

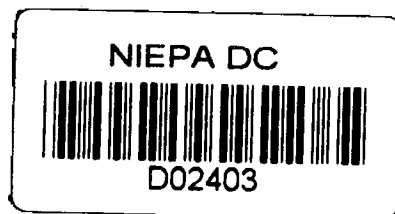
Report of the Committee

for

Residential University

at

Bhavnagar.



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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTORY

Government of Gujarat constituted a Committee under Government Resolution, Education and Labour Department No. USG-5670-Kh, dated 30th December, 1970. This committee was entrusted with the work of framing constitution for a residential University at Bhavnagar (Appendix A). The following members were appointed on this Committee :—

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. Shri A. R. Baxi,
Vice-Chancellor,
Saurashtra University,
Rajkot. | Chairman |
| 2. Shri Harbhai Trivedi,
Pro-Vice-Chancellor,
Bhavnagar. | Member |
| 3. Shri Jagubhai Parikh,
Bhavnagar. | Member |
| 4. Shri Manubhai Pancholi,
Sanosara. | Member |
| 5. Shri Bhogilal Sandesara,
Baroda. | Member |
| 6. Shri Kanchanlal Parikh,
Registrar,
Gujarat University,
Ahmedabad. | Member |
| 7. Joint Director of Education | Member-Secretary. |

Shri Kumudbhai Thaker was appointed as a member in place of Shri Manubhai Pancholi and Shri Jayendra Trivedi was appointed as an additional member under Gujarat Government Resolution No. USG-5070-Kh, dated 13th April, 1971. Thereafter, the joint Director of Education (Member-Secretary) Shri Indra Vasavada was appointed as an additional member under Government Resolution No. USG-5070-Kh, dated 6th December, 1971 as he retired from service on 23rd November 1971 and Shri A. K. Pradhan took over as the Member-Secretary of this Committee.

The terms of reference of this Committee were as under :—

(1) To make recommendations regarding form, scope and jurisdiction of the university to be established at Bhavnagar, its officers and authorities, its constitution, powers and duties;

(2) To make recommendations in the matter of establishment of the proposed University at Bhavnagar, its estimated maintenance expenditure and the financial resources to meet that expenditure; and

(3) to make other suggestions in this regard and also to prepare a bill for the establishment of the proposed university.

Meetings of the Committee

The first meeting of the Committee was held at Bhavnagar on 9th February, 1971 in which a questionnaire was prepared (Appendix-B). List of persons to whom this questionnaire was to be sent was also prepared in this meeting. Names of the persons who replied to this questionnaire are listed at Appendix-C.

Thereafter, some persons were invited for personal interview at the following places :

1. Bhavnagar
2. Ahmedabad.
3. Vallabh-Vidyanagar
4. Baroda
5. Surat
6. Rajkot

A list of persons so invited for interview is given in Appendix-D.

Work of this Committee lasted for nearly a year and during that period fifteen meetings were held. We are greatly indebted to all those 200 educationists, teachers and leading personalities whose experiences and observations we availed of through their written and/or oral statements. Among the various institutions in the field of education and culture who evinced interest in our work and also offered all possible guidance and assistance, Saurashtra University (with their offices at Rajkot and Bhavnagar), other universities in the State, other educational and cultural institutions of Bhavnagar, Bhavnagar City Municipality and Bhavnagar Chamber of Commerce ought to be mentioned specifically. We take this opportunity to express our gratitude to all these institutions and their workers who always offered their services and assistance spontaneously. We are also grateful to the Education and Labour Department, Government of Gujarat, Directorate of Education and their officers-particularly, Secretary to Government, Education and Labour Department Shri V. R. Mehta and Director of Education Shri Prakramsinh Chauhan and their staff from whom we received all possible help.

In the end, we acknowledge our gratitude to the officers of Saurashtra University and its staff who looked upon our work as their own and who always offered their services unsparingly.

Sub. National Systems Unit,
National Institute of Educational
 Planning and Administration
 77-B, Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi-110016
 Doc. No. 2403
 26/4/82

CHAPTER 2

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF HIGHER EDUCATION

The basic aims and high ideals of universities and their unstinted pursuit of truth are the same under all circumstances and at all times, but their functions and duties are rapidly evolving in this developing world. Hence in the modern era the extent, depth and complexity of the functions of university naturally go on increasing day by day. Hence we recommend that the following should be incorporated in the aims prescribed for the proposed university at Bhavnagar :

1. Alongwith the academic instruction, work experience and ideals of social services should also be disseminated in as many faculties of the University as possible;
2. While formulating the course of study, requirements of urban as well as rural people should be kept in view; and
3. Arrangement should be made enabling the university students to have a proper hostel life and thereby to get them introduced to healthy and self-reliant community life.

In view of the above objectives of the proposed university, it would be desirable to develop such of the different faculties as are specially useful for the Bhavnagar region and for which special facilities are available and purposeful programme may be planned for development of its role in the following fields:—

1. Enhancement of knowledge.
 2. Research.
 3. Character building.
 4. Community life.
 5. Special Education.
 6. Training of citizens as future leaders in the various fields of democratic society.
4. Modern facilities should be provided to acquire a high level of training and skill in respect of Humanities, Social Sciences, Sciences, Trade, Industry and other vocations.
 5. To prepare youths who may become leaders in the fields of politics, public administration, vocations, industry and trade.
 6. To provide man-power required to make the agricultural, industrial and other planning of the country successful.
 7. To make arrangement for providing higher education with regard to such courses as may enrich the peculiar native crafts or folk-life of Bhavnagar and its surroundings.
 8. To make arrangement for the detailed study and research with regard to the problems of public life, community life, finances, religion, culture etc., of the respective area.
 9. To cultivate understanding and faith in the students specially in respect of the objective of developing a particular pattern of society and culture to which the nation is committed.

10. A community life full of diversity, action, imagination and purpose should be developed. The energy of students should be diverted towards creative works and an attempt should be made to inculcate the values of self-reliance, service, etc. in their personal life.

11. A programme for the alround development of the students should be chalked out.

12. An opportunity for higher education and culture at various stages should be provided to the general public through extension services.

13. Books which are results of deep study and profound research in the subject should be published in Gujarati.

14. Able and spirited teachers with proper and comprehensive insight and vision should be put forth at various stages.

15. Philosophy of Education, its purpose, its content, method etc., should form part of contemplation, study and research.

16. Democratic practices should become an integral part of education and students should be oriented to adopt them in their personal lives in the broad context of national interest.

CHAPTER 3

GROWTH OF UNIVERSITY EDUCATION IN GUJARAT

It may be said that the history of establishment of Universities in India dates back from 1857. For the first time Universities at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were established in that year. These universities were mainly examining bodies and only those students who had studied in the colleges affiliated to these universities were allowed to appear in the examination. While explaining the objective behind the establishment of that university, it has been stated in Bombay University Act, 1857 that —

“The objective behind the establishment of this university is to examine the students to ascertain their competence in the fields of different faculties, such as literature, science, arts, etc. and also to evaluate their achievements in this direction and to award educational degrees in testimony thereof.”

This work of conducting examinations continued as the only main activity in all the universities of India. Calcutta University Commission appointed in 1919 has aptly said, “These Universities have nothing to do with the education except to evaluate it through examinations.” It has also observed that university had no direct relation with teaching and so its contribution in the intellectual development of students was negligible. Universities should aim at creating an atmosphere as would sustain the intellectuals in various fields of life and would foster the development of whole social life.

Need for establishing local residential universities was realised by the Government of India for the first time in 1919. In Gujarat State, Maharaja Sayajirao University at Baroda was established in 1949, though initial action was taken in the matter as early as 1936. The Commission appointed for the establishment of this university had recommended establishment of a centre of study at Baroda which should not merely grant affiliation and hold examinations but should impart instructions too. According to this recommendation of the Munshi Commission, the abovesaid University was established at Baroda and its jurisdiction covered 10 miles.

Circumstances under which Gujarat University has been established are well-known. The State Government had constituted Gujarat University Committee in 1947. A brief reference to the Universities in Gujarat is found in the report of recently appointed Dongerkeri Commission.

“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.”

Sardar Patel University was established in 1955 and its jurisdiction was confined to Vallabh-Vidyanagar regions of Anand taluka. This jurisdiction has been prescribed within

a radius of 5 miles all around Vallabh-Vidyanagar, taking it as a centre. It is a teaching and affiliating university within this range.

South Gujarat University Act was passed in 1965. It has been established as a teaching and affiliating university and its jurisdiction is confined to four districts, namely Surat, Bulsar, Broach and the Dangs.

It is a well-known fact that in pursuance of the recommendations of Shri Lalbhai Desai Committee, Saurashtra University and South Gujarat University were established some four years ago. Having explained the back-ground under which this committee had been constituted, the State Government observed, "After 1950, so many colleges and educational institutions have come up in the Gujarat University area and popular feelings and demand for new universities have become so acute that it has now become imperative to establish new universities in South Gujarat and Saurashtra regions".

(Gujarat Government Gazette, 2nd December, 1965).

In Saurashtra region, the university established under Saurashtra University Act, 1965 is designated as "Saurashtra University" as per sub-section (2) of section 15 of the said Act and at present Amrli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Rajkot and Surendranagar districts fall within its jurisdiction.

CHAPTER 4

ACADEMIC BACKGROUND OF BHAVNAGAR

As the State Government has decided to establish a separate residential university at Bhavnagar, it is necessary to give in this report a brief description of the background of development of Bhavnagar as a Centre of study. Hence we present its academic background in this chapter.

Fort-city of Bhavnagar, situated at the mouth of bay of Cambay on the western coast of India is well-known for its educational and cultural activities. Traditionally noble and cultured Rulers and far-sighted Diwans, have been instrumental in the development of intellectual life of Bhavnagar. Propagation of education is in vogue here since long. The institution of primary education is almost one and a quarter century old, whereas secondary education is centennial. History of education for women and of educational experiments is also half a century old. Out of fifty high-schools of Bhavnagar district almost twenty are multipurpose and half of them are situated in Bhavnagar city alone. At present twelve thousand students are enrolled in the high-schools of Bhavnagar. With the establishment of Shamaldas College at Bhavnagar in the year 1885, doors for higher education for Saurashtra region have been thrown open. The first Science College and the first Commerce College in Saurashtra also started in Bhavnagar. All these three colleges are at present under the direct management of Saurashtra University and other three colleges run by Bhavnagar Educational Society are at present affiliated to Saurashtra University. A Women's College affiliated to Shrimati Nathibai Damodar Thakershi Mahila Vidyapith of Bombay and one Ayurved College affiliated to Jamnagar Ayurved University are also situated in Bhavnagar. There is provision for technical training in Sir Bhavsinhji Polytechnic run by Government of Gujarat.

(1) Arts, Science and Commerce

In the Colleges of Bhavnagar affiliated to Saurashtra University, subjects such as English, Gujarati, Hindi, Sanskrit, Persian, Economics, Philosophy, Sociology, History, Mathematics, Psychology, Politics, Statistics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Entomology, Advance accountancy and Auditing, Banking and Cotton are taught at present at degree level. While at post-graduate level provision is made for subjects like English, Hindi, Sanskrit, Sociology, History, Physics, Botany, Accountancy and costing, Banking, Economics, Policy and Planning, Corporation Finance, Organised Markets and Business Management.

Besides, provision has also been made here for providing guidance in the research work in subjects like Chemistry, Education, Commerce, Gujarati, Mathematics and Economics.

(2) Education

Subjects taught at B. Ed. level.

Principles of Education, Psychology, Planning in Education, Modern trends and evaluation, Review of Education, Specialised Education, Field Education and Audio-visual Education, Educational and Practical Guidance, Instruction in Sociology, Instruction in Arts, School management, Educational administration and Health education, Gujarati, Geography, English, Science, Hindi, Sanskrit, History, Mathematics.

Subjects taught at M. Ed. level

Philosophical and Sociological foundation of Education, Sociological Metronology, Educational Research, Statistical Methods, Psychology of Learning and Development Education, Vocational Guidance, Management and Evaluation in Education, Psychological training in Education.

(3) Law

Law of Crime, Law of Property and Registration Act, Constitution of India History, Law of Contract, Commercial Law, Law of Torts and Easement Act, Hindu Law, Muslim Law and Indian Succession Act, Jurisprudence, Company Law, 1956, Taxation Law, Income-tax Act, Wealth Tax Act or Gift tax Act, Labour Laws, Civil Procedure Code and Arbitration Act, Modern Indian Legal History, Comparative Law, Administrative Law, Law of Equity Trust, Specific Relief Act, 1963, Criminal Procedure Code, Indian Evidence Act, Drafting of Pleadings, Court Fee Act (Gujarat), Suits Valuation Act, Stamp Duty Act (State Government), Limitation Act, 1963, Legal Ethics, etc.

