of expenditure on books could not be spread over the various years of the Third Plan because all the grants for purchase of books were not sanctioned at the very beginning of the Plan and many of those grants were to be utilized beyond the Plan duration. Whereas the Faculties of Science, Social Sciences & Humanities were allocated grants during the first and the second years of the Plan, funds for the Faculties of Engineering & Medicine were made available only in the third year. Moreover, the latter were to be utilised coinciding with the gradual increase in the intake of students and with the creation of new higher classes in the Colleges; hence, the restriction of utilisation within the Plan duration was not applicable on those grants. In order to avoid the tendency of incurring bulk of expenditure at the end of a Plan period it is utmost essential that the Library be given advance information about the approximate total funds available in the Plan for books.

Preparation of book-lists in advance will be implemented. For this purpose, the Bibliographic Section of the Library has been equipped with latest bibliographies, publishers catalogues and trade lists which will be circulated to the departments to facilitate selection of books in advance of the availability of the requisite funds.

Grants for purchase of books by the University Grants Commission during the Third Plan, for the Faculty of Science totalling Rs. 2,85,000/- and for the Faculties of Arts, Commerce, Law and Theology amounting to Rs. 3,32,000/- have been utilised in full within the prescribed time. Out of the total grants of Rs. 3,32,500/- for the Faculty of Engineering, only a sum of Rs. 2,87,062/- could be utilised till March 1966 because the utilisation was directly linked with the gradual intake of students in higher classes. Likewise, against the allocations for the Medical College totalling Rs. 2,30,000/- only a sum of one lakh has so far been spent as the expenditure is linked with the creation of new Departments and higher classes.

Allocation of funds and expenditure will be evenly spread now onwards and the tendency to incur the bulk of the expenditure at the later parts of the Plan period will be avoided at all costs.

There is a need to provide individual reading seats to postgraduates and small cubicles to researchers at the Library. A new wing to contain at least one hundred cubicles and a few smaller rooms should be constructed.

Most of the research material now comes in the form of micro-films, micro-fichi and micro-cards. There is only one Microfilm Reader at the Library which is insufficient to cater to the actual requirements. A number of small portable micro-readers are required by the Library. Moreover, in spite of best efforts the Library has not been able to procure microfilming apparatus. Necessary funds and permits to import the equipments should be available in the coming Plan. Further the mutilation of important periodicals by miscreants forces us to suggest that some type of photo-reproduction facilities at cheaper cost be made available to the students and scholars.

For the first time the Library made an attempt to bring undergraduates nearer to books and the Library through the establishment of the popular studies division. This experiment has been welcomed by students, teacher educationists and library experts. Funds be earmarked for the development of this new type of library service catering to general and popular reading requirements. The area of service be extended to include Hostels by means of some type of mobile library service.

The present state of complete decentralised library services on the campus also needs the attention of the authorities. A better coordination between the central Library and the Seminar Libraries and between the Seminar themselves should be achieved keeping in view the limited financial resources of the University Library.

The recommendations of the Estimates Committee for additional facilities in the library is being referred to the Visiting Committee which would look into the schemes of the Aligarh Muslim University.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 3-24/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 17 Para No. 43)

The Committee are aware of the difficult foreign exchange position of the country. They suggest that the Ministry of Education/Minstry of Finance/University Grants Commission should consider the pro-

blem of purchase of costly books from abroad in all its ramifications and adopt a procedure so that the standard of education does not fall for want of necessary books. The Committee also suggest that efforts should be made to obtain books from various International bodies such as UNESCO, FAO, WHO, Asia Foundation, British Council etc. and, if necessary, even on loan.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

It may be stated that procurement of costly books from abroad involves considerable foreign exchange, position in respect of which is very tight and it may perhaps not be possible for the Government to reserve a sizeable portion of it for the purchase of costly books from abroad. In order, however, to safeguard the interests of education, the Ministry has since launched on three schemes under which standard educational works of USA, U.K. and USSR, if found suitable after evaluation, are published in low-priced editions and made available to students in India. There is also an offer from Austrian Embassy for collaboration for republication of standard educational works of Austrian origin which is under consideration. It may also be mentioned that Asia Foundation is already supplying books and periodicals to universities and their colleges.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 3-24/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 18 Para No. 44)

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

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Generally agreed.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 3-24/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 19 Para No. 45)

The Committee are distressed to note that no stock-taking of the libraries in the Aligarh Muslim University has been conducted upto

1962 and the stock-taking initiated in 1962 will take as many as 5 years in its completion. The Committee are not convinced by the reason advanced by the University that this lapse is due to the shortage of staff in the Central Library. The Committee suggest that the stock-taking should be conducted at least once in two years so that ways and means could be found to avoid loss and pilferage of books.

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

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Each book present in the Library has an identity of its own, which has to be carefully tallied with the basic records of the Library for each book if an authentic checking is desired. A mere counting the number of books on various shelves and comparing the total with the number of books added to the Library, does not serve any purpose so far as the checking of Library's contents are concerned. To compare all the books present on shelves with the basic records of the Library, therefore, is a complicated and time consuming job. To make this task easier, libraries all over the world maintain a set of check-cards for all books added to them; the checking is done by means of these check-cards. Once this set of check-cards is prepared, all subsequent checkings are easier as well as authentic.

University has been busy in preparing the check-cards for three lakhs of vols. present in the resources of Azad Library. This, obviously, will take time and once the checking on these lines is completed, all subsequent checking will be done biennially. The pace of the present checking has been accelerated owing to the employment of extra hands under the scheme for paid part-time work to students.

The recommendation of the Estimates Committee is also being brought to the notice of the other Central Universities for suitable action.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 3-24/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 20 Para No. 47)

The Committee appreciate that the grants to be allocated by the University Grants Commission to the Aligarh Muslim University

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

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The recommendation of the Estimates Committee is being placed before the Visiting Committee which would examine the Fourth Plan schemes of the Aligarh Muslim Universities. So far as the requirements of the university in respect of Engineering and Technology are concerned, the recommendation of the Estimates Committee has already been brought to the notice of the All-India Council for Technical Education.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 3-24/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 22 Para No. 49)

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

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

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Equipment is ordered in anticipation of laboratory space being available in time, and this is done to avoid rise in prices of equipment. But the building programme is invariably delayed and the delay in carrying out building construction programme is mainly due to the cumbersome procedure laid down.

Other factors occasionally involved in non-utilisation are lack of facilities for repair, occasional change of course, the accident of a

particular year or period going without students taking up the subject for which the equipment was purchased, etc. The remark made by the Committee is well taken and every effort will be made to see that equipment ordered is utilised.

It has also 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 the Building Projects.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 3-24/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 24 Para No. 53)

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

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

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The selection and appointments of teaching staff in the university are made in accordance with the provisions of the University Act and Statutes which provide for an independent Selection Committee, which is also sufficiently broad based. There is a nominee of the Visitor also on the Selection Committee who is expected to safeguard the impartiality of the selections and to ensure that merit is not sacrificed for other ulterior considerations.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 3—24/66-U2 dated 30.6.1967]

Recommendation (Serial No. 28 Para No. 58)

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

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The suggestion of the Estimates Committee for establishing an ideal student-teacher ratio in the Aligarh Muslim University as well as in other Central Universities would be examined further in consultation with the universities concerned.

