

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION  
ON  
MODERNIZATION OF UNIVERSITY ACTS

1970-71



EDUCATION AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT  
GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT

1971

Sub. National Systems Unit  
National Institute of Education  
Planning and Administration  
17-A, Aurbindo Marg, New  
Delhi, India  
Date.....

1971

## CORRIGENDA

<i>Page</i>	<i>Para</i>	<i>Incorrect.</i>	<i>Correct.</i>
vii	Acknowledgement.	Ordinates	Ordinances
1	Heading	THE AIMS AND OBJECTS OF THE UNIVERSITY EDUCATION	THE AIMS AND OBJECTS OF UNIVERSITY EDUCATION
9	2.7	reasidential	residential
30	5.14	born out	borne out
34	5.23	dispossal	disposal
43	6.8	referred it to by	referred to it by
43	6.8	Facultiy	Faculty
47	6.16	final voice	the final voice
52	(42)	repugnent	repugnant
63	(8)	perodically	periodically
67	7.7	Barada	Baroda
73	7.21	final the choice	the final choice
78	8.9	Ordnances	Ordinances
90	10.8	Syndicae	Syndicate
95	12.3	constent	constant
96	12.6	student-representative	student-representatives
102	12.13	extravagent	extravagant
103	12.14	the Sanate	the Senate
103	12.15	The Boards of Students	The Boards of Studies
111	Heading	SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS	SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS
112	5	with rent-free,	with a rent-free,
166	Appendix-C	<i>Headquarters of Universities</i>	<i>Headquarters of the Universities</i>
183	20	Senat,	Senate,

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
INTRODUCTORY :	Appointment of the Commission ...	i
CHAPTER		
1	The Aims and Objects of The University Education ... ..	1
2	University Legislation in Gujarat ... ..	8
3	The implication of Modernization ... ..	13
4	Difficulties Common to the Universities ... ..	21
5	The Constitution of University Authorities ... ..	25
6	Functions, Powers and Duties of the University Authorities ...	40
7	Appointment and Functions of the University Officers ... ..	65
8	Legislation within the Universities ... ..	76
9	Affiliation and Recognition ... ..	80
10	Statutory Committees ... ..	87
11	University Finance ... ..	91
12	Student Participation ... ..	94
13	General Observations ... ..	105
14	Summary and Recommendations ... ..	111
APPENDICES		
APPENDIX		
A	Questionnaire ... ..	123
B	List of persons and institutions who sent replies to the questionnaire	153
C	List of persons and associations whose representatives gave oral evidence before the Commission. ... ..	166
	INDEX ... ..	195

## INTRODUCTORY

### APPOINTMENT OF THE COMMISSION

1.1 On the 16th February, 1970, the Government of Gujarat, by Education and Labour Department Resolution No. USG-4268-Kh, constituted a Commission consisting of the following persons to go into the question of the difficulties experienced in the working of the Universities and make suggestions for modernization of the University Acts pertaining to the Education Department.

1. Shri S. R. Dongerkery,  
Former Vice-Chancellor,  
Marathwada University. ... *Chairman.*
  2. Kum. Indumati Chimanlal,  
Member,  
University Grants Commission. ... *Member.*
  3. Shri L. R. Desai,  
Ex-Vice-Chancellor,  
Gujarat University. ... *Member.*
  4. Shri R. C. Mehrotra,  
University Professor of Chemistry,  
University of Rajasthan, Jaipur. ... *Member.*
  5. Shri H. K. Solanki,  
Deputy Secretary to the Government of Gujarat,  
Education and Labour Department. ... *Member-Secretary.*
2. The following were the terms of reference to the Commission :

(1) To examine and report on the difficulties experienced in the way of furthering the objects of the universities and how far the present pattern of the constitution of the various authorities of the

universities in the State and the terms and conditions for appointment of the Officers of these universities have contributed towards the same.

(2) To suggest changes in the constitution of the various authorities of the universities in the State and the terms and conditions of appointment of the Officers of the universities which would be in the best interest of university education.

(3) To suggest, if necessary, a readjustment of the powers and duties of the various authorities, bodies and Officers of the universities and/or extension of the powers of the universities with a view to a better and more efficient working of the universities.

(4) To make such other recommendations as are germane to the subject.

3. The Commission was authorised to invite Officers and members of the various authorities of the universities and others whom it may deem fit to give evidence.

4. The headquarters of the Commission was Ahmedabad.

5. The Commission was requested to submit its report within a period of six months from the date of its constitution.

#### PROCEDURE

1.2 The Commission began its work in March, 1970. The first meeting of the Commission was held at Ahmedabad on the 6th March, 1970. At this meeting points for drawing up the questionnaire to be issued to individuals and associations were discussed, and a tentative questionnaire was drawn up. Copies of this draft were circulated to the members at the meeting on the 7th March, 1970, and each item of the questionnaire was gone through carefully and revised, bearing in mind the terms of reference. It was decided that the questionnaire be issued in Gujarati as well as in English, and that about four weeks be given for sending replies (*vide*

Appendix A). It was also decided that the questionnaire be sent to the members of the Senates, Syndicates and Academic Councils of the several universities in Gujarat, members of Parliament from Gujarat State, members of the Gujarat Legislative Assembly, the managements of non-Government affiliated colleges and recognized institutions of the universities, associations of college teachers and of headmasters and teachers of secondary schools in Gujarat. In addition, it was decided to send copies of the questionnaire to other individuals and institutions. It was also decided that an announcement be made in the Press that any one who desired to reply to the questionnaire could obtain copies of it from the office of the Commission. A total of 170 replies was received. A list of persons and institutions who sent replies to the questionnaire is given in Appendix B.

1.3 The second meeting of the Commission was held in Ahmedabad on the 25th July, 1970. It could not be held earlier, as the universities were closed for the summer vacation and requests had been received from a number of individuals and institutions asking for more time to send in their replies. On the 25th July, 1970, the Commission considered and discussed the replies to the questionnaire received by the Member-Secretary, of which a summary had been circulated to the Members in advance. A few witnesses from Ahmedabad were invited to meet the Commission on the 26th July, 1970, and their evidence was recorded. It was decided to meet again on the 14th, 15th and 16th August, 1970, in Baroda and in Vallabh Vidyanagar.

As a large number of witnesses had to be examined at Ahmedabad, Baroda, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Surat, Rajkot and Bhavnagar, it was decided to approach Government with a request for extension of time for submitting the report by a period of six months. On the 13th August, 1970, the Government accorded sanction to the extension of the tenure of the Commission by a period of six months.

1.4 The third meeting of the Commission was held in Baroda on the 14th August, 1970, as scheduled, when a number of teachers and other members of the authorities of the Baroda University were

examined. On the 15th August, the Commission visited Vallabh Vidyanagar and examined the Vice-Chancellor of the Sardar Patel University, some members of the authorities and some teachers of that university. On the 16th August, the Commission examined some more witnesses at Baroda.

It was decided to meet in Surat on the 12th and 13th September, 1970. Owing, however, to the dislocation of rail and road traffic between Ahmedabad and Surat and Bombay and Surat, the proposed meeting had to be cancelled and it was decided to meet in Ahmedabad on the 27th and 28th September, 1970, to examine some more witnesses there.

1.5 The fourth meeting of the Commission was held in Ahmedabad on the 27th and 28th September, 1970, when a number of principals, teachers and other members of the authorities of the Gujarat University, and also representatives of the Gujarat University Employees' Union were examined. The rail and road traffic between Ahmedabad and Surat and Bombay and Surat being restored, it was decided to visit Surat from the 7th to the 10th October, 1970.

1.6 The fifth meeting of the Commission was held in Surat from the 7th to the 10th October, 1970. On the 7th and 8th, the members of the Commission held discussions among themselves and on the 9th and 10th a number of principals, teachers, students' representatives, members of the authorities of the South Gujarat University, representatives of the Teachers' Association, the South Gujarat University non-teaching Staff Association and the South Gujarat University affiliated colleges non-teaching Staff Association were examined.

1.7 For the sixth meeting the Commission met at Ahmedabad on the 23rd and 24th October, 1970, when some more principals, representatives of managements of affiliated colleges, students' representatives, representatives of the non-teaching staff of affiliated colleges and some members of the authorities of the Gujarat University were examined. On the 26th October, the members of the Commission discussed among themselves some of the replies received and the evidence recorded. It was decided to meet in Rajkot on the 19th and 20th November, 1970.



1.8 The seventh meeting of the Commission was held in Rajkot on the 19th and 20th November, 1970 as scheduled, when the Vice-Chancellor, a number of principals, teachers, students' representatives, representatives of managements of affiliated colleges, teachers' associations, the Saurashtra University non-teaching Employees' Union, the Saurashtra University affiliated colleges non-teaching Staff Union, and members of the authorities of the Saurashtra University were examined.

1.9 The eighth meeting of the Commission was held in Ahmedabad from the 21st to the 23rd November, 1970. On the 21st and 23rd November, the members of the Commission had discussions among themselves. On the 21st, the Commission had discussions with Justice Shri N. K. Vakil, Vice-Chancellor, M. S. University of Baroda, and on the 22nd with the Vice-Chancellors of three universities viz. Dr. Umashankar Joshi, Vice-Chancellor, Gujarat University, Prof. C. N. Vakil, Vice-Chancellor, South Gujarat University, and Justice Shri N. K. Vakil, Vice-Chancellor, M. S. University of Baroda, jointly. It was decided to meet in Ahmedabad again on the 5th and 6th December, 1970, and to visit Bhavnagar on the 8th and 9th December, 1970.

1.10 The ninth meeting of the Commission was held in Ahmedabad on the 5th and 6th December, 1970, when some more members of the authorities of universities in the State, the representatives of Gujarat University Vidyarthi Sansad, the Gujarat Medical Teachers' Association, the affiliated colleges non-teaching Staff Association and others were examined. On the 7th, the Commission met the Governor of Gujarat, who is the Chancellor of four universities of Gujarat and he was good enough to give the Commission the benefit of his views in regard to the various aspects of university education and administration in Gujarat.

1.11 The tenth meeting of the Commission was held in Bhavnagar on the 8th and 9th December, 1970, when principals, teachers, members of the authorities of Saurashtra University, representatives of the Teachers' Association, Students' representatives, representatives of the Saurashtra University Staff Union (Bhavnagar Head-Quarters) and the Affiliated Colleges non-teaching Staff Association, teachers from Bhavnagar and its adjoining areas as also leading citizens and educationists from Bhavnagar were examined.

A list of the persons and the Associations whose representatives gave oral evidence before the Commission is given in Appendix C.

1.12 The eleventh meeting of the Commission was held in Gandhinagar from the 25th to the 28th December, 1970, to discuss the replies as also the evidence recorded. The Commission arrived at certain broad conclusions, and it was decided to authorise the Chairman and the Member-Secretary to prepare a tentative draft of the report on the basis of the agreed conclusions, for discussion at the next meeting. Since one of the members of the Commission was not available for discussions till the middle of February, 1971, it seemed that it would not be possible to submit the report to Government within the extended time limit, *i.e.* the 16th February, 1971. Government was, therefore, approached for a further extension of two months for the submission of the report, and the time was further extended until the 15th April, 1971.

1.13 At the twelfth meeting of the Commission held in Ahmedabad from the 10th to the 13th February, 1971, the draft report prepared by the Chairman and the Member-Secretary of the Commission was discussed. The report was finally approved at the next meeting of the Commission held at Ahmedabad between the 29th and 31st March, 1971.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Commission is grateful to the Governor of Gujarat for the valuable suggestions he made at the time of our discussion with him. The Commission is also grateful to the various bodies and persons who sent replies to the questionnaire and gave oral evidence. It thanks the Vice-Chancellors, officers and authorities of all the five universities and also the Principal, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, for offering accommodation and other facilities to it in connection with its meetings. Its special thanks are due to Shri H. K. Solanki, the Member-Secretary, for the readiness and willingness with which he bore the brunt of its work, in spite of his own heavy official duties as Deputy Secretary, Education and Labour Department of the Government of Gujarat. The services of Shri J. S. Joshi, Section Officer, Education and Labour Department, were particularly useful to the Commission in collecting the material for our report, in check-

ing up facts and figures and the references to the provisions of the several University Acts, Statutes, Ordinates, etc. In arranging meetings at the different University centres for the examination of witnesses and recording their oral evidence, his assistance was invaluable. He deserves our special thanks for looking after the convenience of the members of the Commission throughout their tour and for providing them at a moment's notice with whatever information was required in connection with their work. We would also like to express our appreciation of the services of Shri S. C. Sadhwani, Stenographer to the Director of Education, and the help he rendered during all our sittings.

---

## CHAPTER 1

### THE AIMS AND OBJECTS OF ~~THE~~ UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

1.1 The very first term of reference to our Commission asks us to examine and report on the difficulties experienced in the way of furthering the objects of the universities of the State of Gujarat. It would be most appropriate, in our opinion, to begin our report with a discussion of the aims and objects of university education in our country today, especially as the idea of a university has been changing from time to time and also from country to country. As a starting point, we may accept, as more or less satisfactory, the definition of a university as a fellowship of teachers, students and scholars, engaged in the pursuit of knowledge and truth by study, teaching and research.

1.2 Oxford and Cambridge, the two earliest British universities, looked upon the training of character as one of the most important functions of a university, and consequently laid great stress on corporate living. Cardinal Newman was referring to this aspect of the universities when he said "If a practical end must be assigned to a university course, then I say it is training good members of society" (Discourse 6, *The Scope and Nature of University Education*). The tutorial system, based on the intimate personal contact between the teacher and the student was the predominant feature of education at Oxford and Cambridge.

1.3 With the progress of science and the starting of new industries in the industrial area of England, research began to occupy an important place in the activities of the British Universities and, at present, it has become an equally important activity with them. Even Oxford and Cambridge, which prided themselves earlier on the teaching of the humanities, are no exceptions.

1.4 The situation in India is altogether different. Our earliest universities, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, founded in 1857, were constituted on the model of London University, at that time a purely examining body which admitted to its tests only students trained in affiliated institutions. According to the preamble to the Bombay University Act, 1857, the University was established for the purpose of "ascertaining, by means of examinations, the persons who had

Na—203—1

acquired proficiency in different branches of literature, science and art, and of rewarding them by academical degrees as evidence of their respective attainments”.

1.5 Until the passing of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, all the Indian Universities continued to be merely examining bodies. In spite of the teaching powers conferred on them by the Act, they did not assume any teaching functions until the second decade of the 20th century. As pointed out by the Calcutta University Commission (1919), the “Indian Universities in their first form were no true universities. They were not corporations of scholars, but corporations of administrators; they had nothing to do directly with the training of men, but only with the examining of candidates ..... they were not concerned with learning except in so far as learning can be tested by examinations. The university being merely a group of administrative boards, had no direct contact with the real work of teaching; it could contribute nothing to strengthen the intellectual resources of the colleges and little to stimulate free criticism and independent thought among teachers or students”. (Vol. I-Part I Chapter III, para 36). The governing bodies of the universities, constituted by the Acts of 1857, were composed of persons drawn mainly from among administrators and public men, and not from among teachers. If there were any teachers among them, it was more by accident than by right.

1.6 The publication of the Government of India's Resolution on Education in 1913 proved to be a turning point in the development of the Indian Universities. It urged that a separate university be provided for each leading Province, and that, at the same time, new local teaching and residential universities be established in each Province, in consonance with the best educational opinion of the day. It was followed up by Government's announcement of its intention to establish teaching and residential universities at Dacca, Aligarh and Banaras, and additional universities at Patna and Nagpur. The Government simultaneously expressed its desire that the existing universities should provide and develop teaching facilities and encourage a corporate life to advance higher study and create an atmosphere conducive to social and moral as well as intellectual progress.

1.7 The appointment of the Calcutta University Commission in 1917 was an event of far-reaching importance for university education in India. The Government of India, by its Resolution in 1920, commended its recommendations to the Local Governments for their consideration. As a result, seven new universities were established at Aligarh, Lucknow, Dacca (now in Pakistan), Nagpur, Waltair, Agra and Annamalainagar, and the Allahabad University was reconstituted. Some of the new universities were teaching and residential ones.

1.8 The achievement of India's independence hastened the need for a comprehensive inquiry into all aspects of university education in India, as it was imperative and urgent to remould her educational policy as an essential step in her national progress. The Radhakrishnan Commission, which was appointed for the purpose in 1948, completed its work with remarkable speed and did full justice to the new concept of the duties and responsibilities of universities.

1.9 Despite the great progress made by university education since the publication of the report of the Calcutta University Commission in 1919, a new concept of university education emerged only after the dawn of independence and the publication of the Radhakrishnan Commission's Report in 1949, which formulated the aims and objects of university education afresh in the context of the new India that had come into existence.

1.10 In discussing the aims and objects of university education in India, we think we may safely take our cue from the Radhakrishnan Commission's Report, although more than 21 years have elapsed since it was published, and a much later report, namely, the Education Commission's Report, 1964-66, is available to us, which surveys the entire field of educational development in the country, including the various sectors of the educational system.

1.11 The first three universities established in India under British rule were mainly intended to train persons to occupy places in the administrative services of the country, and the education they provided was, therefore, chiefly of a literary character. Professional studies in law, medicine and engineering were, no doubt, provided for, but the institutions which gave instruction in these branches of learning were few, and the training itself was more theoretical than practical, the

scope for giving practical experience to the students being limited. Since the higher posts in the medical and engineering services under Government were not easily available to Indians, the majority of those who sought admission to the universities preferred literary to professional studies. The Calcutta University Commission was drawing attention to this fact, when it pointed out that the majority of the 26,000 students of Calcutta University, which was then the largest university in the world, were engaged in purely literary rather than professional studies.

1.12 The Radhakrishnan Commission stated that, since independence, the academic problem in India had assumed new shapes and given birth to a new conception of the duties and responsibilities of universities. To quote its words, "They (*i.e.* Universities) have to provide leadership in politics and administration, the professions, industry and commerce. They have to meet the increasing demand for every type of higher education, literary and scientific, technical and professional. They must enable the country to attain, in as short a time as possible, freedom from want, disease and ignorance, by the application and development of scientific and technical knowledge ..... It is for the universities to create knowledge and train minds who would bring together the two, material resources and human energies". (Chapter II—Para 1.)

1.13 It is now fully realised that we can no longer look upon the universities as "ivory towers". They are an integral part of a people's life. If they were to attempt to lead an isolated existence, they would wither and die. They draw their sustenance from the people who constitute the nation. In their turn, they have to contribute to the growth and progress of the nation by preserving its cultural traditions, training its citizens, supplying its leaders of thought and action, advancing the frontiers of knowledge and providing the nation with well-trained scientists, technologists, medical men, administrators, lawyers, bankers, business men and managers.

1.14 The universities are also called upon to play a social role, as they are recognized as powerful instruments of social transition. Their social responsibility to the nation and to humanity at large is being emphasized, mainly as a result of two wars and the great political changes that have recently taken place in the world.

1.15 There was a time when universities were regarded as institutions which provided the country with an intellectual elite. This idea has changed under the impact of democracy. The prevailing idea today in a democratic country like ours is that universities should afford equal opportunities to all citizens, to carry on their education as far as their innate ability will allow, and that the State is under an obligation to help them cross any economic barriers that may lie in their path.

1.16 The universities have an even more important part to play in a young democracy such as ours, faced as it is by political, social, and economic problems of great magnitude. They have to help the nation to achieve the ideals of democracy in all walks of life, advance material and social welfare and equip the country with an efficient administrative service that will assist in the successful functioning of the country's constitution. In short, they must justify their existence as a vital force in the intellectual, cultural and material progress of the nation.

1.17 It is encouraging to find that our universities are fully alive to their new responsibilities and are doing their best to meet the challenge of the fast changing times. They are developing new trends and striking out new paths for serving the increasing needs of a developing nation that is eager to fulfil its destiny. It must be acknowledged that all this has been made possible by the generous grants that the universities receive from the University Grants Commission. We may mention here a few of the directions in which they have been recently expanding their activities. They have introduced courses in new subjects like nuclear physics, aeronautical engineering, naval architecture, agricultural engineering, industrial engineering, business management, industrial relations and labour welfare, international relations, linguistics and museology. They are keen on setting up centres of advanced study and research in "pursuit of excellence". They are continually trying to increase educational facilities for teachers and students by the rapid expansion of library and laboratory facilities. They are providing the teachers with opportunities for increasing their professional competence by arranging seminars and workshops, and giving them travel grants for visits to other universities in the country and abroad and for



attending conferences. They hold refresher courses for their teachers, and invite experts to guide them in new and improved methods of instruction, and insist on their Boards of Studies modernizing the courses of study so that they do not lag behind the latest courses prevailing in leading universities. A number of universities provide extension courses, evening classes and correspondence courses for the benefit of students who are unable to enrol themselves as full-time students following the regular courses leading to their degrees.

1.18 In the past, student welfare activities did not receive the attention they deserved from our universities. This was one of the important causes that contributed to frustration and indiscipline among students. The Education Commission (1964-66) has rightly pointed out that student services are not merely a welfare activity but constitute an integral part of education. Fortunately, student welfare looms large today in the programmes of financial aid given by the University Grants Commission to our universities and colleges.

1.19 Our universities have been taking full advantage of this aid offered by the University Grants Commission, and one can say that student welfare activities are beginning to take root in almost all of them. They are building more hostels for men and women students, both post-graduate and under-graduate. They have also established non-resident student centres, with facilities for rest, recreation and private study for day scholars, students' homes or day hostels, health centres for medical examination and treatment of minor ailments, text-book libraries and hobby workshops for students. They provide students' aid funds for assisting needy students to pay their tuition fees, to buy books and meet other expenses in connection with their studies. Apart from the amenities provided for students by way of residential accommodation, places for study and recreation and medical and financial aid, they need counselling and guidance with regard to their studies and personal problems. In spite of information, guidance and employment bureaux which are being provided by our universities, there is need for a better organization of the counselling and guidance machinery. The appointment of Deans of Students and personal tutors may, perhaps, go a long way in meeting this genuine need.

1.20 In spite of the fact that the idea of university extension is comparatively new to our country, more than a dozen universities have already embarked on university extension or extra-mural programmes. Some of them have established Boards of Extra-Mural Studies and others are following their example. They arrange lectures on topics of general interest and cultural value in literature and in the social and natural sciences under the auspices of these Boards, and invite professors and lecturers of their constituent or affiliated colleges and experts from outside to deliver lectures at different centres within their territorial jurisdiction. In this way university education is being given a social and, sometimes, a rural orientation by taking it to men and women who have been denied opportunities of education. They also hold summer schools and extra-mural camps for primary teachers and other interested adults. It is also a part of the extension programme to set up extra-mural libraries and publish cheap books on popular subjects. The University Grants Commission gives grants to the universities to meet a part of the cost of their extension programmes. The universities are thus playing an important social role.

---

## CHAPTER 2

### UNIVERSITY LEGISLATION IN GUJARAT

2.1 Since the terms of reference to our Commission require us to report how far the present pattern of the constitution of the various authorities of the universities in the State of Gujarat has contributed to the difficulties experienced in their working, we think it necessary to devote a chapter in our report to (a) the course of university legislation in Gujarat, (b) the objects with which the several universities were established, (c) their common features and (d) the variation in their patterns. We shall deal with these topics in the present Chapter.

2.2 The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda (hereinafter referred to as the "Baroda University" for brevity's sake) was the first university to be established in the area of the present Gujarat State. The Act incorporating the University was passed by the former Baroda State on the 30th April, 1949, on the eve of its merger in the then Bombay State. After the merger, the Baroda University Act was amended by several Acts of the Bombay Government, the last of them being Bombay Act No. 3 of 1958. The University began to function on the 30th April, 1949.

2.3 In 1936, the Maharaja of Baroda had appointed a five-man university commission under the Chairmanship of Professor A. G. Widgery. The report, published the same year, recommended a separate university organization for meeting the cultural needs of Gujarat, with its headquarters at Baroda and with the existing institutions of higher education in Baroda City as a nucleus. It proposed that "Baroda should be the centre of a teaching and unitary rather than an affiliating or examining university". The Commission's recommendations were not implemented owing to financial and other reasons.

2.4 In September, 1947, H. H. Pratapsinhrao Gaekwad, the grandson of Maharaja Sayajirao, who had succeeded him to the throne, ordered the Commissioner of Education to set up a committee under the late Shri K. M. Munshi's Chairmanship to consider the early development of a university at Baroda. The Government of Baroda accepted the report, which recommended that a teaching and residential

university be set up at Baroda. The late Sir Rustom Masani, who had succeeded the late Shri Munshi as Chairman on the latter's resignation, had signed the report as Chairman of the Committee.

2.5 The Baroda University is a unitary, teaching and residential university with jurisdiction over a radius of 10 miles from the university office. H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda is its Chancellor. It has a Vice-Chancellor and a Pro-Vice-Chancellor, both elected by the Senate from a panel of three persons recommended by the Syndicate, and each of them holds office for a term of three years. It is the only university in Gujarat which has no Academic Council so far.

2.6 The Gujarat University was established by an Act of the Bombay Government passed on the 23rd November, 1949. According to the preamble to the Act (No. L of 1949), the university was established as a teaching and affiliating university in the Province of Bombay "as a measure in the decentralization and re-organization of university education in the Province of Bombay". The Gujarat University Committee was appointed by the Government of Bombay on the 21st April, 1947, with Shri Justice M. C. Chagla, and, on his resignation from the Committee, the late Dr. Shri G. V. Mavalankar, as Chairman. One curious feature of the report of the Committee is that of the twelve members who signed it seven wrote minutes of dissent, and the minute of one of them is longer than the report itself.

2.7 The Committee realised that there were four important collegiate centres in Gujarat, viz. Ahmedabad, Anand, Baroda and Surat, and it visualised any of them becoming ready to start a teaching and residential university. In fact, it recommended that there should be a provision in the University Act that, at any time after a period of five years, it should be open for any centre, except Ahmedabad, to approach the Government and claim a charter for an independent teaching and residential university. Even before the Gujarat University Act was passed, the Baroda University had been established as a unitary, teaching and residential university. The Committee came to the conclusion that the university should be of the affiliating type, and that a residential and teaching nucleus should be added to it at Ahmedabad. The constitution was to follow the lines of the other affiliating universities. It is interesting to note that the Committee suggested

that the responsibility of running the university should be placed mainly on persons engaged in the field of education, that elections should be reduced to a minimum, and out of about 131 members of the Senate, about 78 should be teachers.

2.8 The jurisdiction of the Gujarat University, when it was established, extended over the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panchmahals, Broach, Surat, Sabarkantha, Banaskantha, Mehsana and Amreli and the Baroda District, excluding the area comprising the limits of the city of Baroda and territories within a radius of ten miles from the office of the Baroda University. The colleges, which had been earlier affiliated to the Bombay University in this area, were transferred to the Gujarat University from the 23rd November, 1950. The colleges in Saurashtra and Kutch which were earlier affiliated to the Bombay University came to be affiliated to the Gujarat University. The Gujarat University's jurisdiction has since been curtailed as a result of the creation of the Sardar Patel, South Gujarat and Saurashtra Universities.

2.9 The Sardar Patel University came into existence on the 31st October, 1955, under the Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth Act, 1955. The object with which it was established is stated in the Preamble to the Act as being "to accelerate the process of regeneration of villages by the application of modern arts, sciences and technology to rural requirements". It was incorporated as a teaching and affiliating university, with Hindi in Devnagari script as the medium of instruction and examination. This Preamble was subsequently amended by the Sardar Patel University (Amendment) Act, 1970 (Act No. 15 of 1970), by the deletion of the words "with Hindi in Devnagari script as the medium of instruction and examination". Its territorial jurisdiction is restricted to the area within the limits of Vallabh Vidyanagar in the Anand Taluka of the Kaira District and the area within a radius of five miles from the university office. The university had no Academic Council when it started functioning, but this authority was created by Gujarat Act No. 8 of 1966. Gujarati and English are the prevailing media of instruction in the university at the present time.

2.10 The South Gujarat and the Saurashtra University Acts were passed in 1965 to provide teaching and affiliating universities for the

following four districts of South Gujarat viz. Surat, Bulsar, Broach and Dangs, and the following six districts of Saurashtra viz. Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Rajkot and Surendranagar respectively, carved out of the original jurisdiction of the Gujarat University. Like the Gujarat University, these two new universities are both teaching and affiliating universities, but, having come later on the university scene, their constitutions are more modern and free from some of the glaring defects that still continue in the constitution of the Gujarat University. Territorially, their jurisdictions are more extensive than those of the Baroda and Sardar Patel Universities.

2.11 As a result of rival claims advanced by the people of Saurashtra, the University of Saurashtra has become a two-pronged university, with headquarters both at Rajkot and Bhavnagar. It has a Vice-Chancellor, a Pro-Vice-Chancellor, a Registrar and also provision for a Joint Registrar. The Pro-Vice-Chancellor's office is located at Bhavnagar. One special feature of the Saurashtra University Act is that it contains a provision empowering the University to confer autonomy on any affiliated or university college, entitling it to privileges in the matters of admission of students to the college, prescribing courses of studies in the college, imparting education, holding and conducting examinations; the degrees, however, have to be conferred by the university.

2.12 All universities in Gujarat do not conform to one uniform pattern. The Baroda University is a unitary, teaching and residential one, while the other four universities are teaching and affiliating universities, with features peculiar to each.

2.13 The Gujarat University, which is mainly an affiliating university, has the widest territorial jurisdiction. It has also the largest student population, with external as well as internal students. Its medium of instruction is mainly Gujarati, though English and Hindi are allowed as alternative media. The Sardar Patel University has the narrowest territorial jurisdiction, covering a radius of only five miles from the university office, and is a teaching and affiliating university. The Saurashtra University has its headquarters in two places, Rajkot and Bhavnagar. It is authorised to confer autonomy on its colleges in certain specified matters. Apart from these two special

features, its Act has been drafted on the same lines as that of the South Gujarat University. Being of a more recent date, the Acts of both these universities have incorporated certain reforms prompted by the difficulties experienced in the working of the earlier universities in the State. In this sense they can be described as more modern. The medium of instruction in both these universities is Gujarati, while English and Hindi are permissible as alternative media. In the Baroda University the medium is English.

2.14 All the five universities have the following authorities: the Senate, the Syndicate, the Faculties and Boards of Studies. They also have an Academic Council, with the exception of Baroda University, Gujarat, South Gujarat, and Saurashtra Universities have Boards of University Teaching, while Baroda University has a Council of Post-Graduate Studies and Research and Sardar Patel University has a Board of Post-Graduate Studies and Research. In addition to the authorities mentioned above, the South Gujarat and Saurashtra Universities have Boards of Extra-mural Studies, and Boards for Hostels and for Students' Welfare.

2.15 The following Officers are common to all the universities : the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Deans of Faculties and the Registrar. The Baroda University Act has provision for either a Pro-Vice-Chancellor or a Rector. The University has appointed a Pro-Vice-Chancellor. The Saurashtra University also has a Pro-Vice-Chancellor. The South Gujarat and Saurashtra University Acts have provision for a Controller of Examinations. The Gujarat University has also created such an office. The Saurashtra University Act has also provision for a Joint Registrar. Baroda has two more Officers, the Librarian and the Curator. The Acts of the Gujarat and South Gujarat Universities have made provision for the appointment of a Rector, if deemed necessary. The latter university has a Rector since November, 1970.

2.16 This, in brief, is the course of university legislation in Gujarat. In the next Chapter, we shall discuss the implication of modernization of University Acts.

## CHAPTER 3

### THE IMPLICATION OF MODERNIZATION

3.1 We have been asked to make suggestions for the modernization of the University Acts of Gujarat. Chamber's Twentieth Century Dictionary defines the word "modernize" as meaning "to adapt to the present time, conditions, needs, etc.". The implication of modernization of the Acts, therefore, is that the Acts are outdated and require to be adapted or modified to suit the conditions and needs of the present time.

3.2 In Chapter 1 of our Report, we have pointed out that the idea of a university has been changing from time to time and that a new concept of university education has emerged in India since Independence. The Radhakrishnan Commission has pointedly drawn attention to this new concept in Chapter II of its Report. We have also stated elsewhere in this Report that our universities are fully alive to their new responsibilities and are trying to meet the challenge of the fast changing times by developing new trends, and striking out new paths for serving the increasing and urgent needs of a developing nation. We have also indicated the new directions in which they have been moving to fulfil their new mission, such as the introduction of modern courses, the setting up of centres of advanced study and research "in pursuit of excellence", the rapid expansion of laboratory and library facilities for teachers and students, the provision of opportunities for teachers to increase their professional competence through seminars, workshops, and travel grants, refresher courses for guiding them in improved methods of teaching, the modernizing of curricula, the launching of schemes of students' welfare and university extension schemes.

3.3 Modernization includes all these activities and many more. In the first Chapter of the Education Commission's Report (1964-66), entitled "Education and National Objectives", there is a section on Education and Modernization ( *vide* paras 1.69 to 1.73), which describes the features of a modern society in contrast with a traditional one. The most distinctive feature of a modern society is there des-



cribed as the adoption of a science-based technology, which has helped such societies to increase their production spectacularly. One of the main tasks of education in a modern society, says the Report, is to keep pace with the advance in knowledge, and knowledge is something to be actively discovered, and the critical and creative faculties have to be emphasized.

3.4 On account of the rapid rate at which social change takes place in a modern society, the Commission points out, the aim of education should be to awaken curiosity, develop proper interests, attitudes and values, and build up such essential skills as independent study and the capacity to think and judge for oneself. There is no turning back in a programme of modernization. One has to move rapidly forward. The surest way of ensuring educational progress is to modernize quickly by spreading education, producing educated and skilled citizens and training a competent intelligentsia. The intelligentsia must be drawn from all strata of society. Greater emphasis is needed on vocational subjects, science education and research. Expanding knowledge and the growing power it places at one's disposal must, however, be combined with the strengthening of the sense of social responsibility and a keener appreciation of moral and spiritual values.

3.5 It is by now universally acknowledged that education, and university education, in particular, is a powerful instrument of social, economic and political change. It can play a very important part in the development of the material and human resources of the country, and thus help in its progress, especially through the modernization of agriculture and rapid industrialization. The universities ought to be important partners with the State in its welfare activities and in building up an egalitarian society based on democratic principles. They can wield a powerful influence in bringing about social and national integration, both by example and precept, and by training their students in enlightened citizenship. One of their chief functions is to provide the nation with leaders in all walks of life — politics, administration, the professions, commerce and industry, and to train scientists and technologists who can help the country to exploit its natural resources for increasing its material wealth.

3.6 Within the university, the teachers should be regarded as the most important constituent element of the organization, which should be supreme in all academic matters. Since the university is primarily a community of teachers and students dedicated to the common pursuit of knowledge, it is only right and proper that the teachers should have an effective voice in determining the policies and managing the affairs of the university. The lay or non-academic members, whose representation on the university bodies is necessary in view of the relationship between the university and society, should not be allowed to assume a controlling position. As observed by the Education Commission (1964-66), "the function of the non-academic element should be mainly to present to the academics the wider interests of the society as a whole, but not to impose them; it should also serve to represent the views and interests of the academics to the wider society and thus make the smooth functioning of the university more easily possible" [Chapter XIII, para 9(1)]. The principal function of the administration is to serve the academic interests of the university.

3.7 It is also necessary that wider administrative and financial powers should be delegated to the university departments which are the main operational units on the academic side. The Heads of Departments should consult their Departmental colleagues regularly in planning academic programmes, determining the requirements of laboratories and libraries, the delegation of duties and related matters [Chapter XIII, para 9(4) of the Education Commission's Report (1964-66)].

3.8 The younger teachers must be given opportunities to contribute their ideas and proposals with regard to university administration, and should, if necessary, be given independent representation on university bodies. The following observations of Sir Eric Ashby, quoted by the Education Commission (1964-66), are relevant in this connection : "This principle of upward flow is vital to the efficient administration of a university and for the survival of autonomy and self-government ... Not all Professors consult their Lecturers before decisions are taken as scrupulously as they themselves expect to be consulted by the lay governors in similar circumstances. As faculty boards become larger, there is a temptation for an oligarchy of senior

professors to take over the responsibilities of government on behalf of their more junior colleagues. That way danger lies, for any weakening of the principle of self-government within the academic body makes it harder to preserve self-government within the university as a whole and correspondingly harder to maintain the autonomy of the university in the modern democratic State". [Chapter XIII para 9(3)].

3.9 Since modern society has adopted a science-based technology, as mentioned earlier, universities have to attach greater importance to research, if they wish to keep abreast of the times by making substantial contributions to the progress of science and technology.

3.10 A very important part of the programme of modernization of universities is to give prominence to programmes of student welfare and recognition to the claims of students to active participation in the decisions of the university bodies which affect them. The University Grants Commission is giving substantial financial support to schemes started by the universities for advancing the welfare of students. The Education Commission has rightly pointed out that student services are more than a mere welfare activity, and that they really constitute an integral part of education. They include medical examination and follow-up work, hostel facilities, day-study centres, with subsidized cafeterias for non-resident students, guidance and counselling programmes, employment and information bureaux, co-curricular activities, hobby workshops, excursions, sports and tournaments, educational film-shows and financial aid in the form of scholarships, book-banks, text-book libraries and loans and provision for earning while learning. Properly organized students' unions should be encouraged and supported, as they are a good training ground in self-government and democratic methods of work, and provide a healthy outlet for their surplus energies.

3.11 What is most important in organizing student activities is to see that students are fully represented on all bodies concerned with their welfare. It is most important that university life should be so organized that polarization between teachers, students and administrators is avoided. Joint-Committees of Teachers and Students to solve common problems, under the Chairmanship of Vice-Chancellors and Principals, can encourage mutual esteem, and help solve problems of student indiscipline.

3.12 Students, as an integral part of the university organization, are entitled to carry on their group activities in the way they wish. Conflicts between students and the authorities usually arise when the former are not allowed to organize meetings or air their views freely, and especially when they want to invite speakers of their choice from outside the university to address them, which is a common feature of university life in democratic countries. Universities usually insist on previous permission being obtained from a teacher or administrator when an outside speaker is invited, and controversial individuals or persons known to hold extreme political opinions do not sometimes meet with the approval of the authorities concerned. In such matters, the best practice is, perhaps, that followed by Harvard and Columbia. At the latter University any recognized student organization is free from censorship in inviting speakers of its own choice. At the former university any student organization is free to hold a meeting in a university building, if room is available, and to invite any speaker, provided he is not a person under indictment, who cannot be invited without the permission of the university. Oxford and Cambridge follow more or less the same practice. The universities of Gujarat would be safe in following this practice. It would avoid conflicts with the students and be welcomed by them as a recognition of their rights as responsible members of the university organization. Further, they would not act in an irresponsible manner. We are of the opinion that the students should be encouraged to develop an independent outlook by active discussions and debates on problems of national importance by inviting leaders of their choice in different walks of life to address them.