It should be observed here that facilities at the local Central Salt and Marine Chemical Research Institute are easily available to research students. This is the only institution of its type in the whole of India. Seven Universities in India have granted recognition to some of the Scientists pursuing research work in this institution, to guide suitable scholars in their research work at Ph. D. level. Such institution may naturally prove helpful to the distinguished inmates of university in cultivating a taste for such research work by keeping them acquainted with the work going on in the laboratory and if the head quarter of the University is located at the same place, this Institute would be helpful in making available to the University School of Sciences the honorary services of these scientists. Looking to the vast sea-coast of this region new marine courses should be introduced in Bhavnagar University as and when facility for that arises. Adequate facilities at this place exist for this purpose. Invaluable help can be extended in this direction by this laboratory. This laboratory has got a very rich library. Marine chemicals and some of the best books written on them have been preserved in this library. Thus, facility required to keep oneself acquainted with the fast-growing development of science exists in Bhavnagar. Out of the research work undertaken at this institution during last ten years, few of them namely, (1) Table salt and dairy salt (2) Cattle-licks (3) Potasium chloride (4) Sodium Sulphate (5) Marine Gypsum (6) Magnesium Carbonate (7) Sorrel Cement, etc. may be mentioned.

Besides this research work, a programme to assist the factories established for making such products on a large scale in India has also been undertaken here. Moreover, considerable success has been achieved by this institution in separating chemicals from algae and making them available to the industries and also in making experiments in respect of water-farming. Its chemical engineering section is also a full-fledged Unit. At present about 60 scientists are pursuing research on the subject mentioned above. Some of them are pursuing research by themselves while some are guiding others in the research work for the degree of Ph.D. in Inorganic Chemistry, Physical Chemistry, Marine biology and Chemical technology. It is within the reach of the proposed Bhavnagar University to develop a marine faculty and to become a special study centre in that field in the country.

To impart training in small industries, Industrial extension centres and training -cum- production centres are also run here. One Banking Training School is also run by the State Bank of Saurashtra. A College providing higher education in respect of Co-operative activity through N. C. U. and S. C. U. was operating for years in Bhavnagar ; it should also be revived now. Primary Teachers' Training Colleges are also functioning here since long.

2. Potentialities of higher education

(A) *Medical and Engineering Colleges*

At present a Medical College at Jamnagar and an Engineering College at Morvi are functioning in Saurashtra. Looking to the requirements of this region if it is conceded to establish college of each type under the above faculties in near future, Bhavnagar seems to be a convenient place for the establishment of Medical as well as Engineering Colleges. Eight hospitals of different types in Bhavnagar, with more than 1500 beds facilitate the diagnosis and cure of all types of diseases. Special hospitals for tuberculosis and leprosy can provide adequate facility to the medical students to undertake the research work with regard to the possible cure of these diseases. Adequate land which may be utilised for Medical College is available around Bhavnagar Takhtasinhji Hospital and the services of Specialists are also easily available. Nursing Schools are already running here. Same can be said of Engineering College also. Sir Bhavsinhji Polytechnic is an Industrial Teaching Institute of a high order. Good facilities in respect of accommodation, equipments, workshop, library, etc. exist in this institute. About thirteen courses are offered to the students here. An Industrial Training Institute started by the Government of India with a view to prepare skilled carftsmen is functioning here since last ten years. It is not very difficult to convert this institute into an Engineering College.

(B) *Agricultural College*

An amount of Rs. 27 lakhs has been earmarked by the old Bhavnagar State for agricultural uplift. With that amount, modern agricultural college can be started. At present, facility of an agricultural school teaching upto S.S.C.E. is available in Bhavnagar, Lokbharati Vidyapith well-known for agricultural teaching is also situated near Bhavnagar. If sons of farmers who actually hold lands secure admission in agricultural colleges, the food problem of India would be solved earlier. In the 'Lok Shala' which provides necessary training to these farmer's sons, instruction upto S. S. C. E. is imparted.

(C) *College for Physical Education*

The importance of Physical Education alongwith intellectual education is universally recognised. Gymnasium activity started here in the year 1918 and thereafter gathered momentum due to the efforts by Sardar Prithvisinh. Almost twenty gymnasia in Bhavnagar are at present performing social and cultural activities over and above providing physical education. "Shishu Vihar" - a cultural gymnasium established/conducted by labourers also deserves to be mentioned here. By integrating all these institutes a College for physical education can immediately be started here.

(3) **New Courses of Study**

When New Bhavnagar University emerges from out of Saurashtra University as a separate entity, it should not remain contented with the work of continuing courses of study in respect of old students and of conducting examinations and giving certificates. It is desirable that each new university should introduce some one or the other special course of study. Looking to this, the proposed university should introduce some new courses of study with proper planning. The following are the main courses of study :

(A) Oceanography

Vast sea-coast of this region is a challenge to the University students as observed earlier. The University school of oceanography can undertake the necessary research work in fisheries. This school of oceanography can, with the help of the Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Laboratory provide proper guidance to the university students as to how the basic research work in respect of marine chemicals utilised in various industries should be conducted and by what method those substances should be acquired so that they may prove cheap and useful to the general public.

(B) Marine Engineering

There are some seven intermediate and twenty minor ports situated on the sea coast of Saurashtra. Only two intermediate ports in the whole of India - namely Bhavnagar and Okha have got direct berthing facility. Heavy movement of goods is undertaken at these two as well as other minor all-weather ports. The port traffic of Bhavnagar is increasing day by day. Bhavnagar port has got the facilities of a workshop undertaking the repair work of steamers and of dry docks, etc. A barge-building shop for constructing new barges is maintained here since last eight years. Fifty barges and an oil tanker have been constructed so far. The tidal waters at the port of Bhavnagar are significantly high. On account of this peculiar tide and ebb at Bhavnagar Port, electricity can be produced at this port. The proposed university should undertake research as to what method should be adopted to produce electricity at a lower rate. One lock-gate with modern facility is also there at the port of Bhavnagar. A country like India having a large sea coast and transacting substantial import-export business on sea-route should have many marine engineering colleges. At present one such college is located in Calcutta. But on the western coast of India no such facility is available for instruction in marine engineering. Adequate facilities are there at Bhavnagar Port for establishing such an institution. There is one Island named 'Piram' near the port and great potentialities exist to develop navigation and to construct different types of vessels on this Island. If the proposed university wishes to introduce a course in marine engineering which is badly needed for the youths of the country, and has great potentialities of development, Bhavnagar would be ideal with adequate facilities.

(C) Gandhian philosophy

It is desirable that this new university should undertake a regular study and teaching work of Gandhian philosophy. The University Grants Commission has already appealed to each and every university to introduce this course of study and Mysore, Punjab and Delhi universities have taken steps in that direction too. Hence in western region of India, Bhavnagar University should take initiative in this matter. Availability of Gandhian literature can be considered a great facility for pursuing such study. Fortunately, "Gandhi Smruti" institute at Bhavnagar has developed considerably. A rich collection of books read by Gandhiji, written by Gandhiji, written by others on Gandhiji and reference books on Gandhiji are available in this institution. A collection of twenty thousand photostat copies of Gandhiji's letters is also available with this institution.

Mineral oil has been found from the ocean near Bhavnagar. At present a school of Chemistry is functioning in Bhavnagar. Courses of petro-chemicals can be arranged thereat. In future, a separate department for its study can also be established.

(D) Jain philosophy

In Gujarat, the Jain population is sizeable. Looking to the courses of study of Jain (Shraman) culture and Ardhamagadhi language many might feel interested in Jain philosophy. In Bhavnagar, adequate literature is available for this purpose. Well-known institutions in India such as Shri Jain dharm Prasarak Sabha, Shri Atmanand Sabha and Shri Yashovijayji Jain Granthamala undertake research and publication of Jain literature in Ardhamagadhi, Sanskrit and old Gujarati languages. In Bhavnagar, this work is going on incessantly since last seventy five years. Thousands of manuscripts carefully collected, preserved and published by these institutions await research scholars. Some small and big six hundred prakrit, Sanskrit and Gujarati Books of a high order in Indian literature have been published from Bhavnagar. Some of them are considered as unique publications. These publications have earned much praise from the scholars in this field in our country as well as abroad. These institutions at Bhavnagar have some four thousand manuscripts with them and apart from this, other twelve thousand study-books are also there.

All these three institutions are ready to make available this huge collection of books for research work if the subject of Jain philosophy is introduced as a course of study in the proposed university. Besides, they will also extend subsidy for introducing 'Chair' of this course of study in the university.

(E) Rural reconstruction

Eighty-five per cent population of India dwell in villages. Agriculture and village industry is the spinal chord of Indian life. We all know very well that higher studies are invariably connected with the village area. Twelve rural institutes have been started in the country by the Central Government. However looking to the magnitude of this problem almost all universities should, if possible open a separate faculty for it. In this faculty subjects such as agriculture including cow/cattle breeding, commerce, banking, cooperative activity, Panchayati Raj, Home Science, etc. should be taught on a scientific basis and in that way significant and concrete steps can be taken in the direction of rural reconstruction. Such training is specially needed for the success of Panchayati Raj. Necessary background to start this faculty is already there in Bhavnagar. Agricultural improvement effected by the former Bhavnagar State is well-known. History of Bhavnagar in respect of co-operative and Panchayat activities is very old and interesting. There are many public schools in Bhavnagar - junior as well as senior. In the whole of Gujarat, the only rural university "Lok Bharati" working in this direction is situated near the City of Bhavnagar. At graduate level, courses of study such as Agriculture-cow-cattle-breeding and public service have spontaneously developed in this university since last twelve to thirteen years. As a social consequence of basic and post-basic education in Bhavnagar district, need for higher basic education is felt. Proper atmosphere exists in Bhavnagar to enable us to proceed with the work of higher basic education linking up post-basic education.

A course of rural reconstruction will also be helpful in extending studies to those semi-literate people in villages, towns and cities who want to enhance their study. With a view to developing trade and industry and also making the relations between the cities and villages permanent and mutually, beneficial, village folk should be made to think in an enlightened and modern way. A course of rural reconstruction will evidently prove useful for this.

(F) Fine arts college

Fine arts are pursued in Bhavnagar since long. Quite a large number of students in the college at Baroda teaching fine arts hail from Bhavnagar. Many big and small classes providing training in arts like painting, music and dance are run at present in Bhavnagar. Organised associations are also regularly working for the propagation and extension of these arts. In these circumstances, Bhavnagar provides the necessary background for a college of fine arts.

(G) College of Home Science

In Bhavnagar Girls' School, Home Science is taught as a special subject since years. For scientific and systematic expansion of this subject, one college of home-science needs to be established in Bhavnagar. It should be observed here that the attempts for establishing such a college have already been initiated.

(H) Child development institute

'Dakshinamurti' of Bhavnagar was the pioneer in aiming and implementing since fifty years from now the total development of a child in a scientific manner. An institution undertaking advanced research and training work in the field of child-development is an utmost necessity in the proposed university of Bhavnagar. An excellent background exists here in Bhavnagar for this purpose.

(I) other institutions

Different vocational courses, small and extensive may be devised for persons who might or might not have received higher education with the mutual co-operation of the department of the University and the same can also be conducted successfully. Different industries, dealers, factories, agricultural institutions, co-operative institutions, etc. have willingly offered co-operation in this matter.

(J) Physical facilities

Physical facilities like land, water, electricity, buildings, roads etc. play an important role in respect of the head-quarter of a university. A University would naturally expect different facilities required for its full-fledged development. Bhavnagar State had earmarked Sir Bhavsinhji Educational campus area for this purpose years before. All the major colleges of Bhavnagar are at present situated in this campus. Besides, institutions such as 'Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute' and 'Sir Takhtasinhji Hospital' etc. are quite adjacent to this area. This area which extends to 446 acres of land is well-equipped in the matter of primary requirements like water and electricity; roads are there and transport and communication facilities exist. Land required for undertaking all different activities of university is already available.

Moreover, the University will be in need of other city libraries till a full-fledged library of its own is established. Library activity has developed well in the City of Bhavnagar. For brilliant students the facility of libraries containing academic material is an utmost necessity. The first public library in Bhavnagar emerged with the establishment of Barton library eighty-five years ago. To-day this institution has got a collection of some forty thousand books worth Rs. three lakhs. The sum total of books in Gandhi Smruti Library, district library and mangal library comes to more than a lakh. City colleges and

Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute contain in all about seventy five thousand academic books. Some rare books are preserved in Jain institutions, Theosophical Society, Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti and in small libraries of other institutions. Lok-bharati has a rich library.

Such facility should be available as regards hostels too. Activity of establishing hostels for students coming from other places has also flourished in Bhavnagar. Over and above the hostel attached to each college, the number of cosmopolitan hostels as well as of hostlets run on caste basis comes to about 40. There are ten cosmopolitan hostels for girls too.

Thus, education and culture are deeply and firmly rooted in Bhavnagar and peaceful and academic atmosphere and also necessary primary physical facilities are also available in Bhavnagar. In this way Bhavnagar already has proper background for the head-quarters of a university.

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Moreover, the University will be in need of other city libraries till a full-fledged library of its own is established. Library activity has developed well in the City of Bhavnagar. For brilliant students the facility of libraries containing academic material is an utmost necessity. The first public library in Bhavnagar emerged with the establishment of Barton library eighty-five years ago. To-day this institution has got a collection of some forty thousand books worth Rs. three lakhs. The sum total of books in Gandhi Smruti Library, district library and mangal library comes to more than a lakh. City colleges and

Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute contain in all about seventy five thousand academic books. Some rare books are preserved in Jain institutions, Theosophical Society, Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti and in small libraries of other institutions. Lok-bharati has a rich library.

Such facility should be available as regards hostels too. Activity of establishing hostels for students coming from other places has also flourished in Bhavnagar. Over and above the hostel attached to each college, the number of cosmopolitan hostels as well as of hoslets run on caste basis comes to about 40. There are ten cosmopolitan hostels for girls too.