[Ministry of Education O. M. No. F. 3—24/66-U2 dated 30.6.1967.]

Recommendation (Serial No. 31 Para No. 64)

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

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Theology in this University is not an optional subject as said by the Estimates Committee. It is rather one of the compulsory subjects for the students of the Pre-University and 1st year B.A., B.Sc. and B.Com. classes. 680 students referred to in the report belong to this category only.

B.Th. which is a two years' course is by all means a post-graduate class; only the graduate students are eligible to take admission to it. The University should of course take energetic steps to attract a larger number of students to the B.Th. courses as suggested in the Report. It may however be noted that the Faculty of Theology has recently shown considerable improvement on its record of the past. The number of students in the post-graduate courses of Theology has increased more than in some other Departments. For the first time in the history of the University a candidate was awarded the Ph.D. degree in Theology at the last Convocation of the University held in February, 1966. A girl candidate is going to be awarded the Ph.D. degree in 1966-67 as the report of her examiners for the thesis is favourable. Two Ph.D. students are already on the rolls and their work is nearing completion.

The recommendation of the Estimates Committee to consider the desirability or otherwise of incurring expenditure on the Faculty of Theology with only small number of students on its rolls will be referred to the Visiting Committee which has to examine the Fourth Five Year Plan proposals of the University.

[Ministry of Education O. M. No. F. 3—24/66-U2 dated 30.6.1967.]

Recommendation (Serial No. 33 Para No. 66)

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

COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

No action by Government is called for.

Recommendation (Serial No. 34 Para No. 67)

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

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

It may be stated that this Ministry has already taken steps to provide inplant training facilities to as many engineering graduates/dip-

loma holders as possible. For this purpose, training places are procured from the Railways, Post and Telegraphs Department and other Government and Non-Government Organisations and intimated to Regional Office at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Kanpur who make necessary arrangements for the training of students during summer vacations. All the institutions are asked to furnish their requirements for training of graduates and diploma holders and candidates recommended by the institutions are posted for training in the nearest workshop possible.

The engineering departments of the Central universities are accordingly offered the training facilities every year.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F.3-24/66—U2 dated 30-6-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 35 Para No. 68)

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

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Steps have since been taken to recover amounts from the parties concerned. Recoveries to the extent of Rs. 3260 have been made. The Treasurer has been requested to recover the balances still outstanding from the parties, most of whom are University Departments and employees. Production account has now been totally closed and outstanding amounts are being recovered from the parties.

[Ministry of Education O. M. No. F. 3—24/66-U2 dated 30.6.1967.]

Recommendation (Serial No. 36 Para No. 69)

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

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The measures to be adopted in the building from the safety point of view were suggested to the University Engineer but could not be effected because of paucity of funds. In the absence of these measures the University has strengthened watch and ward arrangements, but the question of effecting changes in the building itself is being looked into again.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 3—24/66-U2 dated 30.6.1967]

Recommendation (Serial No. 37 Para No. 70)

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

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The question of up-grading the qualifications for admission in the Tibbiya College and of improving the courses of studies in the College is at present under consideration and it is hoped to bring into force the new arrangement from the academic session 1968-69. One early step intended to be taken is to have the same standard of teaching pre-clinical subjects, like Anatomy and Physiology, as in the Medical College.

The University is being asked by the University Grants Commission to send specific proposals in this regard for consideration by the Commission.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 3—24/66-U2 dated 30.6.1967]

Recommendation (Serial No. 38 Para No. 71)

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

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The University has included its urgent requirements in respect of the Women's College in the Fourth Plan proposals. This will be duly considered by the Visiting Committee of the University Grants Commission which will look into the schemes of the University for the Fourth Plan.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 3—24/66-U2 dated 30.6.1967]

Recommendation (Serial No. 41 Para No. 75)

The Committee regret to note that the academic atmosphere of the University was gravely disturbed by the incidents which took place in the campus in April, '65. They are distressed to note that the whole agitation was organised not so much against the change proposed in the rules of admission but against the secular, liberal and nationalistic approach of the Vice-Chancellor to the problems of the University. The Committee deplore this agitational approach.

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

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

A panel of Vice-Chancellors and educationists appointed by the University Grants Commission which met in Delhi from the 16th to 18th Oct., 1966 discussed the problems connected with students' unrest. The recommendations made by this panel were considered by the University Grants Commission at its meeting held on the 2nd Nov., 1966 when it generally accepted the recommendations. This matter was considered by the Committee of Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities which met on the 1st Dec., 1966. The Committee noted the steps taken by the Aligarh Muslim University and the Banaras Hindu University to set up suitable machinery for consultation between the University and the Student. It also noted the steps already taken by those universities with regard to the appointment of Deans

of Students Welfare. The Committee has also made recommendations in regard to facilities to be provided for students and teachers in the form of teachers rooms, staff quarters, teachers hostels, student homes, arrangement for sports etc. The Committee has also recommended that steps may be taken to provide wholesome nutritious food in the hostels, and other measures that should be taken in this regard.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 3—24/66-U2 dated 30.6.1967]

Recommendation (Serial No. 43 Para No. 77)

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

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The scholarships are paid out of the grants received from the following sources:—

1. University Budget.
2. Govt. of India, University Grants Commission and Govt. of Uttar Pradesh.

Generally the scholarships are awarded by the University in the month of October and November by the Registrar's office and the payment are made regularly after necessary scrutiny from the month of December every year. The Registrar's office has been instructed to take effective steps to declare the merit list for award of scholarships at as early a moment as possible.

The Govt. of India gives scholarships under National Scholarship Scheme and National Scholarships Scheme. The day to day administration of the two schemes have been left to the State/Union Territory Governments. The Government of India lays down the policy and places necessary funds at the disposal of the respective Accountant General who releases it to the State Government in reimbursement of the expenditure incurred by them on the awards of Scholarships under these Schemes.

The Government of India has however taken a number of steps to minimise delays. These are:—

(i) *Pre-allocation of award to each of the eligible examinations.*

Award under the above schemes are pre-allocated to the State/Union Territories Governments on the basis of population. The awards are further distributed in the various eligible examinations in the ratio of local number of candidates appearing in the eligible examination. This allocation is conveyed to the examining body who is requested to select the requisite number of candidates from top of the merit lists of an examination, the selected candidates are issued the necessary documents and Entitlement Cards.

(ii) *Introduction of Entitlement Cards*

On presentation of the card holder is not to be asked for the payment of admission and tuition fee which are to be adjusted out of the Scholarships to be received by them.

(iii) *Introduction of revised payment procedure*

Under the new procedure the Government of India (Ministry of Education) advances to the State Government in the beginning of the Financial year the required funds for the whole of the year out of which the State Government advances to the Institutions concerned, money required to cover the scholarships for the first nine months and later on for remaining three months. Under this arrangement, the Head of the Institution opens an account and goes on drawing the scholarship for payment to the students concerned at the beginning of every month.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 3—24/66-U2 dated 27.11.1967]

Recommendation (Serial No. 45 Para No. 79)

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

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The Committee's suggestion has been noted.