3.13 The search for, and identification of, talent is another instance of modernization which deserves attention. It is, in fact, a part of the larger programme of the pursuit of excellence. In our questionnaire we had included a question whether the universities should conduct special under-graduate courses for talented students. We were glad to find that this question was answered by a large number of persons in the affirmative. We are in favour of encouraging talented students by the starting of at least a few such courses by those universities which have the facilities for doing so.

3.14 There is great scope, and also a necessity, especially for the Gujarat, South Gujarat and Saurashtra Universities to carry their teaching beyond their walls by means of extension lectures and extra-mural studies in outlying areas to persons who have not had opportunities for receiving a formal university education in their younger days for one reason or the other. Adult education has been acknowledged as a legitimate function of universities, and is certainly one of the most important social obligations of modern universities in a democracy such as ours. The starting of correspondence courses is another facility that can be offered to those who cannot attend the universities as full-time students.

3.15 The recognition of "autonomous colleges" on the lines recommended by the Education Commission to encourage experimentation and innovation in teaching programmes has already been provided for by the Saurashtra University Act. This is a feature of modernization we would like to see introduced in the Acts of the other universities also, although considerable care and caution will be required in dealing with applications for such recognition, and strict conditions will have to be laid down for granting such recognition in order to maintain high standards of education.

3.16 What is of the utmost importance to a modern university is to see that its educational policies are flexible; that it is receptive to ideas of experimentation and innovation in planning its teaching and research programmes, and extending its activities in new directions; that it fosters the spirit of inquiry in its teachers and students, and pays special attention to the improvement of the quality of both by providing them with the necessary facilities and incentives; that it helps create a sense of social responsibility among its members, including teachers, non-teachers, students and administrators, and a feeling of solidarity among them and, above all, a spirit of intense dedication to the pursuit of knowledge and truth.

3.17 From what has been said earlier in this Chapter, it must have become quite clear that success in the process of modernization of the universities, that is, adapting them to the needs of the present time, will depend more on those who are in charge of their

working, especially their teachers and the members of their authorities, than on the structure or constitution of the university organizations. The spirit in which the provisions of the Act of a university are implemented is more important than the letter of its constitution.

3.18 The structure of the universities should not be rigid. It should be sufficiently flexible to allow the universities and their officers full freedom to exercise their respective functions and discharge their responsibilities and duties efficiently and smoothly. If, in the light of their experience, they find it necessary to make any changes in the constitution for the better working of the university, they should have sufficient powers to do so by means of internal legislation, that is, by passing Statutes, Ordinances, Regulations or Rules, without the Act being amended. This has been characteristic of modern university legislation in the United Kingdom and also in India. *e.g.* the Acts of the Delhi and Jawaharlal Nehru Universities, are in very broad terms, and provide that the constitutions, powers and duties of the university authorities and the terms of office of their members shall be prescribed by Statutes. The Model Act Committee is evidently in favour of this practice, and it has recommended that the main Act of a university should lay down the structure and organization in broad terms, the relevant details being prescribed by Statutes and Ordinances. We, too, recommend that this practice be followed when the Acts of the universities of Gujarat are amended. The Statutes prescribing the constitution of the authorities of the universities of Gujarat and terms of office of their members, on the lines suggested in this Report, may be included in schedules to the Acts, as the first Statutes under the revised Acts.

3.19 We would also like to suggest that each of the amended university Acts should include a provision for a periodical review of the Acts at fixed intervals of, say, 7 years, in order to consider whether they require amendment in the light of the changing needs of the university and new ideas regarding university education that may result from the deliberations of educationists in the country as well as in other parts of the world. Unless there is such a built-in device, the university Acts may become out of step with the progress in higher education in the advanced countries of the world.

3.20 We consider that the decentralization of the powers of the university is a very important step in the modernization of the University Acts. It has been the experience of educationists that university reform has been considerably delayed on account of the complicated and time-consuming procedure which requires a proposal to be considered and reconsidered by different university authorities. This enables persons who are opposed to it to throw it out or delay its acceptance for reasons of their own, even though it may have been accepted at an earlier stage. This becomes possible because of provisions in the university Acts, which require that a proposal passed by one university authority or body should be approved by another university authority or body. If the powers of the university are decentralized so that the decision taken by a competent university authority becomes final, and does not need to be approved by another authority for becoming effective, much of the time taken for effecting reforms in university education, especially in matters of syllabuses, or courses of study or methods of teaching and examinations, could be saved, and the general complaint that university reforms are subject to excessive delays, would not survive. It has sometimes been remarked that it is much harder to make an amendment in a university syllabus than to move a grave-yard.

3.21 In our recommendations, we have, therefore, suggested that there should be a sharp division between the purely academic activities of the university and its administrative activities, and that the Academic Council should be the supreme academic authority in the university. We have also recommended that in matters of the affiliation of colleges and the sanctioning of the budget, the Syndicate, as the executive body of the university, should have the final word.

3.22 Having discussed the implication of modernization of the University Acts, we shall describe in the next Chapter the difficulties experienced by the universities in the working of their Acts.

## CHAPTER 4

### DIFFICULTIES COMMON TO THE UNIVERSITIES

4.1 As a result of the consideration of the replies to our questionnaire, and the oral evidence of the witnesses who appeared before us, at the various university centres visited by us, either in their personal capacities, or as representatives of institutions, we find a surprisingly large measure of agreement among them on the difficulties experienced by the universities in the working of their Acts, in spite of the fact that the universities do not conform to one uniform pattern.

4.2 The Gujarat University, for instance, is a teaching and affiliating university, with a fairly wide territorial jurisdiction, covering eight revenue or administrative districts of the State, and with over 130 affiliated colleges. The South Gujarat and Saurashtra Universities are also teaching and affiliating universities, but their jurisdictions are comparatively less wide, including four and six districts, and about 25 and 45 affiliated colleges respectively. The Baroda University, on the other hand, is a unitary, teaching and residential university, with its jurisdiction restricted to the area comprising the limits of the city of Baroda and territories within a radius of ten miles from the university office. The jurisdiction of the Sardar Patel University is narrower still, covering the limits of Vallabh Vidyanagar in the Anand Taluka of the Kaira District and the area within a radius of five miles from the office of the university, situated at Vallabh Vidyanagar. Although the Sardar Patel University is also a teaching and affiliating university, it is situated in a rural setting, and is primarily intended "to accelerate the process of regeneration of villages by the application of modern arts, science and technology to rural requirements".

4.3 The nature of the problems with which the two last mentioned universities have to deal depends, to a great extent, on the compactness of their territorial jurisdiction, the kind of areas (one urban and the other rural) in which they function, and the unitary constitution of the Baroda University, localized in the city of Baroda and with the whole of the teaching (under-graduate and post-graduate)



conducted by teachers appointed by the university. They are, therefore, not required to tackle the special problems facing the other three universities, of affiliated colleges situated at long distances from the headquarters of the universities and from one another. These problems include the difficulties of exercising strict supervision over the under-graduate work of these colleges, and over the arrangements made with them for carrying on post-graduate instruction and research outside the headquarters of the universities.

4.4 The similarity of the difficulties met with by the universities is, perhaps, due to the features common to the constitution of their authorities, described in the following Chapter. Some of the difficulties are inherent in the pattern of university constitution, adopted, by and large, in our country since the passing of the Indian Universities Act, 1904. Unfortunately, this pattern was largely dominated by the idea that Government should have a preponderating voice in the administration of Indian universities, which is a hang-over from the period of British rule in our country. The domination of the non-academic or lay element over the academic element in university bodies is to be attributed to the distrust of the former Government in the members of the teaching profession, who refused to toe the line in political controversies. The British rulers were particularly keen, therefore, on retaining the final power of affiliation of colleges in the hands of the Government. The inclusion of officers of Government as *ex-officio* members of the Senate and the power to nominate members to the Senate were devices employed by them to retain the hold of the Government on the universities.

4.5 The common difficulties experienced by the universities of Gujarat in furthering their objects arise mainly from the dominating position of the non-academic or lay element, including the administrators, in the composition of the several university authorities. This naturally creates a feeling of helplessness among the teachers in influencing the decisions taken by the universities, even in purely academic matters which affect them vitally. They feel frustrated when they find that their proposals for reform or innovation in courses of study, methods of teaching and evaluation and for carrying out educational experiments for improving standards of teaching are either impeded or turned down by the Syndicate, which is the most power-

ful body in university government, on account of its executive authority and financial powers. It did not, therefore, surprise us when some of them suggested that 80 per cent of the members of the Senate should consist of teachers and that the remaining 20 per cent of non-academic members should also be elected or co-opted by them. Of course, this was too drastic a suggestion to deserve serious consideration, but it indicated the intensity of their feeling of despondency at the attitude of the non-academic element in the university bodies towards them. We think, however, that they were fully justified in urging that the Academic Council should be supreme in all academic matters, and that its decisions should be final, except when they involved financial expenditure.

4.6 The teachers naturally expect that they and the students, who together form the core of the university, as it were, should be at its centre, and in a position to control its working. This would be strictly in accordance with the definition of a university as a "fellowship of teachers and students engaged in the pursuit of knowledge". The teachers, excluding the principals of colleges, feel that they are in a minority in the Senate and the Syndicate, since they do not regard the Principals as teachers but as administrators, who represent the management of their institutions. They would, therefore, prefer to be represented on the university authorities through a separate constituency which does not include Principals.

4.7 There is a grievance that the heads of university departments are denied *ex-officio* representation on important academic bodies, e.g., the Academic Councils of the South Gujarat and Saurashtra Universities, the Boards of Studies of the Gujarat University and Selection Committees for appointment of examiners in the Baroda University, where the appointment of the head of a department is left to the Syndicate.

4.8 Among the teachers themselves, there was a strong feeling that younger teachers did not have an opportunity to be represented on university bodies, as their seniors monopolized all the places. It was suggested to us by some witnesses that a method should be devised to enable younger teachers to be represented on university bodies, as, for example, by creating a separate constituency for them.

Our attention was also drawn to a serious defect in the constitution of the Boards of Studies of the Gujarat University. This was the absence of any provision for electing teachers to Boards of Studies, which consisted of members of the Senate assigned by the Syndicate, who might or might not be teachers of, or experts in the subjects with which the Boards were concerned.

4.9 There is no Academic Council, at present, in the Baroda University. The co-ordination of courses of study and other matters falling within the purview of more than one Faculty, which is a function of the Academic Council in the other universities is, no doubt, claimed by some to be achieved by convening joint meetings of the Faculties concerned. Nevertheless, it seems to us that this device is a poor substitute for a permanent body like the Academic Council. Besides, an Academic Council serves as a symbol of real academic supremacy in the university.

4.10 There was complete unanimity of opinion among the witnesses that Boards of Studies are the true foundation of all teaching work in the universities, and that they should consist of only teachers and experts in the subject. As some witnesses put it, Boards of Studies should be at the apex of the universities. There was also common agreement that teachers and experts from other universities should be co-opted on them.

4.11 Since university departments are the "main operational units on the academic side", in the words of the Education Commission (1964-66) [Chapter XIII, para 9(4)], it is highly desirable that the heads of these departments should be entrusted with adequate administrative and financial powers and that a staff council, consisting of the professors, senior and some junior teachers of the department under the Chairmanship of the head of the department should meet periodically to discuss the requirements and academic programmes of the department. This view met with unanimous support from the witnesses.

## CHAPTER 5

### THE CONSTITUTION OF UNIVERSITY AUTHORITIES

5.1 It would be worthwhile scrutinizing the Acts of the five universities and making a comparative study of their provisions relating to the constitution of the various authorities. Such a study would be particularly fruitful inasmuch as the Acts of the two youngest universities reveal attempts to remedy the defects discovered in the light of the experience obtained in the operation of corresponding provisions in the three earlier Acts.

5.2 The pattern of the Senate in all the five universities is very largely the same. It consists of *ex-officio* and ordinary members. The *ex-officio* members, in their turn, fall into two different categories, namely, (a) university and government officers and (b) teachers. The university officers include the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, Ex-Vice-Chancellors, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and/or Rector, if any, the Deans of Faculties, the Registrar, the Joint Registrar, if any, and, except in the two new universities, the Vice-Chancellors of the other universities in State. The Government officers include the Education Secretary, the Director of Education or his nominee and representatives of some other Departments of Government. The Chairman of the Secondary School Certificate Examination Board is an *ex-officio* member of the Senates of the Sardar Patel, South Gujarat and Saurashtra Universities. The Education Minister is an *ex-officio* member of the Senates in the Gujarat, Baroda and Sardar Patel Universities. The Chief Justice or his nominee is an *ex-officio* member of the Senates of the Gujarat and Baroda Universities. The Education Secretary has no seat on the Senate of the Gujarat or the Baroda University. The Chairman of the Secondary School Certificate Examination Board has no place in the Senates of the Gujarat and Baroda Universities. The category of teachers who are *ex-officio* members of the Senate of Gujarat University, South Gujarat University and Saurashtra University consists of Heads of University Departments and recognized institutions and principals of affiliated colleges. In the Baroda and Sardar Patel Universities the Deans of Faculties replace the Heads of University Departments. The Gujarat University Senate has as many as 160 *ex-officio* members on account of the large number of affiliated

colleges. The numbers of *ex-officio* members in the other four universities vary between 35 and 60.

5.3 The ordinary members of the Senate include elected and nominated members. The former consist of representatives of (i) headmasters and secondary teachers, (ii) college teachers, (iii) municipalities or panchayats, (iv) the Gujarat Legislative Assembly, (v) registered graduates and (vi) donors. The Senates of the Gujarat and Baroda Universities include representatives of trade unions. They also include representatives of the Millowners' Association and the Federation of Gujarat Mills and Industries respectively. The Senate of the Sardar Patel University includes three office-bearers of the Charutar Vidya Mandal and one representative each of the Birla Education Trust and the Institute of Agriculture, Anand. The numbers of nominated members vary from 25 in the Baroda University to 8 in the South Gujarat University. The number of representatives of the Gujarat Legislative Assembly varies from 5 in the Gujarat University Senate to 1 in the Baroda University Senate. Managements of non-Government colleges have no representatives in the Senate of any of the universities.

5.4 The members of the Syndicate vary in number from 20 in Sardar Patel University to 14 in the South Gujarat and Saurashtra Universities. The Gujarat University Syndicate has 18 members, and the Baroda University Syndicate 15 members. The Vice-Chancellor, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and the Rector, if any, and the Director of Education are *ex-officio* members. The others consist of Deans of Faculties, representatives of Heads of University Departments, principals, university and college teachers, secondary teachers and the Academic Council and non-teachers elected by the Senate. In the Syndicate of the Sardar Patel University there are 4 representatives of educational trusts. The non-academic element predominates over the academic element in the Syndicates of all the universities, the proportion of non-teachers to teachers being as follows: Gujarat University 11:8, Baroda University 10:5, Sardar Patel University 16:4, South Gujarat University and Saurashtra University 8:6.

5.5 All the universities, with the exception of Baroda, have Academic Councils. The Vice-Chancellor, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor/ Rector,

if any, and the Deans of Faculties are *ex-officio* members of the Academic Council. The Heads of University Departments and Chairmen of Boards of Studies are also *ex-officio* members of the Academic Council in the Gujarat and Sardar Patel Universities. The Registrar, too, is an *ex-officio* member of the Academic Council in these two universities. The numbers of the other members of the Academic Council vary widely in the different universities. The Academic Council of the Gujarat University also includes 3 representatives of Principals of colleges and 3 of Heads of recognized institutions and also Professors co-opted for unrepresented subjects. In the Sardar Patel University the Academic Council has 2 representatives of Principals, 1 of Heads of recognized institutions and 2 nominated by the Syndicate, and also professors co-opted for unrepresented subjects. The Academic Councils of the South Gujarat and Saurashtra Universities have each 1 member in addition to the Dean, elected by each Faculty and 2 members nominated by the Syndicate from amongst its own members. There is an overwhelming majority of teachers in the Academic Councils of all the four universities.

5.6 The Faculties in the Gujarat University are made up of *ex-officio* and ordinary members. The former consist of Heads of University Departments, Principals of affiliated colleges, Heads of recognized institutions and representatives of college teachers on the Senate, teaching the subjects comprised in the Faculty and representatives of the registered graduates in the Faculty on the Senate. The ordinary members consist of members of the Senate assigned to the Faculty by the Syndicate on the recommendation of the Academic Council from among the *ex-officio* members other than college teachers, members elected by secondary teachers and head-masters, public associations or bodies and donors, and members nominated by the Chancellor. The Act provides that no member of the Senate shall be assigned to more than one Faculty.

5.7 The Faculties in the Baroda and Sardar Patel Universities consist of members assigned to them by the Senate, and members of Boards of Studies elected according to Statutes in the Baroda University and members of the Boards of Studies comprised in the Faculty in the Sardar Patel University. In the South Gujarat and Saurashtra Universities, the Faculties consist of members of the Senate assigned by the Syndicate, the Chairmen of the Boards of Studies and one

member other than the Chairman elected by each Board in the Faculty.

5.8 The Boards of Studies in all the universities, other than Gujarat University, consist of only teachers of the subject who are heads of university or college departments, professors and readers in the subject or subjects comprised in the Board, and persons nominated by the Syndicate from experienced teachers not below the rank of a lecturer and having not less than five years' experience, and professors, readers or experts co-opted by the Boards. The constitution of Boards of Studies in the Gujarat University is, however, most unsatisfactory, as the Boards consist of members of the Senate assigned by the Syndicate whether or not they are teachers of, or experts in, the subject. Each Board co-opts three persons from among recognized post-graduate teachers of the subject. Apart from these three co-opted members, there is no guarantee that the Board will include persons with teaching experience or expert knowledge of the subject. There is also no provision for including in the Boards university or college teachers either *ex-officio* or by nomination or election.

5.9 A separate machinery is provided in all the University Acts for the organization and co-ordination of post-graduate teaching and research. This is known by different names. In the Gujarat, South Gujarat and Saurashtra Universities, the authorities entrusted with this work are called Boards of University Teaching. In the Baroda and Sardar Patel Universities they are known as the 'Council' and the 'Board' respectively of Post-graduate Studies and Research. The constitution, powers and duties of these authorities are prescribed by Statutes in all the universities except that of Baroda. In Baroda the constitution of the Council is prescribed by the Act itself as consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor or the Rector, if any, the Deans of the Faculties, and not more than five teachers doing post-graduate research and training (the number being prescribed by Statute), elected from amongst themselves. The Board of Post-graduate Studies and Research of the Sardar Patel University, according to the Statute prescribed by the University, consists of the Vice-Chancellor, the Deans of Faculties, Heads of University Departments, Principals of degree colleges and such other persons as may be appointed by the Syndicate. The Board of University Teaching in the Gujarat

University consists of the Vice-Chancellor, the Rector, if any, the Deans of Faculties, two members nominated by the Syndicate, Heads of University Departments (*i.e.* the post-graduate schools), Heads of constituent degree colleges and recognized institutions, who are recognized post-graduate teachers, eight recognized post-graduate teachers, one from each Faculty, to be nominated by the Academic Council from among members of the Senate so that at least three of them are not principals of colleges, or heads of university departments or recognized institutions, and one professor-in-charge from each post-graduate zone, to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor in rotation from different post-graduate centres.

5.10 In the Board of University Teaching of the South Gujarat and the Saurashtra Universities, the Vice-Chancellor, Pro-Vice-Chancellor/Rector, if any; Deans of Faculties and one member nominated by the Syndicate are members. Whereas in the South Gujarat University all the Heads of University Departments are members, in the Saurashtra University not more than three are nominated by the Syndicate to represent different Faculties. In the South Gujarat University one recognized post-graduate teacher is nominated by the Academic Council from each Faculty, whereas in the Saurashtra University only three belonging to different Faculties are so nominated. In the South Gujarat University, the Board also includes two Professors in charge of Post-graduate Centres nominated by the Syndicate and not more than three experts co-opted by the Board.

5.11 It will be noted that, apart from the Vice-Chancellor, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and the Rector and persons nominated by the Syndicate, the membership of the authority in charge of post-graduate teaching and research is restricted to Deans, Heads of university departments, Heads of recognized institutions, Principals of affiliated colleges and recognized post-graduate teachers.

5.12 In making our suggestions for the changes we deem necessary in the constitutions of the authorities of the five universities, we have taken into consideration the difficulties experienced by the universities in the working of their Acts, the suggestions made by the members of the universities, teachers, students, administrators and those represent-



ing the lay or non-academic element in the universities, Government representatives, businessmen and industrialists, members of public associations, representatives of managements of private colleges and other members of the public interested in the work of the universities, both in reply to our questionnaire and in the oral evidence given by them before us. We have also given due consideration to reports of committees, symposia and other literature received by us from various quarters. We have further made a careful study of the Acts, Statutes, Ordinances, Regulations and Rules of the universities concerned, the reports of the Radhakrishnan and the Kothari Commissions and the Report of the Committee on the Model Act.

5.13 We shall refer to the defects met with in the operation of the several university Acts, to which our attention was drawn, and to the remedies suggested for their removal. We shall also consider to what extent the recommendations of the Model Act Committee provide guide-lines for our purpose. Finally, we shall put forward our own suggestions for improving the constitutions of the university authorities, with a view to their more efficient working, and in the best interests of university education.

5.14 We have invited attention in the preceding Chapter to some of the difficulties experienced, in common by the universities of Gujarat, despite the dissimilarities in their constitutions, due either to the specific objects with which they were established, or to their varying local problems. We shall now attempt to go a little more in detail into the special problems facing individual universities, and indicate how, in our opinion, they can be best solved by legislative amendments. It will be observed that the two latest Acts which established the South Gujarat and Saurashtra Universities have avoided some of the glaring defects in the earlier Acts of the other universities. This was born out by the replies to the questionnaire and oral evidence of witnesses.

5.15 The Senate of the Gujarat University has more than 250 members. The Senates of the Saurashtra and Sardar Patel Universities have each approximately 110, while the Baroda University has about 100 members and the South Gujarat University has about 75 members. The unwieldy size of the Gujarat University Senate is due to the very large number of principals of affiliated colleges who

are all *ex-officio* members. Similarly, the Academic Council of the Gujarat University is very large because the Chairmen of all the Boards of Studies are its members *ex-officio*. The Faculties of Arts and Science of the Gujarat University are also proportionately larger. The Syndicates of all the universities and Academic Councils of the universities other than the Gujarat University are by no means too large, having regard to the duties to be performed by them.

5.16 The unwieldy size of the Senate of the Gujarat University is mainly due to the disproportionate representation of principals of affiliated colleges. In a house of 254, the principals of affiliated colleges have an absolute majority, numbering 131 representatives. When the Gujarat University Act was passed in 1949, the number of principals of affiliated colleges was not more than 30. At that time, there was some parity between the representation of principals *vis-a-vis* that of teachers. At present, there are only 28 representatives of teachers as against 131 principals. With the efflux of time and the affiliation of more and more colleges every year, the original parity was disturbed for want of a built-in device in the Act regulating the proportion between the representation of principals and that of teachers. The unwieldy size, it was pointed out to us, was not healthy for the progress of the university, which was prevented from carrying out urgent reforms, making innovations or experiments and maintaining high standards of teaching.

It was suggested to us that the size of the Senate should be limited to about 100 members, and that this should be done by (a) restricting the number of representatives of principals to a reasonable figure, (b) effecting restrictions in the number of *ex-officio* members other than university officers and teachers, (c) reducing the number of nominated members and (d) abolishing certain constituencies. At the same time, it was strongly urged that the representatives of teachers be increased so that the academic element could occupy a predominant position in the Senate. Different ratios of the academic to the non-academic element, varying from 80:20 to 50:50, were suggested. The majority opinion was in favour of fixing the ratio at 60:40. The Gujarat University Committee had recommended adequate representation for teachers with the idea that

they should assume the responsibility of running the university. The Committee felt that higher education would then be in the hands of people who, in fact, should run it and would be free to shape it as they wished. The present constitution of the Senate of the Gujarat University is, however, completely at variance with what was contemplated by the Committee. This is due to the fact that the number of representatives of the principals went on increasing during the last 20 years, whereas there was no corresponding increase in the representation of the teachers. Even with the establishment of two new universities carved out of the jurisdiction of the Gujarat University, the representation of the teachers is not anywhere near the proportion contemplated by the Gujarat University Committee.

5.17 The Model Act Committee has recommended that the Senate should consist of not more than 100 members. This was also the view of the Radhakrishnan Commission. We are of the opinion that the Senate of none of the five universities should have more than 110 members, and further that the proportion of teachers to non-teachers should be approximately 60:40.

5.18 We accordingly recommend the following constitution for the Senate :

The following university officers should be *ex-officio* members of the Senate : (1) the Chancellor, (2) the Vice-Chancellor, (3) Ex-Vice-Chancellors of the university residing in the State, (4) the Pro-Vice-Chancellor or Rector, if any, (5) the Registrar, and (6) the Librarian.

The *ex-officio* members, other than university officers, should be restricted to (1) the Director of Education, (2) the Director of Technical Education, (3) the Director of Health and Medical Services, and (4) the Chairman of the Secondary School Certificate Examination Board. We are not in favour of nominees of these officers attending meetings of the Senate on their behalf.

5.19 Among the elected members of the Senate, in our opinion, there need not be more than ONE representative of each of the following constituencies :

- (1) The Legislative Assembly of Gujarat.

- (2) Local authorities at the headquarters of the university such as municipalities or panchayats.
- (3) The Chambers of Commerce, if any, at the headquarters of the university.
- (4) Head Masters of Secondary Schools within the university jurisdiction.
- (5) Secondary teachers, excluding Head Masters of Secondary Schools, within the university jurisdiction.

5.20 Ten members should be elected by Registered Graduates, one by each Faculty. If the number of Faculties is larger than 10, some of the smaller Faculties may be combined together by the university.

5.21 Among the elected members, 7 should be elected as under :—

- (a) Representatives of Donors, not exceeding two, in the proportion of one representative for every 10 donors or less. 2
- (b) One representative each of the Bar Association of Gujarat, the Gujarat Medical Council and Institution of Engineers (India), Gujarat Centre. 3
- (c) Representatives of managements of private colleges, not exceeding two, in the proportion of one representative for every 50 managements. 2

The number of nominated members in the Senate should not exceed 8 in Gujarat University and 5 in each of the other universities.

5.22 The remaining members should all be teachers or academic persons, and include :

- (1) Deans of Faculties, by rotation. 4
- (2) Professors of University Departments, by rotation. 5
- (3) Heads of Recognized Institutions, by rotation. 2
- (4) Not more than 25 but not less than 10 Principals in the proportion of 1 for every 5 Principals of colleges, suitably distributed, faculty and area-wise. 25

- (5) Elected representatives of teachers (excluding Deans of Faculties, Professors of University Departments, Heads of Recognized Institutions and Principals of colleges) 30

Out of the representatives of teachers, at least 1/3rd should be persons with less than 10 years of teaching experience in colleges.

Representatives of students — 2 of undergraduate and 2 of post-graduate students : 4

The term of office of an elected student representative should be one year and he should not be eligible to hold office for more than two terms in all.

5.23 It was observed by the Radhakrishnan Commission that the Syndicate, as the pivotal body in university administration, is bound to wield considerable power. Its size is important as it has to be prompt and business-like in the disposal of its work. The Commission recommended, therefore, that it should consist of not less than 15 and not more than 20 members. This is also the opinion of the Model Act Committee and we agree with it. We recommend that the Syndicate should not have more than 20 members. The Radhakrishnan Commission recommended that the Syndicate should be evenly divided between teachers and non-teachers but with the balance inclining to the teachers' side. The presence of the non-teaching element is important in the executive body of the university, as it is mainly responsible for the administration of the funds and property of the university. We have also recommended that the Syndicate should have the final voice in the affiliation of colleges and the appointment of the teachers and examiners of the university. It should, therefore, have a strong representation of the academic or teaching element. In the five universities as at present constituted, the teachers are in a minority in the Syndicate.

5.24 In the replies to our questionnaire and the evidence of the witnesses examined by us, the trend of opinion was that the ratio of the academic to the non-academic element, should be approximately the same as in the Senate, that is, approximately 60:40. We think that this would be fair and just. We recommend that in a Syndicate of 20 members, 11 should be teachers (including Principals), 6 non-

teachers and the remaining 3 *ex-officio* members, viz. the Vice-Chancellor, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor/Rector, if any, and the Director of Education. Eight teachers (including 3 Principals) should be elected by the Senate from among its own members. Two teachers should be elected by the Academic Council from among its members who are also members of the Senate and one Dean should be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor by rotation, preferably from a Faculty not otherwise represented on the Syndicate. The constitution of the Syndicate will, therefore, be as follows:—

1. Vice-Chancellor.
2. Pro-Vice-Chancellor/Rector, if any.
3. Director of Education.
4. Three non-teachers, to be elected by the Senate.
5. Two University Professors, to be elected by the Senate.
6. Three Principals of affiliated colleges, to be elected by the Senate.
7. One teacher of the University Departments, other than a Professor, to be elected by the Senate.
8. Two teachers of the affiliated colleges, other than principals, to be elected by the Senate.
9. One Dean, nominated by the Vice-Chancellor, by rotation (preferably of a Faculty not otherwise represented on the Syndicate).
10. Two members of the Academic Council, who are teachers and also members of the Senate, to be elected by the Academic Council.
11. Two non-teachers nominated by the Chancellor/Visitor from amongst the members of the Senate.
12. One representative of the managements, to be elected by the Senate.

5.25 We agree with the Model Act Committee that the Academic Council should be supreme in all academic matters. We also agree with the opinions received in response to our questionnaire, and expressed by the witnesses examined by us, that the Academic Council which is essentially an academic body should consist almost entirely

of teachers and experts, and that its decisions should be final in all academic matters, except those involving financial burdens, in which case the Syndicate should have a say, by way of approval or reference back, but not by way of amendment.

5.26 The Academic Council, in our opinion, should consist of (1) the Vice-Chancellor, and (2) the pro-Vice-Chancellor/Rector, if any, as *ex-officio* members, (3) Deans of Faculties, (4) Five university Professors, including Heads of Departments belonging to different Faculties, (5) Two nominees of the Syndicate, (6) Not more than 18 Chairmen of Boards of Studies, by rotation, one third of whom should retire every year, and be replaced by new Chairmen of Boards of Studies by rotation, and (7) Two representatives of the Recognized Institutions. The Academic Council should have the right to co-opt 2 eminent persons who are experts from within or outside the university. Despite the diversity of opinion among the witnesses examined by us in Baroda, we are definitely of the opinion that the absence of an Academic Council in the Baroda University's constitution is a serious *lacuna*, and that an Academic Council should be added immediately to the authorities of that university by amending the Act.

5.27 As mentioned earlier, the Faculties of the universities are at present constituted in different ways. All of them include such members of the Senate as are assigned to them either by the Senate itself or by the Syndicate. The Gujarat University, however, does not permit the assignment of a member of the Senate to more than one Faculty. The Deans of Faculties in the Gujarat, South Gujarat and Saurashtra Universities are elected by the Faculties while in the other two universities they are appointed by the Syndicate. In the Baroda University, on account of its unitary character, the Deans have greater responsibilities and executive duties such as the admission of students, the maintenance of discipline, the framing of timetables, the keeping of accounts and the custody and care of the buildings and equipment of the Faculty, which correspond to the duties of Heads of University Departments or of principals of affiliated colleges. In the other universities, their duties are mainly concerned with the conduct of meetings of the Faculties in their capacity as Chairmen, and the moving of graces for the admission of candidates to degrees and presenting them to the Chancellor or the Vice-Chancellor.

5.28 The chief function of the Faculties is to co-ordinate the work of the Boards of Studies belonging to them, in order that there may be some kind of uniformity in the standards of teaching in the different courses of study. In our opinion, it is desirable that the constitution of the Faculties should be as follows :—

1. The Dean of the Faculty;
2. All Chairmen of Boards of Studies in the Faculty;
3. Members of the Senate who have done a minimum of 10 years' teaching at the under-graduate or post-graduate level in any of the subjects assigned to the Faculty;
4. University Professors not included under (1) and (2) above;
5. One teacher, other than the Chairman, to be elected by each Board of Studies in the Faculty; and
6. One student to be elected from amongst the student members of the various Boards of Studies in the Faculty.

5.29 We recommend that there should be a Board of Post-graduate Teaching and Research in every university. For the purpose of convenience, we suggest that each university may have two such Boards, (1) for dealing with the Faculties of Arts, Science, Commerce and the other non-professional Faculties, and (2) for dealing with the Faculties of Engineering, Medicine, Pharmacy and other professional Faculties.

5.30 The constitution of the abovementioned Boards should be as follows :—

1. Vice-Chancellor.
2. Pro-Vice-Chancellor/Rector, if any.
3. All Heads of Post-graduate Departments in the university of the subjects in Faculties assigned to that particular Board (provided they are Professors or Readers).
4. Heads of Post-graduate Departments of subjects not covered by clause 3 above.
5. Five Post-graduate teachers, including Principal (belonging to different Faculties), to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor.



6. Principals of Post-graduate colleges, if any.

7. Three eminent persons, to be co-opted by the Board for their specialized knowledge.

5.31 The present constitution of the Boards of Studies in the Gujarat University is most unsatisfactory, as we have already pointed out. In order that Boards of Studies should be able to discharge their duties efficiently it is essential that their membership should be restricted mainly to teachers and experts. The composition of the Boards is most important, as they lay the foundation of the academic work of the universities. The practice in most of the Indian universities is to make the head of a university department the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Board of Studies in the subject, and to recruit the other members from college and university teachers of the subject. Boards of Studies are empowered to co-opt outstanding teachers from other universities in or outside the State. We agree with the Model Act Committee that there should be common Boards of Studies for both under-graduate and post-graduate studies, as it is difficult to draw the line between them.

One further common complaint made against the Boards of Studies in the universities of Gujarat was that they did not meet except once or twice a year. It is necessary for them to meet more frequently to improve the courses of study from time to time, so that they keep pace with the rapid advance and expansion of knowledge. Each Board should meet at least three times in a year.

5.32 We recommend, therefore, that each Board of Studies in the universities of Gujarat should comprise: (1) the Head of the University Department, if any, in the subject, (2) the Heads of the Departments in the subject taught at the highest level prescribed for the degree course in the colleges and recognized institutions, not exceeding such number as may be fixed by Statutes, to be appointed by the Faculties according to the principle of rotation, (3) a post-graduate student in the final year of the Master's Degree course, who has obtained the highest number of marks in the subject at the previous examination at the university level, (4) two teachers to be co-opted by the Board, one from the university Department and the other from the affiliated colleges not covered by categories (1) and (2). In case the members of

the Board falling in categories (1) and (2) do not include teachers of any branch of the subject, *e.g.* Chemistry, one or two more teachers should be co-opted. In the Medical Faculty, these 2 places should be filled from the category of Honoraries, according to the principle of rotation, (5) two persons to be co-opted from any two of the following categories :

(i) a University Professor or a Reader of any university of the State;

(ii) a University Professor of some other university;

(iii) a person suitably qualified in the subject/applied field/profession, in the State; and

(iv) a member of the Faculty with at least ten years' experience of teaching the subject.

Provided that the total number of members of any Board should not be less than 5 or more than 15.

5.33 The Chairmen of the Boards of Studies should be elected at meetings of the Boards.

5.34 We do not propose to discuss the constitution of the Board of Extra-Mural Studies. We suggest that it should be left to each university to prescribe the same by Statutes. We have discussed the constitution of the Board for Students' Welfare and the Board for Hostels in Chapter 12 and of the Academic Planning Board in Chapter 13. In the following Chapter, we shall deal with the functions, powers and duties of the authorities of the universities.

---

## CHAPTER 6

### **FUNCTIONS, POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE UNIVERSITY AUTHORITIES**

6.1 The Senate, Syndicate, and Academic Council are the three most important authorities of the universities. In the Baroda University, which has no Academic Council at present, its functions are performed by the Faculties, acting singly and, if necessary, in joint meetings, when the matter under consideration relates to more than one Faculty and the co-ordination of courses of study or teaching becomes essential. Faculties and Boards of Studies are in a sense subsidiary authorities. The Boards of University Teaching in the Gujarat, South Gujarat and Saurashtra Universities and the Council and Board of Post-graduate Studies and Research in the Baroda and Sardar Patel Universities respectively are authorities especially concerned with the organization of post-graduate work, as distinguished from undergraduate teaching.

6.2 The Acts constituting the several universities have assigned specific functions to the different authorities which, taken together, contribute to the achievement of the main objects of the universities, namely, the conservation, dissemination and advancement of knowledge. Owing to the complex nature of university machinery, the powers and duties of the different authorities sometimes overlap and require to be mutually adjusted for ensuring smooth working. No university can fully achieve its aims and objects, unless its authorities work harmoniously and in co-operation with one another. The object of making the Vice-Chancellor the *ex-officio* Chairman of the main authorities of a university is to provide a common link between them in order to see that the bodies over which he presides do not work at cross purposes in coming to their decisions and thus minimize the chances of conflicts that are likely to hamper the activities of the university as a whole.

6.3 A careful study of the provisions of the Acts will reveal that the powers and duties of the main authorities of the universities have been demarcated with sufficient clarity to reduce any possible area of conflict between them to the minimum. In some of the earlier

University Acts of India, the Senate was described as the "supreme governing body of the university", with the result that it was often interpreted as possessing powers overriding those of the Syndicate or the Academic Council, even in matters in which their authority was final under the university's constitution. This was the cause of many avoidable conflicts which arose between the Senate and the Syndicate in some universities. Fortunately, this has been avoided in the University Acts of Gujarat.

6.4 The Senate, Syndicate and Academic Council in all the universities are authorities of co-ordinate jurisdiction, each being supreme within the scope of its powers as defined in the relevant sections. The powers of the Senate are identical in the Gujarat, South Gujarat and Saurashtra University Acts. The Baroda University Act, however, confers two additional powers on the Senate, namely, to make provision for undertaking research, and to provide and maintain hostels. These powers were necessary, as it is mainly a unitary, teaching and residential university. The Sardar Patel University Senate has four additional powers : (i) to make grants for the National Cadet Corps, (ii) to provide for the physical and military training of students, (iii) to provide training for competitive examinations, and (iv) to lay down scales of salaries and conditions of employment of teachers in the constituent colleges and recognized institutions. Excluding these special additional powers, the Senate of each of the universities is empowered *inter alia* (i) to provide for instruction in different branches of learning, and for disseminating and advancing knowledge, (ii) to make provision to enable affiliated colleges and recognized institutions to undertake specialized studies, (iii) to provide for common laboratories, libraries, museums, and other equipment for teaching and research, (iv) to establish teaching and research departments, (v) to institute teaching posts, fellowships, prizes, etc., (vi) to institute and confer degrees, including honorary degrees, (vii) to make Statutes and to pass resolutions on the financial estimates, annual accounts and annual reports, and (viii) to elect office-bearers and authorities. The Senate cannot take decisions on academic matters without previously consulting the Syndicate and the Academic Council.