Thus, education and culture are deeply and firmly rooted in Bhavnagar and peaceful and academic atmosphere and also necessary primary physical facilities are also available in Bhavnagar. In this way Bhavnagar already has proper background for the head-quarters of a university.

CHAPTER 5

NOMENCLATURE AND FORM

Nomenclature

The proposed University will be carved out from the Saurashtra University itself and its headquarters will be at Bhavnagar. Our task of giving it a suitable name has become easier. With a view to facilitating pronunciation both in English and Gujarati of the name of the proposed University and also to make the nomenclature suggestive of its area we recommend 'Bhavnagar University' as the name of the proposed University.

Form of the University

One of the major issues that came up before the Committee was to decide the form of the proposed University. It has been clearly directed in Government Resolution appointing this Committee, that it should submit its report in respect of the establishment of a residential University at Bhavnagar. This gave rise to a query from certain educationists and citizens as to whether any alternative was left to the Committee as regards its form if the proposed University was to be established as a residential University.

Many educationists take residential university to be unitary type of university. In fact, residential university does not necessarily mean a university carrying out teaching work at one particular place. Residential University necessarily implies a residential form of university, *i.e.* an institution or a residential area where teachers and students stay for pursuit of knowledge. The State Government also seems to have an open mind on this subject as is borne out by its Resolution. The Resolution contains a clear directive to the Committee to make suggestions regarding the form, scope, etc. of the residential university to be set up at Bhavnagar.

The proposed residential university at Bhavnagar should naturally aim at its emergence as a fine seat of learning, which could prepare cultured young men and women, who after achieving proficiency in the various faculties and sub-faculties of humanities, sociology and science could render beneficial service to society; only then the proposed centre of learning would be able to inculcate in the minds of the teachers and students and through them in the whole of community attitudes and values necessary for leading a decent life at the individual as well as social level. How best can this be achieved depends mostly on the selection of teachers and students in this university. Still however, we are convinced of one thing. It would prove highly essential and profitable for the proposed university or any other university to entrust to the utmost possible extent under the guidance of the experts, all available staff and equipments. For this purpose, it will be necessary for it to estimate its own requirements and possibilities of achieving the aims set out in due course. In absence of such an arrangement, it is not possible to achieve the progress of the University in the desired direction.

In sub-section (iv) of Section 23 of the Saurashtra University Act, there is a statutory provision allowing the State Government in consultation with the University to locate any faculty at a place or places other than its headquarters. In pursuance of this statutory provision, in view of the demands of the people of Bhavnagar, the State Government decided to locate the faculties of Science, Education, Commerce and Rural studies at Bhavnagar. It is also a well-known fact that Bhavnagar has been designated as a joint headquarter of the Saurashtra University and as a corollary thereto the offices of the Pro-vice-Chancellor and the Joint Registrar have also been located at Bhavnagar.

Moreover, the intention behind handing over to the Saurashtra University the three colleges functioning at that time *viz.*, (1) Shamaldas College (2) Sir P. P. Institute of Science and (3) M. J. College of Commerce was to ensure the development of these colleges as autonomous institutions. It is with this background that the idea of setting up a separate university at Bhavanagr has gathered momentum :

These colleges are among the oldest ones, not only in Saurashtra but in the whole of Gujarat. They have a glorious past and their teachers and graduates enjoy a good reputation. M. J. College of Commerce is also a first rate college of Saurashtra and it can also compare favourably with its two sister bodies. All these three colleges are run under the direct guidance of the Saurashtra University today. In this report they have been referred to as 'University Colleges' for the sake of facility.

Apart from these, three other colleges affiliated to the Saurashtra University are also located at Bhavnagar. Ownership and management of these colleges are under private Trusts. The colleges are :

- (i) Arts and Commerce College;
- (ii) Sheth H. J. Law College; and
- (iii) Madhyamik Shikshan Mahavidyalaya.

It will thus be seen that at present two types of colleges are being run at Bhavnagar *viz.*, (I) University colleges and (ii) Affiliated colleges.

All these colleges are residential to some extent only. In fact all these colleges are mainly non-residential colleges to-day. The fact that the colleges have very limited hostel accommodation these days is borne out by the following figures :

Sr. No.	Name of the College	Total intake capacity of the college	No. of students in the college	No. of students in the hostels	Total intake capacity of the hostel
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Shamaldas Arts College, Bhavnagar	1650	1060	35	78
2	Sir P. P. Institute of Science, Bhavnagar	1650	920	115	115
3	M. J. College of Commerce, Bhavnagar	1650	1535	112	114
4	Arts & Commerce College, Bhavnagar	1650	723	..	..
5	Madhyamik Shikshan Mahavidyalaya, Bhavnagar	125	88	..	..
6	Sheth H. J. Law College, Bhavnagar	..	187	..	..
		..	4513	262	307

The above table discloses that at present the total number of students attending the said six colleges is 4513, while the number of students staying in the hostels is 262 only.

It may be added at this stage that Bhavnagar has other types of student-hostels over and above those listed herebefore. These hostels have been established mainly by donors through their trusts. However admission is limited to the students of a particular community or caste. In spite of the fact that the number of this type of hostels is considerable, the same is not adequate. In some of them the amenities for the boarders will have to be increased. Thus if a residential University is proposed to be developed at Bhavnagar as envisaged in the Government Resolution, the hostel accommodation in the proposed university as well as in other colleges will have to be increased and the new cosmopolitan hostels will also have to be established with the aid from the Government and social bodies.

We may assume that the State Government, the Central Government and University Grants Commission will extend their liberal help to the proposed new university and munificent donors would also come forward to enrich the same. Still however, it is almost impossible to achieve even major development, let alone full development, of residential type of college complex here for a long time to come. It should be made clear that in view of the present financial circumstances of the country the prospects of compulsorily accommodating all the students of this university in the hostels of the concerned institutions, on the pattern of G. T. G. are not bright. However, we do suggest that the proposed university should specifically chalk out a phased progressive and firm programme of development of hostel accommodation. This project may extend from ten to fifteen years and during this period a target should be fixed in such a way that in the long run a minimum of 50 to 60 per cent of students may be enabled to carry on their studies by staying in hostels. Even after achieving this target, students opting to prosecute their studies while staying with the relatives or elsewhere should also be admitted in the university hostels. We have to rest content with creatst of a situation wherein most of the university students stay in the hostels and residential characteristic is mostly, if not fully preserved.

Another main problem which came up before the Committee was whether the university should be on the pattern of a unitary and teaching university or of a federal and affiliating type.

Notwithstanding the fact that it may not be fully residential, such a residential university is expected to achieve a closer and more intense relationship between the university and the various college units, than normally is the case. Moreover, it is evident that the proposed university will have to establish such relationship and through proper supervision over colleges and its various units it will also have to develop them into ideal institutions.

In the present circumstances, since there are two types of colleges—University colleges and other affiliated colleges—operating in Bhavnagar, apart from colleges outside Bhavnagar, it is clear that these two types of colleges will continue to function in Bhavnagar until the Colleges run by private trusts are handed over to the proposed university :

- (i) University colleges will be run under the direct guidance of the university; and
- (ii) Affiliated colleges might be run by private institutions.

Before the ownership and management of these colleges are finally handed over to the proposed university, some of the legal and financial issues will have to be settled through negotiations between the concerned parties. We hope that such negotiations will lead to a broad based mutually acceptable formula. The committee naturally deems it proper to leave the details to be worked out by the parties concerned. Diversity of educational

institutions inspires experimentation and hence there is nothing improper if the affiliated colleges are retained for some time alongwith university colleges. However, we do suggest that necessary provision should be made in the university set-up to ensure more effective control of the University over the affiliated colleges in respect of internal administration, selection of teachers, service conditions of teachers and other employees, enrolment of students, fees etc. This control should be more than that is available at present in the case of other Universities. From the view point of the development of Bhavnagar region also, the proposed University should be modelled in such a way that it may emerge largely if not fully, as a residential university through essential planning during a few initial years. In the set-up of a residential university, it is not necessary to reject outright the autonomous or semi-autonomous body or bodies which may foster quality, diversity and element of experimentation in higher education.

The most important problem which cropped up before the committee is regarding the geographical limits of the proposed university. The committee notes with gratitude the valuable experience it availed of through its questionnaire replies, and/or oral statements made by various educationists from and outside the Bhavnagar city as also by the other elite. Two view points merit special consideration.

Some persons have suggested that the jurisdiction of the proposed university should cover the whole of the present Bhavnagar District. This area includes a major part of almost the whole former Bhavnagar State of pre-independence period. However, some others have expressed the view that university jurisdiction should be confined to the limits of the Bhavnagar Municipality and it should not extend beyond that. The persons holding these divergent views have advanced weighty arguments in support of their views. Those who advocate jurisdiction conterminus with the municipal limits think that the proposed university will be able to develop teaching and research facilities only if it is established as a small but effective academic centre. According to them our attempt to enlarge the geographical area of the proposed university will result into a mere small-size replica of the Suarashtra University. It is feared that if all the District Colleges are covered under the proposed University it will lose its grip. In their view, the fortress of education, no matter how small in size, will prove to be stronger from qualitative considerations.

Contrary to this, those who hold that Bhavnagar city including a radius of some miles around it should be the jurisdiction of the proposed university, believe that an urbanised university will not be able to contribute its best to public interest in the context of a mass upsurge of the new age; for it will not be possible for such urbanised universities to find adequate solution to the rural problems of this vast agricultural country. They maintain that the present socio-economic conditions of our country demand inclusion of agricultural issues and problems of small industries. Agriculture is fastly getting mechanised in this age of advanced science and the small village industries also inevitably require mechanised appliances. The fact that cultural, business and emotional relations between Bhavnagar city and its surrounding area are developing since years lends credence to their view point. The main tenor of their argument is that Bhavnagar district has to its credit a rich historical tradition behind the inter-relationship of its people.

It must be admitted that both these are cogent views. The Committee has very carefully considered this issue to know whether, on the whole these two view points can be reconciled. The solution of this problem does not exist in acceptance of one view and rejection of the other. In fact the importance of both these view points should be realised in true perspective and an intergrated solution can be reached only after satisfying the educational needs of urban and rural people.

The following extract from the report of the Education Commission will offer some guide lines in this respect.

“In view of the economic importance of agriculture in our country, every citizen, irrespective of his residence, occupation or status should be made aware of the problem of the agricultural and rural life and in short, receive an agricultural orientation as part of his education. This will mean an awareness of the problem of the farmer, some appreciation of the skills needed in family and of the new horizons and possibilities opened up by science and ecology. Such general agricultural orientation should lead, not only to the awaking of interest and consequent diversion of many young people to agricultural career, but also to better realisation by future policy maker of the importance of the well-being of the primary producer for the improvement of agriculture and the general economic betterment of the nation.”

In the context of this problem, there is a fine and spontaneously developed situation as regards the proposed university in the sense that “Lokbharati” an institution near Sanosara, which is situated at a distance of only 43 kms. (27 miles) from Bhavnagar is functioning very well since years. It is an absolutely a residential type educational centre. The devoted efforts of certain educationists with vision and foresight have gone into the making of this institution and it is due to their selfless service that the said centre has been progressing steadily and has been making significant contribution in making education mass-oriented. It conforms to the very pattern of educational institution which is set out in the foregoing extract from the report of the Education Commission. The Saurashtra University has also recognised this institution as a centre of the Faculty of Rural Studies and it is doing a very useful and splendid work under this Faculty.

Hence those who want the jurisdiction of the proposed university to extend beyond the limits of Bhavnagar city, naturally desire that it should cover “Lokbharati” and also other bodies of higher education situated within Bhavnagar District. The Committee appreciates this view and in a sense admits its necessity. However, it will not be proper to affiliate the said institution with the proposed university under the force of a statutory provision. Under these circumstances, the Committee recommends that the geographical area of the proposed university should be restricted for the present upto Bhavnagar city limits only and for the existing higher education institutions as well as for those which may come up in the district hereafter, provision should be made right now in the proposed university Act to ensure all possible facilities for their earliest possible nay, instant-affiliation to the proposed Bhavnagar university in lieu of Saurashtra University, if they so desire. At the same time, it is suggested that even when ‘Lokbharati’ is granted affiliation to the proposed university, sufficient care should be taken and provision made to safeguard and promote autonomy with regard to courses of study, examinations, appointment of teachers, their conditions of service, students’ enrolment, etc., so as to keep up incentive for experimentation in the field of higher education.

In short, the Committee unequivocally recommends that the geographical area of the proposed university should for the present be conterminus with the municipal limits of the Bhavnagar city and it is further suggested that advance provision in the university Act be made for granting affiliation to ‘Lokbharati’ and other higher educational institution of the Bhavnagar District to this proposed university, if they so desire.

CHAPTER 6

Officers and university authorities

The efficient administration and progress of university depends mainly on its various authorities, their constitution as well as on the officers. In this respect, the Committee has gone through the constitution of the Saurashtra university as well as of other universities of Gujarat. The report of the commission on Modernisation of University Acts (Dongerker Commission) published recently has proved of particular help to the Committee in its work. After holding discussions on this and other relevant points, the Committee has offered detailed suggestions regarding the officers and the authorities in the draft statute of the Bhavnagar University, submitted alongwith this report on the proposed Bhavnagar University. Here only the background or clarification underlying certain proposed changes has been attempted.