The University is encouraging self management in the running of messes but many students find the process time-consuming and prefer that the University should run them.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 3—24/66-U2 dated 30.6.1967]

Recommendation (Serial No. 46 Para No. 80)

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

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

This tendency is common to nearly all Universities in India and is all the more diplorable in residential Universities. Unless compulsion is exercised, participation in extra-curricular activities attracts only a minority. The Vice-Chancellor proposes to introduce from next year a system under which every student has to opt, at the commencement of session, for a certain number of outdoor and indoor activities including extra-curricular activities of a cultural nature and games and sports, and, for this, the Deans and Principals will have to be made responsible and a system of attendance and roll call introduced.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F.3-24/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 47 Para No. 81)

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

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission have noted the recommendation of the Estimates Committee and would give due consideration to suggestions/proposals that the Aligarh Muslim University may put forward in this behalf.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 3—24/66-U2 dated 30.6.1967]

Recommendation (Serial No. 48 Para No. 82)

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

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The University is taking steps to appoint a Cricket and a Hockey Coach of repute for the season.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 3—24/66-U2 dated 30.6.1967]

Recommendation (Serial No. 49 Para No. 83)

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

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The recommendation of the Committee has been brought to the notice of Ministry of Defence who are concerned with the implementation of this programme.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F.3-24/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 50 Para No. 84)

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

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

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The Central Universities have been requested to send specific proposals for implementing the recommendations contained in the

Report of the Mudaliar Committee regarding Health service for students and staff of Universities and Colleges.

Regarding the question of maintenance of hospital attached to the Medical Colleges of the Aligarh and Banaras Universities it may be stated that the matter is under active consideration of the Government and it is proposed to convene shortly a high level meeting of the representatives of the Union Ministry of Health, Education, University Grants Commission, the Government of Uttar Pradesh and the Planning Commission with a view to sorting out this problem in a satisfactory manner.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 3—24/66-U2 dated 30.6.1967]

Recommendation (Serial No. 53 Para No. 87)

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

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

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The Committee's suggestion has been noted.

As regards the Committee's suggestion made in para 85 of its report on the Banaras Hindu University, the Central idea advocated by the Committee therein is that the work at the Gandhi Bhawan should include the Philosophy and Socio-Economic ideas underlying the movement conducted by Mahatma Gandhi. This suggestion will be borne in mind. (In connection with the Gandhi Centenary celebrations in 1969, the Vice-Chancellor has appointed a Committee under Professor H. L. Sharma, Head of the Department of Hindi, to chalk out a programme for the celebration, and it is hoped that the University will by then have a Gandhi Bhawan of its own).

More than the study of Philosophy and Socio-economic ideas, the Gandhi Bhawan should be used for developing certain aspects of Social Science with the help of teachers and students of the University.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 3—24/66-U2 dated 30.6.1967]

Recommendation (Serial No. 54 Para No. 88)

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

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The Finance Committee has now been meeting more often.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 3—24/66-U2 dated 30.6.1967]

Recommendation (Serial No. 55 Para No. 90)

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

The Committee are unhappy that the practice of carrying forward important works from one Plan period to another Plan period has persisted in almost all the Central Universities as it is only indicative of bad planning on the part of the authorities. The Committee need hardly emphasise that coordinated 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 hold up the progress of work in the next Plan.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The recommendation of the Estimates Committee is being brought to the notice of the Visiting Committee which is to look into the Fourth Plans schemes of the University.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 3—24/66-U2 dated 30.6.1967]

Recommendation (Serial No. 56 Para No. 91)

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

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The difficulty actually is in regard to the setting up of a Hospital to serve the needs and requirements of the Medical College. The entire question is engaging serious attention of the Government. It is proposed to convene shortly a high level meeting of representatives of the Union Ministries of Health, Education, U.G.C. the U.P. Government and the Planning Commission with a view to sorting out this problem in a satisfactory manner.

[Ministry of Education O. M. No. F. 3—24/66-U2 dated 30.6.1967.]

Recommendation (Serial No. 57 Para No. 92)

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

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

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The Vice-Chancellor has diverted special efforts in this direction.

A scheme for the training of the staff in convenient batches in the Accounts Offices of the Indian Audit & Accounts Department, Delhi has been finalised and the first batch was sent for training in the office of the Accountant General Central Revenues on 2-8-66 and has since returned after the training.

The Accounts staff has also now been formed into a single cadre.

The new Treasurer has taken up the work study of the financial and accounting system of the University with a view to its reorganisation. A set of financial rules is being framed and the accounting system streamlined. Certain instructions in this regard have been issued. It will be profitable to take up the drafting of an Accounts Code after this preliminary work is over. For this work and for strengthening the Finance and Accounts Branch and assisting the Treasurer generally in the reorganisation work, it has been found necessary to have the services of an additional officer. The University Grants Commission has since sanctioned an additional post of Accounts Officer and it is hoped to make an appointment to the post soon. This Officer will also undertake training of the existing staff.

A narrative of the outstanding features of income and expenditure is now being included in the Annual Report of the University. The question of devising a form of separate 'Narrative Statement' is also receiving attention and is likely to be finalised early.

It will thus be observed that the University authorities are fully seized of the question of bringing about radical changes in the financial administration and accounts system of the University and rectifying the deficiencies pointed out by the Enquiry Committee and Audit.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F.3-24/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 58 Para No. 93)

The Committee note with concern that the unadjusted advances amount to as much as Rs. 1,88,909. They are unhappy to find that for most of the unadjusted advances, records are not traceable in the University. They also cannot see any justification for the non-submission of accounts from the years 1961-62 onwards by the Depart-

ments concerned of the University. The Committee cannot help concluding that the University has not been paying due attention to the maintenance of its accounts.

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

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Unfortunately the accounts and connected papers of some old advances are missing and could not be traced in spite of the best efforts. It is for that reason that a considerable amount of the advances is outstanding. Further action to be taken in this regard is under consideration.

So far as the submission of accounts for the year 1961-62 onwards are concerned, the matter is being pursued. The following statement will show the latest position:—

Year	Unadjusted amount of advances reported to the Estimates Committee	Rs.	Amount adjusted since the report to the Estimates Committee	Rs.	Unadjusted amount of advance as on 20-6-67
1961-62	15,333.16		14,013.16		1,320.00
1962-63	48,407.91		44,377.91		4,030.00
1963-64	12,669.50		8,590.50		4,079.00
1964-65	21,735.00		11,570.00		10,165.00
	98,145.57		78,551.57		19,594.00

The University has already taken steps towards the overhauling of the procedure for maintenance of university accounts as indicated in reply to Recommendation No. 1.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 3-24/66-U2, dt. 30-6-1967]

Recommendation (Serial No. 59 Para No. 94)

The Committee deplore the manner in which public money has been allowed to be squandered by the Aligarh Muslim University. The Committee also disapprove the action of the Executive Council

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

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

(i) The main item included in the write off totalling Rs. 89,654 is that of Rs. 46,582 (S. No. , Appendix III to the Estimates Committee report) on account of advance made to Col. Maqbool Husain for the purchase of wheat. (The advance was not made out of the University funds but out of Hall Accounts). In this case the University filed a suit in a court in Pakistan which was lost. It was considered that it was not worthwhile to file an appeal. The amount was written off by the Executive Council at this stage.