6.5 In all the five University Acts, the Syndicate has been defined as the "executive authority" of the university. Its powers in the

Gujarat, South Gujarat and Saurashtra Universities are identical, except for the powers to reduce budget grants and re-appropriate them within certain limits, which powers are also included among the powers of the Sardar Patel University Syndicate. The Baroda University Syndicate has the power to provide suitable equipment, apparatus or furniture and other appliances for carrying on the work of the university, and to supervise hostels and arrange for the employment of students. Excluding the additional powers mentioned above, the Syndicate has the following powers, among others, in each of the five universities: (i) to administer and invest university funds, (ii) to enter into contracts, (iii) to provide buildings and equipment, (iv) to frame the financial estimates, (v) to accept donations and transfer property, (vi) to manage university departments, libraries and laboratories, (vii) to supervise the work of the affiliated colleges and the residence, conduct and welfare of students, (viii) to appoint and recognize teachers and appoint examiners and servants, (ix) to award fellowships and prizes, etc., (x) to fix, demand and recover fees and charges, and (xi) to pass ordinances and/or approve regulations. It has also got all the residuary powers necessary to give effect to the provisions of the Act and Statutes.

6.6 The Academic Council, except in Baroda University in which it does not exist, is responsible for maintaining the standards of teaching and examinations within the university. It has the following specific powers: (i) to make regulations laying down courses of study governing the examinations of the university and specifying the conditions on which students shall be admitted to them and prescribing the equivalence of examinations, (ii) to make proposals for the establishment of university departments, institutes of research or specialized studies, libraries, laboratories and museums, for the institution of teaching posts, prescribing their duties and fixing their emoluments, and for the institution of fellowships, scholarships, prizes, etc., (iii) to make proposals for allocating subjects to the Faculties, and (iv) generally to advise on all academic matters. The powers of the Academic Council are identical in the Gujarat and Sardar Patel Universities, save that the Act of the latter University does not specify the powers of promoting research. In the South Gujarat and Saurashtra Universities, too, the Academic Council has, besides the same powers as those of the Academic Council of the Gujarat

University the powers of approving regulations made by the Faculties, laying down courses of study, prescribing the equivalence of examinations, etc. This last-mentioned power has been provided, since the Faculties in these universities have themselves the power to make regulations, subject to the approval of the Academic Council, in matters which, in the Gujarat and Sardar Patel Universities, are made by the Academic Council alone.

6.7 The powers and duties of Faculties are not specified in the Acts of the Gujarat, the Baroda or the Sardar Patel University. They are prescribed by Statutes. Section 24 of the South Gujarat University Act, which is identical with section 24 of the Saurashtra University Act, prescribes the powers and duties of the Faculties. It states that they shall have the general control and powers of regulation of, and be responsible for, the maintenance of standards of teaching and examinations of the university in the subjects assigned to the Faculties, and proceeds to specify these powers and duties in detail. It will be noticed that many of these powers and duties are the same as those assigned by the Act to the Academic Council, the only difference being that proposals initiated by the Faculties have to be approved by the Academic Council, as the status of the Faculty is subsidiary to that of the Academic Council. One specific power, which is not mentioned among the powers of the Academic Council, is the making of regulations for the maximum work load of teachers, the minimum teaching work for every subject and the minimum laboratory work, and any other prescribed work to be done by students in any subject [*vide* Section 24(2) (ix) of the South Gujarat and Saurashtra University Acts].

6.8 Under Statute 106 passed by the Gujarat University, the powers and duties of a Faculty are to elect its Dean, to report on any matter referred to it by the Academic Council and the Syndicate, to refer any matter for report to a Board of Studies within the Faculty, to consider any matter referred it to by a Board of Studies, to appoint committees for any purpose falling within its functions, to hold joint meetings with other Faculties for discussing matters of common interest, and to make recommendations to the Syndicate and the Academic Council. The powers and duties of a Faculty, as defined by Statute 77 of the Baroda University Act, are the same as those pres-

cribed by the Gujarat University. The Dean in the Baroda University is not elected by the Faculty but appointed by the Syndicate. There being no Academic Council in the Baroda University, the Faculty has to report on matters referred to it by the Council of Post-graduate Studies, and, in its turn, may make recommendations to the Council of Post-graduate Studies and Research. The Statutes of the South Gujarat University have conferred on its Faculties the same powers and duties as those conferred by Statute 106 of the Gujarat University. These are, of course, in addition to those conferred by their respective Acts, as mentioned in the preceding paragraph. Statute 74 of the Sardar Patel University sets out the functions of a Faculty in that university. They cover the consideration by the Faculty of topics like the drawing up of a general framework of teaching, including arrangements for tutorial work and examinations, the prescription of courses of study, conditions for admitting students to examinations, the allocation of subjects to the Faculty, extension of university teaching in suitable centres, transfer of students from one college to another, and the holding of joint meetings.

6.9 In the Gujarat, Baroda and Sardar Patel Universities, the powers and duties of Boards of Studies are prescribed by Statutes and are similar. They include (a) the recommendation of courses of study and text-books, (b) the preparation of panels of examiners, (c) giving their opinion and advising on all matters relating to their subjects, (d) bringing matters relating to examinations to the notice of the relevant authorities, and (e) recommending the improvement of courses of study. Two or more Boards may meet at the request of the Academic Council or the Syndicate, and make a joint report on matters lying within the province of both. In the South Gujarat and Saurashtra Universities, in addition to the powers and duties mentioned above as prescribed by Statutes, the Boards of Studies are required by their Acts to recommend programmes for extension services and research, the organization of seminars, refresher courses and workshops, experiments and research, schemes for the preparation and translation of books, to propose regulations, and periodically to review the current terminology in their subject.

6.10 The powers and duties of the Boards of University Teaching and the Council and Board of Post-graduate Studies and Research

are prescribed by Statutes in the different universities. These several authorities recommend to the Syndicate : (i) the number and qualifications of post-graduate teachers, (ii) library facilities and laboratory equipment, (iii) the names of teachers to be recognized, (iv) the subjects for which a college or recognized institution may enrol post-graduate students, (v) the attendance of students at lectures and the supervision of their work, (vi) the maximum load of work for the teachers, (vii) the establishment of post-graduate centres, (viii) the co-ordination of post-graduate work and utilization of facilities available for such work. These authorities are responsible for the control and supervision of all post-graduate work.

6.11 To sum up the functions of the various authorities of the universities, the Senate is primarily a deliberative body which determines the general policies of the university and the scope of its activities. It also reviews the work of the university as presented in the annual report. It is the most representative body of the university, reflecting the views of the academic community, on the one hand, and of the several cross-sections of society, on the other, and providing a forum for the discussion of matters affecting both. Its proceedings are, therefore, open to the public. In the Sardar Patel University it also holds the purse strings of the university. In all the other universities it is the Syndicate which sanctions the budget after giving the Senate an opportunity to consider it and pass resolutions thereon, which the Syndicate may or may not accept. When it does not implement a resolution passed by the Senate, it has to state its reasons for not doing so for the information of the Senate. All the other university authorities are concerned with what may be called the internal working of the university, its academic activities and administration. Their decisions mainly affect the teachers and students and are consequently of a more or less confidential nature so far as the general public is concerned.

6.12 The Syndicate is the executive body of the university and is responsible for its day to day administration. The Academic Council, the Faculties, the Boards of Studies and Boards of University Teaching and Council/Board of Post-graduate Studies and Research are purely academic bodies, responsible for laying down courses of study, and for organizing the teaching, research and other



academic activities of the university. There is thus a clear demarcation between the executive and academic functions of a university.

6.13 The Senate, which is numerically the largest authority of the university and includes representatives of the several cross-sections of society, consisting of businessmen, lawyers, doctors, the parents or guardians of students and tax-payers, should be concerned only with the laying down of broad general policies regarding the development and progress of the university. It should review the work of the university as presented in the annual report, its accounts and budget proposals and elect its representatives on the Syndicate and other authorities of the university. It should no longer be bothered with the affiliation of colleges or details regarding the creation of teaching or administrative posts. It should, however, have the opportunity of making suggestions to the Syndicate on the budget by passing resolutions on it. If the Syndicate does not accept any suggestions made by the Senate with regard to the budget, it should give its reasons for not accepting the same.

6.14 The executive and financial powers of the university should be concentrated in the Syndicate, which is the executive body of the university, controlling the property, funds and expenditure of the university, sanctioning its budget, managing university departments, libraries and laboratories, appointing its teaching and administrative staff, affiliating colleges, conducting examinations and looking after all the financial affairs of the university. Its lay element will, we hope, be a guarantee that its management of the university's finances will be guided by men of worldly wisdom with practical experience of financial dealings, while the preponderance of the academic element in its composition will ensure that the academic interest of the university will be safeguarded.

6.15 We have suggested that the Academic Council should be the supreme authority in all academic matters, and that there should be no interference by the Syndicate with its decisions in purely academic matters except where financial burdens are involved. The Academic Council should be primarily responsible for the maintenance of standards of teaching and examinations, co-ordination of studies, promotion of research and for initiating proposals for the institution of university departments, teaching posts, fellowships, scholarships and

other academic awards, and advising the university on all academic matters.

6.16 The Boards of Studies, consisting of teachers and experts in the subjects they represent, should have final voice, in the framing of syllabuses and preparation of panels of examiners. The Faculties should be concerned with standards of passing, the quantum of teaching and study, the work-load of teaching and the promotion of teaching and research.

6.17 We further recommend that there should be uniformity in the wording of the sections of the Acts of all the five universities, especially those which set out the powers of the university. The powers, too, need to be made more comprehensive than they are at present. We have suggested what these powers should be, and how they should be worded. We would also suggest that when the University Acts are amended to give effect to our recommendations, the terms "Senate" and "Syndicate", wherever they occur, should be replaced by the terms "Court" and "Executive Council" respectively. This is, no doubt, a verbal change, but it is suggested because it is in accordance with the practice followed in recent university legislation in the country.

6.18 We shall now proceed to set out in detail the powers to be allocated to the various authorities of the universities which, in our opinion, would be conducive to a better and more efficient working of these authorities. Since these are powers and duties of the authorities, we think that they should be incorporated in the Acts themselves under the sections relating to the respective authorities, and not in the Statutes like the provisions relating to the constitution of the authorities. In our opinion, the provisions relating to the constitution of the authorities should be incorporated in Statutes to enable the universities to make modifications in them which may be found to be necessary or desirable on account of changing circumstances from time to time.

6.19 Before we proceed to set out the powers and duties of the various authorities of the universities, we would like to describe the powers of the universities themselves. We recommend that these

powers should be uniform in all the University Acts. We would like to add that we have tried to amplify the powers which are at present specified in the Acts of the different universities by adding some more powers which we think should be there.

#### POWERS OF THE UNIVERSITY

(1) to provide for instruction, including correspondence courses, teaching and training in such branches of learning and courses of study as it may think fit, to make provision for research, advancement and dissemination of knowledge, and to conduct special undergraduate courses for talented students;

(2) to make such provision as would enable affiliated colleges and recognized/approved institution to undertake specialization of studies;

(3) to organize common laboratories, libraries, museums and other equipment for teaching and research;

(4) to establish, take over, maintain and manage colleges, departments, centres and institutes of research or specialized studies;

(5) to establish within the university area or outside that area such field stations and specialized laboratories and such other units for research and instructions as are necessary for the furtherance of its objects;

(6) to create such teaching, administrative and other posts as the university may deem necessary from time to time and to make appointments thereto;

(7) to institute professorships, readerships, lectureships and other posts of teachers required by the university;

(8) to appoint or recognize persons as professors, readers or lecturers, or otherwise as teachers of the university;

(9) to lay down the courses of instruction for the various examinations;

(10) to guide teaching and research work in colleges, university departments, university centres or recognized institutions;

(11) to institute degrees, diplomas and other academic titles and distinctions;

(12) to hold examinations or tests and to confer degrees, diplomas and certificates on persons who

(a) have pursued approved courses of study in the university or in an affiliated college, unless exempted therefrom, in the manner prescribed by the Statutes, Ordinance, Regulations and Rules and have passed the examinations prescribed by the university, or

(b) have carried on research under conditions prescribed by the Ordinances, Regulations or Rules;

(13) to confer honorary degrees or other academic distinctions in the manner laid down by Statutes;

(14) to grant such diplomas to, and to provide such lectures, instruction and training for, persons who are not enrolled students of the university, as may be determined by the Statutes, Ordinances, Regulations and Rules;

(15) to withdraw or cancel any degree, diploma or certificate conferred by the university in the manner laid down by Statutes;

(16) to affiliate, to recognize and to approve educational and other institutions admitted to the privileges of the university;

(17) to withdraw or modify, either in whole or in part, such affiliation, recognition or approval;

(18) to confer autonomy on any affiliated college or university college, entitling it to privileges in the matters of admission of students, prescribing the courses of study in the college, imparting instruction, teaching and training in the courses of study, the holding and conduct of examinations and the powers to make necessary rules for the purpose;

(19) to inspect colleges and recognized/approved institutions and to take measures to ensure that proper standards of instruction, teaching and training are maintained in them and that adequate library and laboratory provisions are made therein;

(20) to lay down and regulate the salary scales, allowances, and other conditions of service of the members of the teaching, other academic and non-teaching staff of the university;

(21) to lay down and regulate the salary scales, allowances and other conditions of service of the members of the teaching, other academic and non-teaching staff in the affiliated colleges and recognized/approved institutions;

(22) (a) to control and co-ordinate the activities of, and to give financial aid to, affiliated colleges and recognized/approved institutions, and

(b) to regulate the fees to be paid by the students in affiliated colleges;

(23) to hold and manage trusts and endowments;

(24) to institute and give fellowships, travelling fellowships, scholarships, studentships, medals, prizes and other awards;

(25) to make special provision for the spread of university education among classes and communities which are educationally backward;

(26) to lay down courses of study to meet the requirements of rural planning, development and reconstruction and to provide for instruction, teaching and training in such courses;

(27) to make special provision for disseminating knowledge and promoting arts and culture;

(28) to fix, to demand and to receive or recover such fees and other charges as may be prescribed by Ordinances;

(29) to establish, maintain and manage hostels;

(30) to recognize hostels not maintained by the university, to inspect such hostels and to withdraw recognition therefrom;

(31) to co-ordinate, supervise, regulate and control the residence, conduct and discipline of the students of the university and to make arrangements for promoting their health and general welfare;

(32) to take disciplinary action against the students of the university and to impose such punishments upon them as may be deemed fit for breach of discipline or misconduct, within or outside the university, including the use of unfair means at an examination or in relation thereto by themselves or by any other persons or abetment thereof;

(33) to conduct, co-ordinate, supervise, regulate and control post-graduate teaching and research work in the University Departments, affiliated colleges and institutions recognized/approved by the university;

(34) to co-ordinate, supervise, regulate and control the conduct of under-graduate teaching and instruction in the affiliated colleges and to undertake the same in university colleges;

(35) to institute and manage :

- (a) Printing and Publication Department,
- (b) University Extension Boards,
- (c) Information Bureaux and
- (d) Employment Bureaux,

(36) to make provision—

- (a) for Continuing and/or Adult Education, Extra-Mural teaching, Extension Services and other recognized educational activities;
- (b) for physical education, National Cadet Corps, military training and such other recognized activities;
- (c) for students' unions; and
- (d) for sports and atheletic activities.

(37) to co-operate with any other universities, authorities or associations or any other public or private bodies in such manner and for such purposes as the university may determine;

(38) to promote the development of the study of Gujarati and/or Hindi (in Devnagari script) and the use of Gujarati and/or Hindi (in Devnagari script) as the media of instruction and examination;

(39) to make arrangements for training for competitive examinations for recruitment to services under the Union and State Governments;

(40) to acquire, hold, manage and dispose of any property movable and immovable, including trust or endowed property within or outside the university area, for the purpose or objects of the university and to invest any funds representing such property in such manner as the university thinks fit;

(41) to raise loans on the security of the assets of the university, for the purposes of the university, with the previous approval of the State Government;

(42) to enter into any agreement for the incorporation in the university of any other institution and for taking over its rights, properties and liabilities, and for any other purpose not repugnant to this Act;

(43) to do all such other acts and things, whether incidental to the powers aforesaid or not, as may be requisite in order to further the objects of the university and generally to cultivate and promote Arts, Science and other branches of learning and culture.

6.20 We give below the powers and duties of the various authorities of the university under the respective heads :

#### POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE COURT (SENATE).

Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by or under the provisions of the Act, the Court (Senate) shall exercise the following powers and perform the following duties, namely :—

(1) to consider and to decide matters of general policy relating to the progress and development of the university;

(2) to suggest steps to be taken by the authorities of the university in pursuance of the policy decided upon by the Court (Senate);

(3) to suggest the establishment of new areas of teaching and research;

(4) to institute and confer, on the recommendations of the Academic Council and the Executive Council (Syndicate), degrees, diplomas, and certificates;

(5) to confer, on the recommendations of the Academic Council and the Executive Council (Syndicate), honorary degrees, or other academic distinctions;

(6) to make amend or repeal Statutes;

(7) to consider, record, cancel or refer back, but not to amend, Ordinances;

(8) to consider and pass resolutions on the annual reports, annual accounts and financial estimates;

(9) to consider the annual audited accounts and to make suggestions thereon, if any;

(10) to raise, on the recommendation of the Executive Council (Syndicate), loans on the security of the assets of the university, with the previous approval of the State Government;

(11) to elect office-bearers and authorities as provided in the Act and the Statutes;

(12) to elect members to the various authorities of the university as prescribed;

(13) to make provision relating to the use of Gujarati and/or Hindi (in Devnagari script) as media of instruction and/or examination;

(14) to institute, on the recommendations of the Academic Council and the Executive Council (Syndicate), any Departments and Faculties in the university;

(15) (a) to recognize institutions of research or specialized studies;

(b) to withdraw, either in whole or in part, or to modify, on the recommendation of the Executive Council (Syndicate), the rights conferred on a college or an institution by affiliation or recognition;

(16) to lay down and regulate, on the recommendations of the Academic Council and the Executive Council (Syndicate), the salary scales, allowances and conditions of service of the members of the



teaching and other academic staff in the university, affiliated colleges and recognized/approved institutions;

(17) to lay down and regulate, on the recommendation of the Executive Council (Syndicate), the salary scales, allowances and conditions of service of officers and other employees of the university;

(18) to lay down and regulate, on the recommendation of the Executive Council (Syndicate), the salary scales, allowances and conditions of service of the members of the staff, other than teachers, of the affiliated colleges, and recognized/approved institutions;

(19) to confer, on the recommendation of the Executive Council (Syndicate), autonomy on any affiliated college or university college, entitling it to privileges in the matters of admission of students, prescribing the courses of study in the college, imparting instruction, teaching and training in the courses of study, the holding and conduct of examinations and the powers to make necessary rules for the purpose;

(20) to sanction the transfer of any immovable property on the recommendation of the Executive Council (Syndicate);

(21) to exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred upon it by the Act.

#### POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (SYNDICATE).

Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by or under the provisions of the Act, the Executive Council (Syndicate) shall exercise the following powers and perform the following duties, namely :—

(1) to hold, control and administer the property and funds of the university;

(2) to enter into, vary, carry out and cancel contracts on behalf of the university in the exercise or performance of the powers and duties assigned to it by the Act or Statutes;

(3) to determine the form, and provide for the custody and regulate the use, of the common seal of the university;

- (4) to administer funds placed at the disposal of the university for specific purposes;
- (5) to frame the annual financial estimates of the university and to place them before the Court (Senate) for suggestions;
- (6) (i) to adopt the annual financial estimates after considering the suggestions, if any, of the Court (Senate);
- (ii) to reduce the amount of any budget grant,
- (iii) to sanction the transfer of any amount within a budget grant from one minor head to another, or from a subordinate head under one minor head to a subordinate head under another minor head, and
- (iv) to sanction the transfer of any amount within a minor head from one subordinate head to another, or from one primary unit to another;
- (7) to make provision for buildings, premises, furniture, apparatus and other means needed for carrying on the work of the university;
- (8) to accept, on behalf of the university, bequests, donations and transfers of any movable or immovable property to the university;
- (9) to transfer any movable or immovable property on behalf of the university;
- (10) to recommend to the Court (Senate) the raising of loans on the security of the assets of the university, with the previous approval of the State Government;
- (11) to manage and regulate the finances, accounts and investments of the university;
- (12) to institute and manage :
- (a) Printing and Publication Departments,
  - (b) University Extension Boards,
  - (c) Information Bureaux,
  - (d) Employment Bureaux;

(13) to make provision :

(a) for extra-mural teaching and extension courses and research and other recognized educational activities,

(b) for Continuing and/or Adult Education,

(c) for physical education, National Cadet Corps and military training and such other recognized activities;

(14) to manage and maintain colleges, departments, institutes of research or specialized studies, laboratories, libraries, museums and hostels maintained by the university;

(15) to establish within the university area or outside that area such field stations and specialized laboratories and such other units for research and instruction as are necessary for the furtherance of its objects;

(16) to recognize hostels, to inspect such hostels and to withdraw recognition therefrom;

(17) to provide housing accommodation for university teachers and other employees, funds permitting;

(18) to register high schools situate outside the State of Gujarat as may be provided by Statutes;

(19) to affiliate colleges and to approve institutions as laid down by Statutes;

(20) to arrange for, and direct the inspection of, affiliated colleges, recognised/approved institutions and hostels, to issue instructions for maintaining their efficiency and for ensuring proper conditions of employment, including salary scales and allowances, for members of their teaching, other academic and non-teaching staff, and, in case of disregard of such instructions, modify the conditions of their affiliation or approval, and recommend to the Senate modification of the conditions of recognition, or take such other steps as it deems proper;

- (21) (a) to withdraw the approval of institutions;  
 (b) to make recommendations to the Court (Senate) for withdrawal or modification of affiliation or recognition;
- (22) to recommend to the Court (Senate) the conferment of autonomy on any affiliated college or university college, entitling it to privileges in the matters of admission of students, prescribing the courses of study in the college, imparting instruction, teaching and training in the courses of study, the holding and conduct of examinations and the powers to make necessary rules for the purpose;
- (23) (a) to control and co-ordinate the activities of, and to give financial aid to, affiliated colleges and recognized/approved institutions, and,  
 (b) to regulate the fees to be paid by the students in affiliated colleges;
- (24) to call for reports, returns and other information from colleges, recognized/approved institutions, or hostels;
- (25) to supervise and control the residence, conduct and discipline of the students of the university and to make arrangements for promoting their health and general welfare, and to take disciplinary action against the students;
- (26) to recommend to the Court (Senate) the institution and conferment of degrees, diplomas and certificates, in the manner prescribed by Statutes;
- (27) to recommend to the Court (Senate) the conferment of honorary degrees, and other academic distinctions in the manner prescribed by Statutes;
- (28) to institute and give fellowships, travelling fellowships, scholarships, studentships, medals, prizes and other awards;
- (29) to appoint academic, administrative and other staff of the university, fix their emoluments, if any, and define their duties and the conditions of their service, and to take disciplinary action against them;
- (30) to recognize a member of the staff of an affiliated college or recognized/approved institution as a professor, reader, lecturer or teacher of the university, and to withdraw such recognition;

(31) to appoint examiners, to fix their remuneration and to arrange for the conduct and publication of the results of university examinations and other tests;

(32) to fix, demand and receive such fees and other charges as may be prescribed by Ordinances;

(33) to make, amend and cancel Ordinances;

(34) to make provision for instruction, teaching and training in such branches of learning and courses of study as it may think fit, for research and for the advancement and dissemination of knowledge;

(35) to make such provision as will enable affiliated colleges and recognized/approved institutions to undertake specialization of studies;

(36) to organize and make provision for common laboratories, libraries, museums and other equipment for teaching and research;

(37) to institute professorships, readerships, lectureships and other posts of teachers required by the university;

(38) to recommend to the Court (Senate) the laying down and regulation of salary scales, allowances and conditions of service of officers, members of the teaching, other academic and non-teaching staff of the university;

(39) to recommend to the Court (Senate) the laying down and regulation of the salary scales, allowances and conditions of service of the members of the teaching, other academic and non-teaching staff of the affiliated colleges and recognized/approved institutions;

(40) to recommend to the Court (Senate) the institution of new Departments and Faculties in the university;

(41) to enter into any agreement for the incorporation in the university of any other institution and for taking over its rights, properties and liabilities and for any other purpose not repugnant to this Act;

(42) to exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed on it by the Act, Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations;

(43) to exercise all powers of the university not otherwise provided for in the Act or the Statutes and all other powers which are requisite to give effect to the provisions of the Act or the Statutes;

- Note* :—(1) The Executive Council (Syndicate) shall make a report to the Court (Senate) about all acceptances of property referred to in clause 8;
- (2) The Executive Council (Syndicate) shall not transfer any immovable property without the previous sanction of the Court (Senate);
- (3) The Executive Council (Syndicate) may by Ordinances appoint Committees to carry out its administrative work and define their constitution, functions and tenure;
- (4) The powers and duties under (19) to (21), (26) to (30), (33) to (37), (39) and (40) shall not be exercised except upon the recommendation of the Academic Council.

#### POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE ACADEMIC COUNCIL.

The Academic Council shall be supreme in all academic matters other than those involving financial burdens and shall have the control and general regulation of, and be responsible for, the maintenance of the standards of teaching and examinations within the university;

2. Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by or under the provisions of the Act, the Academic Council shall exercise the following powers and perform the following duties, namely :—

(1) to approve Regulations made by the Faculty concerned laying down courses of study;

(2) to approve Regulations made by the Faculty concerned laying down special courses of study;

(3) to arrange for co-ordination of studies and teaching in affiliated colleges and recognized/approved institutions;

(4) to promote research within the university;

(5) to approve proposals for allocating subjects to the Faculties;

(6) to make proposals for the establishment of Departments, Institutes of Research and specialized studies, libraries, laboratories and museums;

(7) to approve and to recommend proposals for the institution of professorships, readerships, lectureships and any other posts of teachers required by the university and for prescribing the duties and fixing the emoluments of such posts;

(8) to approve and to recommend proposals for the institution of fellowships, travelling fellowships, scholarships, studentships, and medals and other awards and to make Regulations for their award;

(9) to make Regulations regarding the examinations of the university and the conditions on which students shall be admitted to them;

(10) to make and approve Regulations prescribing the equivalence of examinations;

(11) to approve Regulations prescribing the manner of granting exemption from approved courses of study in the university or in affiliated colleges for qualifying for degrees, diplomas and certificates;

(12) to recommend to the Executive Council (Syndicate) the institution and conferment of degrees, diplomas, and certificates in the manner prescribed by Statutes;

(13) to recommend to the Executive Council (Syndicate) the conferment of honorary degrees, and other academic distinctions, in the manner prescribed by Statutes;

(14) to recommend to the Executive Council (Syndicate) the institution of Departments and Faculties;

(15) to recommend to the Executive Council (Syndicate) the affiliation of colleges;

(16) to refer any academic matter to the relevant university authority or body for consideration;

(17) to recommend to the Executive Council (Syndicate) the laying down and regulation of the salary scales, allowances and

conditions of service of the members of the teaching and other academic staff of the university, affiliated colleges and recognized/ approved institutions;

(18) generally to advise the university on all academic matters; and

(19) to exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed on it by the Act, Statutes and Ordinances.

#### POWERS AND DUTIES OF FACULTIES.

The Faculties shall have the general control and power of regulation of, and be responsible for, the maintenance of standards of teaching and examinations of the university in the subjects assigned to them.

2. Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by or under the provisions of the Act, the Faculty shall exercise the following powers and perform the following duties, namely :—

(1) to make Regulations in consultation with the Boards of Studies concerned laying down courses of study in the Faculty;

(2) to make Regulations laying down special courses of study in the Faculty;

(3) to make Regulations for the standards of passing the relevant examinations in the Faculty and for awarding classes at such examinations;

(4) to make proposals for promoting research in the subjects assigned to the Faculty;

(5) to make proposals for allocating subjects to the Faculty;

(6) to make proposals for the establishment of departments, institutes of research and specialized studies, libraries, laboratories and museums concerned with the Faculty;

(7) to make proposals for the institution of professorships, readerships, lectureships and other posts of teachers in the Faculty and for prescribing the duties of such posts;



(8) to make proposals for the institution of fellowships, travelling fellowships, scholarships, studentships, medals, prizes and other awards, and to make Regulations for the giving thereof;

(9) to make Regulations for the minimum teaching work for every subject and the minimum laboratory work and any other prescribed work to be done by students for any subject in the Faculty;

(10) to make Regulations prescribing the manner of granting exemption from approved courses of study in the university or in affiliated colleges for qualifying for degrees, diplomas and certificates in the Faculty;

(11) to exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed on it by the Act, Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations; and

(12) generally to advise the university on all academic matters pertaining to the courses of study in the Faculty.

#### POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE BOARDS OF STUDIES.

Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by or under the provisions of the Act and Statutes, the Boards of Studies shall exercise the following powers and perform the following duties, namely :—

(1) to recommend courses of studies in the subject;

(2) to recommend and prescribe, where necessary, books for study in the subject;

(3) to recommend programmes for extension service and research in the subject;

(4) to recommend the organization of seminars, refresher courses and workshops to the Dean of the Faculty;

(5) to recommend programmes for experiments and research in the courses of study prescribed in the subject;

(6) to recommend schemes for preparation and translation of books in the subject and suggest bibliographies of books for study;

(7) to propose Regulations pertaining to the courses of study and examinations in the subject;

(8) to review periodically the terminology current in the subject;

(9) to prepare panels of examiners for the subjects within its purview at the different examinations, including the panels of applicants who fulfil the qualifications laid down by the Academic Council for appointment as examiners, and to suggest from among the panels, persons particularly suited for any branch or any paper of a subject;

(10) to bring to the notice of the relevant university authority important matters connected with examinations in its special subject or subjects and also to address the Faculty concerned on any matters connected with the improvement of courses in the subject or subjects within its purview;

(11) any two or more Boards may, and, at the request of the Academic Council or the Syndicate, or the Dean of the Faculty, shall meet and make a joint report upon any matter which lies within the purview of both. In such cases, the joint meeting shall elect its own Chairman and the quorum for such a joint meeting shall include the full quorum of each Board represented, no member present being counted more than once for the purpose of determining the quorum;

(12) to exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by Statutes.

#### POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE BOARD OF POST-GRADUATE TEACHING AND RESEARCH

Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by or under the provisions of the Act, the Board of Post-Graduate Teaching and Research shall exercise the following powers and perform the following duties, namely :—

(1) to maintain standards of Post-Graduate teaching and research;

(2) to advise the Boards of Studies regarding any trends in Post-Graduate syllabuses, instruction and any other development;

(3) to make recommendations regarding the admission to, and evaluation of, Research Degrees;

(4) to make recommendations regarding the regulations of Ph.D. Degrees;

(5) to make recommendations regarding the qualifications and number of the Post-Graduate teachers and Research Guides/ Supervisors;

(6) to approve the subjects of research and to suggest panels of names of examiners for research thesis; and

(7) to make any other recommendation regarding organization, co-ordination and improvement of Post-Graduate teaching and Research in the university as a whole.

6.21 We have not set out in detail the functions, powers and duties of the Board of Extra-Mural Studies. We suggest that it should be left to each of the universities to prescribe these by Statutes. We have suggested the functions of the Board for Students' Welfare and the Board for Hostels in Chapter 12 and those of the Academic Planning Board in Chapter 13.

6.22. In suggesting a readjustment of the powers and duties of the various authorities and bodies of the universities of Gujarat, we have been guided by the principle of decentralization of powers with a view to making their exercise more efficient and prompt by distributing them according to the functions which each authority is best qualified by its constitution to perform. This is a step in the modernization of the Acts. We have also attempted to prevent the overlapping of powers in order to avoid conflicts, confusion and delays.

6.23 We have thus tried to concentrate the academic activities of the universities in the Boards of Studies, the Faculties and the Academic Council. All these are essentially academic bodies, consisting almost entirely of teachers and experts, which deal with courses of study, methods of teaching and their evaluation, the content of knowledge to be imparted at different levels of study, the source of knowledge and methods of research.

## CHAPTER 7

### APPOINTMENT AND FUNCTIONS OF UNIVERSITY OFFICERS

7.1 The following officers are common to all the universities of Gujarat: the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Registrar and the Deans of Faculties. The Baroda and Saurashtra Universities have each a Pro-Vice-Chancellor. The Gujarat, Baroda and South Gujarat Universities have provisions in their Acts for the appointment of a Rector, if they so decide. Except South Gujarat, no other university has appointed a Rector. There is provision for a Controller of Examinations in both the South Gujarat and Saurashtra University Acts. The Gujarat University has also appointed a Controller of Examinations. There is also provision for a Joint Registrar in the Saurashtra University Act. The Baroda University Act includes the Librarian and the Curator among the university officers.

7.2 The Governor of Gujarat, for the time being, is the *ex-officio* Chancellor of all the universities, except the Baroda University, of which H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda is the *ex-officio* Chancellor. By virtue of his office, the Chancellor is the head of the university and the President of the Senate, and, when present, he presides over meetings of the Senate and university convocations. He has also certain powers conferred on him by the Act and Statutes. Thus, in the Gujarat University the Chancellor has the right to nominate 20 members to the Senate. He has the right to give or refuse his assent to a Statute passed by the Senates of all universities except Baroda. He has also the right of Inspection and Inquiry in all the five universities. Except in the Baroda University, the Chancellor decides all disputes regarding the interpretation of the constitution of the university.

7.3 The Vice-Chancellor is the most important officer in all the universities. He is the principal executive and academic officer and, in the Chancellor's absence, presides over meetings of the Senate and university convocations. He serves as an important connecting link between the Senate, the Syndicate and the Academic Council in his capacity as *ex-officio* Chairman of these bodies. He is entitled to

be present, with the right to speak, at the meetings of any other authority or body of the university, though he has no right to vote, unless he is a member of that body. He convenes meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate and the Academic Council, and may delegate this power to any other officer of the university. He can take action in exercise of his emergency powers, which are very wide. It is his duty and right to see that the Act, Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations are faithfully observed. He is also responsible for the discipline of the university.

7.4 The Vice-Chancellor holds office for a term of three years, and is eligible to continue for a second term. The Gujarat University Act is silent on this point. His emoluments and the terms and conditions of his office are prescribed by Statutes, but they cannot be varied to his disadvantage during the tenure of his office.

7.5 The mode of appointment of the Vice-Chancellor varies in the different universities. In the Gujarat University the Vice-Chancellor is nominated by the Chancellor from among four persons recommended by the Senate; in the Baroda University he is elected by the Senate from a panel of three persons recommended by the Syndicate, but his election is subject to confirmation by the Government. In the Sardar Patel University, the Vice-Chancellor is appointed by the State Government from among three persons recommended by a Committee constituted as follows. Two members of the Committee (not being persons connected with the university, or with any affiliated college or recognized institution) are nominated, one by the Syndicate and the Academic Council jointly, and the other by the Vice-Chancellors of all the universities in the State of Gujarat. The third member of the committee is nominated by the Chancellor, who also appoints one of the three members of the Committee as its Chairman. The Committee selects three persons whom it considers fit for being appointed Vice-Chancellor, and recommends them to the State Government, which makes the appointment. The same procedure is followed in the South Gujarat and Saurashtra Universities.

7.6 The Statutes prescribing the terms and conditions of office of the Vice-Chancellors of the Baroda and the Sardar Patel Universities provide two alternative types of appointment, one as full-time, salari-

officers, and the other as honorary officers with an honorarium and perquisites, including a sumptuary allowance. All the present incumbents of the office of the Vice-Chancellor are honorary.

7.7 The Baroda University Act requires that the Pro-Vice-Chancellor shall be elected by the Senate from a panel of three persons recommended by the Syndicate, as in the case of the Vice-Chancellor. The Pro-Vice-Chancellor may be either a salaried or an honorary officer. In the absence of the Vice-Chancellor, or in the event of his inability to perform the duties of his office, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor can exercise all the rights and powers, and discharge all the functions and duties, of the Vice-Chancellor. At present, Baroda University has a salaried Pro-Vice-Chancellor.

7.8 By an amendment carried out in November, 1968, the Saurashtra University Act has provided for a Pro-Vice-Chancellor in place of a Rector. The Act provides further that the Pro-Vice-Chancellor shall be appointed by the State Government in consultation with the Vice-Chancellor. The term of office of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor is one of three years, but he is eligible for reappointment for a further term of three years only. His emoluments and terms and conditions of service are prescribed by the Statutes. He has his office at Bhavnagar, and is the principal executive and academic officer of the university in the area in his charge, and in the absence of the Vice-Chancellor presides at the meetings of the Senate and any convocation of the university. He is an *ex-officio* member of the Syndicate, the Academic Council and the committees constituted under the Act.

7.9 The Baroda University Act provides that the Senate may decide to fill the office of either the Pro-Vice-Chancellor or the Rector, or to keep either or both the offices vacant. The university has appointed a Pro-Vice-Chancellor.

7.10 The Registrar is a whole-time, salaried officer, and a permanent member of the university staff. He is appointed by the Syndicate, and his emoluments and conditions of service are fixed by Statutes. He acts as the Secretary of the Senate, the Syndicate and the Academic Council, and performs such other duties as may be prescribed by the Statutes, Ordinances, and Regulations. The duties

of the Registrar, as prescribed by the Statutes, are (a) to be the custodian of the seal, the buildings and other property of the university, (b) to act as secretary to the authorities of the university, the selection committees for the appointment and recognition of teachers, the committees for the appointment of examiners and boards and other committees, and to keep their minutes, (c) to conduct official correspondence, (d) to issue notices of meetings, and (e) to render assistance to the Vice-Chancellor.

7.11 The Deans of Faculties are also officers of the universities. Their mode of appointment, functions and duties vary in the different universities. The Gujarat University Act provides that each Faculty shall have a Dean, elected by it from amongst its members who are members of the Senate. His term of office is determined by Statutes, which provide that he shall hold office for a year, or until another Dean is elected. A Dean is eligible for re-election. Under Section 24(2) of the Act the Dean is responsible for the due observance of the Statutes, Ordinances, and Regulations relating to his Faculty.