Officers

(a) *Vice-Chancellor* : In respect of the selection of the Vice-Chancellor, the committee has accepted the recommendation of the Dongerkery Commission. The Vice-Chancellor is to be a paid officer as envisaged by this commission.

However, the committee feels that if this is a paid post, certain outstanding persons may not come forward to accept it. Hence option to keep this post honorary if necessary, should be available. The decision of making this post a paid post or honorary post should preferably rest with the incumbent. The Committee opines that if the post is to be a paid post the salary of Rs 2,500 p.m. plus other amenities as proposed by the Dongerkery Commission should be fixed, on the other hand if the post is to be honorary, the committee favours the honorarium of Rs. 1000 p.m. plus other facility as suggested by the Dongerkery commission.

(b) *Pro-vice Chancellor*.—The Committee has considered the post of Pro-vice-Chancellor as essential. As suggested by the Kothari Commission, the Indian universities will have to take up new activities of educational development and the universities will have to be mass-oriented. The new universities will have to undertake multifarious activities at one and the same time even for the sake of its own development. Moreover, in order to channelise the student life in a constructive manner in the fast changing situation, the university will have to set up new boards or committees for the efficient working of its administration. The Committee has recommended the post of Pro-vice-chancellor as it is naturally not possible for the Vice-Chancellor to cope up with the burden of work single handed.

(c) Apart from this, there is a provision for the post of the Controller of Examinations in the Constitution of the Saurashtra University and it is also included in the recommendations of the Dongerkery Commission. There are no two opinions about the usefulness of this office. However, since the proposed university will be small the number of students is bound to be less, the Committee has felt that instead, the post of the Deputy Registrar incharge of the Examination will serve the purpose.

(d) In the universities and colleges of today, the problem of student unrest assumes serious proportions. The present set-up does not adequately provide for regular dialogue with the students as also for the fullest utilisation of their constructive talents. Again on completion of his studies, the student finds that no liaison is established between his academic life and the wider field of practical life in which he is to enter. The result is that the

student feels frustrated. To overcome this shortcoming to the extent possible, it is essential to systematically consider, plan and implement wherever possible, the element of practical work experience in certain type of courses and to achieve this, it is necessary to establish a link between the university and its students on the one hand and the industries, agricultural institutions, business concerns, banks, factories, etc. on the other. The committee feels the necessity of creating the post of a Dean of students for the realisation of all these objectives. The Dongerkery Commission has also recommended the creation of two posts of Deans (one each for male and female students Page 112). As the proposed university is expected to be small it is not considered necessary to create two such separate posts for male and female students. Only one post of Dean for both male and female students will suffice.

(e) The same is the case in respect of hostel life. This has been sharply outlined in the reports of the South Gujarat University and of the Saurashtra University. (See Chapter 11). As noted therein, there is greater confusion in the college and university hostels as compared to other hostels. These hostels are mostly an illustration of irregular and dissolute life. These defects are generally common both to the affiliating as well as teaching universities. If we attach importance to hostel life in the same degree as to class instruction and if we consider hostel life as an approach road to formative stage in the life of an individual, the management of hostel life in the proposed university should be devised with insight and vision. Accordingly, sufficient number of experienced Superintendents who are men of character should be appointed, a Chief Superintendent should also be provided to assist, guide and co-ordinate their work. The Committee feels that it would be more desirable to put the Chief Superintendent under the general supervision of the Assistant Dean of students' Welfare and work experience.

(2) Authorities

(a) *Court (Senate)* : Here we have taken into consideration the recommendation of the Dongerkery Commission. As the proposed university is bound to be relatively small, we have suggested reduction in the number of the representatives at some stages. Since the number of colleges and that way the number of Principals is bound to be restricted, we have recommended to absorb in the Senate the Principal of every Degree College as its ex-officio member. It is also proper to give adequate representation to the teachers on the basis of each for Faculty excluding Principals.

As regards the powers and duties of the Court, we have generally followed the recommendations of the Dongerkery Commission.

(b) *Executive Council (Syndicate)* : The Dongerkery Commission has suggested an Executive Council of twenty members. Since the proposed University is supposed to be comparatively small, we have suggested 15 members in the Executive Council. Considering that the number of managements other than those of university is not going to be big in the proposed university, we have suggested representation to one of their representative in the said Council. As regards the powers and duties of the Executive Council, we have generally followed the recommendations of the Dongerkery Commission.

(c) *Academic Council*.—The Dongerkery Commission has recommended representation of the Chairman of the various Boards of studies on the Academic Council by rotation. However, the pattern of the Academic Council of the Saurashtra University is found to be more suitable.

(d) *Faculty*.—Here we have followed the recommendations of the Dongerkery Commission.

(e) *Boards of studies.*—In view of the limited number of colleges in the proposed university, the number of the Heads of Departments of the Colleges in each Board of studies is expected to be very small. Hence we have suggested that the Vice-Chancellor may be empowered to appoint one of the teachers other than the Head of the Department. However, the number of members of the Board of studies in the proposed University will be limited. The Committee does not find anything objectionable here.

(f) *Board for hostels and community life and the Board of students' Welfare and Work-experience.*—As mentioned in para (1) and 1(f) we have suggested the formation of boards for Hostels and Community life as also of the Board of Students' Welfare and work-experience through statute.

Provision should be made for co-opting specialists on the Board for Hostels and Community life. We hope that these boards will make significant contribution in further developing the character of the proposed university in putting the community-life on a sound and healthy footing and also in making the work-experience plans worth-while and successful through the arrangement of various programmes.

(g) *Board of Academic Planning.*—The routine working of our universities keep them so engrossed that generally no time is left for their perspective planning with patience and poise. The Kothari Commission has suggested the creation of a standing Academic Planning Board as a remedy (*vide* 13(45) and 16(22) of the Report). The setting up of such a Board is necessary for exercising an unbiassed vigil over the entire university machinery while keeping away from its day-to-day administration, removing the defects thereof and for constantly providing ways and means to add to its efficiency. It is exclusively with this end in view that the committee has considered the appointment of appropriate persons on this Board by the Chancellor in the same way as the Kothari Commission has suggested so as to make available the services of the experts of other universities or of those outside the same, apart from the representatives of the respective universities. In the opinion of the Committee, the creation of such a Board is all the more necessary for an emerging university like the proposed one.

(h) *Board for Adult education and extension work.*—The concept of a university is now undergoing a change.

The concept of a university as a body limited to the learned few in isolated towers aloof from the masses is fast giving way. It is highly necessary that these schemes may now think of enriching the mass-life and the masses also in their turn may accept and appreciate the values and impact of the academic world, thereby the fusion of these two forces will be achieved. This is particularly desirable in this age of science and technology.

However, schemes should be undertaken to facilitate the solution of the vital problems of society at the behest of these scholars. Various types of small and big courses of study should also be systematically thought out and planned as per social needs. The universities can play a vital role in improving the socio-economic, educational and cultural conditions obtaining in the country. Again, the important task of creating a leadership satisfying the demands of the new age could be accomplished by universities only. The Kothari Commission has in its report drawn attention of the universities towards these programmes extensively and emphatically. [*vide* 17 (61) to 17 (66) of the Report].

This, to say the least, is a golden opportunity for the proposed university. Bhavnagar is neither an industrial metropolis which may render possible the setting up of a Urban University nor is it a totally rural expanse where the amenities of the modern age might

not have reached. There is a vast scope for introducing new and ultra modern courses of study by interlinking both rural and urban needs and therefore the formation of such a Board is specially suggested by the Committee.

Since the Committee has dealt with the pattern of authorities and their powers and duties and the powers and duties of the officers also in the draft of this university statute, they are not discussed in this Chapter.

CHAPTER 7

FINANCIAL MATTERS

Generally when a new university is being set up, fiscal planning for the administrative set up, for the buildings used for administrative or residential purposes, for the examination machinery, for post-graduate teaching and departments for different subjects and in respect of land, roads, electricity, water drainage etc. required for university area should be assigned the first priority.

From this point of view, situation of the proposed Bhavnagar university is a little peculiar and of different type as compared to that of other new universities. As it has already been observed in foregoing chapters, a composite centre on par with Saurashtra University is already functioning at present in Bhavnagar. This very centre is going to be separated from the Rajkot headquarters of Saurashtra University and is to assume the form of university as an independent residential unit. To estimate the financial requirements of new university in this context, it becomes imperative to make certain rearrangement in the case of existing Saurashtra University and also in case of the proposed university going to be established at Bhavnagar from this very Saurashtra university. This committee has thought over this matter and has following suggestions to offer :—

(1) Whatever movable and immovable properties have been acquired and are acquired hereafter at the Bhavnagar headquarters of Saurashtra University should all vest in the proposed new university, in the same form.

(2) Employees at present posted at Bhavnagar working in any department of Saurashtra University colleges, institute of post-graduate study, post-graduate centres, university office, university library, etc. should be given first priority, if otherwise they are willing to continue in the proposed new university at Bhavnagar. Though it is true that the proposed university cannot legally be compelled to accept these employees on option basis. We are of the opinion that this problem should as far as possible be tackled on the moral and humane grounds and we suggest accordingly. Out of the remaining employees those who can be absorbed should be so absorbed in Saurashtra University.

If in view of the above facilities established in Bhavnagar-the headquarters of Saurashtra University, being continued in the same form in the new university at Bhavnagar, it is felt necessary to make proper provision for such facilities at Rajkot headquarters, due provision should be so made simultaneously with the establishment of the new university. That the respective authorities will be required to make separate provision for the expenditure of Saurashtra University in that respect is made explicit hereby.

Whatever facilities in respect of the said re-arrangement continue in Bhavnagar may be divided into three divisions as under and financial requirements with regard to them may be worked out :—

(1) Administrative wing of the University and University Library.

(2) School of Chemistry and post-graduate study centres for mathematics, Education, Commerce, Gujarati and Economics.

(3) Three colleges of Bhavnagar run by the University :

1. Shamaldas Arts College,
2. Sir P. P. Institute of Science, and
3. M. J. College of Commerce.

Three different appendices No. 1, 2 and 3 giving the expenditure incurred in the year 1970-71 and the estimated expenditure for the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 of the above three divisions are attached herewith.

Appendix 1:—It would be clear from this Appendix that, with the establishment of new university a recurrent expenditure of the administrative wing for the year 1972-73 which is Rs. 7,35,600 is not likely to increase beyond Rs. 70,000 in the first instance. With the establishment of new university, new sections such as examination section, construction section, hostel section, students welfare activity and extra curricular activity section, sports and culture section, printing and publication section, health section, planning section, etc. would be added to the existing executive wing. New expenditure required to be incurred on these sections is estimated at Rs. 6,00,000. Examination section will have to be opened immediately. Income from the examination fees, etc. may be estimated at Rs. 3,00,000 against the expenditure incurred on examination section. Hence, after deducting this income from the above estimated expenditure of Rs. 6,00,000 recurrent estimated expenditure of Rs. 3,00,000 will be required to be incurred on all these new sections.

Appendix-2. Expenditure on the existing school of chemistry and on university post-graduate centres is shown in this Appendix. Potentialities of converting the existing post-graduate centres into schools of those subjects within three years of the establishment of this new university exist. These potentialities are separately shown in the section of 'Development Schemes' in this chapter.

In section 2 of this Appendix, details of expenditure on five post-graduate centres run at Shamaldas Arts College managed by Saurashtra University and receiving subsidy from the university are given. For imparting instruction in post-graduate courses teachers of this college offer their services at these centres and services of other visiting teachers are also procured. Number of such teachers recognised for post-graduate teaching is significant in this college and so, a satisfactory arrangement can be made for the post graduate teaching in this college from the very beginning in the new university.

Appendix-3. Figures of the expenses of three colleges of Bhavnagar run by the University are given in this Appendix. Towards the deficit noticed in these colleges due to this expenditure, full grant is given by the State Government. Hence, according to this Committee, funds required for the development of these colleges will be available from the State Government. The proposed university will have no new financial responsibility on account of these colleges.

Existing Physical facilities and Financial requirements

On the bifurcation of Saurashtra University, all the existing facilities such as land, electricity, water, roads, now acquired or to be acquired in future at the Bhavnagar Campus of Saurashtra University, will be availed of by the proposed university. Similarly buildings of the existing three colleges run by the university, central library building for the colleges, hostels, residences of Principals, Gymnasium, school of Chemistry and other buildings will also vest in the proposed university. Hence, the present stage as regards all these facilities requires to be mentioned here.

Land

On account of the progressive educational policy of the former State of Bhavnagar, the State had decided to establish one educational complex known as "Sir Bhavsinhji Education Centre" linked with the name of the late Maharaja Bhavsinhji in Bhavnagar and about 446 acres of land was earmarked for this purpose. Bhavnagar campus of Saurashtra University is developing on this 446 acres of land and the proposed new university will emerge on the same land. According to this Committee, this much land is the minimum that will be required for the proposed university. Seventy acres of land pertaining to existing college campus of university is included in this land. Sir Bhavsinhji Polytechnic Institute and Industrial Training Institute run by the State Government, both the hostels pertaining to these institutes, residences of the principal of Polytechnic and that of the rector are also situated on the land of university area. Out of this 446 acres of land about 267 acres of land belong to the State Government, while 179 acres of land belong to the private parties. Out of this Government land, some land has been placed at the disposal of university uptill now and proceedings for the remaining land allocable to the university are going on. Saurashtra University has already proposed to the Government, acquisition of the privately owned land and measures in that respect are being taken.