(ii) In respect of write-off amounting to Rs. 9,879 in the Physics Department (S. No. 12, Appendix III to the Estimates Committee report) on account of breakages and shortages in the laboratories, the Executive Council requested the Vice-Chancellor to take suitable steps to see that such losses are kept down and this is being kept in view.

(iii) In the write-off case amounting to Rs. 7,466 relating to the V. M. Hall representing the amount of defalcation in personal accounts of students (S. No. 16, Appendix III to the Estimates Committee report), the Ledger Keeper was dismissed as a result of the enquiry.

(iv) In certain other cases, losses on account of defalcation etc. could not be made good as the persons concerned had absconded and remained untraced.

Instructions have been issued regarding proper maintenance of cash and store accounts and periodical physical verification of cash and stores. The requirement of furnishing suitable securities by the persons handling cash and stores is also being finalised. In certain cases the amount of securities has already been prescribed.

Recommendation (Serial No. 61 Para No. 96)

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

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

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

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

University has explained that the Internal Audit Department has been since its inception working under certain handicaps as already observed by the AMU Enquiry Committee vide paras 44 to 46 of their report. Although some additional staff was subsequently provided it still remained insufficient to cope with the work of audit of the various Departments/Offices/Institutions of the University. The staff is also not trained for the purpose. Moreover, the audit procedure for the guidance of the Internal Audit staff has yet to be laid down. However the functioning of the Internal Audit Deptt. is expected to improve as soon as certain additional posts sanctioned by the Executive Council of the University some time back are filled in and the Accounts and Audit staff is given necessary training for which the scheme has been practically finalised. The position as regards the transaction to be brought under pre-audit and post-audit is being reviewed. An analytical review of the receipts with a view to framing a systematic and comprehensive programme for the inspection of the Unit Accounts Offices and assisting the local accounts staff in the proper maintenance of accounts records. The Hall accounts are also now being brought under the scrutiny of Internal Audit. The question of efficiency-cum-performance audit of commercial units of the University is also under consideration.

Recommendation (Serial No. 63 Para No. 98)

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

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Retrenchment in the work-charged staff in the Building Department under non-Plan budget has already been effected. The suggestion of the Committee that, in designing buildings and particularly their facade, architectural traditions of the University should be kept in view, has been noted.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F.3-24/66-U2, dt. 30-6-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 64 Para No. 99)

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

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

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Mr. L. G. Selvam, Adviser (Construction), Bureau of Public Enterprises, Cabinet Secretariat, Government of India, who was Chief Technical Examiner at the time of Aligarh Muslim University Enquiry Committee, again visited this University in January, 1966 at the request of the Vice-Chancellor to render technical assistance and advice on the reorganisation of the Building Department of the University. In his report Mr. Selvam has observed 'It is gratifying to note that an attempt has been made to implement some of the suggestions contained in my report submitted to the Aligarh Muslim University Enquiry Committee in the year 1961 for effective improvement and working of the Building Department of the University.'

2. Since the Enquiry Committee visited the University in 1961, the organisational changes pointed out in its report have in greater part been implemented. The Building Department until recently headed by an Engineer of the rank of an Executive Engineer—a retired Chief Engineer from the Andhra Pradesh Government was holding this post till recently since 1963. An officer of the rank of Superintending Engineer is nominated by the Central PWD to the Building Committee.

3. A detailed procedure for the call of tenders and award of works modelled on the practices obtaining in the CPWD has been introduced. The various forms of contracts which are now in vogue, are generally modelled on the corresponding CPWD forms. The University has switched on to the CPWD schedule of rates and specifications. A comprehensive procedure for the maintenance of works accounts and stores accounts has also been prescribed and for the most part implemented. The maintenance of measurement books has now improved. The departmental code of the Building Deptt. as drafted was found to be bulky and it is under scrutiny with a view to make it more concise.

4. The contractors bills are subjected to cent per cent scrutiny by the Internal Audit Officer and the agreements for major works are also thoroughly examined by him. This has considerably tightened the control over the expenditure on works.

5. The University works are periodically inspected by an officer deputed by the Chief Technical Examiner. For this purpose, lists of works in progress are submitted to the Chief Technical Examiner half-yearly. Mr. L. G. Selvam in his latest report of 1966, suggested a periodical review of the work done in the Building Department by

a Superintending Engineer of the CPWD. Accordingly, a Superintending Engineer from the Government of India will be shortly inspecting the Building Department of the University. Such an inspection by an independent authority would have the result of keeping the officers on their toes and help in maintenance of records up-to-date and free from serious objections.

6. Much still remains to be done to tighten up the administration of the Department, to keep its workload and performance under constant review, to improve its handling of contracts and supervision of works and to recruit more qualified hands for its different parts. These will necessarily take sometime.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F.3-24/66-U2, dt. 30-6-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 65 Para No. 100)

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

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

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

(iv) Particular attention may also be given to the study of Iranian languages from its earliest times to the present day as also of the development of the Turanian linguistic groups. The Committee feel that the Aligarh Muslim University may be a suitable place for the study of these subjects. Special emphasis may also be given to the

study of Sufism in Iran and its influence on medieval Indian civilisation and culture. The study of the growth and development of Urdu and the part that language has played in the cultural life of India will also be a fit subject for the Aligarh Muslim University.

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

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

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

(i) The Vice-Chancellor earnestly shares the hope expressed by the Committee. It is clear that no University can maintain discipline and public order within its campus, particularly in face of instigation from outside, without the help and support of Government. There should also be no official or political interference in disciplinary action taken by the University.

(ii) These are the objectives which the founder of the University had in view; the University is promoting them.

(iii) As a preliminary step the University Grants Commission has recently sanctioned a scheme for a Centre of West Asian Studies which will soon be set up. It is hoped that this will be the beginning of a mere comprehensive study of the nature envisaged by the Committee as the Centre is intended to develop at the post graduate stage the study of West Asia from the cultural, economic, social and political points of view.

(iv) These studies are very much in the University's programme, but funds are not available at present. Central Asian Studies, for example, are intended to be undertaken in collaboration with the Douchan-be and Tashkent Universities. As for Urdu, special attention is being bestowed on its study from every point of view.

(v) The study of Indian History and Civilisation from their beginning is an important part of the work done by the Department of History which by no means confines itself to Medieval India. The study of ancient India is being supplemented, in fact, by archaeological excavation work by the Department which, in Atranjikhera, has yielded significant results (and been specially commented upon by Sir Mortimer Wheeler in his latest work).

(vi) The observations made by the Committee have been noted.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F.3-24/66-U2, dt. 30-6-1967].

CHAPTER III

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 1 Para No. 17)

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

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Prior to 1950-51 University accounts used to be audited by a firm of Chartered Accountants who carried out only "Voucher Audit." There was hardly any "Regularity Audit," i.e. Audit against rules and regulations and "Propriety Audit." i.e. audit to go behind the wisdom, and economy in the administration of Public funds. The organisation of the Finance and Accounts Branch of the University was also not adequate and the system of financial administration required an overhauling.

Soon after the financial irregularities etc. were pointed out by the A.G., U.P. the then Vice-Chancellor appointed a Committee to give its findings besides making recommendations regarding changes in the Accounts organisation and accounting procedure of the University. Another Committee was appointed in respect of the accounts of the Building activities in the College of Engineering.