7.12 Under the Sardar Patel University Act, the Deans of Faculties are appointed by the Syndicate in accordance with the Statutes. The Statutes provide that the Dean of each Faculty shall be appointed from among Principals of degree colleges, Heads of University Departments or teachers of the rank of a Professor who are heads of departments in affiliated colleges or recognized institutions.

7.13 Under the South Gujarat and Saurashtra University Acts, the Dean is elected by the Faculty from amongst its members, provided he is a member of the Senate, besides being a teacher or a Principal. He holds office for three years, and can be re-elected for a further term of three years only. As the principal executive authority of the Faculty, the powers and duties of a Dean are as under :—

- (i) he is the Chairman of the Faculty and presides over its meetings;
- (ii) he attends the meeting of any Board in the Faculty;

(iii) he supervises and co-ordinates the work of different Boards in the Faculty;

(iv) he plans and organizes seminars, refresher courses and workshops in subjects falling under the Faculty;

(v) he inspects and guides University Departments, affiliated colleges, recognized and approved institutions in subjects under the Faculty;

(vi) he is responsible for the due observance of the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations; and

(vii) he recommends to the Syndicate proposals for programmes of visiting teachers and for the exchange of teachers.

7.14 In the Baroda University, which is a unitary, teaching and residential university, the Deans of Faculties have naturally greater responsibilities and also executive duties. They are appointed by the Syndicate from the Heads of Departments in the Faculty. The appointment is for a period not exceeding three years. The Dean is responsible for the due observance of the Statutes and Ordinances. His functions are :—

(i) to admit students to the Faculty;

(ii) to attach students to teachers for tutorial work;

(iii) to maintain discipline among students;

(iv) to maintain accounts relating to the Faculty;

(v) to frame time-tables;

(vi) to look after the equipment and the buildings in which the Faculty is located;

(vii) to convene and preside over Faculty meetings;

(viii) to move the Senate to pass graces at convocations and present candidates for admission to degrees; and

(ix) to act as an *ex-officio* member of committees for appointment of examiners, on the equivalence of examinations and other committees.

7.15 It is not necessary to mention the powers and duties of the Controller of Examinations, the Librarian and the Curator, as they



are self-evident. All these officers are appointed by the Syndicate, and are permanent members of the university staff.

7.16 In the universities of Gujarat there is no Visitor, but functions and powers similar to those vested in the President of India as Visitor of the central universities, are exercised by the Governor of Gujarat, in his capacity as Chancellor, with regard to all the universities of Gujarat, with the exception of Baroda University, which has H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda as its Chancellor. Both the Chancellors, in their capacity as Visitors, though not called by that name, have the powers to order an inspection and inquiry to be made, if anything should go seriously wrong in the university. This is an extraordinary power, to be used sparingly, and is therefore, hardly exercised. Before ordering an inspection or inquiry, the Chancellor, is, required to give notice, to the university, which is entitled to be represented thereat. He, thereafter, communicates the results of the inspection or inquiry to the university, and ascertains the opinion of the Senate and the Syndicate thereon, before asking the university to take any action. On receiving the university's report on the action taken by it, or any explanation it may offer, he issues his directions, with which the university has to comply. Only the Chancellor has this right in the Sardar Patel University, while in the four other universities the State Government has also the same right. We agree with Model Act Committee that the status of a university demands that such visitorial powers should vest only in the Governor of the State as Chancellor/Visitor.

7.17 We are of the opinion that the Governor of the State should combine in himself the powers of both the Chancellor and the Visitor, except in the Baroda University where H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda is the Chancellor. The Governor of Gujarat should exercise the powers of the Visitor in the Baroda University.

7.18 We do not think it necessary for us to dilate on the importance of the office of the Vice-Chancellor as it is well known. We need only refer to the graphic description of the importance of the office and duties of a Vice-Chancellor given in the Radhakrishnan Commission's Report (Chapter XIII, para 42) which we reproduce below:

“A Vice-Chancellor is the chief academic and executive officer of his university. He presides over the Court (Senate) in the absence of the Chancellor, Syndicate (Executive Council), Academic Council and numerous committees including the selection committees for appointment of staff. It is his duty to know the senior members of the staff intimately, and to be known to all members of the staff and students. He must command their confidence both by adequate academic reputation and by strength of personality. He must know the university well enough to be able to foster its points of strength and to foresee possible points of weakness before they become acute. He must be the ‘keeper of the university’s conscience’, both setting the highest standard by example and dealing promptly and firmly with indiscipline or malpractice of any kind. All this he must do and it can be done as constitutional ruler; he has not, and should not have, autocratic power. Besides this, he must be the chief liaison between his university and the public; he must keep the university alive to the duties it owes to the public which it serves and he must win support for the university and understanding of its needs not merely from potential benefactors but from the general public and its selected representatives. Last, he must have the strength of character to resist unflinchingly the many forms of pressure to relax standards of all sorts, which are being applied to universities today. That is a full-time task and needs an exceptional man to undertake it”.

In each of the University Acts, he is succinctly described as the principal executive and academic officer of the university. For the efficient discharge of the onerous duties of his office in a modern university, the Vice-Chancellor has to be a full-time salaried officer, and his term of office should be one of at least five years to enable him to do full justice to his office. It is also essential that he should be in possession of full vigour of both body and mind to cope with the many, various and complex academic and administrative problems with which he is called upon to deal.

7.19 Taking all things into consideration, we recommend that the term of appointment of the Vice-Chancellor should be five years, and that he should not be eligible for re-appointment in the same university. He should be, at the time of appointment, below 65

years. In keeping with the status of the office, his salary should be Rs. 3,000/- per month, with a rent-free, furnished residence, (excluding water and electricity charges) and a car allowance of Rs. 500/- per month to cover the maintenance charges, including the salary and allowances of the chauffeur.

7.20 The mode of appointment of the Vice-Chancellor, it seems to us, is the most controversial problem relating to his office. We have set out above the existing variations in the mode of appointment in the different universities of Gujarat. While none of the modes of appointment appeared to us to be free from defects, we found that there was general agreement among those who favoured us with their opinions, orally or in writing, that the person appointed as Vice-Chancellor should be independent of the Senate. From this point of view, the modes of appointment in the Gujarat and Baroda Universities were looked upon as unsatisfactory. The greatest common measure of agreement was in favour of the mode of appointment prevailing in the Sardar Patel, the South Gujarat and the Saurashtra Universities, according to which the Vice-Chancellor is appointed by the State Government from among three persons recommended by a committee, consisting of two persons not connected with the university or with any affiliated college or recognized institution. One of them is nominated by the Syndicate and the Academic Council jointly, and the other by the Vice-Chancellors of all the universities in the State of Gujarat, and the third by the Chancellor, who also appoints one of the three members of the Committee as its Chairman. The Committee selects three persons whom it considers fit for being appointed Vice-Chancellor, and recommends them to the State Government, which makes the appointment. This is a variation of the so-called "Delhi pattern".

7.21 In our opinion, the Vice-Chancellor of a university should be in a position to withstand all kinds of pressures and, therefore, his appointment should not depend upon the vote of a body like the Senate. At the same time, we agree with the suggestion made by some of the witnesses who appeared before us that the Senate should have some voice in the selection of the Vice-Chancellor. We also feel that the panel for selection of the Vice-Chancellor should not necessarily consist of persons from within the State. In our

opinion, the Governor in his capacity as the Chancellor/Visitor should have final the choice in the selection of the Vice-Chancellor. We, therefore, recommend that the Vice-Chancellor should be appointed by the Governor, in his capacity as Chancellor/Visitor of the university, from a panel of three names recommended by a Committee consisting of the following members :

- (a) a nominee of the Senate of the university;
- (b) a nominee of the Vice-Chancellors of the universities in the State; and
- (c) a nominee of the Chairman of the University Grants Commission.

We further recommend that the following procedure should be adopted for the purpose :

(i) About six months before the date of the expiry of the term of the Vice-Chancellor, the Registrar of the university should call a meeting of the Senate for selecting its nominee on the Committee;

(ii) Within 30 days from the date of meeting of the Senate referred to above, the Registrar should convene a meeting of the Vice-Chancellors of the universities for selecting their nominee;

(iii) Within 10 days of the date of the meeting of the Vice-Chancellors, referred to in (ii) the Registrar should request the Chairman of the University Grants Commission to communicate the name of his nominee;

(iv) Within 30 days after the nomination of the representative of the Chairman of the University Grants Commission, the Registrar should convene a meeting of the Committee at a convenient place and time. The Committee should elect its own Chairman and suggest a panel of three names for the office of the Vice-Chancellor without indicating any priority and submit the same to the Governor, who in his capacity as Chancellor/Visitor of the university, should make the final choice and announce the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor at least 2 months before the date of the expiry of the term of the retiring Vice-Chancellor.

7.22 The Pro-Vice-Chancellor or Rector is appointed to give some relief to the Vice-Chancellor in the administration of the university in order that the latter may pay adequate attention to the more important work of policy-making and development of the university. We would prefer the designation of Pro-Vice-Chancellor to that of Rector, if the Senate decides to appoint one such officer. Since the Vice-Chancellor and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor have to work as a team, there should be a complete understanding between them both. One way of ensuring such understanding is to leave the appointment of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor to be made by the Chancellor/Visitor on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor. His term of office should be conterminous with that of the office of the Vice-Chancellor but, on the expiry of the term of his office, he should be eligible for re-appointment provided, however, that he should not continue in office on attaining the age of 65 years. His term of office should be the same as that of the Vice-Chancellor and the other terms and conditions of his service should be prescribed by Statutes.

7.23 The Pro-Vice-Chancellor should perform such duties and exercise such functions, including the inspection of university Departments, colleges and recognized institutions as the Vice-Chancellor may specify, generally or in individual cases, with the approval of the Syndicate, and he should assist the Vice-Chancellor in all matters academic and administrative. Where the delegated functions include those to be performed by the Vice-Chancellor under the Act, Statutes, or Ordinances, the term "Vice-Chancellor" should be deemed to include the term "Pro-Vice-Chancellor".

7.24 The Registrar, the Joint Registrar, if any, and the Controller of Examinations, if any, who are all full-time, salaried officers and permanent members of the university staff, should be appointed by the Syndicate on the recommendation of a Selection Committee constituted in the manner prescribed by Statutes, and their qualifications, salaries and conditions of service should also be prescribed by Statutes.

7.25 The Deans of Faculties should hold office for a period of three years, and should be eligible to continue for a further period of three years only. In all the universities except Baroda they should be elected by the Faculties. In Baroda, in view of the

fact that the Deans are entrusted with administrative powers, they should be nominated by the Syndicate from among the heads of departments in the Faculty. Their functions, powers and duties should be prescribed by Statutes. At present, in the South Gujarat and Saurashtra Universities, their powers and duties are prescribed by the Act as well as by Statutes, and in the Sardar Patel University by Ordinances. To avoid confusion, and for the sake of uniformity, it is better that they should be prescribed by Statutes in all the universities.

## CHAPTER 8

### LEGISLATION WITHIN THE UNIVERSITIES

8.1 The authorities of all the universities have powers of internal legislation for carrying on their activities. These powers include the framing and passing of Statutes by the Senate, Ordinances by the Syndicate, Regulations by the Academic Council and Rules by the subsidiary authorities. The procedure laid down in the several Acts for the making of Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations is the same in all the universities, save that the Chancellor has the powers to give assent to the Statutes of the universities except in the Baroda University. In the Baroda University, Government has the powers to cancel the Statutes after giving an opportunity to the Senate to express its views.

8.2 The Senate is the authority which makes, amends, repeals, or adds to, the Statutes *suo motu*, or on a proposal by the Syndicate, the main difference being that the Senate cannot amend a draft Statute proposed by the Syndicate except in the Sardar Patel University. It can approve such draft and pass the Statute or reject it, or return it to the Syndicate for reconsideration, either in whole or in part, together with any amendments it may suggest. A draft Statute, thus returned for reconsideration, has to be presented again to the Senate along with the report of the Syndicate thereon. When this is done, the Senate can deal with the draft in any manner it thinks fit. At this stage, it can even amend the draft before passing it.

8.3 If a Statute affects the powers or duties of any officer, authority or board of the university, the views of such officer, authority or board must be obtained by the Syndicate, before proposing the draft, and by the Senate before passing the Statute, if it was initiated by the Senate itself. In the latter case, the Senate must also ascertain the opinion of the Syndicate before it passes the Statute. A Statute passed by the Senate comes into force only after it is assented to by the Chancellor, except in the case of the Baroda University, where the Statute is submitted, not to the Chancellor, but to the State Government which may cancel it within a year.

8.4 We would suggest a uniform procedure for the sanctioning of Statutes in all the universities, namely, that they come into force only after they receive the assent of the Chancellor/Visitor. We are not in favour of leaving a Statute in a state of suspended animation, as it were, for a year within which the Government may cancel it any moment. It is much better, in our opinion, to leave the validation of a Statute to be determined by an unequivocal act on the part of the Chancellor/Visitor.

8.5 Ordinances are made, amended or cancelled by the Syndicate. Except in the Baroda University, Ordinances which relate to the conditions of admission of students to courses of study for degrees, titles, diplomas and other academic distinctions, conditions governing the appointment and duties of examiners, the conduct of examinations, the recognition of teachers of the university, and matters connected with the maintenance of standards of teaching and examinations, require to be initiated by the Academic Council, and cannot be amended by the Syndicate of its own motion. It can only accept, reject or return them to the Academic Council for reconsideration, together with any amendments it may suggest.

8.6 Ordinances become effective from such date as the Syndicate may direct, but they have to be placed on the table of the Senate at its next meeting. The Senate has the right to cancel or refer back, but not to amend, an Ordinance, by a majority of at least two-thirds of its members present at a meeting, provided further that this majority comprises not less than one-half of the members of the Senate. The Vice-Chancellor has the power, on the application of a certain proportion of the members of the Senate, specified in each Act, to suspend the operation of the Ordinance until the Senate has considered it. In the absence of such suspension or cancellation by a majority, as prescribed by the Act, an Ordinance comes into force on the date directed by the Syndicate. Suspension, cancellation and reference back of Ordinances are, however, not very common.

8.7 The Academic Council makes, amends and cancels Regulations in matters concerned with standards of teaching and examinations, over which it exercises control. These are specified in the



body of the Act itself. All Regulations made by the Academic Council are subject to the approval of the Syndicate in the Gujarat and Sardar Patel Universities. In the South Gujarat and Saurashtra Universities, however, they do not go to the Syndicate for approval, but become effective as soon as they are passed. In the two last mentioned universities, the Faculties also are empowered to make Regulations laying down new courses of study, in consultation with the Board of Studies concerned, in addition to Regulations regarding special courses of study, standards of passing the relevant examinations in the Faculty and for awarding classes at examinations, equivalence of examinations, the maximum work-load for teachers, the minimum teaching necessary for every subject, and the laboratory and other prescribed work to be done by students for any subject and exemption from approved courses of study in the university or in other affiliated colleges for qualifying for degrees, diplomas, and other distinctions. Regulations made by the Faculties have to be approved by the Academic Council. The Baroda University Act has no provision for the making of Regulations, as the university has no Academic Council till now.

8.8 All the University Acts, except that of the Sardar Patel University, contain provisions for the making of Rules by any authority other than the principal ones, consistent with the Act, the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations (where they exist), to provide for all matters concerning such authority itself. The Rules are subject to the approval of the Syndicate.

8.9 We think it is desirable to have uniformity in the internal legislation of all the universities, with regard to the sanctioning of Statutes and the making of Ordinances, Regulations and Rules, and in the manner of their coming into operation. In view of our recommendations that there should be an Academic Council in the Baroda University, and that the Academic Council should be the supreme authority in all academic matters, except those involving additional financial burdens, we recommend that only those Regulations which involve additional financial burdens should receive the approval of the Syndicate before they come into operation and that all other Regulations should become effective from such date as the Academic

Council may direct. The necessary amendments will have to be made in the several University Acts to give effect to our recommendation.

8.10 We recommend that the Statutes should come into force only after they receive the assent of the Chancellor/Visitor. All Ordinances and Regulations should become effective from such date as the Syndicate and the Academic Council may direct respectively, except Regulations that involve financial burdens, which require the approval of the Syndicate and can, therefore, come into force only after they are approved by the Syndicate. We also recommend that Rules should come into force with effect from such date as the body making the Rules directs, except such of them as involve financial burdens, which should be subject to the approval of the Syndicate and can come into force only after they are approved by the Syndicate. We recommend strongly that a healthy practice should be established of not giving retrospective effect to Ordinances, Regulations or Rules.

---

## CHAPTER 9

### AFFILIATION AND RECOGNITION

9.1 The affiliation of colleges and recognition of institutions of research and specialized studies are important university activities, and a separate Chapter is devoted to them in each of the five Acts.

9.2 The Indian Universities Act of 1904 was the first university enactment to lay down the procedure for the affiliation of colleges. Under the earlier Acts of 1857, colleges were "recognized" by the first three Indian Universities (Calcutta, Bombay and Madras) for teaching under-graduate courses. Affiliation by the Government was an innovation introduced by the Act of 1904 to enable it and the universities to exercise greater control over the colleges. The Bombay University Act, 1928, which was the model followed by the Legislature in drafting the Gujarat University Act, adopted the provisions relating to affiliation from the Indian Universities Act, 1904, with slight changes.

9.3 According to the affiliation procedure common to the universities of Gujarat, an application for affiliation is, in the first instance, placed before the Syndicate, which appoints a local inquiry committee. The Syndicate may make such further inquiry as may appear to it to be necessary. It thereafter records its opinion on the application and the report of the local inquiry committee, after consulting the Academic Council, where there is one.

9.4 In the Gujarat, Baroda and Sardar Patel Universities, the report of the Syndicate goes before the Senate to enable it to record its own opinion. The next step is to forward all the proceedings, including the opinions of all the university authorities, to the Government, which passes final orders, after such inquiry as may appear to it to be necessary. In its order Government specifies the courses of instruction in which the college is affiliated, and where the application or any part thereof is refused, it states the grounds for such refusal. The Registrar has to make a full report to the Senate, as early as possible, regarding the application and the action taken thereon, and of all connected proceedings. The Baroda University Act does not impose any duty on the Registrar to make a report to

the Senate. In the South Gujarat and Saurashtra Universities the Senate does not come into the picture before the affiliation proceedings are forwarded to Government. The opinion of the Syndicate is treated as the final opinion of the university.

9.5 The withdrawal of affiliation of a college is, however, regarded as a much more serious matter, and the procedure is, therefore, more rigorous. All the five University Acts provide that a motion for the withdrawal of affiliation or modification of the rights conferred by affiliation can be initiated only in the Syndicate. The mover of the motion has to state in writing the grounds on which it is made. The Principal of the college is then asked to submit his representation in writing regarding the motion within a certain period. On receipt of the representation, the Syndicate appoints an inspection committee to report on the matter. After consulting the Academic Council, where there is one, the Syndicate makes its report to the Senate. A resolution of the Senate recommending the withdrawal of affiliation requires to be supported by a majority of two-thirds of the members present and at least one-half of total membership of the Senate. The final order is passed by the Government, after such further inquiry as it may think necessary. Even though the Senate has no say in the matter of affiliation in the South Gujarat and Saurashtra Universities, it has an important part to play in disaffiliation proceedings.

9.6 The procedure prescribed for the recognition of institutions of research and specialized studies is much simpler than that of affiliation of colleges. The power to grant such recognition is vested in the Syndicate in all the universities except that of Baroda, where it vests in the Senate. The Government does not come in at any stage. The power to withdraw or suspend the recognition of an institution vests in the Senate in all the universities except in Sardar Patel University and it can only be effectively exercised if it is backed by a two-thirds majority of the Syndicate and also a two-thirds majority of the Senate, such majority comprising not less than one half of the members of the Senate. In the Sardar Patel University, however, this power vests in the Syndicate and requires a majority of not less than one-half of the total membership of the Syndicate. The Government is not concerned with the withdrawal or suspension of recognition in any way.

9.7 The Acts of the South Gujarat and Saurashtra Universities have made provision for the "approval" of institutions as "approved institutions" for specialized studies, laboratory work, internship, research or other academic work, under the guidance of a single qualified teacher. Such approval may be withdrawn or suspended in a proper case, after due notice and inquiry, and consultation with the Academic Council. The Syndicate is the final authority in both cases. No special majority is required for the withdrawal of approval by the Syndicate, and neither the Senate nor the Government comes into the picture. (*Vide* Sections 37 and 41 of both the Acts.)

9.8 Since the major portion of the teaching work of the universities in India (*i.e.* more than 85 per cent) is done in the affiliated colleges, it is important for the maintenance of high standards of teaching that the universities should exercise strict control over their colleges, especially on account of the rapid rate at which new colleges are being started, often without adequate resources. Universities find it difficult to resist the demand for new colleges, owing to public pressure, even when adequate facilities of finance, buildings, well equipped libraries and laboratories and properly qualified teaching staff are not provided by the sponsors of such colleges. The result has been a progressive deterioration in the quality of teaching. The only remedy is to give greater powers to the universities for laying down and enforcing conditions of affiliation. At present, the power of granting affiliation vests in the Government. This power should really vest in the universities, which are responsible for maintaining academic standards. They have been demanding this power for a long time as one of the essentials of university autonomy. Now that we have our own independent Government, it is high time that the demand of the universities was met.

9.9 One of the terms of reference to our Commission asks us to suggest, if necessary, the extension of the powers of the universities of Gujarat, with a view to their better and more efficient working. We, therefore, strongly recommend that the relevant sections of the several University Acts be amended so as to vest the powers of granting affiliation to all colleges in the universities. This would be a step forward in the modernization of the Acts. Our recommendation is in full accord with the opinion of the Model Act Committee (*Vide* Chapter V of its Report.

9.10 We, therefore, recommend that the powers of granting affiliation to colleges be vested in the universities. A college which is refused affiliation, either in whole or in part, should, however, have a right of appeal to the Chancellor/Visitor. A College applying for affiliation should be required to give an undertaking that it will comply with all the conditions of service of its teaching, other academic and non-teaching staff, including salaries and allowances, that may be laid down by the university from time to time.

9.11 The existing procedure of affiliation of colleges, in our opinion, leads to sub-standard colleges coming into existence. A decision on the application of a college for affiliation, after it is processed at various stages, is delayed so much that very little time is left for the fulfilment of all the conditions of affiliation to the satisfaction of the university authorities before the commencement of the academic year. This might have been responsible for the universities allowing such colleges to start functioning as the arrangements with regard to staff, equipment, furniture, etc. have been made by the college authorities, and even the admission of students finalised. In our opinion, this situation is not a happy one, and we are of the view that, before a new college starts functioning, it is necessary that it should have actually fulfilled all the conditions of affiliation to the satisfaction of the university authorities. At the same time, it is necessary that a college applying for affiliation should know, before it enters into any commitments with regard to the requirements of the university, that the affiliation would be forthcoming on its fulfilling the conditions of affiliation. The college should not be left in a state of suspense whether the affiliation would or would not be granted.

9.12 We are, therefore, of the opinion that the procedure of affiliation should be divided into two parts. In the first part, the university should decide on the need for the college. Only after the need is established, the college should proceed to take steps for fulfilment of the conditions of affiliation. Such a procedure would enable the college authorities to know for certain that the affiliation would be forthcoming on their fulfilment of the conditions of affiliation, and the university could also insist on their fulfilment before the commencement of the academic year.

9.13 The last date for making an application for affiliation should be the 31st March of the year preceding that of the session from which the college is proposed to be started, and the university should communicate to the college its decision by the 31st July. Where the university is satisfied about the need for the college, it should specify the conditions on the fulfilment of which affiliation would follow. The university should give its final decision by the 31st January after satisfying itself about the fulfilment of the conditions of affiliation. In case an appeal is made to the Chancellor, the Chancellor's decision should be made known to the college by the 31st March. In no case should the issue remain open after that date.

9.14 One of the conditions of affiliation on which a college applying for affiliation has to satisfy the university authorities is "that the college is to be under the management of a regularly constituted governing body". We understand that difficulties have arisen in determining whether the governing body proposed by the sponsors of the college is "regularly constituted", in the absence of any indication in the Acts as to what is meant by the term. It seems to us desirable that what constitutes a "regularly constituted governing body" should be very clear, and that the constitution of the governing body should be laid down by Statutes or defined by the Act itself. Apart from the Chairman of the sponsoring body, who should be the Chairman of the governing body, and the Principal of the proposed college who should be the member-secretary of the governing body, it should include representatives of the college teachers, the university, and the donors, if any. We are also of the opinion that it should be a condition of affiliation that the college should have a selection committee for the appointment of its teachers, including the principal, and that a representative of the university should be a member of that committee.

9.15 A very important question arises about the steps a university can take against a college which effects changes that result in any of the conditions of affiliation not being fulfilled or not continuing to be fulfilled. There is, of course, a provision for withdrawal of affiliation, but that is a drastic remedy which is rarely resorted to on account of its serious consequences and the great hardships that such a step would inflict on both students and teaching staff. It seems to us that

in such a situation, the State Government could help the universities, if it were to involve them more intimately with the operation of the grant-in-aid system applied to the colleges, as recommended by the Education Commission (1964-66) [Chapter XIII, para 53(3)]. The university could, in the case of such a recalcitrant college, request the State Government to withhold its annual grant until the college carried out the instructions of the university regarding the fulfilment of the conditions of affiliation. In this way, the college could be compelled to put matters right without the university being obliged to take proceedings for withdrawal or modification of its affiliation.

9.16. The powers to withdraw, in whole or in part, or to modify, the rights conferred on a college by affiliation, if it has failed to carry out any of the conditions of affiliation or is conducted in a manner which is prejudicial to the interests of education, should be vested in the university, and not in Government. The procedure to be followed should be as prescribed in the relevant sections of the South Gujarat and Saurashtra University Acts *mutatis mutandis*. The final decision would be that of the Senate, to be supported by a majority of at least two-thirds of the members present at a meeting of the Senate, such majority comprising not less than one-half of the members of the Senate (*vide* Sections 39 of the South Gujarat and the Saurashtra University Acts). There should be a right of appeal to the Chancellor/ Visitor against the decision of the university authorities withdrawing in whole or in part, or modifying, the rights conferred on a college by affiliation.

9.17 We consider that the procedure with regard to the recognition of institutions of research or specialized studies as also with regard to the approval of institutions for specialized studies, laboratory work, internship, research or other academic work, under the guidance of a single qualified teacher should be uniform in all the five universities. In our opinion, the powers of recognition of institutions should vest in the Senate and those of approval of institutions in the Syndicate. Similarly, the powers to withdraw the rights conferred on an institution by recognition should vest in the Senate and the procedure to be followed should be the same as that prescribed by Sections 40 of the South Gujarat and the Saurashtra University Acts. The powers to



withdraw the rights conferred on an institution by approval should vest in the Syndicate and the procedure to be followed should be the same as that prescribed by Sections 41 of the South Gujarat and the Saurashtra University Acts.

## CHAPTER 10

### STATUTORY COMMITTEES

10.1 It has been rightly said that the quality of a university depends on the quality of its teachers. It is essential, therefore, that the greatest care should be taken by a university in the selection and appointment of its teachers. In order to secure the services of the best teachers, the salaries and conditions of service offered must be such as to attract and retain the most outstanding teachers, and the appointments must be made solely on merit. The power of appointing teachers in the five universities is vested in the Syndicate, but it cannot exercise this power effectively without the help of selection committees including experts in the subjects in which appointments are to be made.

10.2 The Acts of the Baroda and Sardar Patel Universities provide for the constitution of Selection Committees for the appointment of full-time teachers of the universities (*vide* Sections 48 and 29 of the respective Acts). The Selection Committee in the Baroda University consists of the Vice-Chancellor as *ex-officio* Chairman, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor or the Rector, if any, the Dean of the Faculty, the Head of the Department, in the subject, if appointed by the Syndicate, and four experts two of whom shall not be members of the Senate, or of any Faculty, or teachers of the university. In the Sardar Patel University, the composition of the Selection Committee is the same, save that there is no Pro-Vice-Chancellor or Rector, as the university has no such officers. The Selection Committee has to recommend the names of candidates considered suitable for the post, arranged in order of merit, out of whom the Syndicate makes the final selection. If the Syndicate makes the appointment otherwise than in accordance with the order of merit recommended by the Selection Committee, it has to record its reasons for doing so.

10.3 The Gujarat University Act contains no provision for a Selection Committee, but the University Syndicate has passed an Ordinance which provides for the constitution of a Selection Committee, consisting

of the Vice-Chancellor, the Rector and five experts, two of whom are appointed by the Academic Council, one being an outsider and the other a university professor in the subject, if any, and the remaining three to be appointed by the Syndicate, who are not connected in any way with the university. The Ordinance is silent as to how the report of the Selection Committee is to be dealt with by the Syndicate.

10.4 In the South Gujarat University, there is a committee of the Syndicate, called the University Service Commission, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, the Rector, the Head of the University Department, if he is a professor, and, in his absence, the Dean of the Faculty, and three experts not connected with the university, to be appointed by the Syndicate. As in the Gujarat University, the Ordinance is silent as to how the report of this Commission is to be dealt with by the Syndicate.

10.5 In the Saurashtra University, there is a Committee of the Syndicate consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and four experts, one of whom is nominated by the Academic Council who is an outsider and is not connected with the university, (2) the senior university professor in the subject, if any, or in his absence the Head of the University School, if any, and (3) the remaining two, nominated by the Syndicate, who do not belong to the university. The Selection Committee has to recommend the names of candidates in order of merit and in the event of the selection of a candidate other than from those recommended by the Committee, the Syndicate has to record its reasons for doing so.

10.6 We recommend that the Statutes of each university should provide for Selection Committees for the appointment of full-time university teachers, including tutors and demonstrators. The Selection Committees for the following categories of posts should have experts from outside the university as indicated below:

(1) for Professors and Readers, three experts, out of whom two must be present at the time of the interview of the candidates;

(2) for Lecturers, two experts, out of whom one must be present at the time of the interview of the candidates.

The Committee should investigate the merits of the various candidates and should report to the Syndicate the names of the persons, arranged in order of merit, whom it considers suitable for the vacant posts. In the case of posts of Professors, the Committee may recommend eminent persons, who may not have applied. The Syndicate should make the final selection out of the persons so recommended. Where it makes the appointment otherwise than in accordance with the order of merit arranged by the Committee, the Syndicate should record its reasons for doing so. If the Committee reports to the Syndicate the name of only one person, and if the person so reported is not acceptable to the Syndicate, it should refer the matter back to the Selection Committee with reasons for not accepting the name, and if the Committee reiterates its recommendation, the case should be submitted to the Chancellor for final orders.

10.7 Both the Baroda and Sardar Patel University Acts have specific provisions for the appointment of Examiners' Committees every year for the several Faculties (*vide* Section, 49 and 31 of the respective Acts). The Examiners' Committees of Baroda University are made up of the Vice-Chancellor, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and the Rector, if any, the Dean of the Faculty, and not more than four members appointed by the Syndicate from among the members of the Faculty. The Committees in the Sardar Patel University consist of the Vice-Chancellor, the Dean of the Faculty, two members appointed by the Syndicate and the Chairman of the Board of Studies in the particular subject. The Committees draw up from panels prepared by the several Boards of Studies the lists of persons to be appointed. These lists are then submitted to the Syndicate for approval. The Syndicate makes the appointments in accordance with the lists. In the Sardar Patel University, the Syndicate cannot suggest or make changes in the lists except by passing a special resolution recording the grounds on which each change is suggested or made. There is no such restriction on the powers of the Syndicate in the Baroda University.

10.8 In the other three universities, the Acts are silent, but Ordinances have been framed by their respective Syndicates constituting Committees for the appointment of examiners, on the lines of

the statutory Committees of the Baroda and Sardar Patel Universities, except that these Committees can go outside the panels in drawing up their lists with regard to external examiners. The Syndicate finally makes the appointments. In the Gujarat and South Gujarat Universities, members of the Syndicate and the Examiners' Committees cannot be recommended by the Committee for appointment as paper-setters and/or examiners. The Syndicate, however, if it thinks fit, can invite any such member as a paper-setter and/or examiner. There are, however, restrictions on the maximum remuneration payable to them. In the Sardar Patel University such members can only be appointed by a special resolution of the Syndicate passed by a two-thirds majority.

10.9 In our opinion, the constitution and powers of the Examiners' Committees in all the five universities should be specified by Statutes. If Committees are constituted by Ordinances, their constitutions and powers are liable to be changed by the Syndicate, which is not desirable. We recommend that the Committees for the appointment of examiners should consist of (1) the Vice-Chancellor, (2) the Pro-Vice-Chancellor/Rector, if any, (3) the Dean of the Faculty, (4) the Chairman of the Board of Studies and (5) one other member of the Board of Studies elected for that particular year. The examiners' lists prepared by the Committees should be placed before both the Academic Council and the Syndicate. If the Academic Council suggests, or the Syndicate makes, any change in the list, they should record their reasons for the same. Some restrictions should also be placed on the maximum remuneration payable to members of the Committees and the Syndicate who are appointed examiners, and they should not be appointed except by a resolution passed by a majority comprising not less than two-thirds of the total members of the Syndicate.

10.10 We agree with the Model Act Committee that there is no need for a Statutory Finance Committee to keep a watch over the expenditure and investments of the universities. Treasurers independently elected, or appointed by the Senate or the Syndicate, have sometimes operated as a brake on the progress of universities, if they did not agree with the Vice-Chancellor. The Finance Committee, if any, should be only a committee of the Syndicate.

## CHAPTER 11

### UNIVERSITY FINANCE

11.1 Each of the University Acts has a separate Chapter on Finance which deals with the university fund, the annual accounts, the financial estimates (budget) and the annual report. The university fund includes (a) contributions or grants by the State Government, the Union Government and the University Grants Commission; (b) the income of the university from all sources, including income from fees and charges; and (c) trusts, bequests, donations, endowments and other grants, if any. The university fund has to be kept in a Scheduled Bank, as defined in the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, or in a Co-operative Bank approved by the State Government for the purpose, or invested in securities authorised by the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, at the discretion of the Syndicate.

11.2 In all the universities, the Syndicate prepares the annual financial estimates (budget) and places them before the Senate for consideration. In the Sardar Patel University the Senate is the final authority for sanctioning the financial estimates. In the other four universities the Senate only passes resolutions on the financial estimates and communicates them to the Syndicate, which takes such action on them as it deems fit, and finally adopts them. It thereafter makes a formal report to the Senate of the action taken by it on the resolutions passed by the Senate, or of the reasons for not taking any action. The final sanctioning authority in these universities is thus the Syndicate, and not the Senate.

11.3 Once the budget is sanctioned, the Syndicate of the Gujarat University has no power to reduce the amount of any budget grant, or to reappropriate any amount within the main head of a budget grant by transferring any amount from one minor head to another, or from a subordinate head under one minor head to a subordinate head under another minor head, or any amount within a minor head from one subordinate head to another, or from one primary unit to another. Such powers are conferred on the Syndicate by the Acts of the South Gujarat and Saurashtra Universities. The Act of the Sardar Patel University confers similar powers on its Syndicate. The Syndicate of the Baroda University

enjoys no such powers. The result is that, after the budget is sanctioned, no alteration by way of reduction or reappropriation of any budget grant can be made by the Syndicate of the Baroda University.

11.4 Both among those who replied to our questionnaire and those whose oral evidence was recorded, there was a difference of opinion as to the authority in whom the final power of sanctioning the financial estimates should be vested. In our opinion, it should vest in Syndicate. This is in accordance with the trend in most of the Indian Universities, although in the first three universities of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, the Senate was the final authority for sanctioning the financial estimates. We, therefore, recommend that the powers of sanctioning the budget should be vested in the Syndicate, but that it should consider the suggestions made by the Senate and, if any of them is not accepted, it should give reasons for the same.

11.5 In the course of our discussions, it was brought to our notice that the universities were often unable to balance their financial estimates because they could not anticipate accurately the amount of their income from Government grants. To prevent such a situation, it is necessary that the financial estimates of the universities should be realistic, so that they are in a position to incur expenditure according to the financial estimates adopted by them. This would be feasible only if the approximate amount of the Government grant that would be made available to the universities during the next financial year was made known to them in advance, that is, before the universities prepared their financial estimates for the next financial year. We, therefore, suggest the following procedure with regard to the preparation of the university's financial estimates. The Syndicate of the university should prepare a preliminary statement of financial estimates for the next financial year and forward it to the Government by the 31st October and, after knowing the approximate amount of the Government grant for the next year, proceed to frame the financial estimates within the allocation made known by Government and place it before the Senate for suggestions. After considering the suggestions of the Senate, the Syndicate should adopt the financial estimates finally.

11.6 In order to enable Government to communicate to the universities the likely Government grant during the next financial year,

we suggest the constitution of a Co-ordination Committee consisting of :—

- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| (1) Chief Minister.                           | ... Chairman,         |
| (2) Finance Minister.                         |                       |
| (3) Education Minister.                       |                       |
| (4) Vice-Chancellors of the universities.     |                       |
| (5) Chief Secretary (Planning & Development). |                       |
| (6) Finance Secretary, and                    |                       |
| (7) Education Secretary                       | ... Member-Secretary. |

This Co-ordination Committee should *inter alia* scrutinize the budget proposals of the various universities for the next financial year and take final decisions by the 31st December so that the likely amount of the Government grant could be communicated to the universities in the first week of January to enable them to frame their budget estimates on the basis of these figures. The other functions of the Co-ordination Committee should be (1) to frame a plan for the development of higher education in the State as a whole, (2) to review the progress of the proposed plan annually, and (3) to deal with any other problem of common interest to the universities in the State.

11.7 We are also of the opinion that freedom should be given to the Syndicate to reappropriate amounts sanctioned under minor budget heads, should exigencies call for such reappropriation. Such powers exist in the Acts of the Sardar Patel, the South Gujarat and the Saurashtra Universities. Similar provisions should, therefore, be made in the Acts of the Gujarat and Baroda Universities, which do not at present confer powers of reappropriation on their Syndicate. We, therefore, recommend that the Syndicates of all the universities should have the powers :—

- (a) to reduce the amount of any budget grant;
- (b) to sanction the transfer of any amount within a budget grant from one minor head to another or from a subordinate head under one minor head to a subordinate head under another minor head; or
- (c) to sanction the transfer of any amount within a minor head from one subordinate head to another or from one primary unit to another.



## CHAPTER 12

### STUDENT PARTICIPATION

12.1 It was rightly pointed out by the Education Commission (1964-66) that a major weakness of the existing system of education is the failure to provide adequately for students' welfare and that student services are not merely a welfare activity, but constitute an integral part of education (Chapter XI, paras 62-63). The several Acts of the universities of Gujarat contain provisions for supervising and controlling the residence, conduct and discipline of the students of the universities, and for making arrangements for their health and general welfare (*Vide* Section 4 of each of the Acts). The Acts also provide for the institution of Information and Employment Bureaux, Boards of Sports and Students' Welfare and Students' Advisory Bureaux. The South Gujarat and Saurashtra University Acts have included a Board for Hostels and a Board for Students' Welfare among the authorities of the universities (*Vide* Section 15).