Water, Electricity and Roads

The said area of 446 acres of land is adjacent to Gaurishanker lake of Bhavnagar and so, water supply is easily available in that area. We are also told that electricity is also available in ample amount. In this way every possibility is there to obtain water and electricity in this area and so, the proposed university will have only to spend on pipe lines, big water tanks and electric lines required for the extension of these facilities inside the area.

Some roads are ready for use in the proposed university area while some internal roads will have to be constructed as per the master plan of Bhavnagar Campus.

Estimate for the acquisition of private land for the university depends on the decision of the Government in this matter and so it is not possible to give that estimate here.

According to the estimates of this Committee, the University will have to incur non-recurrent expenditure of Rs. five lakhs in the first year of its establishment and thereafter of Rs. two lakhs each year, upto a period of four years after land development, water, electricity and roads.

Buildings

A master plan of Bhavnagar university campus having 445 acres of land has been prepared. In this plan the existing buildings on Bhavnagar Campus such as the buildings owned by three colleges run by University, a building for the school of chemistry, a building for the central library of the college, residential buildings for the principals of the three colleges, a bungalow for hostel superintendent, hostel for 150 post-graduate students of arts and science, hostel for 115 students of Commerce, Gymkhana, two recreation halls, kitchen-buildings, few staff quarters, workshop, gas room etc., have been included. Moreover, administrative building for the university, buildings for different departments of various faculties, university library building, auditorium, printing press, open air theatre, pavilion, swimming pool, ladies' hostel, staff club, bungalows of vice-chancellor, pro Vice-Chancellor, Registrar, etc., staff quarters, University guest house etc. have been included in the new buildings of the university. Some of these buildings required in the initial years of establishment have been mentioned in the brief financial abstract at the end of this chapter.

1. Shamaldas Arts College,
2. Sir P. P. Institute of Science, and
3. M. J. College of Commerce.

Three different appendices No. 1, 2 and 3 giving the expenditure incurred in the year 1970-71 and the estimated expenditure for the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 of the above three divisions are attached herewith.

Appendix 1:—It would be clear from this Appendix that, with the establishment of new university a recurrent expenditure of the administrative wing for the year 1972-73 which is Rs. 7,35,600 is not likely to increase beyond Rs. 70,000 in the first instance. With the establishment of new university, new sections such as examination section, construction section, hostel section, students welfare activity and extra curricular activity section, sports and culture section, printing and publication section, health section, planning section, etc. would be added to the existing executive wing. New expenditure required to be incurred on these sections is estimated at Rs. 6,00,000. Examination section will have to be opened immediately. Income from the examination fees, etc. may be estimated at Rs. 3,00,000 against the expenditure incurred on examination section. Hence, after deducting this income from the above estimated expenditure of Rs. 6,00,000 recurrent estimated expenditure of Rs. 3,00,000 will be required to be incurred on all these new sections.

Appendix-2. Expenditure on the existing school of chemistry and on university post-graduate centres is shown in this Appendix. Potentialities of converting the existing post-graduate centres into schools of those subjects within three years of the establishment of this new university exist. These potentialities are separately shown in the section of 'Development Schemes' in this chapter.

In section 2 of this Appendix, details of expenditure on five post-graduate centres run at Shamaldas Arts College managed by Saurashtra University and receiving subsidy from the university are given. For imparting instruction in post-graduate courses teachers of this college offer their services at these centres and services of other visiting teachers are also procured. Number of such teachers recognised for post-graduate teaching is significant in this college and so, a satisfactory arrangement can be made for the post graduate teaching in this college from the very beginning in the new university.

Appendix-3. Figures of the expenses of three colleges of Bhavnagar run by the University are given in this Appendix. Towards the deficit noticed in these colleges due to this expenditure, full grant is given by the State Government. Hence, according to this Committee, funds required for the development of these colleges will be available from the State Government. The proposed university will have no new financial responsibility on account of these colleges.

Existing Physical facilities and Financial requirements

On the bifurcation of Saurashtra University, all the existing facilities such as land, electricity, water, roads, now acquired or to be acquired in future at the Bhavnagar Campus of Saurashtra University, will be availed of by the proposed university. Similarly buildings of the existing three colleges run by the university, central library building for the colleges, hostels, residences of Principals, Gymnasium, school of Chemistry and other buildings will also vest in the proposed university. Hence, the present stage as regards all these facilities requires to be mentioned here.

Land

On account of the progressive educational policy of the former State of Bhavnagar, the State had decided to establish one educational complex known as "Sir Bhavsinhji Education Centre" linked with the name of the late Maharaja Bhavsinhji in Bhavnagar and about 446 acres of land was earmarked for this purpose. Bhavnagar campus of Saurashtra University is developing on this 446 acres of land and the proposed new university will emerge on the same land. According to this Committee, this much land is the minimum that will be required for the proposed university. Seventy acres of land pertaining to existing college campus of university is included in this land. Sir Bhavsinhji Polytechnic Institute and Industrial Training Institute run by the State Government, both the hostels pertaining to these institutes, residences of the principal of Polytechnic and that of the rector are also situated on the land of university area. Out of this 446 acres of land about 267 acres of land belong to the State Government, while 179 acres of land belong to the private parties. Out of this Government land, some land has been placed at the disposal of university uptill now and proceedings for the remaining land allocable to the university are going on. Saurashtra University has already proposed to the Government, acquisition of the privately owned land and measures in that respect are being taken.

Water, Electricity and Roads

The said area of 446 acres of land is adjacent to Gaurishanker lake of Bhavnagar and so, water supply is easily available in that area. We are also told that electricity is also available in ample amount. In this way every possibility is there to obtain water and electricity in this area and so, the proposed university will have only to spend on pipe lines, big water tanks and electric lines required for the extension of these facilities inside the area.

Some roads are ready for use in the proposed university area while some internal roads will have to be constructed as per the master plan of Bhavnagar Campus.

Estimate for the acquisition of private land for the university depends on the decision of the Government in this matter and so it is not possible to give that estimate here.

According to the estimates of this Committee, the University will have to incur non-recurrent expenditure of Rs. five lakhs in the first year of its establishment and thereafter of Rs. two lakhs each year, upto a period of four years after land development, water, electricity and roads.

Buildings

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In view of the existing educational and physical facilities available at the Bhavnagar Campus of Saurashtra University, the Committee has considered under the following two heads possibility of future development in the proposed university :—

(1) Development of the existing complex of graduate and post-graduate teaching in Bhavnagar Campus.

(2) Schemes of development to be started in future.

To develop the facilities of existing complex, the Committee suggests the following schemes :—

(i) Post graduate centres of Education, Commerce, Economics and Gujarati functioning at Bhavnagar should be developed and converted into departments. The number of teachers and students in these existing centres is as under :—

Section 1	Teacher 2	No. of students 3
1. Education	1 (Reader)	21
2. Commerce	1 (Reader)	78
3. Economics	1 (Reader)	74
4. Mathematics	1 (Lecturer)	19
5. Gujarati	1 (Lecturer)	26

To convert these centres into department, recurrent and non-recurrent expenditure required for additional teachers, books, equipments, furniture, etc. comes to about Rs. 25 lakhs. Details of this are given in Appendix 4.

(2) At present subjects like organic chemistry, inorganic chemistry and physical chemistry are taught in the school of chemistry. Ninety eight students have been enrolled in this school. This school should be developed and special branches such as Analytical chemistry, Bio-Chemistry, Industrial and Applied Chemistry should be started and an additional recurrent expenditure of Rs. 50,000 will have to be incurred initially for this purpose.

(3) According to the recommendations made by the Committee appointed by Saurashtra University for introducing post graduate teaching in the three colleges run by the university, post graduate teaching in physics, chemistry as well as in subjects like zoology, entomology etc. can be started at Sir P. P. Institute of Science. Teaching of these subjects as well as of physics should be gradually developed and their autonomous educational institutes should be established.

(4) In Bhavnagar, the following three colleges are run by the Bhavnagar Education Society :—

- (1) Secondary Teachers' Training College,
- (2) Sheth H. J. Law College,
- (3) Arts and Commerce College.

Question of absorbing these three colleges as an integral part of the proposed new university was discussed when the representatives of the said society called on the Committee and at that time their attitude was co-operative. Out of these three colleges, expenditure on Secondary Teachers' Training College and Sheth H. J. Law College are within their income while in the case of the third college namely Arts and Commerce College, its expenses exceed its income and so, incorporating these three colleges within the new university would amount to a commitment of deficit of about Rs. 40 to 50 thousands.

Acceptance of these three colleges would bring teaching of two new faculties namely Education and Law spontaneously under the direct control of the proposed university and so it will be possible to raise the teaching standard progressively. This Committee suggests the outline of development in respect of these colleges as under :—

(1) The education faculty of Saurashtra University has resolved to establish a comprehensive college of education. Secondary Teachers' Training College now functioning at Bhavnagar will become in future an integral part of the college of the proposed university as mentioned above, when it should be co-ordinated with post-graduate educational institute and should be converted into a comprehensive college. Thus it will be possible to establish a comprehensive college with very little expenditure. Separate building etc. would be required for this college as and when funds are available.

(2) When Sheth H. J. Law College run by Bhavnagar Education Society at Bhavnagar becomes an integral part of the proposed university as mentioned above, teaching in this college upto post-graduate level will come under the direct superintendence of University ; not only that post-graduate teaching in law as well as different short-term courses in law such as Taxation Laws, Labour Laws, Company Law and Secretariat Practice, etc. can also be introduced in this college. Besides, the building of this college will also be available for use of university and that would be an additional facility.

(3) Instruction imparted by Arts and Commerce College and also by Shamaldas Arts College and M. J. College of Commerce run by the University should be properly integrated by the proposed new university and teaching should be arranged in such a way that the service people who are deprived of college education may avail of this arrangement for furthering the study.

(4) In 'Lok-Bharati' of Sanosara instruction in 'Rural Studies' is imparted upto under-graduate level. If Lok-Bharati desires to be linked up with the proposed new university, facilities enjoyed by Lok-Bharati in Sanosara and Palitana will be available to the proposed new university and thereby post-graduate course in rural studies can be introduced.

Section - 2 :

Among certain novel and peculiar basic educational facilities which may be evolved in future in the proposed university at Bhavnagar, the following deserve to be mentioned :—

(1) In continuation of village development scheme, whatever work in respect of Panchayati Raj and Community Development is done in Saurashtra area, the extent and expansion of the work done in Bhavnagar district are such that it would be worthwhile to establish one institution for imparting basic and higher education in this work in the proposed university. Such an institute may be named Institute of Community Development and Panchayati Raj. We would like to observe here that Shri S. K.

Dey, President of All India Panchayati Council and the Minister in the Ministry of Development, Government of India had discussed this issue with Shri Haribhai Trivedi, member of the committee and had given an outline of the proposed institute.

(2) In the context of the work done in the field of child education for years together by late Shri Gijubhai Badheka through Dakshinamurti Institute at Bhavnagar, we recommend that a child development institute should be established in the proposed university to reach new horizons through varied research work and educational experiments performed in that field.

(3) With a view to providing practical experience to those who have not been able to receive college education or who have received it in their respective fields, a separate section of "Extraction Courses" should be started in the proposed new university. This is an important work and significant work is done with regard to it in many universities in India and abroad.

(4) Looking to the vast coast line in Saurashtra region, an Institute of Oceanography may be started in the proposed university. The Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Laboratory at Bhavnagar will be of much help in providing guidance to the students.

(5) At present there is no provision for teaching of Marine Engineering on the Western coast of India. Adequate facility exists to establish such an institution at the port of Bhavnagar and its surrounding area. Hence an institution teaching Marine Engineering Course should be established in the proposed university.

The purpose behind separate reference to the above said new institution or section is that this work can be undertaken earlier if financial and other facilities exist. In fact, an idea of educational background of Bhavnagar and of the possibilities of introducing new courses of Study and of starting educational institutions in its context has been given in Chapter-4 of this report. Hence the same need not be repeated here.

CHAPTER 8

UNIVERSITY'S ACTIVITIES

The proposed Bhavnagar University has already three colleges imparting instruction upto degree level. These colleges are providing instruction at post-graduate level also. The instruction upto degree level is at present provided in Arts, Science and Commerce Faculty Colleges. Apart from this, post-graduate courses of study in different subjects prescribed by the Saurashtra University are also being conducted therein. There is a suggestion for starting a model college by the University itself. Within last three years, the Saurashtra University has exerted its utmost to enrich these institutions. As per the latest State of affairs, if these colleges cannot be said to be ideal colleges they can at least be placed in the list of colleges whose standard of education has been quite fairly upgraded. Most of their teachers are recognised by the University for post-graduate teaching. From this view point, the background exists for adding to the dynamism and efficacy of university administration. As mentioned above, all the three colleges conduct a main portion of the post-graduate teaching in their premises. Again there are centres run by the University and a Post-graduate school imparting instruction in chemistry faculty in these institutions. Many teachers of the degree colleges teach in the colleges having post-graduate centres under their control. The post-graduate teachers of the University also teach in the degree colleges. Thus the ideal of mutual co-operation between the work of the graduate and post-graduate level teachers, which is often placed before us is seen here in actual practice to a large extent. The question whether to retain the post-graduate centres in the affiliated colleges and if so retained how to conduct them will have to be dealt with by the proposed university at a later stage. The Committee feels that the entire post-graduate teaching should be taken over by the University leaving aside the exception of one or two special Faculties *viz.*, Rural Faculty. The teachers of the affiliated colleges will certainly be helpful in post-graduate teaching. Moreover, while considering the question of granting affiliation to other colleges, specific terms and conditions will have to be laid down so as to ensure confirmation of the instruction imparted therein to the rules and regulations prescribed by the University. At present, the post-graduate teaching is imparted during two to three days in a week in the colleges affiliated to the Saurashtra University. From the ensuing year it has been decided by the University to convert the above experiment in post-graduate teaching into full-time instruction to be imparted for five days a week. However, the Saurashtra University is also conducting deliberations over the impediments in the way of the implementation of the said decision. This Committee recommends to dispense with the system of conducting part-time classes in post-graduate teaching in the proposed University.