The first Committee could not meet owing to the preoccupations of its Chairman and despite the efforts of the Vice-Chancellor, the committee failed to submit its report to the University. The second committee could not also submit its report because as a result of the Supervising Engineer having left the service of the University, the detailed information asked for by the Committee could not be submitted by the University.

On receipt of the report of the Enquiry Committee (1961) the University appointed an Implementation Committee to assist in the carrying out of the suggestions made by the Enquiry Committee. As recommended by the Enquiry Committee, the services of a Finance Officer to head the Accounts Office of the University were also borrowed from the U.P. Government. Some other steps, as indicated on pages 104 & 105 of the report of the Estimates Committee have been taken to improve matters. These measures have brought about improvement, in the financial control and the possibility of major financial irregularities has been eliminated to a great extent.

Systematic and concerted efforts are thus being made by the University to overhaul the Finance and Accounts organization. Recently the services of a senior I.A. & A.S. Officer have been obtained from the Indian Audit and Accounts Deptt. as Treasurer. He has addressed himself to the tasks of further organisational and procedural changes to be brought about in the existing financial and accounting system. Some of the steps since taken in this regard have been indicated in the replies to S. Nos. 57 & 61 of the recommendations of the Estimates Committee.

It has been suggested by the Treasurer that the foremost step in bringing about a radical change and placing the financial administration of the University on a sound footing is to strengthen the Finance & Accounts Branch and the Internal Audit Office. It is hoped that the proposals in this regard will be given full consideration by the University Grants Commission with a view to ensure within the minimum time, a sound organisational set up to deal with the financial and accounts matters of the University.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F.3-24/66-U2 dt. 30-6-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 2 Para No. 22)

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

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

It may be stated in this behalf that although in the Aligarh Muslim University Act, the objectives as specifically laid down in the Visva-Bharati Act, have not been incorporated as such, Section 5 of the Aligarh Muslim University Act *inter alia* empowers the university to 'promote oriental and Islamic Studies and give instruction in Muslim theology and religion and to impart moral and physical training'. It is, therefore, felt that the aforesaid provision in the Act of the University reflects the purposes for which the university was established. The question of laying down certain specific objectives could be considered more appropriately at the time of first formal enactment of the university's constitution as has been done in the case of Visva-Bharati. With the passage of time and the university's growth and development in fields which originally may not have been envisaged to be within its sphere of activities it has become rather difficult to lay down specific objectives at this stage. At best objectives could be described in general terms touching upon the basic aims that may have prompted the university to come into being. This has been adequately described in Section 5 of the University Act.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F.3-24/66—U2 dated 30-6-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 3 Para No. 23)

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

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Within the framework of the order of merit, some special consideration is now being given to admission of students from States other than U.P. Any special consideration in the matter of recruitment, which is done by Selection Committee, is not possible and, as far as the ministerial and lower technical staff are concerned, it is difficult to get staff from their own States to Aligarh where the amenities are few so far as the town is concerned and where even the University suffers for insufficient accommodation. As to the secular character of the University, there is no discrimination of any kind either in recruitment or in admissions.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F.3-24/66-U2 dt. 30-6-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 5 Para No. 25)

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

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

On a similar question posed by the Enquiry Committee of 1960-61, the Enquiry Committee of this University had the following remarks to make:—

“In the opinion of the Executive Council the exercise of emergency powers is entirely within the discretion and judgement of the Officer in whom such power is vested (e.g. the

Vice-Chancellor). The fact that the Executive Council did not have any occasion to question such exercise when the orders passed by/the Vice-Chancellor were placed before it at the first subsequent meeting of the Council, as required, only goes to prove that the power had not been invoked without justification."

The Enquiry Committee after a careful probe had not come across any instance in which the Vice-Chancellor had 'misused' his emergency powers, nor had the Vice-Chancellor's discretion in the matter been questioned by the Enquiry Committee. No Vice-Chancellor is likely to resort to his emergency powers unless he is required to do so by the pressure of day-to-day administration. It may be remembered that the chief University bodies having Executive, Academic and financial powers are the Executive Council, Academic Council and the Finance Committee and these bodies can only meet occasionally. As a matter of fact, it is by no means easy for the members of the Executive Council and the Finance Committee to reach a consensus on a convenient date for meetings of these bodies, and if day-to-day questions of administration are held up till these bodies meet, there is a danger of University affairs being seriously dislocated. In the circumstances, any Vice-Chancellor, if he is alive to his responsibilities is bound to have a recourse to his emergency powers to prevent the University administration grinding to a halt.

It need hardly be stressed that these powers are used as in the past with discretion and caution. Incidentally, the Academic Council does not usually meet during the summer vacation and the Finance Committee meets once in a quarter (instead of at least twice a year as in the Statutes). The Executive Council meets ordinarily once a month. In the intervals, cases sometimes arise which require urgent action by the Vice-Chancellor and it is only in such cases that action was and is taken. Since the last two years, however, there are far fewer cases in which the Vice-Chancellor has had recourse to his emergency powers; he is generally averse to doing so unless inescapable.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F3—24/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967.]

COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee hope that there would be fewer cases in future of the Vice-Chancellor having recourse to emergency powers and that too only in those ones where it is inescapable.

Recommendation (Serial No. 9 Para No. 31)

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

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Post M.A. Diploma Course in English Language was instituted by the Department of English in 1964 and since then no admission has been made. Therefore, this department is not very keen to encourage this course further.

Probably, the reasons why the Estimates Committee have not been able to appreciate the introduction of the Post-graduate Diploma in Applied Psychology is their apparent preference for what they call a regular Degree Course.

The Diploma Course in Applied Psychology is now four years old. Since its inception it has gone through certain important changes. These changes are related mainly to the requirements of the role of the professional psychologist in medicine, education and industry. Recently the Course has been thoroughly revised in the light of these requirements and is now called Advanced Diploma in Professional Psychology.

Departments of Psychology of Indian Universities nowhere offer a full degree course in Applied or Professional psychology, for otherwise a wasteful and cumbersome duplication in curricular specifications would be involved. The practice in our country is broadly consistent with that in foreign, especially British Universities. The idea of such a diploma is to carry forward the academic training in psychology to an applied and professional level, the basic pre-requisites for which are expected to have been provided in the regular post-graduate degree courses in the subject.

The department of psychology, Aligarh Muslim University volunteered to start the Diploma Course without any additional financial commitment or extra staff, with the intention that with accumulation of experience necessary modifications would be made in the scope

of the course and the nature of the training provided. The Department is definitely agreeable to strengthen substantially the contents of the course and even to spread it over a period of two years, leading to a post M.A. degree. This is, of course, contingent upon the sanction and ability of the University Grants Commission to meet the financial requirements in respect of additional staff, clinical and laboratory facilities, establishment of a psychometric research and service unit, provision for intensive clinical and field training, etc. Detailed proposals in this connection will be submitted if and when they are asked for.