12.2 The Gujarat University has a Board of Students' Welfare which advises the Syndicate on the medical examination, physical training, hygiene and dietetics of students, on students' hostels, social service, student camps and other youth welfare work. There is, however, no student representative on the Board, but there is a Youth Welfare Committee, which is a committee of the Board. This Committee has one student-representative each from the Area Committees. The functions of the Youth Welfare Committee include the organization of an annual University Youth Festival and submission of entries for the Inter-University Youth Festival. It recommends schemes for grants from Government for youth welfare, arranges programmes of youth travel, hikes, mountaineering, etc., secures grounds for recreation, conducts workshops and hobby centres and takes up other projects for youth welfare. The university region is divided into four areas, each of which has an Area Welfare Committee. Each Area Youth Welfare Committee includes student-representatives from the colleges nominated by the respective Principals. There is an Employment Bureau in the university, but it has no student representatives.

12.3 The Baroda University is empowered to provide for students' unions, a students' advisory bureau for studies abroad, an employment bureau and any other organization for promoting the general welfare and cultural advancement of students. It has a Board of Sports and a Students' Welfare Board. The former organizes and controls sports and tournaments, and conducts Inter-University competitions. It includes two students taking an active part in sports. The Students' Welfare Board includes three representatives of the Baroda University Union. Its functions are to advise the Syndicate on the medical examination and treatment of students and their dietetics, help to poor students, and other activities regarding student welfare referred to it by the Syndicate. The functions of the Students' Advisory Bureau are to collect and furnish information regarding Indian and foreign universities and other educational institutions, advise students on studies in foreign countries, place them in suitable conditions of study in other universities and keep in constant touch with them. The students have no representation on this Bureau.

12.4 There is also an Advisory Committee for the University Halls of Residence regarding students' welfare in general and the promotion of community life amongst the various Halls. It makes recommendations about the general organization, equipment and smooth running of the Halls. There is a Youth Welfare Committee, too, with three students among its members, nominated by the Vice-Chancellor, in addition to the Vice-President and General Secretary of the Baroda University Union. The functions of the Committee are to co-ordinate the youth welfare activities carried on by the University Union, the University Board of Sports, Students' Welfare Board, Cultural Programme Committee, the Debates Committee and Labour and Youth Welfare Committee, to recommend to Government grants for schemes of youth work camps for youth welfare work, encourage and arrange hikes and mountaineering, secure recreation grounds, provide a hobby workshop, hold youth leadership camps and take up other projects for the welfare of students.

12.5 The Sardar Patel University has a Board of Sports and Welfare to organize and control university sports and tournaments, physical education activities and recreation programmes, conduct

Inter-University competitions and recommend measures necessary for student welfare. There is, however, no provision for the representation of students on this Board.

12.6 The South Gujarat University has a Students' Welfare Board to advise the Syndicate on youth welfare activities, as in the Gujarat University. Six students (including two women) representing recognized students' unions, are nominated by the Vice-Chancellor. The Saurashtra University Act also empowers the university to establish a Students' Welfare Board. The South Gujarat University has a Board for Hostels, including three hostel students (one being a woman) and two students of university hostels (one being a woman) to evolve a pattern of community life, draw up a model constitution for the Hostel Students' Unions, and recommend to the Syndicate conditions for the recognition and maintenance of hostels, norms of accommodation, facilities and services for hostel students. The Saurashtra University too has a Board for Hostels, including three hostel students, to recommend aims and objects and publication of literature regarding hostel life, rules for hostel management, measures for ensuring proper health and hygiene of the hostel students and schemes for their guidance and counselling. The functions of this Board also include evaluation of the working of the hostels and inculcation of a spirit of self-reliance among the hostel students. The South Gujarat University, in addition, has a Board of Sports, Physical Education and Recreation which includes among its members three student-representative of the District Sports Committee.

12.7 In view of the importance of students' welfare in university education, we recommend that the Acts of the Gujarat, the Baroda and the Sardar Patel Universities be amended so as to include a Board for Students' Welfare and a Board for Hostels among the authorities of these universities. We consider that it should be left to each of the universities to prescribe by Statutes, the constitutions, functions, powers and duties of these Boards. We, however, suggest the following constitutions, functions, and duties for these Boards for the guidance of the universities :

#### CONSTITUTION OF THE BOARD FOR STUDENTS' WELFARE

The constitution of the Board for Students' Welfare may be as under :

1. Dean of Students (men), *ex-officio*, Chairman.
2. Dean of women students, *ex-officio*.
3. Director of Physical Education, *ex-officio*.
4. Medical Officer of the University, if any, *ex-officio*.
5. The Chairman of the Board of Sports, *ex-officio*.
6. Seniormost Commanding Officer of the NCC in the university area.
7. One member nominated by the Syndicate from among its own members.
8. One Head of a University Department and one principal of an affiliated college, to be nominated by the Syndicate.
9. Two college teachers interested in student welfare activities, of whom one should be a woman, to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor.
10. Fourteen representatives of the Students' Union of the University and Students' Unions of the affiliated colleges, out of whom at least four should be women.
11. The Registrar should be Member-Secretary of the Board, *ex-officio*.

The term of office of the members of the Board, other than the *ex-officio* members, should be 3 years, provided however that a member should cease to be a member of the Board on his ceasing to hold the office by virtue of which he becomes a member of the Board.

The Board should meet at the commencement of every term and at other times when convened by the Chairman. The quorum for a meeting should be eight members.

#### POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE BOARD FOR STUDENTS' WELFARE

The Board for Students' Welfare may exercise the following powers and perform the following duties, namely :

1. to advise the Syndicate on—

- (a) medical examination of students,
- (b) physical training of students,
- (c) health, hygiene and dietetics of students,
- (d) social service camps,
- (e) study circles and reading clubs,
- (f) hobby clubs, dramatic clubs, etc.
- (g) financial help to poor students,
- (h) other youth activities;

2. to frame budget proposals for the activities mentioned in 1 above and to recommend them to the Syndicate;

3. to organize the activities mentioned in 1 above at suitable places in the university area;

4. to organize the university's Youth Festivals;

5. to prepare, scrutinize and recommend schemes of Students' Welfare for grants to the State and/or the Union Government;

6. to arrange programmes for travels, hikes, mountaineering, etc.;

7. to organize workshops, seminars and camps for the students;

8. to organize training for student workers;

9. to help Student Unions of affiliated colleges in organizing hobby centres, entertainment programmes, etc.;

10. to organize guidance services for students;

11. to appoint committees and to delegate to them such powers as may be necessary;

12. to arrange for guidance to new students about the services and facilities available at the college;

13. to organize and arrange for campus programmes in different colleges; and

14. to organize such other student activities as the Board may deem fit.

### CONSTITUTION OF THE BOARD FOR HOSTELS

The Board for Hostels may consist of the following :

1. The Vice-Chancellor, *ex-officio*, Chairman.
2. The Pro-Vice-Chancellor/Rector, if any, *ex-officio*.
3. One member nominated by the Syndicate from among its own members, preferably a Principal of an affiliated college.
4. The Deans of Students (Men and Women).
5. The Wardens of University Hostels (Men and Women).
6. Two Principals of affiliated colleges having hostels, nominated by the Syndicate.
7. Two Wardens of Hostels of affiliated colleges, other than the colleges whose Principals are nominated under 6 above, nominated by the Vice-Chancellor.
8. Medical Officer, if any, of the university.
9. Two student-representatives of the University Hostels (including one woman student).
10. Twelve student-representatives to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor, so as to cover as many hostels as possible.
11. The Registrar should act as Member-Secretary to the Board.

### POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE BOARD FOR HOSTELS

The Board for Hostels may exercise the following powers and perform the following duties, namely :

1. to recommend rules for the management of university and college hostels;
2. to organize programmes of sports and games for hostel students;
3. to organize study circles, reading clubs and discussion groups for academic studies for hostel students;

4. to same programmes of visits of educationists, public workers, etc. to the hostels;

5. to recommend schemes of guidance and counselling to hostel students;

6. to recommend measures to ensure proper health, hygiene and dietetics of hostel students;

7. to recommend measures to ensure proper living conditions, etc. in approved lodgings and private hostels;

8. to arrange for inspection of university hostels and those attached to affiliated colleges as also other approved lodgings and recognized hostels;

9. to recommend a pattern of corporate life to be adopted by the university and college hostels for the consideration of the Syndicate;

10. to submit to the Syndicate for approval norms of accommodation, facilities and services in the university and college hostels and hostels recognized by the university;

11. to evaluate the working of university, college and recognized hostels at the end of every academic year and submit its report to the Syndicate;

12. to make proposals to the Syndicate for improvement in the conditions of university, college and recognized hostels, including their working and management.

12.8 We would also suggest that adequate student-representation be provided on every board or committee connected with students' welfare in all the universities, thus giving the students opportunities to participate actively in schemes and activities relating to their welfare. In our opinion, the representation of students on these boards at present is inadequate and should be increased so that the number of student representatives is in a majority. In spite of these opportunities, however, the students want to be actively associated with the important decision-making authorities of the universities.

12.9 In recent years there has been a growing feeling in university circles, especially among the student population of the British and American universities, that student-representatives should be actively associated with the statutory authorities of universities in university government. In a number of universities, especially the new ones recently established, it has become the practice to associate student-representatives with committees of the Courts in the discussion and even disposal of issues concerning students. The most recent thinking on the subject is to be found crystallised in the joint statement of the Vice-Chancellors and Principals of the United Kingdom and the National Union of Students, issued on the 7th October, 1968. Students are recognized as having not only the right to participate in discussions on topics like health services, catering facilities and the provision of accommodation, but also to share the decision-making process with university bodies, apart from extra-curricular activities, where they have naturally an even greater voice. The Joint Committee rightly mentioned that in areas such as "curriculum and courses, teaching methods, major organizational matters, and issues concerning the planning and development of the university, the ultimate decision must be that of the statutorily responsible body; and in areas involving decisions on appointments, promotions and other matters affecting the personal position of members of the staff, admission of individuals and their academic assessments, the students' presence would be inappropriate". Student participation in university government has also been accepted as desirable, if not inevitable, by some universities in the U.S.A., although they draw the line at the appointment and promotion of members of the Faculty, and treat these matters as lying beyond the province of the students, and, therefore, not subject to their vote.

12.10 As one positive step, to encourage students to take part in university government and to make them realize their responsibilities in the day-to-day functioning of the university, the Education Commission (1964-66) has recommended that representatives of the student community (including under-graduate students) should be associated with the Academic Councils and the Courts of the universities (Chapter XIII para 9(7)).



12.11 Even if students are given representation on bodies like the Academic Council and the Syndicate, it stands to reason that they cannot be permitted to have a say in matters like the appointment of teachers, paper-setters, examiners and referees, not only on the ground of their immaturity and want of experience, but also on the sound principle that their interest and duty should not conflict in the case of the latter appointments. Besides, the appointment of examiners has to be treated as a highly confidential matter. To include student representatives on the appointing bodies, and then exclude their presence and voting rights would be far worse than refusing them the right of membership of these bodies *ab initio*. This objection would not, however, hold good so far as membership of the Senate is concerned.

12.12 We understand that the Government of Maharashtra has prepared a draft Bill for providing student-representation in the Senate and Syndicate of all the universities of the State, and also in the Academic Council of those universities which have an Academic Council at present. We also understand that this draft Bill provides for two student-representatives on each of the above mentioned authorities, one being a representative of under-graduate students and the other of post-graduate students.

12.13 We invited the representatives of several Student's Unions and other bodies which claimed to represent the views of university and college students at the different university centres in Gujarat visited by us in order to ascertain their views on student representation on university bodies. Some of them were extravagant in their demands and wanted the students to be represented on the Senate, the Syndicate, the Academic Council and Boards of Studies. The majority, however, wanted representation on the Senate. As for the number and method of representation, some wanted the student-representatives to be elected faculty-wise in the same way as registered graduates are elected.

12.14 In our opinion, there could be no serious objection to give four seats to student-representatives in the Senate, two to under-graduate students and two to post-graduate students, their tenure of office being fixed at one year at a time on account of the changing character of the student body. A student elected from the students' constituency should cease to hold

office on ceasing to be a student and he should not be eligible to hold office for more than two terms in all. As contrasted with "professional" students, who continue to be on the rolls of colleges or universities for long periods beyond the number of years required for completing the courses of studies pursued by them, only *bonafide* students should be entitled to stand or vote from the constituency. Representation to the student community would enable them to have a sense of satisfaction that they are recognized as having a right to share with their teachers the responsibility of making important decisions on university policies, apart from expressing the students' point of view. The presence of student-representatives on the Senate may benefit them by adding to their knowledge and experience of university affairs and also the Senate by acquainting it with the views of students on matters which concern them before it takes decisions on such matters.

12.15 For the reasons already mentioned by us (see 12.11) we are not in favour of giving any representation to students, on the Syndicate or the Academic Council. We would, however, give them representation on the Boards of Studies and the Faculties in the manner indicated below, as it would be an advantage to these academic bodies to understand the reaction of students to changes made or proposed to be made in courses of study and the prescription of text-books. The Boards of Students and Faculties may even benefit by any valuable suggestions that may be made by a bright student who has recently been through a prescribed course of study.

12.16 We accordingly recommend that, in each Board of Studies, a Post-Graduate student in the final year of the Master's Degree course, who has obtained the highest number of marks in a subject at the previous examination at the university level, should automatically become a member, and continue in office for a period of one academic year. All such student-representatives on the various Boards of Studies in a Faculty should be entitled to elect one representative to the Faculty, who should continue in office as a member of the Faculty for the same period.

12.17 We also consider it necessary to provide a special machinery in the universities to look after the problems of the students, to solve their difficulties and to recommend to the relevant university authorities the steps to be taken to redress their legitimate grievances. We

have already suggested a Board for Students' Welfare. We think, however, that there should be a full-time Officer, to be designated as the "Dean of Students" with the status of a Professor, who should make personal contacts with the students for acquainting himself, at first hand, with their academic needs and personal problems. He should be the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Board for Students' Welfare and also act as a liaison between the Vice-Chancellor, on the one hand, and the students, on the other. We recommend that there should also be a Dean of Students for Women, who should necessarily be a woman, and should look after the problems of women students. She should also be a member of the Board for Students' Welfare. It should be left to the university to prescribe the qualifications, salary scales and conditions of service of each of these two Officers.

## CHAPTER 13

### GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

13.1 In the present Chapter, we propose to refer to some topics closely connected with the activities of the universities, which, in our opinion, deserve consideration.

13.2 *Academic Planning Board.*—We recommend that an Academic Planning Board for preparing long-term plans should be added to the authorities of the universities. The constitution of the Planning Board should be prescribed by Statutes. It is suggested that the Planning Board may consist of (1) the Vice-Chancellor, (2) the Pro-Vice-Chancellor/Rector, if any, (3) three University Professors belonging to different Faculties, (4) three distinguished and experienced persons from industry and commerce, and (5) the Registrar, who should also be the Secretary. The status of the Planning Board should be that of a purely advisory body and its functions should be to advise the university on its long-term plans, to generate new ideas and programmes and help the university in periodical evaluations of its work. We recommend that necessary amendments be made in all the five University Acts for the purpose.

13.3 *Students' Unions and Teachers' Associations.*—A suggestion was made to us that provision should be made in the University Acts for Students' Unions and Teachers' Associations. The present Acts of all the five universities empower them to make provision for students' unions. In fact, such unions have been sponsored by some of the universities, and the South Gujarat University has even supplied its colleges with a model form of constitution for a College Students' Union. We recommend that other universities may also take similar action. Teachers' Associations already exist, and teachers are fully capable of starting associations on their own.

13.4 *Service conditions of non-teaching staff.*—It was represented to us by the members of the non-teaching staff of the universities that there should be a Joint Consultative Committee for the redress of their grievances and that they should get representation on the University Senate and Syndicate. The non-teaching staff of affiliated colleges demanded that their conditions of service, including salary scales, should

be prescribed by the universities concerned. We feel that, since the non-teaching staff forms an essential part of the university and colleges, it is desirable that steps should be taken to ensure satisfactory service conditions for the non-teaching members of university and college staffs. We also recommend the setting up of Joint Consultative Committees, on the lines of those provided in the Delhi University, for the welfare of the employees of the university and the colleges. The object of the Joint Consultative Committees is to promote harmonious relations and secure the greatest measure of co-operation between the university and the colleges in their capacity as employers and the general body of their non-teaching employees, in matters of common concern, and with a view to increasing the efficiency and promoting the well-being of the employees, including matters relating to their conditions of service and their welfare.

13.5 *Tribunals of Arbitration.*—There was general agreement among the teachers that there should be a Tribunal of Arbitration for settling disputes between the universities and their teachers in order to avoid the unseemly spectacle of a teacher going to a court of law to seek relief against his own university. There already is such a provision in the Acts of all the universities except the Sardar Patel University. This may be rectified by adding a new section to the Act on the lines of the relevant sections contained in the other Acts. We also suggest that provision be made in the Statutes framed by the universities for regulating the terms and conditions of service of teachers of their affiliated colleges and for a Tribunal of Arbitration to decide disputes that may arise between the teachers and their managements. Such a Tribunal may consist of one member to be nominated by the management, one member to be nominated by the aggrieved party and an umpire appointed by the Vice-Chancellor.

13.6 *College Code.*—We feel that each university should draw up a Code for colleges prescribing rules about the constitution of the governing body of the college and of the selection committee for the appointment of the principal, teachers and other staff, their conditions of service, including salary scales and allowances, rules of conduct and discipline, the work-load of teachers, the number of students to be admitted and other related matters.

13.7 *Private Tuitions.*—Our attention was drawn to one of the evils prevailing in the universities, namely, that of private tuitions by college teachers, which has led to mal-practices at university examinations. One of the suggestions made to us for preventing this evil was that private tuitions, except with the permission of the university, should be banned, and that those who indulge in such practices should be debarred from appointment as teachers. We suggest that the universities may take suitable steps in the matter.

13.8 *Correspondence Courses.*—The Delhi University has some correspondence courses for the benefit of students, who are unable to attend the full-time courses in the university as regular students. These courses have served a useful purpose, and the university proposes to increase the number of such courses. We suggest that the universities in Gujarat may introduce similar correspondence courses, but only after making a very careful study of the systems prevalent in the different universities, including the Delhi University, and after satisfying themselves that they have the necessary facilities for the introduction of such courses. Such courses, would form a part of the extra-mural activities of the university. The details of the nature of the degrees to be awarded to persons undergoing such courses successfully may be determined by the universities concerned. We have accordingly included a provision for institution of such courses among the powers of the university.

13.9 *Examination Reforms.*—In order to facilitate reforms in the examination system, we suggest that each university should take steps for the following and establish a special unit for the purpose :—

(a) to carry out reforms in the university examination system on the basis that examination is an organic part of both teaching and learning, by improving the mechanics of evaluation and the conditions in which teaching and learning are carried on in the university and the colleges;

(b) to prescribe teaching through tutorials, discussion groups and seminars, to hold periodical tests and maintain records of assessments made from time to time, and to decide what weightage should be given to them ;

(c) to prescribe modes of evaluation other than the essay-type examinations ; and

(d) to consider the introduction of the semester system, involving, in addition to reformed methods of evaluation and testing, the reorganization of courses of study, methods of instruction and study, library work and teacher-student ratio and relations.

13.10 *Elections*.—Universities being corporations, whose constitutions are basically democratic, it is not possible to avoid elections altogether. At the same time, it is necessary to reduce them to a minimum because of the harmful consequences that follow from them for those who actively participate in them. University teachers and administrators have, with one voice, complained to us that frequent elections not only result in the frittering away of time and energy, which educationists can ill afford, when their hands are full with the more important tasks of teaching, research and pursuit of knowledge, which are really their primary concern, but they often create ill feeling which continues to embitter relations among candidates. They also lead to the formation of groups and cliques, which are undesirable anywhere, and especially in academic life.

13.11 Even in elections there are different methods, each having its merits and demerits. The system of election known as proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote by ballot has been found by experience to be the most suitable method for elections in university bodies, inasmuch as it prevents cliquism, and gives a fair chance to minorities. Most Indian universities have adopted it, despite its complexity and time-consuming character. We found that it had the support of the large majority of university teachers, scholars and administrators.

13.12 Three methods were suggested to us for reducing the frequency of elections. One was to lengthen the term of office; the other two were to introduce the principle of rotation and to resort to nomination. The principle of rotation can be applied easily where the constituency is a small one, while extension of the term of office is not always possible or even desirable. For example, it was suggested to us by some that the tenure of office of members of the Syndicate might be extended from three to five years. Apart from the fact that this would come in the way of infusing fresh blood into a small and important body of the university for too long a period, it seems to us undesirable. If the members of the Senate, and the members elected by them to the Syndicate

go out of office at nearly the same time, the changes in policy, if any, of both these bodies might become too sudden, which is not desirable in an academic body like a university, where some sort of continuity is required for the success of long-term programmes.

13.13 *State University Grants Commission or Committee.*—We are against a State University Grants Commission or Committee being established for the universities of Gujarat, as suggested by one or two persons, since we fear that such a body would interfere with the autonomy of the universities by laying down its own conditions for making grants. It would be an unnecessary intermediary between the universities and the State Government. We have elsewhere suggested the setting up of a Committee for Co-ordination of Higher Education in the State, which would be in a better position to settle any question about State aid to the universities. The Education Commission (1964-66) has observed that it may lead to confusion if the responsibility for co-ordinating standards of higher education was distributed amongst a number of bodies such as the Central University Grants Commission and the State University Grants Commission (Chapter XIII, para 76).

13.14 *Directorate for Higher Education.*—It was represented to us that there was a need for making special arrangements for looking after the work of higher education in the Directorate of Education, as it was likely to suffer in the absence of an officer with the background and knowledge of university work. It was also brought to our notice that it was not physically possible for the Director of Education to attend the meetings of the Senates and the Syndicates of all the five universities. The Director of Education is preoccupied with vast and varied problems of primary and secondary education, in addition to his other multifarious duties. The Director of Education represents Government on the University Senates and Syndicates. He acts as a liaison between all the five universities and Government. It is, therefore, quite essential for him to attend the meetings of the Senates and the Syndicates of all the universities to keep himself in touch with the affairs of the universities. With five universities and the voluminous administrative work he has to perform, it is not possible for him to give sufficient time and attention to the problems of higher education. We, therefore, recommend that a separate Directorate of Higher Education be established, to look after higher education in all its aspects. This would go a long way in the solution of problems of higher education.



13.15 *University Acts in broad terms.*—The suggestion that the main Act of a university should lay down the structure and organization of the university in broad terms, leaving the relevant details to be prescribed by Statutes and Ordinances, emanated from the Model Act Committee. The underlying idea is that the rapid expansion of knowledge, or “explosion of knowledge”, as it is picturesquely described, especially in science and technology, necessitates frequent regrouping of subjects of study, changes in syllabuses, and the adoption of new techniques in teaching and examinations, which it becomes difficult to carry out, if the University Act has to be amended from time to time. We think this is a valuable suggestion, and that it should be acted upon. We cannot agree with the objection raised by some of the witnesses to this suggestion that it would lead to vagueness and consequent misinterpretation of the provisions of the Acts. We think this objection was based on a misunderstanding of the implication of the suggestion, which only meant that portions of the Acts should be re-enacted as Statutes, which can be amended by the universities themselves, instead of their being required to approach the Government for the amendment of the Acts, which is a long process.

## CHAPTER 14

### SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

14.1 The first Chapter discusses the idea of a university and its responsibilities and duties in independent India. Chapter 2 traces the course of university legislation in Gujarat, the objects with which the five universities of Gujarat were established, their common features and the variations in their patterns. In Chapter 3, we have discussed the implications of modernization. Chapter 4 deals with the difficulties common to the five universities experienced in furthering the objects of the universities by those who are responsible for their working. In Chapter 5, we have described the constitution of the various authorities of the universities and made a comparative study of the provisions of their Acts. We have also recommended the changes we consider necessary or desirable in their present constitutions. Chapter 6 deals with the functions, powers and duties of the university authorities, and our recommendations with regard to the readjustment of their powers and duties with a view to a better and more efficient working of the universities. Chapter 7 describes the functions, powers and duties of the different university officers and the modes of their appointment. The mode of appointment of the Vice-Chancellor is discussed in this Chapter. Chapter 8 deals with the internal legislation of the universities. Chapter 9 deals with the affiliation of colleges and recognition and the approval of institutions. Chapter 10 emphasizes the importance of statutory committees of selection of university teachers and appointment of examiners. Chapter 11 is devoted to university finance and Chapter 12 deals with student participation in the governance of the universities. Chapter 13 contains our general observations on other matters closely connected with the activities of the universities

14.2 Our conclusions and recommendations are summarized below :

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The main Acts of the universities should lay down their structure and organization in broad terms, leaving the details of the constitution of the authorities and other bodies to be prescribed by Statutes and Ordinances, to enable changes to be made in them without amending the University Acts. The powers and duties to be

allocated to the various authorities should, however, be incorporated in the main Acts of the universities under the Sections relating to the respective authorities, and not in Statutes, in order that they should not be subject to frequent changes.

(3.18) (6.18) (13.15)

2. Each of the University Acts should include a provision for a periodical review of the Act at fixed intervals of, say, 7 years, in order to consider whether it requires amendment in the light of the changing needs of the university and new ideas regarding university education.

(3.19)

3. The powers of the university require to be amplified by the addition of some more powers which are necessary. There should be uniformity in the wording of the sections of the Acts of all the five universities, setting out the powers of the university, and these powers should be as indicated in para 6.20 of the Report.

(6.19) (6.20)

4. The status of a university demands that visitorial powers, *i.e.*, the powers of inspection and inquiry should vest only in the Governor of the State. The Governor of the State should be *ex-officio* Visitor of the universities of which he is not the Chancellor, and these powers should vest in him as the Visitor.

(7.16) (7.17)

5. The Vice-Chancellor should be a full-time, salaried officer; the term of his appointment should be five years, and he should not be eligible for re-appointment in the same university. He should be, at the time of appointment, below 65 years. His salary should be Rs. 3,000/- per month with rent-free, furnished residence, (excluding water and electricity charges) and a car allowance of Rs. 500/- per month to cover the maintenance charges, including the salary and allowances of the chauffeur.

(7.18) (7.19)

6. The following should be the procedure for the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor :—

The Vice-Chancellor should be appointed by the Governor in his capacity as Chancellor/Visitor of the university, from a panel of three names recommended by a Committee consisting of the following members :—

(a) A nominee of the Senate of the university.

(b) A nominee of the Vice-Chancellors of the universities established by law in the Gujarat State.

(c) A nominee of the Chairman of the University Grants Commission.

(i) About six months before the date of expiry of the term of the Vice-Chancellor, the Registrar of the university should call a meeting of the Senate for selecting its nominee on the Committee.

(ii) Within 30 days from the date of meeting of the Senate referred to above, the Registrar should convene a meeting of the Vice-Chancellors of the universities for selecting their nominee.

(iii) Within 10 days of the date of the meeting of the Vice-Chancellors referred to in (ii) above, the Registrar should request the Chairman of the University Grants Commission to communicate the name of his nominee.

(iv) Within 30 days after the nomination of the representative of the Chairman of the University Grants Commission, the Registrar should convene a meeting of the Committee at a convenient place and time. The Committee should elect its own Chairman and suggest a panel of three names for the office of the Vice-Chancellor without indicating any priority and submit the same to the Governor who, in his capacity as Chancellor/Visitor of the university, should make the final choice and announce the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor at least 2 months before the date of the expiry of the term of the retiring Vice-Chancellor.

(7.21)

7. The Pro-Vice-Chancellor/Rector, if the Senate decides that there should be one, should be appointed by the Governor, in his capacity as Chancellor/Visitor, on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor. We would prefer the designation of Pro-Vice-Chancellor to that of Rector. His term of office should be conterminous with that of the office of the Vice-Chancellor, but, on the expiry of his term of the office, he should be eligible for re-appointment provided, however, that he should not continue in office after attaining the age of 65 years. He should perform such duties and exercise such functions, including the inspection of University Departments affiliated colleges and recognized institutions, as the Vice-Chancellor may specify, generally or in individual cases, with the approval of the Syndicate, and he should assist the Vice-Chancellor in all matters—academic and administrative. Where the delegated functions include those to be performed by the Vice-Chancellor under the Act, Statutes, or Ordinances, the term “Vice-Chancellor” should be deemed to include the term “Pro-Vice-Chancellor”.

(7.22) (7.23)

8. The tenure of office of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor should be the same as that of the Vice-Chancellor, *i.e.* five years.

(7.22)

9. The terms and conditions of the office of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor should be prescribed by Statutes.

(7.22)

10. The Registrar, the Joint-Registrar, if any, and the Controller of Examinations, if any, should be appointed by the Syndicate on the recommendations of a Selection Committee constituted in the manner prescribed by Statutes, and their qualifications, salaries, conditions of service, etc. should also be prescribed by Statutes.

(7.24)

11. The Deans of Faculties should hold office for a period of three years, and should be eligible to continue for a further period of three years only.

(7.25)

12. The younger teachers must be given opportunities to contribute their ideas and proposals with regard to university administration.

(3.8)

13. Four elected representatives of the students should be included in the Senate of each university. Two of these should be representatives of under-graduates and two of post-graduates and they should hold office for one year at a time, and not be eligible to hold office for more than two terms in all. A student-representative should continue to hold office only so long as he continues to be a student. A Post-graduate student in the final year of the Master's Degree course, who has obtained the highest number of marks in a subject at the previous examination at the university level, should automatically become a member of the Board of Studies in that subject for that year and continue in office for a period of one academic year. All such student representatives on the various Boards of Studies in a Faculty should be entitled to elect one representative to the Faculty, who should continue in office as a member of the Faculty for the same period.

(5.22) (5.28) (5.32) (12.14) (12.16)

14. The Acts of the Gujarat, Baroda and the Sardar Patel Universities should be amended so as to include a Board for Students' Welfare and a Board for Hostels among the authorities of these universities. Students should be adequately represented on all the boards and committees connected with students' welfare in all the universities. The representation of students on these boards, where they exist, is inadequate and should be increased so that the number of student-representatives is in a majority.

(12.7) (12.8)

15. The Senate of none of the five universities should have more than 110 members.

(5.17)

16. The proportion of teachers to non-teachers in the Senates of the five universities should be approximately 60 : 40.

(5.17)

17. The Librarian of the university should be an *ex-officio* member of the Senate.

(5.18)

18. The *ex-officio* members of the Senates of the universities, other than university officers, should be restricted to (i) Director of Education, (ii) Director of Technical Education, (iii) Director of

Health and Medical Services, and (iv) Chairman of the Secondary School Certificate Examination Board. These officers should not be represented by their nominees.

(5.18)

19. There should not be more than ONE representative of each of the following on the Senate :

(1) The Legislative Assembly of Gujarat.

(2) Local authorities at the headquarters of the university such as Municipalities or Panchayats.

(3) The Chambers of Commerce, if any, at the headquarters of the university.

(4) Head Masters of Secondary Schools within the university jurisdiction.

(5) Secondary teachers, excluding Head Masters of Secondary Schools, within the university jurisdiction.

(5.19)

20. Ten members of the Senate should be elected by the Registered Graduates, one by each Faculty. If the number of Faculties is larger than 10, some of the smaller Faculties may be combined together by the university.

(5.20)

21. The elected members should consist of the following :

(1) Representatives of Donors, not exceeding two, in the proportion of one representative of every 10 donors or less. 2

(2) One representative each of the Bar Association of Gujarat, the Gujarat Medical Council and the Institution of Engineers (India), Gujarat Centre. 3

(3) Representatives of Managements of private colleges, not exceeding two, in the proportion of one representative for every fifty managements. 2

(5.21)

22. The number of nominated members in the Senate should not exceed 8 in Gujarat University and 5 in each of the other universities.

(5.21)

23. The remaining members should all be teachers or academic persons, and include :

(1) Deans of Faculties (By rotation). 4

(2) Professors of University Departments (By rotation). 5

(3) Heads of Recognized Institutions (By rotation). 2

(4) Not more than 25 but not less than 10 Principals, in the proportion of one for every five Principals of colleges (suitably distributed faculty and area-wise). 25

(5) Elected representatives of teachers (excluding Deans of Faculties, Professors of University Departments, and Principals of colleges). 30

Out of the representatives of the teachers at least 1/3rd should be persons with less than 10 years of teaching experience in colleges.

(5.22)

24. The powers and duties of the Senate should be as enumerated in Chapter 6.

(6.20)

25. The number of members of the Syndicate should be about 20 and the ratio of teachers to non-teachers should be approximately the same as in the Senate i.e. approximately 60 : 40.

(5.24)

26. The following should be the constitution of the Syndicate :

(1) Vice-Chancellor (*ex-officio*).

(2) Pro-Vice-Chancellor/Rector, if any.

(3) Director of Education.

(4) Three non-teachers to be elected by the Senate.



- (5) Two University Professors, to be elected by the Senate.
- (6) Three Principals of affiliated colleges, to be elected by the Senate.
- (7) One teacher of the University Departments other than Professors, to be elected by the Senate.
- (8) Two teachers of the affiliated colleges other than Principals, to be elected by the Senate.
- (9) One Dean nominated by the Vice-Chancellor by rotation (preferably from a Faculty not otherwise represented on the Syndicate).
- (10) Two members of the Academic Council, who are teachers and also members of the Senate.
- (11) Two non-teachers nominated by the Chancellor/Visitor from amongst the members of the Senate.
- (12) One representative of the managements, to be elected by the Senate.

(5.24)

27. The powers and duties of the Syndicate should be as enumerated in Chapter 6. (6.20)

28. The terms "Senate" and "Syndicate" should be replaced by the terms "Court" and "Executive Council" respectively. (6.17)

29. The Academic Council should be supreme in all academic matters. (5.25)

30. The absence of an Academic Council in the Baroda University's constitution is a serious *lacuna* which should be filled up immediately. (5.26)

31. The Academic Council, which is essentially an academic body, should consist almost entirely of teachers and experts. (5.25)

32. The following should be the members of the Academic Council :

(1) Vice-Chancellor (*ex-officio*).

(2) Pro-Vice-Chancellor/Rector, if any, (*ex-officio*).

(2) Deans of Faculties.

(4) Five University Professors, including Heads of Departments, belonging to different Faculties.

(5) Two nominees of the Syndicate.

(6) Not more than 18 Chairmen of the Boards of Studies, by rotation, one third of whom should retire every year and be replaced by new Chairmen of Boards, by rotation.

(7) Two representatives of the Recognized Institutions.

(5.26)

33. Two eminent persons, who are experts from within or outside the university, may be co-opted by the Academic Council.

(5.26)

34. The powers and duties of the Academic Council should be as enumerated in Chapter 6.

(6.20)

35. The constitution of the Faculties should be as follows :

(1) The Dean of the Faculty.

(2) All Chairmen of Boards of Studies in the Faculty.

(3) Members of the Senate who have done a minimum of 10 years' teaching at the under-graduate or post-graduate level in any of the subjects assigned to the Faculty.

(4) University Professors not included under (1) and (2) above.

(5) One teacher, other than the Chairman, to be elected by each Board of Studies in the Faculty.

(6) One student to be elected from amongst the student members of the various Boards of Studies in the Faculty.

(5.28)

36. The Faculties should be concerned with standards of passing, the quantum of teaching and study, the work-load of teaching and promotion of teaching and research.

(6.16)

37. The powers and duties of the Faculties should be as enumerated in Chapter 6. (6.20)

38. There should be a Board of Post-Graduate Teaching and Research in every university. For the purpose of convenience, each university may have two such Boards : (1) for dealing with the Faculties of Arts, Science, Commerce and other non-professional Faculties, and (2) for dealing with the Faculties of Engineering, Medicine, Pharmacy and other professional Faculties. (5.29)

39. The constitution of the Boards of Post-Graduate Teaching and Research should be as follows :—

(1) Vice-Chancellor (*ex-officio*).

(2) Pro-Vice-Chancellor/Rector, if any.

(3) All Heads of Post-Graduate Departments in the University of the subjects in Faculties assigned to that particular Board (provided they are Professors or Readers).

(4) Heads of Post-Graduate Departments of subjects not covered, by clause (3) above.

(5) Five Post-Graduate teachers, including Principals (belonging to different Faculties), to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor.

(6) Principals of Post-Graduate colleges, if any.

(7) Three eminent persons to be co-opted by the Board for their specialized knowledge. (5.30)

40. The powers and duties of the Boards of Post-Graduate Teaching and Research should be as enumerated in Chapter 6. (6.20)

41. The composition of Boards of Studies is most important, as they lay the foundation of the academic work of universities. Their membership should, therefore, be restricted mainly to teachers and experts in the subject. There should be common Boards for both under-graduate and post-graduate studies. (5.31)

42. Boards of Studies should meet more frequently *i.e.* at least three times in a year, to improve the courses of study from time to time, so that they keep pace with the rapid advance and expansion of knowledge.

(5.31)

43. Boards of Studies should have the final voice in the framing of syllabuses and preparation of panels of examiners.

(6.16)

44. The following should be the constitution for each Board of Studies :

(1) The Head of the University Department, if any, in the subject.

(2) The Heads of the Departments in the subject taught at the highest level prescribed for the degree courses in the colleges and recognized institutions, not exceeding such number as may be fixed by Statutes, to be appointed by the Faculties according to the principle of rotation.

(3) A post-graduate student in the final year of the Master's Degree Course, who has obtained the highest number of marks in the subject at the previous examination at the university level.

(4) Two teachers to be co-opted by the Board, one from the University Department and the other from the affiliated colleges not covered by categories (1) and (2). In case the members of the Board falling in categories (1) and (2) do not include teachers of any branch of the subject, *e.g.* Chemistry, one or two more teachers should be co-opted. In the Medical Faculty, these two places should be filled from the category of Honoraries, according to the principle of rotation.

(5) Two persons to be co-opted from any two of the following categories (i) a university Professor or a Reader of any university of the State, (ii) a University Professor of some other university, (iii) a person suitably qualified in the subject/applied field/profession in the State; and (iv) a member of the Faculty with at least ten years' experience of teaching the subject.

Provided that the total number of members of any Board should not be less than 5 or more than 15.