Post-graduate teaching should be more extensive and qualitative than the teaching at degree level. At present, the state of affairs in this respect does not appear to be happy. Since the main function of the proposed University will include post-graduate teaching and research, it will have at its disposal all the facilities to achieve success in this matter. Moreover, other colleges conducting post-graduate teaching will be guided by the pattern and procedure set out by the University.

For the purpose of ensuring systematic working in the proposed University, the following suggestions are made :—

1. Post-graduate teaching in all subjects should be a full time affair;

2. Post-graduate teaching should be carried out in the premises of the University itself. Even in cases where it is desired to grant such permission to other colleges, the proposed University should insist on its own pattern and procedure to be implemented by the college concerned; and

3. Post-graduate teaching should be organised in such a way that the deserving teachers from degree colleges may also get the experience of teaching in post-graduate classes and the students in their turn may also benefit from the services of such experienced teachers.

When we are discussing the problems of post-graduate education, we deem it proper to take note of the following one or two important suggestions placed before the Committee:—

As suggested by this Committee earlier, the entire post-graduate teaching should be carried out at Bhavnagar only. However, if the institute of 'Lok Bharati' which imparts higher education in the Faculty of Rural Studies, opts to get affiliated to the proposed University, its work of post-graduate teaching and research can be conducted in the campus of the said institution itself. Moreover, the experiments and research activities which are being conducted at present at the various places *viz.*, Ambla, Manar, Shetrunji dam, etc. under the direct guidance of 'Lok-Bharati' should be allowed to progress. If in future, special projects in post-graduate education and research are required to be started elsewhere, University can think of providing similar type of facilities to such projects also. For example, if the Faculty of 'Marine Biology' is started, the centre for post-graduate education and research in the branch of learning will be near the sea-coast.

The greatest drawback in the present system of education is that after completing secondary education, the student does not get an opportunity to select a suitable course of study which may help him earn his livelihood; the result is that every student after finishing secondary education strives hard to secure admission to a college conducting this or that course of study. While pursuing his studies in such a college he acquires graduation and he again strives to secure admission to the post-graduate class. Consequently, there is over-crowding of students in post-graduate classes, the enrolment of students cannot be controlled and the first grade bright students capable enough of carrying on post-graduate study and research work have to suffer. It is recommended that this state of affairs should be mended and admission restricted only to those candidates, who are found to be deserving by the University. Moreover, it is desirable to provide for scholarships on a wider scale and employ the promising candidates in the respective jobs *viz.*, library or editorial work or appoint them as research assistants. Hostel accommodation should also be adequate.

Research

We consider it worthwhile to quote the observation made by the Saurashtra and the South Gujarat University Committee in its Report in respect of research activity :

“Research is one of the main activities of a University. The University has to undertake at one and the same time the twofold task of expanding as well as of widening the horizons of knowledge acquired by men. Thirst for knowledge and pursuit of truth are its main stay. It is highly necessary that the people develop a scientific outlook and attitude. Research activity is a source of knowledge. Hence the life of the people will be enriched in proportion to the development achieved by this activity.”

“We feel that the University should take the available resources to the best possible extent to realise this aim. In every branch of learning, provision should be made for research alongwith post-graduate teaching. Moreover, research activity could be faced to a considerable extent through the recognised institutions of higher education also. The University should provide for competent teachers, scholarships for post-graduate education and research scholarships.”

Since the proposed Bhavnagar University will be a residential university special emphasis will have to be laid on the development of research in various subjects. We would like to go a step further in this direction and state that the purpose of the University must be all-sided development of research and the expansion of the horizons of knowledge through the same. For achieving this, adequate resources will have to be pressed into service alongwith funds, securing of deserving teachers, equipment, laboratories and libraries. In view of the avowed and the probable schemes emerging out of the same, it should be clear in the minds of all concerned that mutual as well as socio-educational benefit lie in the fullest possible utilisation of the opportunities of mutual give and take as well as co-operation with public and private sector, commerce and industry already developed in Bhavnagar City and its surrounding area. Looking to the spirit of unity and co-operation in respect of the establishment and development of the proposed university, the Committee feels assured that such co-operation will be forthcoming in abundance.

Expansion Activity

Considering the present state of affairs in our country, expansion of an institution of higher education is always important. The percentage of illiteracy is higher. The proportion of the communities considered to be backward is also comparatively higher. Our villages profusely abound in superstition and ignorance. For all this, the activities known as adult education, social education, continuing education will have to be undertaken on a wide scale.

Moreover, there is a section of people wherein many youths do not complete their education upto degree level simply on account of socio-economic factors. The expansion activity will have to cover such youths. We have also found a section of people who, inspite of their capacity for pursuing post-graduate studies do not get such opportunity for one reason or the other. Various types of facilities will have to be provided for these graduates. It is also reported to the Committee that there exist such skilled artisans in urban and rural areas whose professional skill has not been recognised only because of lack of a relevant degree or certificate. The statements submitted to this Committee disclose that in this scientific age machinery and power-supply have made great inroads in each and every village and it requires a number of trained workers in this area. A good many youths can secure a certificate or degree by acquiring professional knowledge of a number of variegated mechanised vocations. The proposed university will have to make provision for imparting training to those persons also in its extension activities. Again there is a large number of workers who are engaged in fields and small scale industries who handle major or minor mechanised work. They carry on this work by intuition and self inspiration. Hence they also need scientific training. Short vacation classes should be started and workshops can be constructed for them in the university premises. We even suggest that there should be distribution of big and small workshops as per local requirement for a group of every five or ten villages in this area. The work of making available to the villagers the scientific knowledge as per rural needs will also be covered in university's expansion activity.

As stated by the Kothari Commission (*vide* pages 276-77), the proposed University will have to undertake follow-up work regarding the vocational or craft courses of study

introduced at secondary education level by remaining in contact with the field of secondary education. Implementation of such programmes will help in building up a common faith between the masses and the intelligentsia as also in bridging the gulf between the groups, and this in itself will prove to be the most resultant benefit of the said activity.

Assessment System

The system adopted by our universities to evaluate the performance of the students is commonly known as "Examination system".

This issue of assessment system has been once again deeply deliberated upon in the Saurashtra University. Discussions in that context have been made, symposia and seminars are held and as a result the university has decided to make necessary changes in the present examination system. The proposed university at Bhavnagar being an integral part of Saurashtra university, might have separated therefrom and come into existence as a separate entity. Hence we believe that the experiments conducted in Saurashtra University will be available to the Bhavnagar University.

Saurashtra university has now introduced Semester system also. We think that the impact of this system will be realised by and by. Moreover, the examination work in respect of the second year students of the college has been entrusted to the respective colleges. Saurashtra university has undertaken this experiment relying on the principle that only a teacher can make a correct assessment of the students. The proposed university of Bhavnagar being unitary, we think that it would be easier for it to undertake experiments regarding this. Hence we recommend that experiments undertaken by Saurashtra University with regard to the improvement of examination system should be faithfully followed by the Bhavnagar university and further work should be planned in the context of its results.

Suggestions have been made to us to initiate alongwith semester system experiments on Credit system, popular in foreign countries. We think the proposed university will be in a position to implement this suggestion too.

"Examination system" is only a part of Education system. Improvement of assessment system will depend on the improvement in education and study. Hence, we lay stress on this point *viz.*, for successful implementation of 'examination system', the proposed university will be required to keep the level of its teaching high enough and to create an atmosphere which will inculcate in the students longing for study.

We do believe that the test prescribed for evaluating the performance of the students should be taken at intervals so that if the student succeeds in the test his work-load would be reduced to that extent. Success of all the systems like internal evaluation, semester system or credit system depends on scientific and liberal outlook of the teachers. We hope the proposed university will succeed in evolving such a vision.

Medium of instruction, text-books and Library

The issue of medium of instruction at university level is no longer under dispute. The language of the region in which the university is functioning can be a medium of instruction at all levels of education. All the high level committees and commissions constituted in our country uptill now have stressed this point that the medium of instruction has got to be the regional language. This principle has been accepted in our Gujarat State and our universities are discharging important basic functions in that direction.

At present, the medium of instruction in Saurashtra university is Gujarati and so, it behoves for the proposed university going to be established at its integral part Bhavnagar, to have Gujarati as its medium of instruction. Yet the importance of English language as a means of knowledge is universally acknowledged. Student at graduate and especially post-graduate level should have an adequate knowledge of English language and should also be capable of utilising the treasure of knowledge in his subject embedded in English language. Besides English, a question of learning other important foreign languages requires to be considered. Particularly, Board of studies for English and other foreign languages should conduct systematic deliberations as to how they can prove helpful in this matter and should make recommendations in that regard so that the proposed university may be in a position to make necessary provision for that.

Progress in preparing books of higher Education in Gujarati language is satisfactory. A number of Gujarati Books have been published. Contribution of Gujarat University in this field is significant. Some accomplished publishers in Gujarati language have offered their services in this work. "The University text books Production Board" has already been established in our State. It has envisaged an ambitious project of publications and has also initiated its implementation but the actual work of preparing text books rests with university teachers. We hope university teachers would be seized of this matter.

We have been convinced that the proposed University at Bhavnagar will be able to make a significant contribution in this direction. People in this region are devoted to the pursuit of knowledge and have great love for the same and so study and research work should be pursued here in particular. Good libraries and study circles are functioning here and above all there is an atmosphere which fosters love for mother-tongue. In Bhavnagar, the translation bureaus have been striving hard to translate in Gujarati the treasure of knowledge embodied in other languages through their publications. We think that the proposed university will avail of all these benefits.

The importance of library with regard to higher education and research work is self-evident. Fortunately for the proposed university of Bhavnagar its own library has been substantially developed, it being a head-quarters of Saurashtra University. All the three University conducted colleges upto graduate level have got good libraries. All these libraries have been linked up and at present, a building for modern well-equipped library is under construction on the college campus. When this building will be completed in near future, a rich library will come into existence as a result of linking up of libraries of these three colleges and it will go on thriving day by day. Saurashtra University has also established its own library here at Bhavnagar, which is also utilised by university teachers of the colleges considerably. Besides this, Jain Atmanand Sabha has got an invaluable collection of printed books and manuscripts in Sanskrit, Prakrit and Gujarati languages which will prove useful to the students and research scholars of humanities in the proposed university. The Gandhi Memorial museum and library at Bhavnagar are valuable from this point of view.

Hostels and Community Life

In the report of the South Gujarat and Saurashtra University, it has been stated as under :—

"Hostel life should be considered as an important instrument for shaping student's life. It has inherent capabilities of humanizing the students. Lessons learnt through hostel life should be considered more important than the teaching imparted in the class-room".

introduced at secondary education level by remaining in contact with the field of secondary education. Implementation of such programmes will help in building up a common faith between the masses and the intelligentsia as also in bridging the gulf between the groups, and this in itself will prove to be the most resultant benefit of the said activity.

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Progress in preparing books of higher Education in Gujarati language is satisfactory. A number of Gujarati Books have been published. Contribution of Gujarat University in this field is significant. Some accomplished publishers in Gujarati language have offered their services in this work. "The University text books Production Board" has already been established in our State. It has envisaged an ambitious project of publications and has also initiated its implementation but the actual work of preparing text books rests with university teachers. We hope university teachers would be seized of this matter.

We have been convinced that the proposed University at Bhavnagar will be able to make a significant contribution in this direction. People in this region are devoted to the pursuit of knowledge and have great love for the same and so study and research work should be pursued here in particular. Good libraries and study circles are functioning here and above all there is an atmosphere which fosters love for mother-tongue. In Bhavnagar, the translation bureaus have been striving hard to translate in Gujarati the treasure of knowledge embodied in other languages through their publications. We think that the proposed university will avail of all these benefits.

The importance of library with regard to higher education and research work is self-evident. Fortunately for the proposed university of Bhavnagar its own library has been substantially developed, it being a head-quarters of Saurashtra University. All the three University conducted colleges upto graduate level have got good libraries. All these libraries have been linked up and at present, a building for modern well-equipped library is under construction on the college campus. When this building will be completed in near future, a rich library will come into existence as a result of linking up of libraries of these three colleges and it will go on thriving day by day. Saurashtra University has also established its own library here at Bhavnagar, which is also utilised by university teachers of the colleges considerably. Besides this, Jain Atmanand Sabha has got an invaluable collection of printed books and manuscripts in Sanskrit, Prakrit and Gujarati languages which will prove useful to the students and research scholars of humanities in the proposed university. The Gandhi Memorial museum and library at Bhavnagar are valuable from this point of view.