The recommendation of the Estimates Committee is also being referred to the Visitor Committee which would examine the Fourth Plan proposals of the Aligarh Muslim University.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F.3-24/66-U2 dt. 30-6-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 13 Para No. 35)

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

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

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The number of students attending meetings of the Planning Forum though not large is not inconsiderable. On an average, 40 students have been regularly attending the meetings, besides teachers of the Department of Economics, Political Science, History and Commerce. In commenting on the attendance, consideration must be made to the varied interest of students who may not find sufficient attraction for a particular topic announced for discussion. On some occasion as large a number as 80 has been found listening avidly to the topic under discussion. The fact that the meetings are seldom over before two hours, is a proof of the popularity and interest showed by students on these occasions.

It is true that the bulk of students is drawn from the post-graduate classes. But this is not the whole truth. Of late, particularly since the last session, the number of under-graduate students coming to the meetings has steadily grown. Students from the Women's College have been coming to the meetings more often now than in the past. Every effort has been made to draw a large number of students from all classes and sections of the students community.

The Planning Forum is mostly popular among students of Arts and Commerce faculties. There is very little representation from Science, Engineering and Medicine Faculties. Special efforts are being made to attract students to the meeting of the Planning Forum from these Faculties.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F.3-24/66-U2 dt. 30-6-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 26 Para No. 55)

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

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Service conditions, including probationary periods are within the administrative control of the university authorities and as such neither the Ministry of Education nor the University Grants Commission are competent to interfere in such day to day administrative matters. The President of India, who is the Visitor of the University, can, however, interfere if a representation is made to him and if the merits of the case so demand.

There is, however, now strict uniformity of standards in the matter of probationary periods etc. and no exceptions are being made. Contract forms have been made, printed and circulated to the staff

still on probation or confirmed subject to their signing the contract. Another form of contracts (on the Delhi Model) is under preparation for staff already in service. (confirmation was delayed in cases of recent appointments only because the contract form was under preparation).

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F.3-24/66-U2, dt. 30-6-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 27 Para No. 57)

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

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

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

It may be stated that the Aligarh Muslim University Enquiry Committee made a detailed study of the cases involving grant of study leave to the employees of University and mentioned the same in its report. Attention in this connection is invited to its observations in paras 87 and 88 of Chapter VII of the Report. The Committee came to the conclusion that in the matter of grant of study leave it is not the rules which require any amendment. The important thing is that these rules should be implemented and enforced with impartiality and justice, and in accordance with the advice received from specialists bodies provided for in the rules. The Executive Council of the University has accepted all the recommendations/conclusions of the Enquiry Committee. There was, therefore, nothing more to be investigated either by the Ministry of Education or the University Grants Commission. The University has informed

that, as far as present practice is concerned, there is no preferential treatment or irregularity in the matter of grant of study leave and it is also not easily given. The primary consideration in the grant of study leave is the benefit which will accrue to the University from further study or higher qualifications.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F.3-24/66—U2 dated 30-6-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 30 Para No. 61)

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

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

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

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The Aligarh Muslim University Enquiry Committee was technically an Enquiry Committee set by the University Executive Council although the personnel to man the Committee and the terms of reference were the same as suggested by the Government. The Executive Council of the Aligarh Muslim University accepted all the recommendations/conclusions of the Enquiry Committee and the question of their implementation therefore rested entirely with the university itself. The desirability of taking remedial drastic

measures by the Ministry of Education or the University Grants Commission has to be seen with reference to the autonomy of the universities that has been granted to them by Central or State legislation. Since the University has taken steps to tone up the administration of the Registrar's office it is hoped that efforts will continue to further streamline the Registrar's office to place it on more sound footings.

The suggestion of Estimates Committee regarding setting up of Organisation and Method Unit in Central Universities has been noted and would be examined in detail by the University Grants Commission in consultation with the Central Universities and the Ministry of Education.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F.3-24/66—U2 dated 30-6-1967]

Recommendation (Serial No. 39 Para No. 73)

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

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Every possible step is being taken to improve the standards of, University maintained High Schools. An expert Committee was appointed last year by the Vice-Chancellor to make recommendations for the re-organisation of the Schools and its report has been received. A Reorganisation Officer has also been appointed to implement the recommendations.

A promise of a donation of Rs. 2 lakhs has also been received by the University and the donation is intended to be invested and the interest utilised for effecting improvements from time to time, but obviously this is too small an amount to be of any effective use.

More money is needed but in the present financial stringency it is difficult to expect sufficient aid for books, equipment and staff.

As regards the question of improving the standard of science teaching in the Schools, Mathematics has now been made compulsory subject for High School Examination, and the High School Board has even otherwise improved the syllabus. It is hoped that these measures will improve the standard of science teaching in the Schools and enable a large number of the students from the schools to join the science course at the University.

As regards the suggestion that the University teaching staff should take teaching work regularly in the Schools etc., most of the departments of studies are working short-handed and the teacher student ratio needs improvement. It is hoped, however, that, with the coming Selections, which are shortly to take place, of qualified teachers for the existing vacancies, the level of teaching will improve considerably.

The figures of intake from the High Schools into the University, though at first view they look small, are not in reality so. First of all, almost all the students in High Schools who have applied for admission to PUC Arts or Commerce are given admission, and this is so because the intake capacity of the University PUC in these subjects permits it. For PUC Science, considering the demand for admission to it and the intake capacity, certain minimum standards have had to be set in addition to eligibility as such, and only those belonging to the Science stream of our High Schools who come up to these standards can be admitted. If more are to be admitted there must be more coming up to the standards and also taking the Science, stream. Another consideration to be borne in mind is that the intake capacity of our Schools, themselves is limited on account of total absence of funds for expansion. As it is, considering the numbers in each section and each class, the Schools are understaffed and the intake cannot be raised. Finally, if the intake from Schools to PUC Commerce has been limited, it is because more apply for arts (unless they belong to the Science stream, in which case they apply for Science).

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F.3-24/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967].

Recommendation (Serial No. 44 Para No. 78)

Even though there is need for more hostel accommodation, the Committee appreciate that, in view of the present financial stringency, there may be difficulties in the construction of more hostels for students. A sizeable percentage of students has therefore to remain

outside the University Campus. The Committee would suggest that the University should try to maintain as many approved lodges as possible in the city, each being put under the charge of an authorised warden of the University.

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

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Committee's suggestion has been noted. Approved lodgings are, however, no substitute for hostels, specially when the University act lays down that the University is a residential University. The University Ordinance lays down that the proportion between residential and non-residential students should be 75:25; actually, it is nearer 60:40 at present. This is both because of increasing enrolment and because hostel accommodation has lagged behind. In its Fourth Five Year Plan proposals, the University has given priority to Hostels and Warden quarters.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. Fc-24/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967.]

Recommendation (Serial No. 51 Para No. 85)

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

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

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

(i) Large numbers of students avail of the Bureau, but that does not mean that they get employment. The latter question is part of a larger problem. Not all available jobs, as advertised in the press, are brought to the notice of the students and steps are being taken to get this done. But selection is a different matter.

(ii) There has to be some method evolved of Counselling students at the time of admission and choice of subjects as to the course to take which may secure them avenues of employment but this is linked with the question of aptitude and the University has yet to

develop tests of aptitude on a sizeable scale. Experience elsewhere shows that advice on the basis of such tests is not always heeded.

[*Ministry of Education O.M. No. F.3-24/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967*].