(5.32)

45. The Chairmen of the Boards of Studies should be elected at meetings of the Boards.

(5.33)

46. The powers and duties of the Boards of Studies should be as enumerated in Chapter 6.

(6.20)

47. The constitutions, functions, powers and duties of the Board for Students' Welfare and the Board for Hostels may be as suggested in Chapter 12.

(12.7)

48. University Departments should be entrusted with wider administrative and financial powers, and the Heads of the Departments should meet their Departmental colleagues to discuss academic programmes, requirements of laboratories and/or libraries, etc.

(3.7)

49. Universities should attach greater importance to research.

(3.9)

50. Within the university, the teachers should be regarded as the most important constituent element of the organization, which should be supreme in all academic matters and the teachers should have an effective voice in determining the policies and managing the affairs of the university.

(3.6)

51. Joint Committees of Teachers and Students, both at the university and college levels, under the Chairmanship of the Vice-Chancellor and the Principal respectively, should be appointed to solve common problems.

(3.11)

52. Properly organized students' unions should be encouraged and supported.

(3.10)

53. Universities should take steps to supply a model form of constitution for a College Students' Union to its affiliated colleges.

(13.3)

54. Each of the five universities should appoint two full-time Deans of Students, to look after the problems of men and women students. Both the Deans should have the status of a Professor. The Dean of men students should be the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Board

for Students' Welfare and the Dean of women students should be a member of the Board. They should act as a liaison between the Vice-Chancellor on the one hand and the students on the other. Their qualifications, scales of salary and conditions of service should be prescribed by Statutes. (12.17)

55. (a) The powers of granting affiliation to colleges should be vested in the universities. A college which is refused affiliation, either in whole or in part should, have a right to appeal to the Chancellor/Visitor. (9.10)

(b) A college applying for affiliation should be required to give an undertaking that it will comply with all the conditions of service of its teachers, other academic and non-teaching staff, including salaries and allowances, that may be laid down by the university from time to time. (9.10)

(c) The procedure of affiliation should be divided into two parts. In the first part, the university should decide on the need for the college. Only after the need is established, the college should proceed to take steps for fulfilment of the conditions of affiliation. The last date for making an application for affiliation should be the 31st March of the year preceding that of the session from which the college is proposed to be started, and the university should communicate to the college its decision by the 31st July. Where the university is satisfied about the need for the college, it should specify the conditions on the fulfilment of which affiliation would follow. The university should give its final decision by the 31st January after satisfying itself about the fulfilment of the conditions of affiliation. In case an appeal is made to the Chancellor, the Chancellor's decision should be made known to the college by the 31st March. In no case should the issue remain open after that date. (9.12) (9.13)

(d) It should be made very clear as to what constitutes a "regularly constituted governing body" and the constitution of the governing body should be laid down by Statutes or defined by the Act itself. (9.14)

(e) It should be a condition of affiliation that the college should have a Selection Committee for the appointment of its teachers,

including the principal, and the university should have the right to nominate its representative on such a Committee.

(9.14)

56. The powers to withdraw, in whole or in part, or to modify the rights conferred on a college by affiliation, if it has failed to carry out any of the conditions of affiliation or is conducted in a manner which is prejudicial to the interests of education, should be vested in the university. The procedure to be followed should be as prescribed in the relevant Sections of the South Gujarat and the Saurashtra University Acts *mutatis mutandis*. There should be a right of appeal to the Chancellor/Visitor against the decision of the university authorities.

(9.16)

57. The powers of recognition of institutions of research or specialized studies should vest in the Senate and those of approval of institutions in the Syndicate.

(9.17)

58. The powers to withdraw the rights conferred on an institution by recognition should vest in the Senate and the procedure to be followed should be the same as that prescribed by Sections 40 of the South Gujarat and the Saurashtra University Acts.

(9.17)

59. The powers to withdraw the rights conferred on an institution by approval should vest in the Syndicate as in the South Gujarat and the Saurashtra University Acts and the procedure to be followed should be the same as that prescribed by Sections 41 of the South Gujarat and the Saurashtra University Acts.

(9.17)

60. Government should involve the universities more intimately with the operation of the grant-in-aid system applied to the colleges by withholding its annual grant to a college until it carries out the instructions of the university regarding the fulfilment of the conditions of affiliation.

(9.15)

61. The concept of autonomous colleges should be accepted and acted upon, wherever possible.

(3.15)

62. (a) The power of sanctioning the budget should be vested in the Syndicate, but it should consider the suggestions made by the Senate and, if any of them is not accepted, it should give reasons for the same.

(b) The Syndicate of the university should prepare a preliminary budget for the next financial year and forward it to the Government by the 31st October and, after knowing the approximate amount of the Government grant for the next year, proceed to frame the budget within the allocation made known by Government and place it before the Senate for suggestions. After considering the suggestions of the Senate, the Syndicate should adopt the budget finally.

(c) The Syndicates of all the universities should have the powers :

(i) to reduce the amount of any budget grant;

(ii) to sanction the transfer of any amount within a budget grant from one minor head to another or from a subordinate head under one minor head to a subordinate head under another minor head; and

(iii) to sanction the transfer of any amount within a minor head from one subordinate head to another or from one primary unit to another.

(d) There should be a Co-ordination Committee for Higher Education consisting of (1) Chief Minister—Chairman, (2) Finance Minister, (3) Education Minister, (4) Vice-Chancellors of the universities, (5) Chief Secretary (Planning and Development), (6) Finance Secretary, and (7) Education Secretary as Member-Secretary of the Committee. The Committee should *inter alia* scrutinize the budget proposals of the various universities for the next financial year and take final decisions by the 31st December so that the likely amount of the Government grant could be communicated to the universities in the first week of January to enable them to frame their budget estimates on the basis of these figures.

(e) The other functions of the Committee should be (1) to frame a plan for the development of higher education in the State as a whole, (2) to review the progress of the proposed plan annually, and (3) to deal with any other problem of common interest to the universities in the State.

(11.4) (11.5) (11.6) (11.7)



63. (a) The Statutes of each university should provide for Selection Committees for the appointment of full-time university teachers, including tutors and demonstrators. Selection Committees for the following categories of posts should have experts from outside the university as indicated below :—

(i) for Professors and Readers, three experts, out of whom two must be present at the time of the interview of the candidates;

(ii) for Lecturers, two experts, out of whom one must be present at the time of the interview of the candidates.

(b) The Committee should investigate the merits of the various candidates and report to the Syndicate the names of persons, arranged in order of merit, whom it considers suitable for the vacant posts. In the case of posts of Professors, the Committee may recommend eminent persons who may not have applied. The Syndicate should make the final selection out of the persons so recommended. Where it makes the appointment otherwise than in accordance with the order of merit arranged by the Committee, the Syndicate should record its reasons for doing so. If the Committee reports to the Syndicate the name of only one person, and if the person so reported is not acceptable to the Syndicate, it should refer the matter back to the Selection Committee with reasons for not accepting the name, and if the Selection Committee reiterates its recommendation, the case should be submitted to the Chancellor for final orders.

(10.6)

64. The Committee for appointment of Examiners should consist of (1) the Vice-Chancellor, (2) the Pro-Vice-Chancellor/Rector, if any, (3) the Dean of the Faculty, (4) the Chairman of the Board of Studies, and (5) one other member of the Board of Studies elected for that particular year. The constitution of the Examiners' Committee in all the five universities should be specified by Statutes.

(10.9)

65. An Academic Planning Board for preparing long term plans should be added to the "authorities" of the universities. The constitution of the Planning Board should be prescribed by Statutes. It

may consist of the (1) Vice-Chancellor, (2) Pro-Vice-Chancellor/Rector, if any, (3) three university Professors belonging to different Faculties, (4) three distinguished and experienced persons from industry and commerce, and (5) the Registrar, who should also be the Secretary. The functions of this Board should be advisory.

(13.2)

66. Steps should be taken to ensure satisfactory service conditions for the non-teaching members of university and college staffs.

(13.4)

67. Joint Consultative Committees, on the lines of those provided in the Delhi University, for the welfare of the non-teaching employees of the universities and affiliated colleges should be constituted.

(13.4)

68. Provision should be made in the Sardar Patel University Act for a Tribunal of Arbitration on the lines of the relevant sections contained in the other Acts. Provision should also be made in the Statutes framed by the universities for regulating the terms and conditions of service of teachers of their affiliated colleges and for a Tribunal of Arbitration to decide disputes that may arise between the teachers of affiliated colleges and their managements. The Tribunal may consist of one member to be nominated by the management, one member to be nominated by the aggrieved party and an umpire appointed by the Vice-Chancellor.

(13.5)

69. In order to facilitate reforms in the examination system, each university should take steps for the following and establish a special unit for the purpose : (a) to carry out reforms in the examination system on the basis that examination is an organic part of both teaching and learning, by improving the mechanics of evaluation and the conditions in which teaching and learning are carried on in the university and the colleges, (b) to prescribe teaching through tutorials, discussion groups and seminars, to hold periodical tests and maintain records of the assessment made from time to time, and to decide what weightage should be given to them, (c) to prescribe modes of evaluation other than the essay-type examinations, and (d) to consider the introduction of the semester system, involving, in addition

to reformed methods of evaluation and testing, the reorganization of courses of study, methods of instruction and study, library work and teacher-student ratio and relations. (13.9)

70. The universities should, if possible, undertake special undergraduate courses for talented students. (3.13)

71. (a) The universities should undertake extension lectures, provide for extra-mural studies, Continuing and/or adult education. (3.14)

(b) The universities may introduce correspondence courses, provided they have the necessary facilities. (13.8)

72. (a) There should be a uniform procedure for the sanctioning of Statutes in all the universities, namely, that they come into force only after they receive the assent of the Chancellor/Visitor. (8.4)

(b) All Ordinances and Regulations should become effective from such date as the Syndicate and the Academic Council may direct respectively, except Regulations involving financial burdens, which require the approval of the Syndicate. (8.10)

(c) Rules should come into force with effect from such date as the body making them directs, except such of them as involve financial burdens, which should be subject to the approval of the Syndicate and come into force only after they are approved by the Syndicate. (8.10)

(d) A healthy practice should be established of not giving retrospective effect to Ordinances, Regulations or Rules. (8.10)

73. There is no need for a Statutory Finance Committee. The Finance Committee, if any, should be only a Committee of the Syndicate. (10.10)

74. Each university should draw up a Code for Colleges prescribing rules about the constitution of the governing body of the college and of the selection committee for the appointment of the principal, teachers and other staff, their conditions of service, including salary scales and allowances, rules of conduct and discipline, the work-load of teachers, the number of students to be admitted and other related matters. (13.6)

S. R. DONGERKERY.

INDUMATI CHIMANLAL.

L. R. DESAI.

R. C. MEHROTRA.

H. K. SOLANKI.

Ahmedabad,

March 31, 1971.

APPENDIX-A

COMMISSION ON MODERNISATION OF  
UNIVERSITY ACTS OF GUJARAT STATE,  
C/o EDUCATION AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT,

SACHIVALAYA, AHMEDABAD-15,  
DATED THE APRIL, 1970.

To

Shri/Smt. ....

.....

.....

*Subject.*—Modernisation of the University Acts of Gujarat State.

Sir/Madam

The Government of Gujarat have appointed a Commission, to go into the question of the difficulties experienced in the working of the Universities in Gujarat State and make suggestions for the modernisation of the University Acts.

2. The terms of reference to the Commission, *inter alia*, are :—

(1) to examine and report on the difficulties experienced in the way of furthering the objects of the Universities and how far the present pattern of the constitution of the various authorities of the Universities in the State and the terms and conditions for the appointment of the officers of these Universities have contributed towards the same ;

(2) to suggest changes in the constitution of the various authorities of the aforesaid Universities and terms and conditions of the appointment of the officers which would be in the best interest of university education ;

(3) to suggest, if necessary, a readjustment of the powers and duties of the various authorities, bodies, and officers of the Universities and/or extension of the powers of the Universities with a view to their better and more efficient working.

3. I am directed by the Commission to enclose a copy of the Questionnaire and to request you to be good enough to help the Commission by communicating to me your views/the views of your institution on all or any of the questions pertaining to all or any of the Universities in the Gujarat State about which you have a first hand knowledge or in which you are particularly interested.

4. The replies may kindly be sent before the 20th May, 1970.

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully,

H. K. SOLANKI

Member-Secretary, Commission on  
Modernisation of University Acts,  
and Dy. Secretary to Government,  
Education and Labour Department.

ENCLOSURE :

Questionnaire.

---

ગુજરાત રાજ્ય યુનિવર્સિટી અધિનિયમ,  
આધુનિકરણ કમિશન,  
C/O શિક્ષણ અને મજૂર વિભાગ,  
સચિવાલય, અમદાવાદ-૧૫,  
તારીખ એપ્રિલ, ૧૯૭૦.

પ્રતિ,

શ્રીધુત/શ્રીમતી.....

.....

.....

વિષય.—ગુજરાત રાજ્યના યુનિવર્સિટી અધિનિયમોનું આધુનિકરણ.

શ્રીમાન/શ્રીમતી

ગુજરાત રાજ્યમાંની યુનિવર્સિટીઓના કાર્યસંચાલનમાં અનુભવાતી મુશ્કેલીઓનો પ્રશ્ન તપાસી યુનિવર્સિટી અધિનિયમોના આધુનિકરણ માટે સૂચનો કરવા ગુજરાત સરકારે એક કમિશન નિમ્ન્યું છે.

૨. કમિશનને તપાસવાની બાબતોમાં નીચે મુજબની બાબતોનો સમાવેશ થાય છે:—

(૧) યુનિવર્સિટીઓના ઉદ્દેશો પાર પાડવામાં નહતી મુશ્કેલીઓ અને યુનિવર્સિટીઓનાં જુદાં જુદાં અધિકાર મંડળોના બંધારણના ઢાંચા તથા યુનિવર્સિટીઓના અધિકારીઓની નિમણૂકની બોલીઓ અને શરતોનો તેમાં કેટલો ફાળો રહ્યો છે તે તપાસવું,

(૨) યુનિવર્સિટી શિક્ષણના હિતમાં હોય તેવા ફેરફારો યુનિવર્સિટીઓનાં જુદાં જુદાં અધિકાર મંડળોના બંધારણમાં તથા અધિકારીઓની નિમણૂકની બોલીઓ અને શરતોમાં સૂચવવા,

(૩) સારા અને કાર્યક્ષમ સંચાલનની દ્રષ્ટિએ જરૂર જણાય તો યુનિવર્સિટીઓનાં જુદાં જુદાં અધિકારી મંડળો, મંડળો અને અધિકારીઓની સત્તાઓ અને ફરજોમાં પુનર્વ્યવસ્થા અને/અથવા યુનિવર્સિટીઓની સત્તાના વિસ્તરણ અંગે સૂચન કરવા.

૩. કમિશનના આદેશાનુસાર પ્રશ્નાવલીની એક નકલ આપને આ સાથે મોકલું છું. ગુજરાત રાજ્યની બધી અથવા જેટલી યુનિવર્સિટીઓ વિષે આપને જાણકારી હોય કે જ્યાં આપને રસ હોય તેને વિષે બધા કે અમુક પ્રશ્નો પરત્વે આપનું/આપની સંસ્થાનું મંતવ્ય લખી મોકલી કમિશનની કામગીરીમાં સહાયભૂત થશે એવી વિનંતી છે.

૪. ઉત્તરો કૃપા કરીને ૨૦મી મે, ૧૯૭૦ પહેલાં મોકલી આપશો.

આભાર સાથે.

આપનો વિશ્વાસુ,

હિ. કા. સોલંકી

સભ્ય—સેક્રેટરી, યુનિ. અધિનિયમ આધુનિકરણ કમિશન  
અને નાયબ સચિવ, શિક્ષણ અને મજૂર વિભાગ.

બીડાણ :  
પ્રશ્નાવલી.

# QUESTIONNAIRE

## પ્રશ્નાવલી

UNIVERSITY AUTHORITIES ( યુનિવર્સિટીઓના અધિકાર મંડળો ) :

- 1 (a) What defects do you find in the Constitutional machinery of the Universities ?
  - (i) the present pattern of constitution of the various authorities,
  - (ii) the methods of appointment of Officers of the Universities,
  - (iii) the procedure of business prescribed for the various authorities of the Universities.
- (c) What changes would you suggest for the removal of these defects ?
- ૧ (ક) યુનિવર્સિટીઓનાં બંધારણીય નંત્રમાં આપને કઈ ખામીઓ જણાય છે ?
- (ખ) એ ખામીઓમાં નીચેની બાબતોનો ફાળો કેટલો ?
  - (૧) જુદાં જુદાં અધિકારમંડળોની રચનાનો હાલનો ઢાંચો,
  - (૨) યુનિવર્સિટીના અધિકારીઓની નિમણૂકની પદ્ધતિઓ,



(૩) યુનિવર્સિટીઓના જુદાં જુદાં અધિકાર-મંડળો માટે નિયમ કરેલી કામકાજની કાર્યપદ્ધતિ

(ગ) આ ખામીઓ દૂર કરવા અથવા કયા ફેરફાર સૂચવો છે ?

- 2 Would you suggest the creation of any authorities or bodies in addition to those existing at present ? If so, what constitution and powers would you suggest for such authorities or bodies ?
- ૨ હાલ છે તે ઉપરાંત કોઈ બીજાં અધિકાર મંડળો અથવા અન્ય મંડળો (Bodies)ની રચના કરવાનું આપ સૂચવો છે ? જો હા, તો એવાં અધિકારમંડળો, અથવા અન્ય મંડળો માટે આપ કેવું બંધારણ અને કઈ સત્તાઓ સૂચવશો ?
- 3 Have any of the existing authorities or bodies of the Universities failed to contribute to the academic growth of the Universities ? If so, what changes would you suggest to make such authorities or bodies more effective ?
- ૩ યુનિવર્સિટીઓનાં હાલનાં કોઈ અધિકાર મંડળ અથવા અન્ય મંડળો યુનિવર્સિટીનાં વિદ્યાવિકાસના કાર્યમાં ફાળો આપવામાં નિષ્ફળ નિવડ્યાં છે ? જો હા, તો તે અધિકારમંડળ અથવા મંડળોને વધુ કાર્યક્ષમ બનાવવા આપ કેવા ફેરફાર સૂચવશો ?
- 4 What methods would you suggest for minimizing the evils of frequent elections ?
- ૪ વારંવાર થતા ચૂંટણીઓનાં અનિષ્ટો ઓછાં કરવા માટે આપ કેવા ઉપાય સૂચવશો ?

5 Are you in favour of elections being held according to the system of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote or do you prefer the distributive system of voting ?

૫ ચૂંટણી માટે આપ કઈ પદ્ધતિ પસંદ કરો ? ક્રમિક મતથી પ્રમાણવાર પ્રતિનિધિ પદ્ધતિ (proportional representation by a single transferable vote) અથવા વિતરણ પદ્ધતિ (distributive system of voting).

6 Are you in favour of the recommendation of the Education Commission that the revised constitution of the Universities should be formulated in sufficiently general terms, so as to leave room for and promote innovation and experimentation ?

નાવિન્ય અને પ્રયોગશીલતા માટે અવકાશ રહે અને તેને ઉત્તેજવા યુનિવર્સિટીઓનું સુધારણું બંધારણ સામાન્ય રીતે વિશાળ અર્થપૂર્ણ ભાષામાં મુકવું જોઈએ તેવી શિક્ષણ કમિશનની ભલામણની આપ તરફેણ કરો છો ?

7 What constitution do you suggest for the several University authorities ? Are you in favour of placing limits on the number of members in the Senate/Court, Syndicate/Executive Council and Academic Council ? If so, what should the limits be ?

૭ યુનિવર્સિટીઓનાં જુદાં જુદાં અધિકાર મંડળો માટે આપ કેવું બંધારણ સૂચવો છો ? સેનેટ/કોર્ટ, સિન્ડિકેટ/એક્ઝિક્યુટીવ કાઉન્સિલ અને એકેડેમિક કાઉન્સિલની

સભ્ય સંખ્યા પર મર્યાદા મૂકવાની આપ તરફેણ કરો છે? જો હા, તો એ બધાં અધિકારમંડળોની સભ્ય સંખ્યા કેટલી હોવી જોઈએ ?

8 Do you consider that the teachers in affiliated colleges and recognised institutions have adequate representation on the University authorities and bodies ? What are your recommendations in this matter ?

૮ સંલગ્ન (affiliated) કોલેજો અને માન્ય સંસ્થાઓના શિક્ષકોને યુનિવર્સિટીઓના અધિકારમંડળોમાં પૂરતું પ્રતિનિધિત્વ મળ્યું છે એમ આપને લાગે છે? આ બાબતમાં આપ કેવી ભલામણો કરશો ?

9 What representation would you give to—

- Principals of affiliated colleges,
- Heads of recognised institutions,
- Heads of University Departments, and
- University and College teachers on the several University authorities or bodies ?

૯ નીચેના વિભાગો:—

(ક) કોલેજોના આચાર્યો, (ખ) માન્ય સંસ્થાઓના વડાઓ, (ગ) યુનિવર્સિટી વિભાગોના વડાઓ, અને (ઘ) યુનિવર્સિટી અને કોલેજ શિક્ષકોને યુનિવર્સિટીઓના અધિકાર મંડળોમાં કેવું પ્રતિનિધિત્વ આપવાનું આપ સૂચવો ?

10 In what cases would you suggest *ex-officio* representation on the Senate/Court, Syndicate/Executive Council and Academic Council ?

૧૦ સેનેટ/કોર્ટ, સિન્ડિકેટ/એક્ઝીક્યુટીવ કાઉન્સિલ અને અકેડેમિક કાઉન્સિલ પર આપ હેઠ્ઠાની કૌં કોને પ્રતિનિધિત્વ આપવાનું સૂચવો ?

11 To what extent, if any, would you limit the non-academic element in the Senate/Court ? Do you suggest any ratio between the academic and non-academic elements ? Would you give any representation to Municipalities, District Panchayats, Chambers of Commerce, Mill-owners' Associations, recognised Trade Unions, Legislative Assembly, Managements of affiliated colleges and recognised institutions ? If so, to what extent ?

૧૧ સેનેટ/કોર્ટ પર બિન-શૈક્ષણિક પ્રતિનિધિત્વ ઉપર મર્યાદા મૂકવાનું આપ ઈચ્છતા હો તો કેટલી અને કેવી ? શૈક્ષણિક અને બિન-શૈક્ષણિક તત્ત્વો વચ્ચે આપ કેટલું પ્રમાણ સૂચવો છો ? મ્યુનિસિપાલિટીઓ, જિલ્લા પંચાયતો, વેપારી મંડળો, મિલ માલિક મંડળો, માન્ય મજૂર સંઘો, વિધાનસભા, કોલેજો અને માન્ય સંસ્થાઓના સંચાલક મંડળોને આપ કોઈ પ્રતિનિધિત્વ આપવા ઈચ્છો છો ? જો હા, તો કેટલું અને કેવું ?

12 What should be the number of nominated members on the Senate/Court?

૧૨ સેનેટ/કોર્ટ પર સરકાર નિયુક્ત સભ્યોની સંખ્યા કેટલી હોવી જોઈએ ?

13 Should the representation of the teachers and of the registered graduates on the Senate/Court be Facultywise ? If so, how would you distribute the seats Facultywise ?

૧૩ સેનેટ/કોર્ટ પર શિક્ષકો અને રજિસ્ટર્ડ સ્નાતકોનું પ્રતિનિધિત્વ વિદ્યાશાખાવાર હોવું જોઈએ ? જો હા, તો તે માટે વિદ્યાશાખાવાર બેઠકોની વહેંચણી કેવી રીતે કરશો ?

14 Are you in favour of the academic element being in a majority in the Syndicate/ Executive Council or would you have a predominance of the non-academic element, or would you have the two equally divided ?

૧૪ સિન્ડિકેટ/એકઝીક્યુટીવ કાઉન્સિલ પર શૈક્ષણિક પ્રતિનિધિઓની બહુમતી હોવી જોઈએ ? કે બિન-શૈક્ષણિક પ્રતિનિધિઓનું પ્રાધાન્ય હોવું જોઈએ ? અથવા બંને સમપ્રમાણ પ્રાધાન્ય હોવું જોઈએ ? બંને સમપ્રમાણ હોય ? આ ત્રણ પૈકી તમે શું પસંદ કરો ?

15 Should the academic element in the Syndicate/Executive Council be represented Facultywise ?

૧૫ સિન્ડિકેટ/એકઝીક્યુટીવ કાઉન્સિલ પર શૈક્ષણિક પ્રતિનિધિઓની વહેંચણી વિદ્યાશાખાવાર હોવી જોઈએ ?

16 Should the Academic Council have any representation on the Syndicate/ Executive Council ?

૧૬ સિન્ડિકેટ/એકઝીક્યુટીવ કાઉન્સિલ પર એકેડેમિક કાઉન્સિલનું પ્રતિનિધિત્વ હોવું જોઈએ ?

17 Should the Academic Council have a Standing Committee ?

૧૭ એકેડેમિક કાઉન્સિલની સ્થાયી સમિતિ હોવી જોઈએ ખરી ?

18 Should the Deans of Faculties be entrusted with administrative functions such as inspection of affiliated colleges, recognised institutions and University Departments ? Should the Deans be elected by the Faculties, or should they be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor, or should the principle of rotation be applied in the appointment of Deans?

૧૮ વિદ્યાશાખાના ડીનાને કોલેજો, માન્ય સંસ્થાઓ અને યુનિવર્સિટીના શિક્ષણ વિભાગોના નિરીક્ષણ જીવી વહીવટી કાર્યગીરી સોંપવી ઈષ્ટ લાગે છે? ડીનાની નિમણૂક માટે કઈ પધ્ધતિ અપનાવવી?

(૧) વિદ્યાશાખાઓ દ્વારા તે ચૂંટાય, કે

(૨) વાઈસ ચાન્સેલર નિયુક્ત કરે, કે

(૩) તેમની નિમણૂક વારાફરતી (રોટેશન) કરવી જોઈએ ?

19 Should there be a maximum limit on the number of members in a Board of Studies? If so, what should it be ?

૧૯ અભ્યાસ સમિતિના સભ્યોની સંખ્યા મર્યાદિત રાખવી જોઈએ? જો હા, તો એ સંખ્યા કેટલી રાખવી ?

20 Should the Chairmen of Boards of Studies be elected by the Boards concerned, or should they be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor ?

૨૦ અભ્યાસ સમિતિના અધ્યક્ષોને જે તે સમિતિઓએ ચૂંટવા જેઈએ કે વાઈસ ચાન્સેલર તેમને નિયુક્ત કરે ?

21 Should the Boards of Studies include teachers from other Universities ?

૨૧ અભ્યાસ સમિતિઓ પર બીજી યુનિવર્સિટીઓના શિક્ષકો હોવા જરૂરી માનો છો ?

22 Should there be a statutory Finance Committee? Should there be a Finance Officer or Treasurer ?

૨૨ યુનિવર્સિટીઓના એક વૈધાનિક નાણાં સમિતિ હોવી જેઈએ ? નાણાં અધિકારી કે કોષાધ્યક્ષ હોવા જેઈએ ?

#### POWERS (સત્તાઓ) :

23 Should the Syndicate/Executive Council have any powers in respect of academic matters ? If so, how would you differentiate them from those of the other academic bodies, especially the Academic Council ?

૨૩ શૈક્ષણિક બાબતોમાં સિન્ડિકેટ/અકઝાકમ્યુ-ટાવ કાઉન્સિલને કોઈ સત્તા હોવી જેઈએ ? જો હા, તો બાજાં શૈક્ષણિક મંડળોના અને ખાસ કરીને એકેડેમિક કાઉન્સિલની સત્તાઓથી એ સત્તાઓ તમે કેવી રીતે જુદી પાડશો ?

24 Would you give the Academic Council final powers in all academic matters ? If not, to what extent would you restrict such powers ?

૨૪ એકેડેમિક કાઉન્સિલને બધી શૈક્ષણિક બાબતોમાં આખરી સત્તા આપવા આપ ઇચ્છો ? જો ના, તો એકેડેમિક કાઉન્સિલની શૈક્ષણિક બાબતોની સત્તા પર કેવા પ્રકારનું નિયંત્રણ આપ સૂચવો છો ?

25 Which of the two authorities-the Senate/Court and the Syndicate/Executive Council-should have the ultimate power of sanctioning the budget ? If the latter, what kind of checks by the Senate/Court would you recommend ?

૨૫ બજેટ મંજૂર કરવાની આખરી સત્તા કોને હોવી જોઈએ, સેનેટ/કોર્ટ કે સિન્ડીકેટ/એકઝીક્યુટિવ કાઉન્સિલને ? જો સિન્ડીકેટ/એકઝીક્યુટિવ કાઉન્સિલને આખરી સત્તા આપવી હોય, તો તેના પર સેનેટ/કોર્ટ દ્વારા કેવા પ્રકારના નિયંત્રણની ભલામણ કરો ?

26 Should the Senate/Court have anything to do with Regulations of the University by way of approval or rejection ?

૨૬ યુનિવર્સિટીના વિનિયમો (રેગ્યુલેશન) જેવી બાબતોમાં સેનેટ/કોર્ટને તે મંજૂર કે નામંજૂર કરવા જેવો કોઈ હક હોવો જોઈએ કે નહિ ?

27 How would you prevent overlapping between the functions of the Boards of Studies and those of the Faculties ?

૨૭ અભ્યાસ સમિતિઓ અને વિદ્યાશાખાઓનાં કાર્યબેવડાતાં કેવી રીતે અટકાવશે ?



28 Which should be the final authority for appointing (a) paper-setters and examiners and (b) referees of theses- the Academic Council or the Syndicate/ Executive Council or a special statutory Committee with the Vice-Chancellor as Chairman ?

૨૮ (ક) પ્રશ્નિકો તથા પરીક્ષકો અને (ખ) મહા-નિબંધોના પરીક્ષકોને નિમવા માટે આખરી સત્તા કોને હોવી જોઈએ? એકે-ડેમિક કાઉન્સિલને કે સિન્ડિકેટ/એક્ઝી-ક્યુટિવ કાઉન્સિલને કે વાઈસ-ચાન્સેલરના અધ્યક્ષપદે નિમવામાં આવેલ ખાસ વૈધાનિક સમિતિને ?

#### UNIVERSITY OFFICERS (યુનિવર્સિટીના અધિકારીઓ)

29 Are you in favour of making any additions to the officers of the Universities under the present Acts ? If so, specify them and mention the powers you would confer on them.

૨૯ હાલના અધિનિયમો હેઠળ યુનિવર્સિટીના અધિકારીઓમાં કોઈ વધારાના અધિકારીઓ નિમવાનું આપ સૂચવો છો ? જો હા, તો કયા અધિકારીઓ નિમવા જોઈએ ? તેની વિગતો અને તેમને કઈ સત્તા આપવી તે જણાવો.

30 Should the Governor of the State or any other Government Official be the *ex-officio* Chancellor of the Universities? Or are you in favour of an elected Chancellor ?

૩૦ રાજ્યપાલશ્રી કે બીજા કોઈ સરકારી અધિકારી હોદ્દાની રૂએ યુનિવર્સિટીના ચાન્સેલર

હોવા જોઈએ એમ આપ માનો છો ?  
કે ચાન્સેલર ચૂંટાયેલા હોવા જોઈએ  
તેમ માનો છો ?

31 Should the Governor of the State be the Visitor of the Universities ? Should the office of the Visitor be different from that of the Chancellor or should the two offices be combined in the same person ?

૩૧ રાજ્યપાલશ્રી યુનિવર્સિટીઓના વિઝીટર હોય એમ આપ માનો છો ? વિઝીટરનો હોદ્દો ચાન્સેલર કરતાં જુદો હોવો જોઈએ કે બન્ને હોદ્દા એક જ વ્યક્તિમાં પણ સમાઈ શકે ?

32 Should the Vice-Chancellor be appointed or elected ? What mode of appointment or election would you recommend ? What should be his terms and conditions of office ? Should there be any limit on the number of times the same person can be appointed or elected, as the case may be ?

૩૨ વાઈસ ચાન્સેલર નિયુક્ત થવા જોઈએ કે ચૂંટી કાઢવા જોઈએ ? નિયુક્તિ અથવા ચૂંટણીની કઈ પદ્ધતિની આપ ભલામણ કરો છો ? તેમની નિમણૂકની શરતો કઈ હોવી જોઈએ ? એક જ વ્યક્તિને એકથી વધુ વાર નિયુક્ત કરવા પર કે ચૂંટી કાઢવા પર કોઈ મર્યાદા હોવી જોઈએ ? જો હા, તે તે મર્યાદા કેવી હોવી જોઈએ ?

33 What changes, if any, would you suggest in the "Delhi Pattern", if adopted, for selection of the Vice-Chancellor?

૩૩ વાઈસ ચાન્સેલરની પસંદગી માટે "દિલ્હી પદ્ધતિ" અપનાવવામાં આવે તો તેમાં કોઈ ફેરફારો સૂચવવા આપ ઈચ્છો છો ?

34 What should be the salary and other perquisites attached to the office of the Vice-Chancellor ?

૩૪ વાઈસ ચાન્સેલરને શું વેતન અને અન્ય સગવડો આપવાં જોઈએ ?

35 Should there be a Pro-Vice-Chancellor or Rector to assist the Vice-Chancellor? If so, what should be the mode of his appointment, his salary, powers and duties and the period of his appointment? Of what authorities should he be an *ex-officio* member ?

૩૫ વાઈસ ચાન્સેલર મદદ કરવા પ્રો-વાઈસ ચાન્સેલર અથવા રેક્ટરની જરૂર છે ? જો હા, તો તેમની નિમણૂકની પદ્ધતિ, પગાર, સત્તાઓ અને ફરજો તથા નિમણૂકની મુદત જણાવો. હોદ્દાની રૂએ તેઓ કયા અધિકાર મંડળોના સભ્ય હોવા જોઈએ ?

36 What should be the qualifications, salary, terms and conditions for appointment of the Registrar ?

૩૬ રજિસ્ટ્રારની નિમણૂક માટે આપ કઈ લાયકાતો, પગાર અને નોકરીની શરતો સૂચવો છો ?

37 Should the University Librarian be an *ex-officio* member of the Senate/Court and/or of the Academic Council?

૩૭ યુનિવર્સિટીના ગ્રંથપાલ હોદ્દાની રૂએ સેનેટ/કોર્ટ અને/અથવા એકેડેમિક કાઉન્સિલના સભ્ય હોવા જોઈએ ?

UNIVERSITY AND AFFILIATED COLLEGES  
(યુનિવર્સિટી અને સંલગ્ન કોલેજો)

38 Would you recommend the extension of the powers of the University to enable it to exercise greater control over the affiliated colleges (a) in the appointment of their teachers (b) for ensuring adequate scales of pay, conditions of service, etc. to the staff of the colleges, (c) for ensuring continued fulfilment of the conditions of affiliation, and (d) for the University having a say in the payment of Government grants to the colleges ?

૩૮ સંલગ્ન કોલેજો પર વધુ નિયંત્રણ રાખી શકે તે માટે નીચેની બાબતોમાં યુનિવર્સિટીઓને વધુ સત્તા આપવાની તરફેણ આપ કરો છો ?

(ક) કોલેજોના શિક્ષકોના નિમણૂક બાબતમાં,

(ખ) કોલેજોના સ્ટાફ માટે વ્યાજબી પગાર ધારણ, નોકરીની શરતો, વગેરેનું પાલન થાય તે જોવા માટે,

(ગ) જોડાણની શરતોનું સતત પાલન થતું રહે તે જોવા માટે, અને

(ઘ) સરકાર તરફથી કોલેજોને મળતી ગ્રાન્ટની ચૂકવણી બાબતમાં યુનિવર્સિટી અભિપ્રાય આપી શકે તે માટે.

39 Are you in favour of the University nominating one or two representatives on the governing body of an affiliated college?

૩૯ સંવગ્ન કોલેજોની સંચાલક સમિતિ પર યુનિવર્સિટી એક કે બે પ્રતિનિધિઓની નિયુક્તિ કરે તેની આપ તરફેણ કરો છો ?

40 Are you in favour of the Universities assuming the entire responsibility for post-graduate teaching and research? Or would you allow the affiliated colleges to carry on post-graduate work in any subject or subjects ?

૪૦ અનુસ્નાતક શિક્ષણ અને સંશોધનની સંપૂર્ણ જવાબદારી યુનિવર્સિટીઓ ઉપાડી લે તે સારું એમ આપ માનો છો કે કોલેજોને કોઈ વિષય કે વિષયોમાં અનુસ્નાતક શિક્ષણનું કાર્ય કરવા દેવાનું આપ પસંદ કરો ?

41 Would you recommend a regular inspectorate for the inspection of affiliated colleges?

૪૧ કોલેજોના નિરીક્ષણ માટે યુનિવર્સિટીઓનું પોતાનું રીતસરનું નિરીક્ષણ તંત્ર જરૂરી છે તેમ આપ માનો છો ?

## UNIVERSITY AND GOVERNMENT

(યુનિવર્સિટી અને સરકાર )

42 Should the powers of inspection and enquiry, if any, be vested in the State Government, in addition to the Governor/ Visitor or the Chancellor ?

૪૨ યુનિવર્સિટી તંત્રનાં નિરીક્ષણ અને તપાસની સત્તા રાજ્યપાલશ્રી, વીઝીટર કે ચાન્સેલર ઉપરાંત રાજ્ય સરકારને પણ હોવી જોઈએ તેમ આપને લાગે છે ?

- 43 What should be the relations between the University and the State Government? Should the University have final powers in the matter of grant of affiliation or withdrawal of affiliation of colleges, save for a right of appeal by the college, to the State Government where affiliation is refused or withdrawn ?

૪૩ યુનિવર્સિટી અને રાજ્ય સરકાર વચ્ચે કયા સંબંધો હોવા જોઈએ ? કોલેજોને જોડાણ આપવાનું નકારાયું હોય અથવા તેનું જોડાણ પાછું ખેંચી લેવાયું હોય ત્યારે રાજ્ય સરકારને અપીલ કરવાનો કોલેજને અધિકારી રાખીને, કોલેજોને જોડાણ આપવા કે તે પાછું ખેંચી લેવાની આખરી સત્તા યુનિવર્સિટીને હોવી જોઈએ, એમ આપ માનો છો ?

## UNIVERSITY TEACHERS

### (યુનિવર્સિટી અધ્યાપકો)

- 44 Should there be statutory committees for recommending the appointment of University teachers and recognition of post-graduate teachers? What should be the constitution and powers of these Committees ?

૪૪ યુનિવર્સિટી અધ્યાપકોની નિમણૂક અને અનુસ્નાતક અધ્યાપકોની માન્યતા અંગે ભલામણ કરવા સારું વૈધાનિક સમિતિઓ જરૂરી છે ? એ સમિતિઓનાં બંધારણ અને અધિકારો કેવા હોવા જોઈએ?