Hostels and Community Life

In the report of the South Gujarat and Saurashtra University, it has been stated as under :—

"Hostel life should be considered as an important instrument for shaping student's life. It has inherent capabilities of humanizing the students. Lessons learnt through hostel life should be considered more important than the teaching imparted in the class-room".

Moral and spiritual education can be easily imparted through hostel life. An able hostel superintendent can instil eternal values of life and moral and spiritual sense in the student minds through humdrum incidents of daily life. At present, number of hostels in Gujarat runs to thousands. Various types of hostels are there, for the students of secondary schools there are cosmopolitan hostels. All types of students are admitted in the caste managed hostels. Number of students in the Ashram type hostels is also not a negligible one. Universities run their own hostels. Colleges also run their own hostels. Pattern of life in various types of hostels should be such as would build personal character of the students and should also impress on them the importance of educational life. But unfortunately this has not happened. At present it seems that the hostels have been established only with a view to providing residential facility to those who are in need of it. In fact, over and above the lodging and boarding facilities, hostels should provide a rare opportunity to develop community life and thereby to build their character. Hostels should create an atmosphere and situation conducive to this.

No doubt the proposed university at Bhavnagar will concentrate on its own hostels and will also try its hand at character building. We hope at the same time that hostels of all the colleges affiliated with the university will also pay adequate attention towards basic changes and reforms.

Bhavnagar university will be a residential university and so, it will have to accommodate its numerous students in hostels. University will have to make all types of arrangements from the very beginning and after having accepted and implemented the standards prescribed for the hostels by the University Grants Commission, further schemes will have to be initiated.

Kitchens and latrines in the hostels play an important role in the formation of a student's life. Attention will have to be paid on matters like selection of food and methods of preparing it and methods of keeping the latrines clean, etc. We recommend that the proposed university should take serious steps in this matter.

Lessons of cleanliness and tidyness must be imparted to the inmates through hostel life and to achieve this, importance of physical labour will have to be established. We hope that physical labour will be given a significant place in hostel life.

To achieve the avowed objects of community life through hostels, their management should be entrusted to experts. Our suggestion is that there should be one superintendent for each batch of 40 to 50 students and one head superintendent for each batch of 300 students. The persons entrusted with this responsibility should belong to the professors' cadre.

The proposed university is of residential type and hence there is good scope for experimentation. Hence, it is desirable according to us to undertake an experiment of student-managed hostel in this university.

In our opinion, the proposed university should appoint a board of hostels and also a controller of hostels by making statutory provision. Experts from outside should also be co-opted. Scope of hostel life should be prescribed, ideals of systematic and community life should be established, evaluation of systematic working should be made time and again and various experiments where required should be made by such board. Moreover, hostel gathering should be arranged, activity of educating the inmates should be undertaken and guidance and impetus should be provided to the activity of students' Government.

The Saurashtra University has a meritorious record of work in this field. Hostel superintendents' conventions and hostellers' convention have been held. A periodical entitled the 'Chhatra Jeeven' discussing the problems of hostel life is also published. The proposed university will have to proceed on this direction.

Students' Welfare Activity

Isolated references to students' welfare activity have already been made in the foregoing Chapters. Yet some important matters require to be mentioned here.

Every educational institution should primarily be concerned with the health of the students. It is quite imperative that students get nutritive and hygienic food, their physical check up is periodically arranged and necessary steps are taken to remedy the deficiencies thus noticed. Contact with parents of the students will have to be maintained for this purpose. A health centre where the services of the experts are available and where facilities connected with it are provided should be established. It is also desirable that Teacher-Parents Associations to discuss various other problems of the students and of the staff and also to find their solution are started.

To improve physical health of the students, planning in respect of exercises, games and sports, necessary physical labour in hostel life, tours, excursions, etc. will have to be made. Good libraries and good reading rooms are a must for every hostel. For emotional development of the inmates, activities in arts like drawing, music, dramatics etc. will have to be arranged. With a view to keeping the mind of the student unsullied and cultivating a sense of discretion between good and evil, the above activities are indispensable in present era. Assistance from a psychologist-cum-educationist should also be available for this purpose.

The University should also provide guidance pertaining to various types of courses of study, going abroad and of different vocations, etc.

We have recommended elsewhere to establish a students' welfare and work experience board so that the student while studying may get the experience of some one or more vocations and in that way become competent for future life or career. With a view to facilitating this work, we wish that the President of a District Panchayat, leading personalities in the field of trade, industry and agriculture and other professional leaders etc. should be taken on the said board.

Students' Welfare Activity has got a wide and varied scope. Programme which may develop physical and mental powers of the student, cultivate a sense of citizenship and leadership, lead to a democratic way of life and increase confidence in one's self and thereby help him to establish in life and impart training in their respective fields so that they may serve their society and country at large, will have to be gradually included to the possible extent in students' welfare activities.

1. Shri Anantprasad Baxi
2. " Harbhai Trivedi
3. " Jagubhai Parikh

Chairman

Sub. National Systems Unit,
National Institute of Education
Planning and Administration
17-B, SriAurobindo Marg, New Delhi-11
DOC. No...2403.....
Date 26/4/80

4. Shri Kumudchandra Thaker

5. " Bhogilal Sandesara

6. " Kanchanlal Parik

7. " Jayendra Trivedi

8. " Indra Vasavada

Member - Secretary up to 23-11-71.

9. Shri A. K. Pradhan

Member -Secretary from 23-11-71 onwards.

APPENDIX A

*Committee for preparing a report
on the establishment of a Residential
University at Bhavnagar -
Appointment of the —*

GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT

EDUCATION AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT

Resolution No. USG-5070-KH,

sachivalaya, Gandhinagar, 30th December, 1970.

Resolution.—With a view to locate one of the main campus of the Saurashtra University at Bhavnagar with its headquarters at Rajkot, Government had directed in May, 1967 to accommodate the faculties conducting courses in Science, Commerce, Education and Rural Life at Bhavnagar. Thereafter, on 25th August 1967 the Government decided as under :—

(1) Bhavnagar should remain as an equivalent joint headquarters of the Saurashtra University;

(2) The headquarters at Rajkot should be retained under the direct supervision of the Vice-Chancellor while the Bhavnagar campus should be placed under the direct supervision of the pro-vice-chancellor. Provision for pro-vice-chancellor in place of rector should be made in the Saurashtra University Act and he should enjoy all the powers of the vice-chancellor except emergency powers, in the area under his jurisdiction;

(3) The Joint Registrar should be responsible for the working of the University Office at Bhavnagar;

(4) Government should take action to establish a Residential University at Bhavnagar as early as possible;

(5) In pursuance of the recommendations made by the Education Commission, steps should be taken for conversion of the colleges at Bhavnagar mentioned in the following groups into autonomous units :-

1. Samaldas College.
2. P. P. Institute of Science.
3. M. J. College of Commerce.

Amendments were made in the Saurashtra University Act by the Gujarat Act, 1968 (No. 21) for the implementation of all the decisions except that of the establishment of a Residential University at Bhavnagar. Now, Government is pleased to appoint a committee consisting of the following persons for preparing a report on the establishment of a Residential University at Bhavnagar :—

- | | | |
|----|---|-------------------|
| 1. | Shri Anantraï R. Bakshi | Chairman |
| 2. | " Harbhai Trivedi, Pro-vice Chancellor, Saurashtra University | Member |
| 3. | " Jagubhai Parikh | " |
| 4. | " Manubhai Pancholi, M.L.A. | " |
| 5. | " Bhogilal Sandesara | " |
| 6. | " Kanchanlal Parikh, Registrar, Gujarat University | " |
| 7. | Joint Director of Education | Member--Secretary |

2. The terms of reference for the Committee shall be as under :—

- (i) To recommend on the form, scope, jurisdiction, officers, authorities, constitution, powers and duties of the University at Bhavnagar;
- (ii) To work out the estimates of expenditure with regard to the establishment and maintenance of the said University and to make suggestions for raising necessary funds in respect thereof;
- (iii) To consider other relevant matters on this question.

3. Government is further pleased to authorise the Committee to call the members of the Governing Bodies of the Universities of the State or other suitable persons to depose before it.

4. The headquarters of the Committee shall be at Bhavnagar.

5. The Committee is requested to submit its report within six months from the date of its constitution. The Committee is further requested to make available to the Government, alongwith its report, the draft outline on the establishment of the University.

6. The Committee shall be considered a State Level Committee and its non-official members shall be entitled to draw travelling/daily allowance as per the provisions contained in Schedule XLVII--A, of the Bombay Civil Service Rules, Volume II, whereas the local members shall be eligible to draw actual conveyance charges subject to the limit of Rs. 4 per day. The Joint Director of Education shall be the competent authority to countersign the travelling allowance bills of the non-official members.

7. The expenditure involved should be debited to the Budget Head, "28-Education-A-Grants to Universities-Schemes in Five Year Plan-Establishment of Residential University at Bhavnagar (Scheme No. 406)" and met from the provision made thereunder during the current financial year.

8. This issues with the concurrence of the Financial Adviser dated 23rd December 1970 on Education and Labour Department file No. USG-5070/C-3086-KH.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Gujarat

V. R. MEHTA,
Secretary to Government.

To

The Secretary to the Governor, Rajbhavan, Ahmedabad.

The Director of Education, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad.

The Director of Tehnical Education, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad.

The Accountant General, Gujarat, Ahmedabad.

The Senior Deputy Accountant General, Rajkot Branch, Rajkot.

The Resident Audit Officer, Ahmedabad,

The Pay and Accounts Officer, Ahmedabad.

The Registrar, Saurashtra University, Rajkot.

The Assistant Registrar, Saurashtra University, Bhavnagar Office, Bhavnagar.

The Registrar, Maharaja Sayajirao University, Baroda.

The Manager, Government Central Press, Gandhinagar, with a request to publish this in the Government Gazette.

The Director of Information, Gujarat State, Gandhinagar.

The Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Education, New Delhi.

The Secretary, University Grants Commission, Bahadurshah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.

Shri Anantrai R. Bakshi, Vice-Chancellor, Saurashtra University, Rajkot.

Shri Jagubhai Parikh.

Shri Harbhai Trivedi, Pro-vice-Chancellor, Saurashtra University, Bhavnagar.

Shri Manubhai Pancholi, M.L.A.

Shri Bhogilal Sandesara.

Shri Kanchanlal Parikh, Registrar, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.

The Joint Director of Education, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad.

APPENDIX B

**Committee for Bhavnagar
Residential University**
C/o. Saurashtra University Office,
Gijubhai Badheka Road, Bhavnagar 2,
(Gujarat State)
Dated, : March, 1971.

To

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.....
.....

Sir,

As you already know, the Government of Gujarat has been pleased to appoint a Committee for the purpose of making a report for the establishment of a residential University at Bhavnagar.

The Committee is desirous of obtaining the opinion of and guidance from eminent educationists, men of letters and other experts, with a view to obtain genuine help in preparing its report to be submitted to the Government. I am, in this connection, directed by the Committee to enclose a printed copy of the questionnaire and to request you to spare some of your valuable time and send your replies to any or all the questions listed in it and let us have them on or before April 8, 1971 at the above address.

Looking forward to your co-operation and thanking you,

I am,
Yours faithfully,

(I. U. VASAVADA)
Member-Secretary

Encl :
Questionnaire.

QUESTIONNAIRE

(I) *Aims and Objectives* :—

- (a) Having regard to the situation of the proposed University would you suggest any special aims and objectives ?
- (b) Can the principles of work experience be included in the aims and objectives of the proposed University ? If yes, how ?

(II) *Form and Structure* :—

What should be the form and structure of the proposed University ?

- (a) Exclusively teaching ?
- (b) Teaching and affiliating ?
- (c) Only residential ?
- (d) Are you of the opinion that the proposed University should be a unitary one or a federation of colleges as distinguished from affiliated colleges, such colleges being under the control of the federating University ?
- (e) Further suggestions, if any.

(III) *University Area* :—

What, according to you, should be the geographical area under the jurisdiction of the proposed University ?

(IV) *Constitution* :—

- (a) The following are, ordinarily the authorities of a University :—

(1) The Senate, (2) The Syndicate (3) The Academic Council, (4) The Faculties, (5) The Boards of Studies, and (6) The Board of University Teaching.

Do you suggest any change in the above constitution ? Have you any special suggestions in this behalf ?

(b) The following categories are, ordinarily, included in the membership of a University Senate : Do you consider it desirable to have a fixed proportion of membership for each of the categories ? If so, what ?

(i) Teachers including principals;

(ii) Members other than teachers and representatives of various other institutions;

(iii) Members nominated by the Government.

(c) What should be the proportion of teachers and non-teachers on the Syndicate ?

(d) (1) The term of a University Senate is ordinarily five years. Do you suggest any change in the term of office of the members ?

(2) Ordinarily the term of elected members expires simultaneously. Would you suggest the system of retirement of members by rotation instead ?

(e) (1) Ordinarily there are the following officers in a University :—

The Chancellor, The Vice-Chancellor, The Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Rector (at some places), the Registrar and the Deans of Faculties. Is any change necessary with regard thereto ?

(2) Over and above these officers would you like to have any other officers in the proposed University, such as (1) The Dean of Student Welfare (2) The Controller of Examinations (3) The Development and Planning Officer (4) The Finance Officer, etc. If yes, which of them ? and what functions would you suggest for each of them ?