Recommendation (Serial No. 52 Para No. 86)

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

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

University Grants Commission set up a Committee to evaluate the scheme of Hobby Workshop. The Committee has made a number of recommendations which have been accepted by the Commission. One of the recommendation of the Committee is that in view of the low priority given to the hobby workshops scheme by most colleges of Universities it may not be desirable to accord fresh sanctions. Therefore, fresh schemes are not being sanctioned.

[*Ministry of Education O.M. No. F.3-24/66-U2 dated 30-6-1967*].

CHAPTER IV

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 40 Para No. 74)

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

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

It is true that the post of Dean, Students' Welfare was created in 1963. Although a temporary appointment was made to it, the arrangements came to an end in 1964. Unfortunately, the post was then filled by someone recruited from outside who was not a teacher of the University. The post then remained vacant and was filled in July 1965 after the unfortunate incident of 25 April, 1965, by the appointment of a senior Professor. His duties have nothing to do with discipline and are confined to welfare and other students' activities as it was not thought correct to entrust the welfare activities and disciplinary duties to one and the same person. The Proctor deals with discipline.

The Advisory Committees of Students have been established for each Faculty, College and Hall of Residence in order to assist the Dean of Students in ascertaining the needs or grievances of students

in dealing with their welfare. In addition, as an experiment in students' self-management, a 100-bed hostel was handed over to students to manage. (These were done before the student disorders took place on such a wide scale, particularly in the U.P., and it is note-worthy that Aligarh students did not take part in them). The Student's Union has also since been revived (without any change of rules even though the rules are by no means very sound it was thought, however, that improvements in the Constitution with a view to placing it above possibility of abuse should primarily come from the sense of responsibility of the students themselves, but the latter-element has not shown itself very much so far as some of the leading spirits of the Union are concerned, thanks to political and communal influences exerted from outside.)

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 3—24/66-U2 dated 30.6.1967.]

COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee are constrained to observe that the Ministry while stating the action taken on the two recommendations (No. 40 & 42) have brought in extraneous matters which have no relevance to the issues discussed therein. The Committee feel that there is enough scope for improving the proctorial system in the University. It should also be possible for the Dean of the Students' Welfare to make an impact on the students' discipline by closer contact with the students. The Committee would, therefore, like to reiterate their earlier recommendations.

Recommendation (Serial No. 42 Para No. 76)

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

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Since the April 1965 incident a new Proctor has been appointed and the Proctorial staff has not only been changed but also strengthened with the addition of a Deputy Proctor.

The suggestion made by the Committee in its 100th report on the Banaras Hindu University for a periodical review of the Proctorial system in the Central Universities has been noted by the University Grants Commission.

It must be stated, however, that 75 per cent of the cases attracting proctorial action arise on account of the bad influences which flow from the town where the existence of unruly and even certain criminal elements is well-known. Many of them have ramifications in the University by way of contacts with the relatively more immature minds or students inclined to indulge in rowdyism. A further difficulty for the proctorial staff arises out of the ease with which recourse can be had to courts and the requirements of certain procedures and judicial evidence which are not always practicable or at least delay action. Sometimes, stay orders are issued and disciplinary action taken by the University is rendered abortive by students proceeded against returning to their classes and Halls as a result until the litigation takes its full course.

It may be added that certain political and communal influences exerted from outside have also stood in the way of faster improvement and created problems for the Administration and, in particular, for the proctorial system. In so far as these come from outside, the University has little or no control over them.

The watch and ward functions of the Proctor will improve only if the recruitment of chowkidars is from a more disciplined and experienced class of men, and the University is trying to recruit chowkidars to existing vacancies from demobilised or retired Army-men. In the same way, better recruitment of personnel as Bulls is needed.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 3—24/66-U2 dated 30.6.1967.]

COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee are constrained to observe that the Ministry while stating the action taken on the two recommendations (No. 40 and 42)

have brought in extraneous matters which have no relevance to the issues discussed therein. The Committee feel that there is enough scope for improving the proctorial system in the University. It should also be possible for the Dean of the Students' Welfare to make an impact on the students' discipline by closer contact with the students. The Committee would, therefore, like to reiterate their earlier recommendations.

CHAPTER V

RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH FINAL REPLIES ARE STILL AWAITED

Recommendation (Serial No. 10 Para No. 32)

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

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The question of setting up new centres during the Fourth Plan period is under the consideration of the University Grants Commission.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 3—24/66-U2 dated 30.6.1967.]

COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 21 Para No. 48)

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

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

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The Commission has been making efforts to get aid for procuring scientific equipment from various international agencies like UNESCO, U.S. AID etc.

During the last two Plan periods, the University Grants Commission has given assistance to several universities for establishing Central Workshops which are meant for designing and fabricating specialised equipment and for maintenance of existing equipment. It is contemplated to give further assistance to Universities during the 4th Plan for strengthening the Central Workshop. Universities will be requested to keep in touch with the National Laboratories, Indian Institutes of Technology and the Atomic Energy Establishment for the development of indigenous equipment needed for laboratories.

Utmost care is already being taken by the University Grants Commission to ensure that foreign exchange available is utilised by the Universities only for inescapable requirements. The Ministry of Education would take up with the Chief Controller of Import and Export the Committee's contention that there is often undue delay in the issue of import licences to universities and also the need to simplify the present procedure, for the issue of import licences.

It is proposed to convene shortly a meeting of the representatives of the Ministries and departments concerned to discuss the whole issue and streamline the procedure for issue of licences to the universities.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 3—24/66-U2 dated 30.6.1967.]

COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 23 Para No. 50)

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

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Committee's recommendation regarding an enquiry in the system of Examination in Aligarh Muslim University is under consideration in consultation with the University Grants Commission.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 3—24/66-U2 dated 30.6.1967.]

COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 25 Para No. 54)

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

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

Improvement of the kind suggested is under consideration.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 3—24/66-U2 dated 30.6.1967.]

COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 29 Para No. 60)

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

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The recommendation of the Estimates Committee would be further examined in consultation with the Central Universities.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 3—24/66-U2 dated 30.6.1967.]

COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 32 Para No. 65)

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

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

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

In the M.A. Course for Islamic Studies, there is one paper out of eight papers, which deals with 'History of Muslim Civilization in India.' This is essential in order to give to the students an idea of the development of Islamic influence in India. This duplication is very minor and it cannot be avoided. As far as the main courses of the two departments are concerned, their scope is very different and, if there is any overlapping, it is very slight. The two Departments

approach the subject of Islamic History and Culture from two different standpoints, which is evident from the topics dealt with in the papers prescribed for the M.A. degree in History and Islamic Studies, respectively. The regulation of courses of study has to be done academically, and, for this purpose, there are Boards of Studies, the Faculty, itself and the Academic Council. The U.G.C. is concerned with the maintenance of standards and with financing; the matters dealt with by the Estimates Committee can only be regulated by the University bodies mentioned above.

However, the recommendation of the Estimates Committee on the subject is being referred to the Visiting Committee which will consider and examine the Fourth Plan proposals of the University.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F.3-24/66—U2 dt. 30-6-1967]

COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee may be informed of the final position after a decision is taken by the Visiting Committee of the University.