- 45 Should such statutory selection Committees for the appointment of University Teachers include a nominee of the Visitor or the Chancellor ?

૪૫ આવી વૈધાનિક પસંદગી સમિતિઓ પર વિઝીટર કે ચાન્સેલરે નિયુક્ત કરેલ એક સભ્ય જરૂરી છે ?

46 Which should be the final authority for appointing a University teacher, where there is a difference of opinion between such a statutory selection Committee and the Syndicate/ Executive Council?

૪૬ યુનિવર્સિટી અધ્યાપકોની નિમણૂક માટેની આવી વૈધાનિક પસંદગી સમિતિ અને સિન્ડિકેટ/એકઝીક્યુટિવ કાઉન્સિલ વચ્ચે મતભેદ ઊભો થાય તો આખરી સત્તા કોને હોવી જોઈએ ?

47 Should there be a Tribunal of Arbitration for deciding disputes between the University and its teachers or officers? If so, how should it be constituted?

૪૭ યુનિવર્સિટી અને તેના અધ્યાપકો અથવા અધિકારીઓ વચ્ચે તકસરના નિર્ણય માટે લવાઈ ટ્રિબ્યુનલ જરૂરી ગણે છે ? જો હા, તો તેની રચના કેવી રીતે કરવી જોઈએ?

#### STUDENT PARTICIPATION : (વિદ્યાર્થી સહયોગ)

48 How could the participation and involvement of the students be made useful and effective in the various decisions affecting them ? Should it involve (a) representation of the students on University authorities like Senate/Court, Syndicate/Executive Council and/or Academic Council, or (b) constitution of a Special Advisory Council consisting of students and/or teachers, or (c) in any other manner ?

૪૮ વિદ્યાર્થીઓને સ્પર્શતી જુદી જુદી બાબતોના નિર્ણયોમાં તેમનાં સહકાર અને સહયોગ કેવાં રીતે કાર્યસાધક અને ઉપયોગી બનાવી શકાય ?

(ક) સેનેટ/કોર્ટ, સિન્ડીકેટ/એકઝીક્યુટીવ કાઉન્સિલ અને/અથવા એકેડેમિક કાઉન્સિલ જેવા યુનિવર્સિટીના અધિકારમંડળોમાં વિદ્યાર્થીઓને પ્રતિનિધત્વ આપીને, અથવા

(ખ) વિદ્યાર્થીઓ અને/અથવા શિક્ષકોની ખાસ સલાહકાર કાઉન્સિલ રચીને, અથવા

(ગ) બીજી કોઈ રીતે?

49 What activities should the University undertake for the welfare of students ? Should there be a statutory committee for this purpose ? Would you recommend the appointment of a Dean of Students ? If so, what should be his qualifications, mode of appointment and functions ?

૪૯ વિદ્યાર્થી કલ્યાણની કઈ પ્રવૃત્તિઓ યુનિવર્સિટીએ હાથ ધરવી જોઈએ ? તેને માટે કોઈ વૈધાનિક સમિતિ જરૂરી ગણા છે ? વિદ્યાર્થીઓના એક ડીન નીમવાનો આપ ભલામણ કરો છો ? જો હા, તો તેમની લાયકાત, નિમણૂકની પદ્ધતિ અને કાર્યક્ષેત્ર શાં હોવાં જોઈએ ?

UNIVERSITY AND THE COMMUNITY : ( યુનિવર્સિટી અને સ

50 How would you secure the independence of the University while making it responsive to public opinion ?



૫૦ યુનિવર્સિટીનું શૈક્ષણિક સ્વાનંત્ર્ય જાળવી રાખવા છતાં સમાજની જરૂરીયાતને અને લોકમતને અનુરૂપ બનવા માટે યુનિવર્સિટીએ શું કરવું જોઈએ ?

51 Do you suggest the University establishing contact with the Community through (i) Extension Services, (ii) co-operation with the Community in solving their problems and (iii) co-ordination with local industries ?

૫૧ (૧) વિસ્તરણ સેવાઓ (૨) લોકોના પ્રશ્નો હલ કરવા માટે તેમની સાથેનો સહકાર અને (૩) સ્થાનિક ઉદ્યોગો સાથેના સંકલન દ્વારા યુનિવર્સિટી જનતા સાથે સંપર્ક સાધે તેમ આપ ઈચ્છા છો ?

52 What should be done to project the correct image of the University before the public continuously ?

૫૨ જનતા સમક્ષ યુનિવર્સિટીની સાચી છાપ ઉભી કરવા શું કરવું જોઈએ?

### GENERAL (સામાન્ય)

53 Are you in favour of making provision for an Academic Planning Board for advising the Universities on their long term plans, for generating new ideas and new programmes and for periodic evaluation of the work of the Universities as recommended by the Education Commission ?

૫૩ યુનિવર્સિટીઓને તેની લાંબા ગાળાની યોજનાઓ પરન્વે સલાહ આપવા માટે, નવીન વિચારો અને નવા કાર્યક્રમ ઘડવા

માટે અને યુનિવર્સિટીઓનાં કાર્યનું વખતો વખત મુલ્યાંકન કરવા માટે શિક્ષણ કમિશનની ભલામણ મુજબના શૈક્ષણિક આયોજન બોર્ડની જોગવાઈ કરવાની- તરફેણ આપ કરો છો ?

54 Would you suggest any means for co-operation between the various Universities in the Gujarat State and the co-ordination of their activities ?

૫૪ ગુજરાત રાજ્યની જુદી જુદી યુનિવર્સિટીઓ વચ્ચે સહકાર માટે અને તેમની પ્રવૃત્તિઓના સંકલન માટે તમે કયા માર્ગ સૂચવો છો ?

55 Are you in favour of external degrees? If so, what should be the conditions for conferring such degrees ?

૫૫ બાહ્ય (એક્સ્ટર્નલ) ડિગ્રીઓની આપ તરફેણ કરો છો ? જો હા, તો આવી ડિગ્રીઓ આપવા માટે કઈ શરતો સૂચવો છો ?

56 Are you in favour of the Universities conducting special undergraduate courses for talented students ?

૫૬ પ્રતિભાશાળી વિદ્યાર્થીઓ માટે યુનિવર્સિટીઓ વિશિષ્ટ પ્રકારના પૂર્વ સ્નાતક અભ્યાસક્રમો ચલાવે તેની તરફેણમાં આપ છો ?

57 Please give your views on any other points in connection with the matters referred to the Commission, which may not have been covered by this questionnaire.

૫૭ કમિશને વિચારવાની બાબતો સંબંધે આ પ્રશ્નાવલીથી આવરી નહિ લેવાયેલા બીજા કોઈપણ મુદ્દાઓ પરત્વે આપના વિચારો જણાવશો.

Name of the persons furnishing replies to the questionnaire :—

પ્રશ્નાવલીના ઉત્તર આપનાર વ્યક્તિનું નામ.

Designation and Occupation :—

હોદ્દો અને વ્યવસાય

Permanent address :—

કાયમી સરનામું

Date :

તારીખ

Signature :

સહી

## APPENDIX " B "

*List of persons and institutions who sent replies to the Questionnaire*

- |    |                                  |  |
|----|----------------------------------|--|
| 1  | Amin Shri K. A.                  | Deputy Registrar, M. S. University,<br>of Baroda.  |
| 2  | Amin Shri K.A.                   | Registrar, Sardar Patel University,<br>Vallabh Vidyanagar.                                     |
| 3  | Barodia Shri N. H.               | Assistant Librarian, Saurashtra<br>University, Bhavnagar.                                      |
| 4  | Bharucha Shri N. N.              | Principal, S. B. Garda, College of<br>Arts and P. K. Patel College of<br>Commerce, Navsari.    |
| 5  | Bhatt Dr. N. M.                  | Director, Saurashtra University<br>Colleges at Bhavnagar, Bhavnagar.                           |
| 6  | Bhatt Shri M. L.                 | Senator, M. S. University of Baroda<br>and Principal, Shri H. J. P. M.<br>High School, Baroda. |
| 7  | Bhatt Dr. R. V.                  | Prof. of Obstetrics and Gynaeco-<br>logy, Medical College, Baroda.                             |
| 8  | Bhatt Shri S. R.                 | Principal, B. D. Arts and Science<br>College, Ahmedabad.                                       |
| 9  | Bhavsar Dr. D. M.                | Principal, A. G. Teachers' College<br>Ahmedabad.   |
| 10 | Buch Shri D.M.<br>I.A.S. (Retd.) | Managing Trustee, Matushri<br>Virbaima Mahila College, Rajkot.                                 |
| 11 | Buch Shri H. H.                  | Principal, Dharmendrasinhji Arts<br>and A.M.P. Law College, Rajkot.                            |
| 12 | Buch Shri V. B.                  | Department of Mathematics, Sau-<br>rashtra University, Bhavnagar.                              |
| 13 | Chandervaker Shri P. P.          | Reader, Gujarati Folklore, Folk and<br>Charani Sahitya, Saurashtra Uni-<br>versity, Rajkot.    |

- 14 Chandrasekharan Shri K. R. Prof. of English and Director, School of Languages, Gujarat University Ahmedabad.
- 15 Chitanand Dr. T. P. Principal, Arts and Commerce College, Himatnagar.
- 16 Chhaya Prof. N. D. Prof. of Zoology, B. P. Baria Science Institute, Navsari.
- 17 Dalal Shri N. N. Dean, Faculty of Technology, including Engineering, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.
- 18 Datar Dr. D. S. Director, Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute, Bhavnagar.
- 19 Dave Shri A. V. Lecturer in English, S.S.P. Jain Arts and Commerce College, Dhrangadhra.
- 20 Dave Shri J. R. Junior Lecturer in Hindi, Upleta Municipal Arts and Commerce College, Upleta.
- 21 Dave Shri Rasiklal President, Vadnagar Education Society, Vadnagar.
- 22 Desai Shri A. R. Principal, Sir K. P. College of Commerce, Surat, and Dean, Faculty of Commerce, South Gujarat University.
23. Desai Smt. Arunaben Vikas Vidyalaya, Surendranagar.
- 24 Desai Shri B. H. Advocate, Ahmedabad, and Senate Member, Gujarat University.
- 25 Desai Shri H. J. Professor and Head of the General Education Department, Sir K. P. College of Commerce, Surat.
- 26 Desai Shri M. B. Department of Agricultural Economics, Faculty of Arts, M. S. University of Baroda, Baroda.

- 27 Desai Dr. R. C. Reader in Electrical Engineering, Faculty of Technology and Engineering, M. S. University of Baroda.
- 28 Desai Dr. R. D. Ex-Principal, M. G. Science Institute, Ahmedabad.
- 29 Desai Shri V. M. Registrar, Saurashtra University, Rajkot.
- 30 Desai Shri V. M. M. A. Part I Class, Department of Economics, South Gujarat University, Surat.
- 31 Devkar Shri V. L. Director of Museums, Gujarat State, Baroda.
- 32 Dholkaia Prof. H. C. Dean, Faculty of Law, M. S. University of Baroda.
- 33 Divetia Dr. A. S. Scientific Officer, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Trombay, Bombay.
- 34 Eswaran Shri V. B. Finance Secretary, Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar.  
I.A.S.
- 35 Gandhi Dr. R. H. Principal, C. B. Patel Arts College, Nadiad.
- 36 Gupte Dr. M.G. Reader and Head, Department of Hindi, Faculty of Arts, M. S. University of Baroda.
- 37 Habibuddin Shri M. Secretary, Central Wakf Council, Delhi and Ex-Secretary, Government of Gujarat, Education and Labour Department.  
I.A.S.
- 38 Hakani Shri C. N. Principal, Shri Popatlal Dhanjibhai Malavia College of Commerce, Rajkot, and Dean, Faculty of Commerce, Saurashtra University.

- 39 Jadeja Dr. D. D. Principal and Professor of Gujarati, T. B. Patel Arts College, Vallabh Vidyanagar.
- 40 Jain Dr. P. C. Prof. of Mathematics, Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay.
- 41 Jani Prof. A. N. Head, Sanskrit Department, Faculty of Arts, M. S. University of Baroda.
- 42 Jani Shri P. M. Principal, Sheth Shri Nanjibhai Kalidas Mehta Trust Maharshi Dayanand Science Mahavidyalaya, Porbandar.
- 43 Javdekar Prof. A. G. Prof. and Head of Department of Philosophy, M. S. University of Baroda.
- 44 Jetly Dr. J. S. Director, Shri Dwarkadish Sanskrit Academy and Institute of Indology, Dwarka.
- 45 Joglekar Dr. B. R. Incharge Professor of Bacteriology, Medical College, Baroda.
- 46 Joshi Dr. H. M. Lecturer in Philosophy, Dharmendrasinhji Arts and A. M. P. Law College, Rajkot.
- 47 Joshi Dr. J. S. Vice-Principal, S. B. Garda College, Navsari.
- 48 Joshi Shri R. V. Prof. of Physics, Faculty of Technology and Engineering, M. S. University, of Baroda.
- 49 Joshi Dr. V. H. Reader in Economics, Post-Graduate Centre in Economics, Saurashtra University, Rajkot.
- 50 Kantak Prof. V. Y. Professor of English, Faculty of Arts, M. S. University of Baroda.

- 51 Kantawala Dr. S. G. Lecturer in Sanskrit, Faculty of Arts, M. S. University of Baroda.
- 52 Khatri Prof. A. A. Senior Psychologist, M. B. Institute, Ahmedabad.
- 53 Koregaokar Shri M. N. Principal, H & H. B. Kotak Science Institute, Rajkot.
- 54 Kothari Prof. V. N. Department of Economics, Faculty of Arts, M. S. University of Baroda.
- 55 Lakdawala Dr. D. T. Director, Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad.
- 56 Lalbhai Dr. Vimla Siddharth Syndicate Member, South Gujarat University, Atul (Dist. Bular).
- 57 Mahida Shri R. G. Secretary, Broach District Adivasi Seva Sangh Kelavani Mandal, Rajpipla.
- 58 Mankad Dr. B. N. Professor of Chemistry and Chairman, Board of Studies in Chemistry, Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar.
- 59 Mehta Dr. C. M. Principal, Arts and Science College, Kholwad.
- 60 Mehta Dr. C. M. President, Panchmahals Shikshan Pracharak Mandal, Godhra.
- 61 Mehta Indumatiben Principal, S. L. U. College for Women, Ahmedabad.
- 62 Mehta Dr. J. M. Former Vice-Chancellor, M. S. University of Baroda, Makarpura Road, Baroda.
- 63 Mehta Shri R. N. Reader in English, Department of English, Faculty of Arts, M. S. university of Baroda.



- 64 Mehta Shri R. S. Vice-Chancellor, Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar.
- 65 Mehta Shri Sanat Kumar M. Member of Gujarat Legislative Assembly, and Social Worker, Baroda.
- 66 Menon Shri P. B. Principal, B. P. Baria Science Institute, Navsari.
- 67 Modi Shri I. A. Senate Member, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.
- 68 Modi Shri Jadavjibhai K. Trustee, Gandhi Smruti Mandir, Bhavnagar, and former Minister of Education, Ex-Saurashtra State.
- 69 Modi Dr. V. V. Head, Department of Microbiology, M. S. University of Baroda.
- 70 Murthy Shri M.H.S. Head of Biology Department, H. and H. B. Kotak Science Institute, Rajkot.
- 71 Naik Dr. Y. G. Principal, C. U. Shah Science College, Ahmedabad.
- 72 Nanavati Dr. P. C. Nagar Road, Junagadh.
- 73 Nishith Dr. S. D. Prof. of Physiology, Medical College, Baroda.
- 74 Pandey Dr. S. C. Prof. and Head, Department of Bio-Sciences, Saurashtra University, Rajkot.
- 75 Pandya Dr. N. C. Prof. of Mechanical Engineering, Engineering College, Vallabh Vidyanagar.
- 76 Pandya Prof. N. S. Dean, Faculty of Science, M. S. University of Baroda.

- 77 Pandya Shri U. D. Senior Clerk, Arts Faculty, M. S. University of Baroda.
- 78 Parikh Shri Rasiklal C. Bharati Nivas Society, Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad.
- 79 Parikh Dr. R. D. Fellow, M. S. University of Baroda and Secretary, Baroda University Teachers' Association, Baroda.
- 80 Parikh Dr. S. R. Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, M. P. Shah Medical College, Jamnagar.
- 81 Parikh Shri T. M. Principal, L. D. College of Engineering, Ahmedabad.
- 82 Patel Dr. B. R. Principal, Vadnagar Arts and Commerce College, Vadnagar.
- 83 Patel Shri H. C. Architect, Ahmedabad.
- 84 Patel Shri I. J. Former Vice-Chancellor, Sardar Patel University, and Chairman, University Books Production Board, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad.
- 85 Patel Dr. M. C. Professor and Head of Chemistry Department, R. P. T. P. Science College, Vallabh Vidyanagar.
- 86 Patel Dr. M. M. Reader in Physics, Faculty of Science, M. S. University of Baroda.
- 87 Patel Kum. Maniben V. Ex-Member of Parliament, "Navjivan", Ahmedabad-14.
- 88 Patel Dr. R. D. Head, Department of Chemistry, Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar.
- 89 Patel Dr. R. M. Reader, Gujarati Department, M. S. University of Baroda.

- 90 Patel Dr. T. B. Director of Health and Medical Services, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad.
- 91 Patel Dr. Taraben N. Prof. of Sociology, University School of Social Sciences, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.
- 92 Patel Shri U. M. Senate Member, M. S. University of Baroda, Dinesh Mills, Baroda.
- 93 Pathak Dr. C. H. Prof. and Head, Department of Botany, Faculty of Science, M. S. University of Baroda.
- 94 Pathak Prof. D. N. Director, University School of Social Sciences, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.
- 95 Purohit Shri G. S. Lecturer in Hindi, Faculty of Arts, M. S. University of Baroda.
- 96 Purohit Shri N. C. Senate Member, M. S. University of Baroda and Vice-Principal, H. J. P. M. High School, Baroda.
- 97 Popawala Shri Ranchhoddas T. Business man, Surat.
- 98 Randive Shri V. R. Principal, M. S. Bhagat and C. S. Sonawala Law College, Nadiad.
- 99 Raval Shri A. M. Director of Languages, Gujarat State, Gandhinagar.
- 100 Raval Shri V. S. Secretary, Surendranagar Education Society and retired Educational Inspector, Surendranagar.
- 101 Sandesara Shri B. J. Director, Oriental Institute and Prof. and Head of the Gujarati Department, M. S. University of Baroda.
- 102 Sandil Shri J. B. Director, University Books Production Board, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad and Ex-Principal, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.

- 103 Sanghvi Shri H. S. Principal, S. V. Arts and Commerce College, Rajkot, and Dean, Faculty of Law, Saurashtra University.
- 104 Prof. Saranjit Singh Prof. and Head, Civil Engineering Department, Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi.
- 105 Shri Satyaprakash Managing Trustee, Shri Sahajanand Arts and Commerce College, Ahmedabad.
- 106 Shah Dr. A. M. Prof. of Sociology, Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi, Delhi.
- 107 Shah Dr. B. V. Head, Department of Sociology, Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar.
- 108 Shah Shri C. C. Former Vice-Chancellor, South Gujarat University, Surat.
- 109 Shah Dr. C. C. Principal, Arts and Science College Dabhoi.
- 110 Shah Dr. H. H. Dean, M. P. Shah Medical College and Supdt. Irvin Group of Hospitals, Jamnagar, and Dean, Faculty of Medicine, Saurashtra University.
- 111 Shah Shri H. N. Chairman, Secondary School Certificate Examination Board, Baroda.
- 112 Shah Shri K. N. Principal, Bhavan's R. A. College of Science, Ahmedabad.
- 113 Shah Dr. K. S. Prof. and Head, Mechanical Engineering Department, Malvia Regional Engineering College, Jaipur.
- 114 Shah Smt. Leelaben C. Senate Member, Gujarat University, 32, Mahalaxmi Society, Ahmedabad-6

- 115 Shah Prof. M. M. Head, Department of Commerce Sardar Patel University, Vallab Vidyanagar.
- 116 Shah Shri Pramod B. President, Rashtriya Vidyarthi Mandal, Ahmedabad.
- 117 Shah Prof. R. B. H. K. Arts College, Department of Economics, Ahmedabad.
- 118 Shah Shri R. S. Principal, Secondary Teachers' Training College, Bhavnagar.
- 119 Shah Shri S. K. Head Master, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru Vividhlaxi Vidyalyaya, Surendranagar, and Senate Member, Saurashtra University.
- 120 Shah Dr. V. C. Head, Zoology Department, University School of Sciences, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.
- 121 Shah Dr. Y. C. Senate Member, Gujarat University and Research Scholar, Ahmedabad
- 122 Shastri Shri C. L. Principal, Shri Sahajanand Arts & Commerce College, Ahmedabad, and Dean, Faculty of Arts, Gujarat University.
- 123 Shastri Dr. Hariprasad G. Director, B. J. Institute of Learning and Research, Ahmedabad.
- 124 Shastri Shri K. K. Senate Member, Gujarat University and Hon. Professor, B. J. Institut of Learning and Research Ahmedabad.
- 125 Shrivastav Dr. H. C. Prof. and Head of Anotomy Department, Medical College, Barode
- 126 Shukla Shri Damubhai C. Senate Member, Gujarat University and Ex-Principal, Navchetan His School, Ahmedabad.

- 127 Shukla Prof. H. C. Professor of Mathematics, M. G Science Institute, Ahmedabad.
- 128 Shukla Shri Manharlal T. Member of Gujarat Legislative Assembly, and Secretary, Majoor Mahajan Singh, Ahmedabad.
- 129 Shukla Shri Ramprasad M. Principal, Shri Rajani Parekh Arts and Shri Keshavlal Bulakhidas Commerce College, Cambay.
- 130 Shukla Shri S. S. Fellow, M. S. University of Baroda.
- 131 Teraiya Dr. P. R. Lecturer in Gujarati, Post-Graduate Centre, Saurashtra University, Bhavnagar.
- 132 Thakkar Shri S. M. Supervisor, Vakal High School, Padra.
- 133 Trivedi Dr. A. M. Professor of Chemistry, University School of Sciences, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad, and Senate Member, Gujarat University.
- 134 Trivedi Shri Harbhai Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Saurashtra University, Bhavnagar.
- 135 Trivedi Shri R. S. Principal, M. B. Patel College of Education, Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar.
- 136 Trivedi Shri V. J. Principal, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.
- 137 Vaidya Shri Babubhai P. President, Akhil Saurashtra Secondary Teachers' Association, Rajkot.
- 138 Vaidya Prof. P. B. Head of the Physics Department, P. T. Sarvajanic College of Science, Surat.
- 139 Vaishnav Dr. V. P. Prof. of Pathology, and Head of Department, Medical College, Baroda.

- 140 Vakil Dr. R. N. Consulting Engineer, Ahmedabad.
- 141 Vyas Shri C. N. Advocate, Gujarat High Court, Rajkot.
- 142 Vyas Prof. V. S. Head, Department of Economics, Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar.
- 143 Wadia Prof. A. R. Former Pro-Vice-Chancellor, M. S. University of Baroda and Ex-Member of University Grants Commission, Bombay.
- 144 Waghmere Shri R. M. Principal, Nalini and Arvind Arts College, Vallabh Vidyanagar.
- 145 Yadav Shri K. S. Principal, B. P. B. Arts and M. H. G. Commerce College, Unjha.
- 146 Yodh Dr. B. B. Senate Member, M. S. University of Baroda, Bombay.
- 147 Zala Prof. C. C. Head, Department of Sanskrit, St. Xavier's College, Bombay.
- 148 Zala Shri P. B. Professor of History, Bahauddin College, Junagadh.

**Institutions :**

- 149 Akhil Bhartiya Vidyarthi Parishad, Rajkot Branch, Rajkot.
- 150 Bhavnagar College Teachers' Association, Bhavnagar.
- 151 Convenor, Saurashtra University, Affiliated Colleges' Non-Teaching Staff Union, Rajkot.
- 152 Convenor, University Staff Associations' Federation, Gujarat State, Baroda.
- 153 Dakshin Gujarat Pragatishil Vidyarthi Mandal, Surat Branch, Surat.

- 154 General Secretary, Gujarat State Government Colleges Teachers' Association, Rajkot.
- 155 General Secretary, Gujarat University North Zone Colleges Non-Teaching Staff Association, Mansa.
- 156 General Secretary, M. S. University Union, Baroda.
- 157 General Secretary, Saurashtra University Non-Teaching Employees' Union, Rajkot.
- 158 General Secretary, South Gujarat University Affiliated Colleges Non-Teaching Staff Association, Surat.
- 159 General Secretary, South Gujarat University Non-Teaching Employees' Association, Surat.
- 160 General Secretary, University and College Staff Associations' Federation, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad.
- 161 Gujarat Medical Teachers' Association, Ahmedabad.
- 162 Gujarat University Area Teachers' Association, Ahmedabad.
- 163 Gujarat University South Zone Colleges Non-Teaching Staff Association, Nadiad.
- 164 Joint Secretary, Saurashtra University Employees' Union, Bhavnagar.
- 165 President, Association of Societies of Moffusil Colleges affiliated to Gujarat University, Kapadwanj.
- 166 Secretary, Federation of Gujarat Mills and Industries, Baroda.
- 167 Secretary, Himatnagar Education Society, Himatnagar.
- 168 Secretary, Kapadwanj Kelvani Mandal, Kapadwanj.
- 169 Secretary, Sarvodaya Higher Education Society, Mansa.
- 170 South Gujarat University Committee, Surat.



## APPENDIX—C

*List of the persons and Associations whose representatives gave oral evidence before the Commission at the Headquarters of universities*

**Ahmedabad**

- |    |                              |  |
|----|------------------------------|--|
| 1  | Amin Prof. R. K.             | Member of Parliament, 5, Nilkanth Park, Opp. Vithalvadi, Ahmedabad.  |
| 2  | Badlani Shri K. G.<br>I.A.S. | Special Secretary, Agriculture and Co-operation Department, Government of Gujarat, and Ex-Director of Education, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad. |
| 3  | Best Dr. E. M.               | Dean, B. J. Medical College, Ahmedabad.  |
| 4  | Bhatt Shri Jagadish          | Member, Executive Committee, Gujarat University Employees' Union, Ahmedabad.   |
| 5  | Bhatt Shri P. H.             | Principal, Goswami M. Navalalalaji Arts College and M. B. College of Commerce, Dehgam.   |
| 6  | Bhatt Prof. Ramesh           | Professor of Economics, L. D. Arts College, Ahmedabad.   |
| 7  | Bhatt Shri S. R.             | Principal, B. D. Arts and Science College, Ahmedabad.  |
| 8  | Chandrasekharan Shri K. R.   | Professor of English and Director, School of Languages, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.   |
| 9  | Chauhan Shri P. R.<br>I.A.S. | Director of Education, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad.   |
| 10 | Chinoy Dr. J. J.             | Director, University School of Sciences, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.  |

- |    |                         |   |
|----|-------------------------|---|
| 11 | Dalal Shri N. N.        | Dean, Faculty of Technology, including Engineering, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.                        |
| 12 | Dave Dr. L. D.          | Principal, Bhavan's College, Dakor, and Dean, Faculty of Science, Gujarat University.                     |
| 13 | Dave Shri Rasiklal      | President, Vadnagar Education Society, Vadnagar.  |
| 14 | Dave Smt. Sarlaben      | Representative, Vadnagar Education Society, Vadnagar.   |
| 15 | Desai Dr. (Smt.) A. B.  | Secretary, Gujarat Medical Teachers' Association, Ahmedabad.  |
| 16 | Desai Shri A. R.        | Principal, Sir K. P. College of Commerce, Surat, and Dean, Faculty of Commerce, South Gujarat University. |
| 17 | Desai Shri Batubhai H.  | Advocate, Ahmedabad, and Senate Member Gujarat University.  |
| 18 | Desai Shri G. A.        | Registrar, South Gujarat University, Surat.   |
| 19 | Desai Prof. Harshad     | H. A. Commerce College, Ahmedabad   |
| 20 | Desai Shri Jhinabhai R. | Senate Member, Gujarat University C. N. Vidyalaya, Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad.                                |
| 21 | Desai Prof. K. G.       | University School of Philosophy, Education and Psychology, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.                 |
| 22 | Desai Shri M. C.        | Principal, N. C. Bodiwala Commerce College, Ahmedabad.  |
| 23 | Desai Shri Rajani       | Vice-President, Gujarat University Employees' Union, Ahmedabad.   |

- 24 Desai Shri S. V. Ex-Principal, H. L. College of Commerce, Ahmedabad.
- 25 Gupta Dr. O. P. Professor and Head, Department of Medicine, B. J. Medical College, Ahmedabad, and Senate Member, Gujarat University.
- 26 Haribhakti Dr. J. B. Senate Member, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.
- 27 Jindal Dr. M. N. Representative, Gujarat Medical Teachers' Association, Ahmedabad.
- 28 Joshi Shri N. R. President, Gujarat University and College Staff Associations' Federation, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad.
- 29 Joshi Dr. Umashanker J. Vice-Chancellor, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad, and Member of Parliament.
- 30 Kalwachwala Shri P. S. Director of Technical Education, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad.
- 31 Lakdawala Dr. D. T. Director, Sardar Patel Institute of Economics and Social Research, Ahmedabad.
- 32 Malvania Dr. D. D. Director, Shri L. D. Institute of Indology, Ahmedabad.
- 33 Mavalankar Shri P. G. Director, Harold Laski Institute of Political Science, Ahmedabad, and Ex-Principal L. D. Arts College, Ahmedabad.
- 34 Mehta Shri J. A. Vice-President, University and College Staff Associations' Federation Gujarat State, Ahmedabad.
- 35 Mehta Shri J. M. Controller of Examinations, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.

- 36 Mehta Dr. P. C. Director, Ahmedabad Textile Industries Research Association (ATIRA), Ahmedabad.
- 37 Mehta Shri S. R. Principal, I. V. Patel Commerce College, Nadiad.
- 38 Modi Shri I. A. Senate Member, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.
- 39 Modi Shri P. N. Head Clerk, Science College, Dabhoi.
- 40 Naik Dr. C. H. Senate Member, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.
- 41 Naik Dr. Y. G. Principal, C. U. Shah Science College, Ahmedabad.
- 42 Pandya Dr. Saudamini C. Director, Sheth K. M. School of Post-Graduate Medicine and Research, Ahmedabad.
- 43 Parikh Shri K. C. Registrar, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.
- 44 Parikh Dr. Narhari University School of Psychology, Education, and Philosophy, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.
- 45 Parikh Shri T. M. Principal, L. D. College of Engineering, Ahmedabad.
- 46 Patel Prof. Bababhai S. St. Xavier's College, Ahmedabad.
- 47 Patel Prof. C. N. Deputy Chief Editor, Collected work of Mahatma Gandhi, Gandhi Production Unit, Ahmedabad.
- 48 Patel Shri G. C. Principal, New Law College, Ahmedabad.
- 49 Patel Prof. Hasmukh Bhakta Vallab Dhola College, Ahmedabad.

- 50 Patel Dr. H. L. Professor of Surgery, B. J. Medical College, Ahmedabad.
- 51 Patel Shri H. J. Member, Gujarat University North Zone Colleges Non-Teaching Staff Association, Mansa.
- 52 Patel Shri I. J. Former Vice-Chancellor, Sardar Patel University, and Chairman, University Books Production Board, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad.
- 53 Patel Shri J. B. Principal L. M. Science College, Mansa.
- 54 Patel Shri K. S. Principal, S. D. Arts and B. R. Commerce College, Mansa.
- 55 Patel Shri M. M. Vice-President, Gujarat University North-Zone Colleges Non-teaching Staff Association, Mansa.
- 56 Patel Shri P. R. Member of Gujarat Legislative Assembly, Mehsana, and Managing Trustee, Kadi Science College.
- 57 Patel Shri Sharad General Secretary, Gujarat University and College Staff Associations' Federation, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad.
- 58 Patel Dr. Taraben N. Professor of Sociology, University School of Social Sciences, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.
- 59 Patel Shri Vinod Member, Gujarat University and College Staff Associations' Federation, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad.
- 60 Pathak Prof. D. N. Director, University School of Social Sciences, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.
- 61 Pirzada Shri B. M. Principal, K.K. College of Commerce, Dhandhuka.

- 62 Prajapati Shri M. V. Treasurer, Gujarat University North Zone Colleges Non-teaching Staff Association, Mansa.
- 63 Popwala Shri Ranchhoddas T. Business man, Surat.
- 64 Ramnathan Dr. K. R. Director, Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad.
- 65 Randive Shri V. R. Principal, M. S. Bhagat and C. S. Sonawala Law College, Nadiad.
- 66 Raval Shri A. M. Director of Languages, Gujarat State, Gandhinagar.
- 67 Sandil Shri J. B. Director, University Books Production Board, Gujarat State, and Ex-Principal Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.
- 68 Shah Shri Amratbhai Arts and Commerce College, Modasa.
- 69 Shah Shri A. M. President, Gujarat University North Zone Colleges Non-Teaching Staff Association, Mansa.
- 70 Shah Shri B. R. Joint Secretary, Gujarat University North Zone Colleges Non-Teaching Staff Association, Mansa.
- 71 Shah Shri C. J. Head Clerk, Science College, Kapadwanj and Vice-President, Gujarat University South Zone Colleges Non-Teaching Staff Association.
- 72 Shah Shri C. S. Principal, L. M. College of Pharmacy, Ahmedabad.
- 73 Shah Shri D. C. Head Clerk, Arts and Commerce College, Kapadwanj and Vice-President, Gujarat University South-Zone Colleges Non-Teaching Staff Association.

- 74 Shah Shri K. N. Principal, Bhavan's College of Science, Ahmedabad.
- 75 Shah Smt. Leelaben C. Senate Member, Gujarat University, 32, Mahalaxmi Society, Ahmedabad-6.
- 76 Shah Shri M. C. Principal, Navgujarat Commerce College, Ahmedabad.
- 77 Shah Shri M. S. Government Servants' Housing Society, Opp. Municipal Market, Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad.
- 78 Shah Shri Natwarlal President, Gujarat University Employees' Union, Ahmedabad.
- 79 Shah Shri P. B. President, Rashtriya Vidyarthi Mandal, Ahmedabad.
- 80 Shah Prof. R. B. H. K. Arts College, Ahmedabad.
- 81 Shah Shri R. S. Kapadwanj Kelvani Mandal, Kapadwanj.
- 82 Shah Shri S. H. President, Association of Societies of Moffusil Colleges affiliated to Gujarat University, Kapadwanj.
- 83 Shah Shri S. H. Kapadwanj Kelvani Mandal, Kapadwanj.
- 84 Shah Shri S. K. General Secretary, Gujarat University North Zone Colleges Non-Teaching Staff Association, Mansa.
- 85 Shah Dr. V. C. Professor of Zoology, University School of Sciences, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.
- 86 Shashtri Shri C. L. Principal, Sahajanand Arts and Commerce College, Ahmedabad, and Dean, Faculty of Arts, Gujarat University.

- 87 Shashtri Dr. Hariprasad G. Director, B. J. Institute of Learning and Research, Ahmedabad.
- 88 Shashtri Shri K. K. Senate Member, Gujarat University and Hon. Professor, B. J. Institute of Learning and Research, Ahmedabad.
- 89 Shashtri Prof. K. S. Bhavan's College, Ahmedabad.
- 90 Sheth Shri Amritlal H. Businessman, Ahmedabad, and Senate Member, Gujarat University.
- 91 Sheth Shri Kasturbhai Lalbhai Industrialist, Pankor Naka, Ahmedabad, and Senate Member, Gujarat University.
- 92 Shikh Shri Darshansingh M. Principal, S. V. Commerce College, Ahmedabad.
- 93 Shroff Dr. K. R. Dean, Faculty of Medicine, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.
- 94 Shukla Shri Damubhai C. Senate Member, Gujarat University, and Ex-Principal, Navchetan High School, Ahmedabad.
- 95 Shukla Prof. H. C. Professor of Mathematics, M. G. Science Institute, Ahmedabad.
- 96 Shukla Shri Ramprasad M. Principal, Shri Rajani Parekh Arts and Shri K. B. Commerce College, Cambay.
- 97 Shukla Shri Yashwant P. Principal H. K. Arts College, Ahmedabad.
- 98 Shukla Shri R. H. City Arts College, Ahmedabad.
- 99 Talati Dr. K. M. Principal, Navjivan Arts and Commerce College, Dohad, and Dean, Faculty of Commerce, Gujarat University.



- 100 Thakar Dr. D. P. Principal, S. K. Shah and Shri Krishna O. M. Arts and Shri H. S. Shah College of Commerce, Modasa.
- 101 Thakar Shri Maneklal N. Senate Member, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.
- 102 Trivedi Dr. A. M. Professor of Chemistry, University School of Sciences, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad and Senate Member, Gujarat University.
- 103 Trivedi Shri Madhusudan Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidhyanagar and Vice-President, University and College Staff Association's Federation, Gujarat State.
- 104 Trivedi Shri M. S. Sarvodaya Higher Education Society, Mansa.
- 105 Trivedi Shri N. R. Retired Director of Languages, Gujarat State and Ex-Member of Gujarat Public Service Commission, Hindu Colony, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad.
- 106 Trivedi Shri V. J. Principal, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.
- 107 Vaidya Dr. P. C. Head, Department of Mathematics, University, School of Sciences, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.
- 108 Vakil Prof. C. N. Vice-Chancellor, South Gujarat University, Surat.
- 109 Vakil Shri N. K. Vice-Chancellor, M. S. University of Baroda, Baroda.
- 110 Valand Shri M. D. Head Clerk, Arts College, Nadiad.

- 111 Vasa Shri H. V. Senate Member, Gujarat University  
Ahmedabad.
- 112 Zala Shri B. T. Secretary, Gujarat University Vidyarthi Sansad, Navgujarat Arts College,  
Ahmedabad.
- 113 Zaveri Shri Satyendra K. Hon. Secretary, Gujarat University,  
Employees' Union, Ahmedabad,  
and Senate Member, Gujarat  
University.

**Associations :**

- 114 Association of Societies of Moffusil Colleges affiliated to Gujarat University, Kapadwanj.
- 115 Gujarat University Area Teachers' Association, Ahmedabad.
- 116 Gujarat University Employees' Union, Ahmedabad.
- 117 Gujarat University Vidyarthi Sansad, Ahmedabad.
- 118 Gujarat University North Zone Colleges Non-Teaching Staff Association, Mansa.
- 119 Gujarat University, South Zone Colleges Non Teaching Staff Association, Nadiad.
- 120 Gujarat Medical Teachers' Association, Ahmedabad.
- 121 Kapadwanj Kelvani Mandal, Kapadwanj.
- 122 Rashtriya Vidyarthi Mandal, Ahmedabad.
- 123 Sarvodaya Higher Education Society, Mansa.
- 124 University and College Staff Associations' Federation, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad.
- 125 Vadnagar Education Society, Vadnagar.

**Baroda**

- |    |                      |   |
|----|----------------------|---|
| 1  | Amin Shri K. A.      | Deputy Registrar, M. S. University of Baroda.   |
| 2  | Amin Shri R. B.      | Managing Director, Alembic, Co., Baroda.  |
| 3  | Buch Prof. M. B.     | Centre of Advanced Study in Education, Faculty of Education and Psychology, M.S. University of Baroda.                                  |
| 4  | Desai Prof. D. M.    | Dean, Faculty of Education and Psychology, M. S. University of Baroda.  |
| 5  | Desai Shri M. B.     | Department of Agricultural Economics, Faculty of Arts, M. S. University of Baroda.  |
| 6  | Desai Dr. R. C.      | Reader in Electrical Engineering, Electrical Engineering Department, Faculty of Technology and Engineering, M. S. University of Baroda. |
| 7  | Dholakia Prof. H. C. | Dean, Faculty of Law, M. S. University of Baroda.   |
| 8  | Kantak Prof. V. Y.   | Professor of English, Faculty of Arts, M. S. University of Baroda.  |
| 9  | Mehta Dr. C. M.      | President, Panchmahals Shikshan Pracharak Mandal, Godhra (Camp-Baroda).   |
| 10 | Madan Prof. P. J.    | Pro-Vice-Chancellor, M.S. University of Baroda.   |
| 11 | Mehta Dr. J. M.      | Former Vice-Chancellor, M.S. University of Baroda, Makarpura Road, Baroda.  |

- |    |                          |  |
|----|--------------------------|--|
| 12 | Pandya Prof. N. S.       | Dean, Faculty of Science, M. S. University of Baroda.  |
| 13 | Parikh Dr. R. D.         | Fellow, M. S. University of Baroda, and Secretary, Baroda University Teachers' Association.              |
| 14 | Patel Dr. C. S.          | Former Vice-Chancellor, M. S. University of Baroda, Pratap Ganj, Baroda.                                 |
| 15 | Patel Prof. R. C.        | President, Baroda University Teachers' Association, Baroda.  |
| 16 | Patel Dr. Thakorbbhai V. | Dean, Faculty of Medicine, M. S. University of Baroda, and Mayor, Baroda Municipal Corporation, Baroda.  |
| 17 | Shah Shri H. N.          | Chairman, Secondary School Certificate Examination Board, Baroda.  |
| 18 | Sandesara Shri B. J.     | Director, Oriental Institute, and Prof. and Head of the Gujarati Department, M. S. University of Baroda. |
| 19 | Shukla Shri S. S.        | Fellow, M. S. University of Baroda.  |

**Associations :—**

- |    |  |
|----|--|
| 20 | Baroda University Teachers' Association, Baroda. |
| 21 | Panchmahals Shikshan Pracharak Mandal, Godhra.   |

**Bhavnagar**

- |   |                                    |   |
|---|------------------------------------|---|
| 1 | Barodiya Shri Navin                | Assistant Librarian, Saurashtra University, Bhavnagar.              |
| 2 | Bhatt Shri M. A.<br>(B. Ed. Class) | General Secretary, Secondary Teachers' Training College, Bhavnagar. |

- |    |                                    |  |
|----|------------------------------------|--|
| 3  | Bhatt Dr. N. M.                    | Director, University Colleges at Bhavnagar, Bhavnagar.                           |
| 4  | Bhimani Dr. B. J.                  | Member, Medical Association, Bhavnagar.  |
| 5  | Buch Shri V. B.                    | Lecturer in Mathematics, Post-Graduate Centre, Saurashtra University, Bhavnagar. |
| 6  | Chavda Shri A. C.                  | Principal, K.V. Parekh Science and M.T.K.P. Arts College, Mahuva.                |
| 7  | Dave Shri Indukumar C.             | "Mandar", Opp. Gandhi Smruti, Bhavnagar, Senate Member, Saurashtra University.   |
| 8  | Deasi Dr. H. G.                    | Reader in Education, Post-Graduate Centre, Saurashtra University, Bhavnagar.     |
| 9  | Doshi Dr. K. R.                    | Aatabhai Road, Krashnanagar, Bhavnagar, Senate Member, Saurashtra University.    |
| 10 | Gandhi Shri D. N.<br>(S.Y. B.Sc.)  | K.V. Parekh Science and M.T.K.P. Arts College, Mahuva.                           |
| 11 | Gandhi Shri P. T.<br>(T.Y. B.Com.) | Vice-General Secretary, M.J. College of Commerce, Bhavnagar.                     |
| 12 | Gohel Shri H. B.                   | Lecturer in Chemistry, Sir P. P. Institute of Science, Bhavnagar.                |
| 13 | Jani Shri Natubhai                 | Head Clerk, K. V. Parekh Science and M.T.K.P. Arts College, Mahuva.              |
| 14 | Joshi Shri C. D.                   | Laboratory Assistant, K.V. Parekh Science and M.T.K.P. Arts College, Mahuva.     |
| 15 | Kavadia Shri V. L.<br>(T.Y. B.Sc.) | General Secretary, Kamani Science College, Amreli.                               |

- 16 Kothari Dr. A. D. Member, Medical Association, Bhavnagar.
- 17 Manek Shri M. D. Principal, Sheth H. J. Law College, Bhavnagar.
- 18 Mehta Dr. D. J. Assistant Director, Central Salt Research Institute, Bhavnagar, and Senate Member, Saurashtra University.
- 19 Mehta Shri J. J. Senate and Syndicate Member, Saurashtra University, Bhavnagar.
- 20 Mehta Shri M. H. (F. Y. B. Sc.) K. V. Parekh Science and M.T.K.P. Arts College, Mahuva.
- 21 Mehta Shri P. P. Principal, Samaldas Arts College, Bhavnagar.
- 22 Mehta Dr. R. S. Reader in Economics, Post-Graduate Centre, Saurashtra University, Bhavnagar.
- 23 Modi Kum. D. J. Professor, Secondary Teachers' Training College, Bhavnagar, and Senate Member, Saurashtra University.
- 24 Munim Shri D. L. Principal, Kamani Science and Prataprai Arts College, Amreli.
- 25 Oza Shri M. M. Principal, K. K. Parikh Commerce College, Amreli.
- 26 Pancholi Shri Manubhai R. Member of Gujarat Legislative Assembly, Sanosara, and Senate Member, Saurashtra University.
- 27 Parikh Shri Jagubhai S. President, Bhavnagar Education Society, and Trustee, Gandhi Smruti Mandir, Bhavnagar.

- 28 Patel Shri K. M.  
(T. Y. B.Com.) Vice-General Secretary, M. J. College of Commerce, Bhavnagar.
- 29 Patel Shri N. J. Lecturer in Statistics, M. J. College of Commerce, Bhavnagar.
- 30 Patel Shri Ramnikbhai President, Bhavnagar Borough Municipality, Bhavnagar.
- 31 Prabhudesai Shri A. S. Lecturer in English, Samaldas College, Bhavnagar.
- 32 Rajyaguru Shri Mahendra Junior Clerk, Saurashtra University Office, Bhavnagar.
- 33 Raol Dr. Virbhadrasinghji K. H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar.
- 34 Raval Shri K. B. Assistant Accountant, Saurashtra University Office, Bhavnagar.
- 35 Shah Prof. H. P. Kamani Science College, Amreli, and Senate Member, Saurashtra University.
- 36 Shah Shri K. C. Retired Professor, Bhavnagar.
- 37 Shah Dr. R. N. President, Medical Association, Bhavnagar, and Chief Medical Officer, Sir T. Hospital, Bhavnagar.
- 38 Shah Shri R. S. Principal, Secondary Teachers' Training College, Bhavnagar.
- 39 Sheth Shri G. A. Senior Clerk, Saurashtra University Office, Bhavnagar.
- 40 Shukla Shri P. M. Head Clerk, Saurashtra University Office, Bhavnagar.
- 41 Shukla Shri Y. S. Senior Clerk, Saurashtra University Office, Bhavnagar.
- 42 Trivedi Shri I. J. Retired Principal, Somnath Arts and Commerce College, Bhavnagar.

- 43 Thakar Shri D. M.  
(S. Y. B.R.S. Agri. 3) General Secretary, Lokseva Mahavidyalaya, Lok Bharati, Sanosara.
- 44 Thaker Dr. K. A. Professor, Chemistry Department, Saurashtra University, School of Sciences, Bhavnagar.
- 45 Thakar Shri  
Kumudchandra D. Adhyapak, Lok Bharati, Sanosara, and Dean, Faculty of-Rural Studies, Saurashtra University.
- 46 Thakkar Dr. G. K. Reader in Commerce, Post-graduate Centre, Saurashtra University, Bhavnagar.
- 47 Teraiya Dr. P. R. Lecturer in Gujarati, Post-Graduate Centre, Saurashtra University, Bhavnagar.
- 48 Trivedi Shri Jayendra G. Principal, Smt. N. C. Gandhi Mahila College, Bhavnagar.
- 49 Trivedi Shri N. J. Principal, Arts and Commerce College, Bhavnagar.
- 50 Vachharajani Shri J. M. Principal, M. J. College of Commerce, Bhavnagar.
- 51 Vora Shri R. H. Lecturer in English, M. J. College of Commerce, Bhavnagar.
- 52 Zinzuvadiah Shri C. H.  
(F. Y. B. A.) General Secretary, Prataprai Arts College, Amreli.

**Associations :—**

- 53 Affiliated Colleges Non-Teaching Staff Association, Bhavnagar.
- 54 Bhavnagar Colleges Teachers' Association, Bhavnagar.
- 55 Bhavnagar Education Society, Bhavnagar.
- 56 Medical Association, Bhavnagar.



- 57 Saurashtra University Non-Teaching Employees' Union, Bhavnagar Headquarters, Bhavnagar.

### Rajkot

- 1 Aardeshara Shri R. D. Senior Clerk, Saurashtra University Office, Rajkot, and President, Saurashtra University Non-Teaching Employees' Union.
- 2 Bharbhaya Shri J. V. (F. Y. B. Com.) P. D. M. Commerce College, Rajkot, and Member, Executive Committee, Rajkot Pragatishil Vidyarthi Mandal.
- 3 Barot Shri P. C. Lecturer in English, Virani Science College, Rajkot.
- 4 Baxi Shri A. R. Vice-Chancellor, Saurashtra University, Rajkot.
- 5 Bhatt Dr. G. P. Principal, D. G. Mahavidyalaya, Aliabada and Dean, Faculty of Education, Saurashtra University.
- 6 Bhrabhambhatt Shri R. D. Lecturer in Politics, D. K. V. Arts and Science College, Jamnagar.
- 7 Borisagar Shri R. M. Student representative, D. G. Mahavidyalaya, Aliabada.
- 8 Buch Shri H. H. Principal, Dharmendrasinhji Arts and A. M. P. Law College, Rajkot, and Dean, Faculty of Arts, Saurashtra University.
- 9 Buch Prof. S. T. Professor of English, Government Arts and Commerce College, Gandhinagar, and President, Gujarat State Government Colleges Teachers' Association.
- 10 Buch Shri Vinodbhai M. Secretary, Sanskrutik Shikshan Samaj, Rajkot.

- 11 **Bulsar Prof. E. M.** Professor of Physics, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, and Vice-President, Gujarat State Government Colleges Teachers' Association.
- 12 **Chandervaker Shri P. P.** Reader in Gujarati Folklore, Folk and Charni Literature, Saurashtra University, Rajkot, and President, Saurashtra University Area Teachers' Association.
- 13 **Chandurikar Shri P. J.** Lecturer in Botany, H. & H. B. Kotak Science Institute, Rajkot.
- 14 **Cheta Shri S. S.**  
(T. Y. B. Sc.) H. & H. B. Kotak Science Institute, Rajkot, and Secretary, Rajkot Pragatishil Vidyarthi Mandal.
- 15 **Dave Prof. H. L.** Member, Rajkot Adhyapak Mandal, Rajkot.
- 16 **Dave Dr. I. R.** Reader in Gujarati and Head of Gujarati Department, Saurashtra University, Rajkot.
- 17 **Dave Shri Praful M.** L. E. College, Morvi, and Member, Executive Committee, Rajkot Pragatishil Vidyarthi Mandal.
- 18 **Desai Smt. Arunaben** Vikas Vidyalaya, Surendranagar.
- 19 **Desai Shri V. M.** Registrar, Saurashtra University, Rajkot.
- 20 **Dhami Shri R. K.** Advocate, Upleta, and Member of Senat, and Syndicate, Saurashtra University.
- 21 **Ganatra Shri L. M.** Professor of Economics, M.V. Mahila College, Rajkot.
- 22 **Gandhi Shri R. K.** Principal, Smt. J.J. Kundalia Arts & Commerce College, Rajkot.

23. Gohil Shri G. B. Principal, Upleta Arts & Commerce College, Upleta.
24. Hakani Shri C. N. Principal, P. D. M. Commerce College, Rajkot, and Dean, Faculty of Commerce, Saurashtra University.
25. Jagani Shri V. R. General Secretary, K. O. Shah College Dhoraji.
26. Jani Dr. V. J. Principal, L. E. College, Morvi.
27. Jetly Dr. J. S. Director, Shri Dwarkadhish Sanskrit Academy and Institute of Indology, Dwarka.
28. Jobanputra Shri A. L. Vice-President, Saurashtra University Non-Teaching Employees' Union, Rajkot.
29. Joshi Dr. H. M. Lecturer in Philosophy, Dharmendra-sinhji Arts and A. M. P. Law College, Rajkot.
30. Joshi Shri Jethalal H. Senate Member, Saurashtra University, Rajkot.
31. Joshi Shri Sudhir (H LL-B) Sanghvi Law College, Rajkot.
32. Joshi Shri V. H. Joint Secretary, Saurashtra University Non-Teaching Employees' Union, Rajkot.
33. Khokhani Shri V.V. Convenor, Akhil Bhartiya Vidyarthi Parishad, Rajkot Branch, Rajkot.
34. Koregaokar Shri M. N. Principal, H. & H. B. Kotak Science Institute, Rajkot, and Dean, Faculty of Science, Saurashtra University.
35. Malvia Prof. H. L. Treasurer, Rajkot Adhyapak Mandal, Rajkot.
36. Maniar Shri P. R. Advocate, Rajkot, and Senate Member, Saurashtra University.

37. Nirmal Shri A.N. Student Representative, M. P. Shah Municipal College of Commerce and Law, Jamnagar.
38. Pandeya Dr. S. C. Head, Bio-Sciences Department, Saurashtra University, Rajkot.
39. Pandya Shri U. N. General Secretary, Saurashtra University Non-Teaching Employees' Union, Rajkot.
40. Parekh Shri Dilipkumar M. General Secretary, G. J. Sheth Commerce College, Morvi.
41. Parekh Shri Dinesh-Kumar M. General Secretary, U. N. Mehta Arts College, Morvi.
42. Parikh Dr. S. R. Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, M. P. Shah Medical College, Jamnagar, and Senate Member, Saurashtra University.
43. Patel Shri C. M. Lecturer in Physics, H & H. B. Kotak Science Institute, Rajkot.
44. Patel Shri Vallabhbbhai P. President, District Panchayat, Rajkot.
45. Pathak Shri S. C. Principal, Somnath College, Veraval.
46. Rampura Shri V. B. (F.Y. B.A.) Dharmendrasinhji Arts and A.M.P Law College, Rajkot, and Joint Secretary Akhil Bhartiya Vidyarthi Parishad, Rajkot Branch.
47. Raval Shri H.H. P. D. M. Graduate Teachers' College, Rajkot.
48. Raval Shri J. N. Professor of Sanskrit, Smt. J. J. Kundalia Arts and Commerce College, Rajkot.
49. Raval Shri V. S. Secretary, Surendranagar Education Society, Surendranagar.

- 50 Raval Shri V. S. Principal, M.P. Shah Commerce and Law College, Surendranagar and Member, of Syndicate, Saurashtra University.
51. Rughani Shri D. S. (F. Y. B. Sc.) H. & H. B. Kotak Science Institute, Rajkot, Member of Executive Committee, Rajkot Pragatishil Vidyarthi Mandal.
52. Rupani Shri P. R. (F. Y. B. A.) Dharmendrasinhji Arts and A. M. P. Law College, Rajkot, Secretary, Akhil Bhartiya Vidyarthi Parishad, Rajkot Branch.
53. Sachdev Dr. K. S. Professor of Pharmacology, M. P. Shah Medical College, Jamnagar.
54. Sanghvi Shri H. S. Principal, S. V. Arts and Commerce College, Rajkot, and Dean, Faculty of Law, Saurashtra University.
55. Sarda Prof. C. J. Professor of Commerce, K. H. Madhvani Arts and Commerce College, Porbandar, and Chairman, Board of Studies of Commerce, Saurashtra University.
56. Shah Shri C. N. Advocate and leading citizen, Rajkot.
57. Shah Dr. H. H. Dean, M. P. Shah Medical College, Jamnagar, and Dean, Faculty of Medicine, Saurashtra University.
58. Shah Shri M. M. Advocate, Rajkot, and Senate Member, Saurashtra University.
59. Shah Shri S. K. Head Master, Jawaharlal Nehru Vividhlaxi Vidyalaya, Surendranagar, and Senate Member Saurashtra University.

60. Shukla Shri A. B. S. S. P. Arts and Commerce College, Dhrangadhra, and Con-  
venor, Saurashtra University  
Affiliated Colleges, Non-teaching  
Staff Association.
61. Solanki Dr. S. V. Professor of Medicine, M. P.  
Shah Medical College, Jamnagar.
62. Solanki Shri V. H. General Secreatry, L. E. College,  
Morvi.
63. Soni Shri R. K. P. D. M. Graduate Teachers'  
College, Rajkot.
64. Thakor Shri V. M. Principal, Bahauddin College,  
Junagadh.
65. Trivedi Shri A. M. P. D. M. Commerce College,  
Rajkot, and Convenor, Saura-  
shtra University Affiliated  
Colleges Non-Teaching Staff  
Association.
66. Trivedi Shri M. D. Principal, P. D. M. Graduate  
Teachers' College, Rajkot.
67. Trivedi Shri N. B. Principal, M. B. Arts and Comm-  
erce College, Gondal.
68. Upadhyaya Dr. G. H. Chairman, Board of Studies  
Saurashtra University.
69. Vala Shri S. N. Student Representative, Smt.  
J. J. Kundalia Arts and Comm-  
erce College, Rajkot.
70. Vandaria Shri J. L. General Secretary, K. H. M.  
Arts and Commerce College,  
Porbandar.
71. Vasavada Shri Pravin. Advocate, Rajkot.

72. Vora Shri D. N. Lecturer in Chemistry, H. & H. B. Kotak Science Institute, Rajkot, and General Secretary Gujarat State Government Colleges Teachers' Association.
73. Vyas Shri Chandrakant Advocate, Rajkot.
74. Vyas Shri H. M. Student Representative, P. D. M. Commerce College, Rajkot.
75. Zala Prof. P. B. Professor in History, Bahauddin College, Junagadh.

#### Associations :

76. Akhil Bhartiya Vidyarthi Parishad, Rajkot Branch, Rajkot.
77. Gujarat State Government Colleges Teachers' Association, Rajkot.
78. Rajkot Adhyapak Mandal, Rajkot.
79. Rajkot Pragatishil Vidyarthi Mandal, Rajkot.
80. Sanskrutik Shikshan Samaj, Rajkot.
81. Saurashtra University Affiliated Colleges Non-teaching Staff Association, Rajkot.
82. Saurashtra University Area Teachers' Association, Rajkot.
83. Saurashtra University Non-teaching Employees' Union, Rajkot.
84. Surendranagar Education Society, Surendranagar.

#### Surat

1. Almoula Kum. P. U. Student Representative, M. T. B. Arts College, Surat.
2. Bachakaniwala Shri Surajram H. Businessman, Surat, and Senate Member, South Gujarat University.

3. Bhatt Shri R. J. Head Clerk, Law College, Surat.
4. Bhatt Dr. V. P. Professor of Anatomy, Government Medical College, Surat and Senate Member, South Gujarat University.
5. Chaturvedi Shri D. B. Student Representative, M. T. B. Arts College, Surat.
6. Chhaya Prof. N. D. Professor of Zoology, B. P. Baria Science Institute, Navsari.
7. Chokhawala Shri Jayantilal B. Chairman, Standing Committee, Surat, Municipal Corporation, Surat, and Senate and Syndicate Member, South Gujarat University.
8. Choksi Shri J. B. Representative, South Gujarat University, Non-teaching Employees' Association, Surat.
9. Dasgupta Dr. A. K. Principal, S. V. R. Engineering College, Surat.
10. Desai Dr. C. M. Pricncipal, P. T. Science College, Surat.
11. Desai Prof. G. N. Professor and Head of the Applied Mechanics Department, S. V. R. Engineering College, Surat, and Senate and Syndicate Member, South Gujarat University.
12. Desai Prof. H. J. Professor and Head of the General Education Department, Sir K. P. College of Commerce, Surat.



13. Desai Prof. I. J. Chartered Accountant, Surat and Syndicate Member, South Gujarat University.
14. Desai Shri Jivanji D. Head Master, Bai Avabai High School, Bulsar, and Senate Member, South Gujarat University.
15. Desai Dr. R. K. Chairman, Sarvajanic Education Society, Surat, and Member of Syndicate, South Gujarat University.
16. Desai Shri S. T. President, South Gujarat University Non-teaching Employees Association, Surat.
17. Desai Shri V. M. (M. A. Part I) Department of Economics, South Gujarat University, Surat.
18. Gandhi Shri J. G. Noting Assistant, S. V. R. Engineering College, Surat.
19. Gandhi Shri L. J. Head Clerk, B. P. Baria Science Institute, Navsari.
20. Icecreamwala Shri N. N. Member of Managing Committee, South Gujarat University Non-Teaching Employee's Association, Surat.
21. Joshi Prof. H. R. V. T. Choksi Sarvajanic Education College, Surat.
22. Joshi Dr. J. S. Vice-Principal, S. B. Garda Arts College, Navsari.
23. Joshi Shri R. G. Vice-President, South Gujarat University Non-teaching Employees' Association, Surat.
24. Joshi Shri S. G. General Secretary, South Gujarat University Non-teaching Employees' Association, Surat.

25. Lalbhai Dr. Vimlaben Siddharth.      Syndicate Member, South Gujrat. University, Atul (Dist. Bulsar)
26. Manji Shri A. A.      Principal, V. T. Choksi Law College, Surat.
27. Marfatia Shri I. C.      Joint Secretary, South Gujarat University Non-teaching Employees' Association, Surat.
28. Mehta Shri K. C.      Principal, M. T. B. Arts College, Surat.
29. Modi Shri J. M.      Head Clerk, Arts & Commerce College, Jambusar.
30. Naik Shri B. G.      Principal, N. K. M. Science College, Bulsar.
31. Pandya Prof. J. P.      V. S. Patel Arts and Science College, Bilimora
32. Pandya Shri N. K.      Principal, Arts and Commerce College, Bulsar.
33. Parikh Shri Ashok C. (II LL. B.)      V. T. Choksi Law College, Surat, and Secretary, Dakshin Gujarat Pragatishil Vidyarthi Mandal, Surat Branch.
34. Parikh Dr. B. A.      Prof., M. T. B. Arts College, Surat.
35. Patel Shri D. B.      Secretary, South Gujarat Chamber of Commerce, Surat.
36. Pathak Dr. J. D.      Dean, Government Medical College, Surat.
37. Rathod Shri A. M.      Vice-President, South Gujarat University Non-teaching Employees' Association, Surat.

38. Shaikh Shri G. S.  
(F. Y. B. Sc.) P. T. Sarvajanik Science College,  
Surat, Joint Secretary, Dakshin  
Gujarat Pragatishil Vidyarthi  
Mandal, Surat Branch.
39. Shah Shri C. C. Former Vice-Chancellor, South  
Gujarat University, Surat.
40. Shah Shri S. M. Head Clerk, Medical College,  
Surat.
41. Shah Prof. S. S. Sir K. P. College of Commerce  
Surat.
42. Shashtri Shri V. B. Mayor, Surat Municipal Corpo-  
ration, Surat, and Senate Member,  
South Gujarat University.
43. Shukla Shri B. M. Principal, Law College, Bulsar.
44. Solanki Dr. I. N. Vice-Principal, P. T. Science  
College, Surat, and Senate  
Member, South Gujarat  
University.
45. Sopariwala Shri K. D. Student Representative, Sir  
K. P. College of Commerce,  
Surat.
46. Vagad Shri S. D. Post-Graduate Student, Depart-  
ment of Rural Studies (P. G.),  
South Gujarat University,  
Surat.
47. Vaidya Prof. P. B. Head of Physics Department,  
P. T. Sarvajanik College of  
Science, Surat.
48. Vyas Shri Popatlal M. Member of Gujarat Legislative  
Assembly and Syndicate  
Member, South Gujarat  
University.

**Associations :**

49. Dakshin Gujarat Pragatishil Vidyarthi Mandal, Surat Branch, Surat.
50. Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat.
51. South Gujarat Chamber of Commerce, Surat.
52. South Gujarat Colleges Teachers' Association, Surat.
53. South Gujarat University Affiliated Colleges Non-teaching Staff Association, Surat.
54. South Gujarat University Non-teaching Employees' Association, Surat.

**Vallabh Vidyanagar**

1. Mehta Shri R. S. Vice-Chancellor, Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar
2. Patel Shri H. M.,  
I. C. S. (Retd.) Member of Gujarat Legislative Assembly and President, Charutar Vidya Mandal, Vallabh Vidyanagar.
3. Patel Dr. R. D. Head, Department of Chemistry, Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar.
4. Shah Shri B. V. Head, Department of Sociology, Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar.
5. Shashtri Shri Ranjitrai G. Senate Member, Gujarat University and Secretary, Khambhat Education Society, Cambay.
6. Trivedi Shri R. S. Principal, M. B. Patel College of Education, Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar.
7. Vyas Dr. V. S. Professor and Head of Economics Department, Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar.



# INDEX

## A

- Academic activities
  - universities, of, 64
  - administrative activities,
  - sharply divided from, 20, 35-6
- Academic Council,
  - constitution of, 26-7, 35-6, 118-9
  - none in Baroda, 24, 118
  - powers and duties in universities of Gujarat, 42-3
  - powers and duties recommended by Commission, 46-7, 59-61, 119
  - supremacy of, 35-6, 118
- Academic Planning Board, 105, 126-7
- Acknowledgements, vi-vii
- Adult Education, 18
- Affiliation of colleges,
  - power to vest in universities, 82
  - present procedure, 80-81
  - procedure recommended by Commission, 83-4, 123
  - withdrawal of, 81, 85, 124
- Ahmedabad, visits to, ii-vi
- Approval
  - institutions, of, 82
  - withdrawal of, of institutions, 85-6
- Arbitration,
  - Tribunals of, 106
- Ashty, Sir Eric, 15-6
- Authorities,
  - new, proposed by Commission, 115
- "Autonomous" colleges, 18-124.

## B

- Baroda, visits to, iii-iv
- Baroda University,
  - establishment of, 8--9
  - nature of, 11, 21
  - no Academic Council in, 24
  - students' welfare activities in, 95
- Bhavnagar, visit to, v
- Board for Hostels,
  - constitution of, 99
  - Power and duties of, 99-100
- Board for Students' Welfare
  - constitution of, 96-7
  - Powers and duties of, 97-8
- Board of Extra Mural Studies, 39-64
- Boards of Post-graduate Teaching and Research,
  - constitution of 37, 38, 120
  - powers and duties of, 28-9, 40, 44-5, 63-4, 120
- Boards of studies,
  - chairman of, 39, 122
  - constitution of, 121-2
  - defects of present, 38
  - importance of, 24
  - meetings of, 38, 121
  - powers and duties of, in universities of Gujarat 44, 47
  - Powers and duties of recommended by Commission, 62, 63
  - students-representatives on, 103-115
- Boards of University Teaching, 28-9, 40, 44-5
- Bombay University Act, Preamble to, 1-2
- Budget (Financial Estimates)
  - balancing of, 92
  - sanctioning authority, 91, 125
  - Syndicate, prepared by, 91, 125
- Built-in device for reviewing University Acts, 19, 112

Calcutta University Commission, 2, 3, 4

Cambridge University, freedom of students in, 17

Chagla, Justice M. C., 9

Chancellor,  
     as Visitor, 70  
     powers of, 65

College Code, 106, 129.

College teachers, selection committee for, 84, 123-4

Columbia freedom of students in, 17

Commission,  
     appointment of, i  
     extension of tenure of, iii, vi  
     meetings of, ii-vi.  
     members of, i  
     procedure of, ii-vi  
     terms of reference to, i-ii

Comparative study of University Acts of Gujarat, 25-9.

Controller of Examinations, 69-70, 74, 114

Co-ordinate jurisdiction of Senate, Syndicate and Academic Council, 41

Co-ordination Committee, 92-3

Correspondence Courses, 18, 107, 128

Council of Post-graduate Teaching and Research, 28-9, 40, 44-5.

Court (Senate)  
     constitution of, 25-6, 32-34  
     powers and duties of, recommended by Commission, 52-54

Curator, 69-70

## D

Day hostels, 6

Deans of Faculties,  
     appointment or election of, 36, 68, 74-5  
     powers and duties of, 68-9, 75  
     terms of office of, 74, 114

Deans of Students, 13, 6, 104, 122-3

Decentralization of university powers, 20, 64

Delays in university reform, 20

Demarcation of powers among university authorities, 40

Difficulties common to universities in Gujarat 21-24

Directorate of Higher Education, 109

## E

Education Commission's Report (1964-66)

Elections in universities,  
     evils of, 108  
     methods of, 108

Examination Reforms, 107, 124-5

Examiner's appointment committees,  
     present practice, 89-90  
     Commission's recommendations, 90-126,

Executive authority, 41

Executive Council (Syndicate)  
     affiliation of colleges  
     final voice in, 20  
     budget, final voice of, in sanctioning, 20, 91, 125  
     constitution of, 26, 34-5, 117-8

powers of, in universities of Gujarat, 41-2, 45

powers and duties recommended by Commission, 54-5, 118

ratio of the academic to the non-academic element in, 34-5

reappropriation of budget grants, 93

reports on Selection Committees for appointment of university teachers, 88

extension lectures, 18

Raja-Mural Studies, Board of, 7, 18

## F

Faculties,

constitution of, 27-8

powers and duties in universities of Gujarat, 43-4

powers and duties recommended by Commission, 61-2.

student-representatives on, 103

Finance Committee, 90, 128

Financial Estimates (Budget)

preparation by Syndicate, 91

powers of reappropriation by Syndicate, 93, 125

sanction by Syndicate, 92, 125.

## G

Gadgil, H. H. Pratapsinhrao, 8

Gandhinagar, meeting at, vi

Government of India,

Resolution on Education (1913), 2

Resolution on Education (1920), 3

Governor of Gujarat, discussion, with, vi

Gujarat College, Principal of, vi

Gujarat University,

Board of Students' Welfare, 94

establishment of, 9

jurisdiction of, 10

nature of, 11, 21

Report of Committee, 9

Senate, 30-1

## H

Harvard

freedom of students in, 17

Heads of University Departments, representation of, 23

Hobby workshops, 6

Hostels,

Board for, constitution of, 99

powers and duties of Board for, 99-100

## I

Identification of talent, 17

Indian Universities Act, 1904, 2

Indian universities, Government's preponderating voice in, 22.

## J

Joint-Committees of Teachers and Students, 16, 122

Joint Consultative Committees, 106, 127

Joint Registrar, 74, 114

Joshi, J. S., vi-vii



**K**

Khothari Commission, 30

Kutch, colleges in, 10

**L**

Legislation,

University, in Gujarat, 8-12.

within the universities, 76-9, 128.

Librarian, 69, 115.

**M**

Maharaja of Baroda; 8-9

Managements of private colleges,  
not represented on Senate, 26.

recommended by Commission, 33, 116  
Maharashtra Government's draft

Bill on student representation, 102.

Masani, Sir Rustam, 9

Mavalankar, G. V., 9.

Meetings,

Boards of Studies, of 38, 121

Commission, of, ii-vi

Model Act Committee, 19, 30, 32

Modernization

Education Commission on, 13.

Implication of, 13-24

Munshi, K. M., 8

**N**

Newman, Cardinal, 1

Non-teaching staff, service conditions of,  
105, 127

**O**

Officers in universities of Gujarat, 65

Ordinances,

made by the Syndicate, 77

operation of, 77

Oxford

freedom of students in, 17

**P**

Periodical reviews of University Acts, 112

Polarization,

avoidance of, between students and teachers; 16.

Post-graduate teaching and Research, organization of, 29-30.

Powers of universities amplified, 48

Private tuitions, evils of, 107

Pro-Vice Chancellor.

appointment of, 74, 114.

Baroda University, in 67

duties of, 74, 114

Saurashtra University, in, 67.

tenure of office of, 67, 74, 114.

"Pursuit of excellence", 17

**Q**

Questionnaire,

despatch of, iii

drafting of, ii

languages of, ii

replies to, iii

whom, sent to, iii

## R

Ramakrishnan Commission, 3-4, 30  
 visit, to, v  
 appropriation of budget grants, 93  
 public and private colleges, steps against, 84-5, 124  
 recognition  
   institutions, of, 81  
   withdrawal of, of institution, 85-6  
 recommendations of Commission,  
   affiliation of colleges, 83-4  
   appointment of Vice-Chancellor, 71-2  
   constitution of Academic Council, 35-6  
   constitution of Board of Post-graduate  
   Teaching and Research, 37-8  
   constitution of Boards of Studies, 38-9  
   constitution of Examiner's appointment  
   committees, 90.  
 constitution of Faculties, 37  
 constitution of Selection Committees for  
   university teachers, 88-9  
 constitution of Senate, 32-4, 115-7  
 constitution of Syndicate, 34-5, 117-8  
 operation of Statutes, Ordinances, etc., 78-9  
 powers of the universities, 48-52  
 powers and duties of the Academic  
   Council, 59-61, 119  
 powers and duties of the Court, 52-4, 117  
 powers and duties of the Board of Post-  
   graduate, Teaching and Research, 63-4,  
   120  
 powers and duties of Boards of Studies,  
   62-3, 122  
 powers and duties of the Executive Council,  
   54-9, 118  
 powers and duties of the Faculties, 61-2,  
   120  
 representation of registered graduates, 33,  
   116  
 student-representation on university bodies  
   34, 102-4.  
 summary of, 111, 129  
 uniformity in wording of University Acts,  
   47,  
 Reference, terms of, to Commission, i-ii  
 Registrar,  
   appointment of, 67, 74, 114.  
 duties of, 67-8

"Regularly constituted governing body" 84,  
 123.

## Regulations.

Academic Council, made by, 77-8  
 Faculties, made by, 78  
 operation of, 78

Research, universities to attach greater im-  
 portance to, 16

Review of University Acts, every 7 years, 19

## Rules

subsidiary authorities, by, 78, 128

## S

Sadhvani, S C, vii

Sardar Patel, University,  
   establishment of, 10  
   nature of, 11, 21  
   student's welfare activities, in, 11-21

## Saurashtra,

colleges, 10  
 University Act, 10-12  
 university, special features of, 21

## Selection Committee

examiners, for appointment of, 89-90, 126  
 full-time university teachers, for appointing  
   87-89, 126

## Senate,

constitution of, 25-6, 32-4, 115-7  
 elected members of, 32, 116-7  
 ex-officio members of, 32, 115-6  
 membership of, 115  
 nominated members of, 33  
 powers in, universities of Gujarat, 41, 46  
 powers and duties of, recommended by  
   commission, 52-4, 117  
 ratio of academic to non-academic to  
   academic element, 32  
 representation to College managements, 33  
 statute-making power of, 76-7  
 student representation, 102-3  
 representation to college managements, 33

Solanki, H. K., vi

South Gujarat University,

Act, 10-12

special features of, 21  
 Student's Welfare, Board for, 96

Sports, Board of, 96

University Grants Commission, 109

Statutes,

passed by the Senate, 76  
 sanction to 76-7

## Statutory Committees, 87-90, 126

- Students, health centres, 6
- 'home, 6.
- non-resident centres, 6
- participation of, 16, 94-103
- representation of, 34, 37-8, 101-2, 115
- services, 16, 94.
- Unions, 16, 115, 122.
- Welfare, importance of, 6, 94

## Summary

- Chapters of the Report, 111
- Recommendations of Commission, 111-129

Surat, visit to, iv  
Syndicate

- affiliation of colleges, final voice in, 20
- budget, final sanction by, 91, 125
- constitution of, 26, 34-5, 117-8
- powers of, in universities of Gujarat, 41-2, 46
- powers and duties of, recommended by Commission, 54-9, 118
- ratio of academic to non-academic element in, 34-5
- reappropriation of budget grants, 93, 125.

## T

Talented students, special courses for 17, 128

## Teachers,

- Associations of, 105
- contribution of younger teachers to university administration, 15-6, 114
- effective voice of, 15, 122
- frustration of, 22
- monopoly of senior, 23.
- representation of younger, 34
- supremacy in academic matters, 46-7

Tribunals of Arbitration, 106, 127

Tutorial system

## Universities,

- social role of
- structure
- flexibility of, 19.

## University

- authorities, functions of 45-7
- definition of a, 23.
- delay in, reform, 20.
- extension, 7.
- Finance, 91-93
- fund, 91.
- legislation in Gujarat, 842.
- powers of the, 48-52, 12

University Acts, to be in broad terms, 11  
University Departments, main operational units, 15.

## University Education,

- aims and objects of, 17
- powerful instrument of change, 14

University Grants Commission, grants from 5, 7.

## V

Vallabh Vidyanagar, visit to, iv  
Vice-Chancellor,

common link between authorities, 40.

- importance of the office of, 65-6
- mode of appointment of, 65-3, 119-20
- powers of the, 65-6.

salary of, 72, 112.  
tenure of office of the, 36.  
terms and conditions of the office of, 66-7.

## Visitor,

Chancellor as, 70-1

Visitorial powers 112

## W

Widgery, Prof. A. G., 8

Witnesses, examination of, iii-vi

## Y

Younger teachers,

contribution by, to administration, 15-6, 114.

representation of, on Senate, 34.

Date.....

.....