Recommendation (Serial No. 60 Para No. 95)

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

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The University has explained that checking on a biennial basis could not be done due to shortage of staff. The University Grants Commission is being requested to look into this matter.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F.3-24/66—U2 dt. 30-6-1967]

COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

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

Recommendation (Serial No. 62 Para No. 97)

The Committee feel that there is scope for augmenting the profits of the University Press which is run on commercial lines. They would suggest that adequate efforts should be made to standardize the jobs done in the Press. If necessary, the Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development may be approached for providing

technical assistance in this regard. The Committee also suggest that the University Grants Commission may examine the present needs of the University Press in regard to modernisation of equipment after ensuring that proper account is being maintained.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT

The recommendation of the Committee is being referred to the Visiting Committee which would look into the needs of the Aligarh Muslim University for the Fourth Plan.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F.3-24/66—U2 dt. 30-6-1967]

COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

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

NEW DELHI;

March 4th, 1968

Phalguna 14, 1889 (Saka)

P. VENKATASUBBAIAH,

Chairman,

Estimates Committee.

APPENDIX I

(VIDE GOVERNMENT REPLY TO RECOMMENDATION
SERIAL NO. 40)

Vice-Chancellor's Note on the Dean of Students

1. When, during my predecessor's time, the first Dean of Students was appointed, an objection was raised in the Executive Council that the functions of the post should first have been defined and that the Dean should more properly have been selected from among the senior Professors of the University rather than from outside.
2. I agree generally with both criticisms. Accordingly, I have drafted an order defining the functions of the Dean. These, as laid down, follow generally the idea underlying the Deanship as practised in America which is the country of its origin, and I have also taken into account the views expressed on the subject in the report of the Enquiry Committee of 1961.
3. As it is necessary to develop this work immediately, I recommend the appointment of Professor A. Kidwai, Head of the Department of Chemistry, as Dean of Students. The appointment may be for 3 years and Professor Kidwai will undertake these duties in addition to his own.
4. Approval of the Executive Council is requested to the above appointment and to the two draft orders attached which deal with the functions and duties of the Dean and the functions and duties of the proposed Tutor Counsellors.
5. It will be noted that these functions and duties have been kept separate from the disciplinary functions and duties of the Proctor, this is deliberate as the mixing of the two roles is likely to affect adversely the work of the Dean and the Tutors. On the other hand, the Proctor has been instructed to act in consultation with the Dean in all disciplinary matters; this is primarily to introduce the element of advice and persuasion in the acts of the Proctor and, in addition, to give the element of ultimate sanctions through the Proctor to the work of Dean.

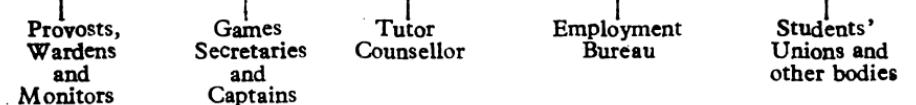
6. A chart is attached to show the structure envisaged for the Dean.

7. Statute 4(a) needs amendment by the addition of the Dean of Students after the Librarian; similarly, in Statute 7, after the provision relating to the Librarian, the following should be added as clause 3 and the remaining clauses re-numbered:—

“The Dean of Students shall be appointed by the Executive Council on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor and shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as may be assigned to him by the Vice-Chancellor. He shall ordinarily be chosen from among the Professors and Heads of Department of the University, and shall perform his duties either whole-time or part-time according as the Executive Council may, on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor, direct. The period and terms of his appointment shall be determined by the Executive Council.”

8. Following paragraph 4 of the draft order, the Ordinances relating to the Admissions and Discipline Committees will be amended.

DEAN OF STUDENTS



Draft Order on the Functions and Duties of Tutor Counsellors

1. Subject to the approval of the Vice-Chancellor, the Dean of Students will allot to every confirmed member of the teaching staff of the University a certain number of students for providing counsel and guidance on academic and personal problems relating to each student in their charge.

2. The above Tutor Counsellors will, in this respect, exercise no authority other than that of friendly and moral influence.

3. It will be the duty of every Tutor Counsellor to meet the students entrusted to them individually at least once a month in order to enquire if they have any problems, to advise or guide them as to how best to resolve those problems, and generally to remain in personal touch with their aptitudes and needs so as to be of assistance to them.

4. In offering advice on academic problems, the Tutor Counsellor will necessarily consult the Head of the Department to which the student belongs.

5. Every Tutor Counsellor will send to the Dean of Students every month a report in a prescribed form on each of the students entrusted to his care relative to his problems, academic or personal, together with an assessment of their aptitudes and needs, and recommendations, if any, including recommendations for assistance of any kind permissible under the rules after due ascertainment of the reality of the needs.

6. Tutor Counsellors will not deal with the discipline of the students entrusted to them.

7. Every student will be informed of the name of his Tutor Counsellor at the beginning of the academic year and will be expected, in his own interest, to visit his Tutor Counsellor by appointment at least once a month. A student assigned to a Tutor Counsellor will, unless otherwise directed by the Dean of Students, continue to be assigned to him until the end of his academic career.

8. This arrangement will not apply to Ph.D. students or to Research Fellows.

*Draft Order relating to the Functions and Duties of the
Dean of Students*

1. Subject to the authority of the Vice-Chancellor, the Dean of Students will be in overall charge of all activities relating to the counselling, guidance, health, welfare and all extra-curricular activities of the student community. He will, as such, co-ordinate the activities of the Committees of Games and Sports, the Employment Bureau and, to the extent that they affect his functions the activities of the Halls and Hostels.

2. In addition, the Dean will be at the head and co-ordinate the work of, all Tutor Counsellors appointed under a separate order from among the teaching staff of the University for friendly counsel and guidance to individual students.

3. Subject to the authority of the Patron, the Dean will also be the Honorary Treasurer of the Students' Union, and will guide and supervise its activities. He will in consultation with the Principals and Deans, also co-ordinate the activities of such other student bodies as may exist.

4. The Dean will work directly under the Vice-Chancellor and will be a member of the Admissions Committee and the Committee of Discipline.

5. He will be appointed by the Executive Council on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor, from among the Professors and Heads of Department of the University, and will, if appointed part-time, draw a deputation allowance calculated on the basis of 20 per cent of his substantive salary.

6. In the exercise of his disciplinary functions, the Proctor, though continuing to be directly under the Vice-Chancellor, will act in consultation with the Dean.

APPENDIX II

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

1. Total number of recommendations	65
2. Recommendations that have been accepted by Government (<i>vide</i> recommendations Nos. 4, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14-20, 22, 24, 28, 31, 33-38, 41, 43, 45-50, 53-59, 61 and 63-65 referred to in Chapter II).	
Number	42
Percentage to the total	64.6%
3. Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of Government's reply (<i>vide</i> recommendations Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 13, 26, 27, 30, 39, 44, 51 and 52 referred to in Chapter III).	
Number	13
Percentage to the total	20%
4. Recommendations in respect of which replies of Government have not been accepted by the Committee (<i>vide</i> recommendations Nos. 40 and 42 referred to in Chapter IV).	
Number	2
Percentage to the total	3.1%
5. Recommendations in respect of which final reply of Government is still awaited (<i>vide</i> recommendations Nos. 10, 21, 23, 25, 29, 32, 60 and 62 referred to in Chapter V).	
Number	8
Percentage to the total	12.3%