(f) Ordinarily the Chancellor is the ex-officio Head of University. Do you consider any change necessary in this arrangement ?

(g) Should the Vice Chancellor be a full-time paid officer or an honorary officer ?

(h) Which method would you suggest for the selection of Vice-Chancellor ? Nomination ? Election ? Panel Method ? Or by any other method ? Which and how ?

(i) Please give your specific suggestions, if any, in respect of the functions and powers of the authorities and officers enumerated in (a) and (c) above.

(V) *Medium of Instruction :*

The medium of instruction in the Saurashtra University is Gujarati. What suggestions, if any, have you to make on this matter in respect of the proposed University ?

(VI) *Scope and Function of the University :*

(a) What post-graduate departments can, in your opinion, be started immediately ?

(b) What special courses of studies, if any, should be provided for in the proposed University ?

(c) What arrangements should be made by the proposed University for continuing education for the students who have formerly given up university education ?

(d) What suggestions would you make for effective supervision and guidance over the collegiate education and their educational administration ?

(e) What steps would you suggest for ensuring effective supervision over the hostel life of students ?

(VII) *University Authorities :*

(a) *The Senate :—*

(1) What, in your opinion, should be the optimum number of members on the Senate of the proposed University ?

(2) When the number exceeds the above, what method would you suggest to keep it within the specified limit and yet keep the elections out as far as possible ?

- (3) Which of the classes or groups working in the field of education should be represented on the Senate and in what proportion ?

Principals of recognised colleges;
 Teachers;
 Head Masters and Teachers of Secondary Schools;
 Managements of colleges;
 School Boards;
 Donors;
 S. S. C. Board;
 Student Representatives.

- (4) Do you consider the representation of groups, organisations working in the fields other than education as essential ? Which classes, groups, institutions, etc., would you like to have represented on the Senate ? And in what proportion ?
- (5) Do you consider it necessary to have the nominated members on the Senate ? If so, how many and why ?
- (6) Do you consider it necessary to have ex-officio members on the Senate ? if so, why ? How many ?
- (7) Is it necessary to prescribe a certain proportion in the membership *vide* (4) (b) above ? If so, what ?
- (8) What, in your opinion, should be the proportion of the Principals and Teachers on the Senate ?
- (9) Do you think it necessary that all the College Principals are made ex-officio members of the Senate ? In the event of their number being very large, would you consider it necessary to select their representatives by election ? Can you suggest any other method ?
- (10) How many members in each faculty should be given a representation on the Senate ? What method would you suggest for their selection so as to avoid the evils of elections as far as possible ?

- (11) Do you consider it necessary to have donors' representatives on the Senate ?
If yes, what number would you suggest ?

(d) *Academic Council :*

- (12) Many people complain about evils of election in our country. Is it possible to eliminate elections altogether ? If you think so, how ?

If you consider that elections are inevitable, what methods would you suggest for reducing their evils ?

- (13) In some universities the faculties have the authority to take final decisions in respect of purely academic matters falling within their purview, while in some older universities this power is given to the Academic Council composed of the representatives of the various faculties. Which of the two methods would you approve ? Why ? If you think both the authorities, *viz.* the Academic Council and the faculties as essential, how would you distribute the function and powers so as to ensure co-ordination of standards of policy while avoiding undue wastage of time.
- (14) What are your suggestions in respect of the composition of the Academic Council, if one is necessary ? And what should be proportion of the representatives of teachers (including principals) and others thereon ?
- (15) Is it, in your opinion, necessary that the Chairman of each of the Boards of studies is made an ex-officio member of the Academic Council ?
- (16) Is it in your opinion necessary that all the Directors and Professors of University departments should be made ex-officio members of Academic Council ? If not, how would you like them to be represented ?
- (17) Should there be equal representation of the various faculties, large or small on the Academic Council or should their representation on the Academic Council be according to the strength of the members of each faculty ?

(18) What should be done, if there is no representative on the Academic Council for a certain subject ? Who can make selection for this purpose? The Dean of that faculty or the Vice Chancellor or the Syndicate ?

(19) What should be the term of office of the members of the Academic Council ?

(c) *Boards of Studies :*

(20) A Board of Studies is the smallest primary unit in the Administrative structure of a University. Are you, therefore, of opinion that primary discussions on academic matters should be originated therein ? In that case with that end in view what functions should be allotted to the Boards of Studies ?

(21) What Composition would you suggest for the efficient working of the Boards of Studies ?

(1) Should the minimum and maximum number of members be fixed ?

(2) Should every member of the Senate be entitled to be on some or the other Board ? If yes, why and on how many Boards at the most ?

(3) If non-teaching members of the Senate are given a place on the Boards of Studies what should be the proportion of the teachers and other members/experts representing the subject ? And what method would you suggest for this purpose ?

(4) Would you like to prescribe some minimum academic qualifications for being a member or Chairman of a Board of Studies ? If yes, what ?

(5) Would you authorise the Boards of Studies to co-opt outsiders on the Boards ? If yes, to what extent ?

(6) Would you like to offer membership of Boards of Studies to such experts/teachers who are not members of the Senate ?

(7) What is your suggestion for the formation of a Board of Studies in a certain subject, if it cannot be formed out of the members of the Senate ?

(22) What should be the term of the office of the Boards of Studies and their Chairman ?

(D) *The Syndicate :*

(23) What functions should be entrusted to the Syndicate ? What should be the powers of the Syndicate in (i) academic, (ii) financial and (iii) administrative matters ?

(24) How many members should there be on the Syudicate ? Keeping its functions in view, what proportion of the teaching and non-teaching members do you think would be appropriate ?

(25) *Composition of the Syndicate :—*

(a) How many members should be ex-officio members and who ?

(b) How many representatives should then be of the (i) Academic Council, (ii) Faculties on the Syndicate?

(c) How many representatives of the Senate should then be on the Syndicate ?

(d) What method would you suggest for their selection ?

(e) Is representation of the Deans of the faculties as well as those of the teaching departments of the University necessary on the Syndicate? If yes, how much ? How to select them ?

(26) What should be the term of the office of the elected members of the Syndicate ?

- (27) With a view to maintaining continuity of work, do you consider it advisable to adopt a method by which a certain number of members retire every year or two, instead of the whole Syndicate being reconstituted at a time ?

(VIII) *Officers of the University* :—

(a) *The Chancellor* :—

Ordinarily it is being provided in university legislations that the Governor of the state is made the ex-officio Chancellor of the University. Do you think this to be proper or would you suggest any change ? If yes, why and what ?

(b) *The Vice Chancellor* :—

- (1) Are you of the opinion that the Vice Chancellor should necessarily be a person connected with academic work or holding a certain social status or possessing high administrative competence ? Please state in brief what sort of person would you think appropriate for the post of the Vice Chancellor ?

- (2) Some of the different methods prevailing in the different universities for the selection of the Vice-chancellor are as follows : Please state which method is, in your opinion, appropriate ? You may also suggest some other method which you think more appropriate.

- (a) A committee of three members (of which one is nominated by the Government, one is selected by the Vice-chancellors of the universities in the state and the third is jointly selected by the syndicate and the A/C) suggests a panel of three persons, out of whom one is nominated by the Government.

- (b) The members of the senate elect a panel of the four persons of whom one is nominated by the Chancellor as the Vice-chancellor.

- (c) The syndicate suggests a panel of three persons out of whom the senate elects one as the Vice-chancellor.
- (d) The syndicate nominates two persons from outside on the selection committee and one is nominated by the Chancellor and this committee recommends names of three persons out of whom the Chancellor nominates one person as the Vice-chancellor.
- (e) The Chancellor nominates one person as Vice-chancellor out of three persons recommended by the syndicate.
- (3) Are you of the opinion that the University Act should make some provision for relieving the Vice-chancellor of the burden of the day to day administrative work so that he can devote his time and energy in concentrating on matters involving academic policy, developmental schemes and their implementation, procuring funds for that and such other matters for achieving the aims and objectives of a University? If so, what arrangement would you suggest for attending to day to day work now being done by the Vice-chancellor?
- (4) What should be the term of the post of the Vice-chancellor?

(c) *Deans of faculties* :—

It is felt in some of our present universities that—

- (1) The Deans of faculties are not assigned academic and administrative responsibilities in an adequate measure. They are honorary officers of the university and they do not seem to have anything more than presiding over the meetings of the faculties. Will you approve of an arrangement on the same lines as above in the proposed university or would you like to widen their specific regular work of planning, supervision and guidance of field work so as to cover the teaching work done in affiliated colleges? What are your suggestions in this behalf?

- (2) Who should select the Dean of a faculty and by which method ?
- (3) What should be the term of the office of the Dean so that he can give proper justice to the work entrusted to him.

(IX) *University teaching Departments and Colleges :*

- (1) Is it, in your opinion, necessary to appoint a board of visitors to give its report to the Vice-Chancellor or the syndicate after inspection of the working of the colleges and postgraduate departments of the proposed university? If yes, who should appoint it and what should be its basis of composition ?
- (2) What arrangements would you suggest for inspection of the working of the colleges and reporting to the Vice-Chancellor or the syndicate in periodical consultation with the college principals and teachers with a view to achieving better efficiency and fruitfulness in the programme of teaching ?
- (3) Are you of the opinion that the proposed university should have a representative on the Governing bodies of the colleges ?

(X) *Teachers and the condition of their service :*

- (1) Is it in your opinion necessary for the university to set up an organisation with a view to safe guarding the rights of the teachers ?
- (2) Please give your specific suggestions, if any, in the matter of framing rules in respect of the salary, allowances, residential accommodation, conditions of service, facilities for prosecuting their studies etc.
- (3) What arrangements would you suggest for considering effective contribution by the teaching community in the area of the proposed university ?
- (4) Do you consider it advisable to adopt in the proposed university, the practice of the exchange of teachers on a short term basis ? What would be its advantages ? What precautions would you suggest ?

- (5) Have you any suggestions to make for adopting the practice of inviting reputed teachers from other universities as visiting professors in the proposed university so that, their advantages may be taken by the colleges over and above the post-graduate departments of the university ?

(XI) *Financial matters* :—

- (1) What financial resources would you suggest for (i) establishment; (ii) maintenance; and (iii) development of the proposed university at Bhavnagar ?
- (2) How much financial provision would, in your opinion, be necessary in the beginning for initial working of the university ?
- (3) In view of the fact that it is necessary to make provision for funds for certain essential activities of a university being newly established, what are your suggestions for distribution of expenditure ?
- (4) In view of the fact that quite a good amount of expenditure for certain essential activities in a university is inevitable and there is usually no separate provision for reimbursement of such recurrent expenditure in a new university, what are your suggestions in this behalf ?
- (5) What are your views in respect of the practice of giving grant-in-aid for recurrent and non-recurrent expenditure from the State Government ? What system for grant would you suggest —
- (i) reimbursement of the deficit of a university or (ii) a block grant ?
- (6) What minimum activities out of the following should the proposed university undertake during the first five years and how much financial provision should be made for that purpose ?
- (i) Research ;
- (ii) Library ;
- (iii) Laboratories ;
- (iv) Hostels ;
- (v) Sports ;

(vi) Student's Welfare ; and

(vii) Extension of activities.

- (7) In the context of the fact that the Saurashtra University operates from two campuses, what are your views in respect of the continuance of the services of the members of the teaching and non-teaching staff of the Saurashtra University working at present at Bhavnagar ?
- (8) In this matter (No. 7 above), what are your suggestions regarding exercise of option for the services of the above mentioned employees :—
- (i) Should an option be given to the employees?
- (ii) Should an option be given to the University ?
- (iii) Have you any suggestions to make?
- (9) (a) Would you like to have the power to approve the annual financial estimates in the proposed university vested (i) in the senate or (ii) in the syndicate ?
- (b) Have you any suggestions to make in respect of making any other provision in the Act of the proposed university ?
- (10) Please give your suggestions, if any, on any matter not covered in the above questions.

(XII) Miscellaneous :—

- (a) What arrangements would you suggest for establishing liaison between university education and business and university in the area of the proposed university ?
- (b) What plan would you suggest to bring about a harmony among the research efforts of the proposed university, professions and industries ?
- (c) What contribution can the proposed university make in making the community life of students more fruitful ?

- (d) Is it possible to provide for any plan in the curriculum or the activities of the proposed university to further discipline, national integration, morality, idealism, social service, patriotism, the feeling of university brotherhood and humanity among the students ?
- (e) Do you consider it essential to include village uplift work, manual work or some such services in the undergraduate classes ? If so, of what duration ? Mention various types of social services you consider desirable.
- (f) Over and above the points referred to above, if you have any suggestions to make in connection with any matter relating to higher education in the proposed university, you are requested to do so.
-

APPENDIX 'C'

List of persons replying to the questionnaire issued by the Bhavnagar Residential University Committee

Sr.No.	Name	Address
1	2	3
1	Shri K. A. Thaker	Professor, Chemistry Department, Saurashtra University, Bhavnagar.
2	Shri Pushkar Chandarvakar	Reader in Gujarati Saurashtra University, Rajkot.
3	Shri R. S. Trivedi	Principal, M. D. Patel College of Education, Anand.
4	Shri V. J. Trivedi	Principal, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.
5	Shri A. C. Chavda	Principal, K. V. Parekh Science and T. K. Parekh Arts College, Mahuva.
6	Shri C. C. Trivedi	Principal, Anand Law College, Anand.
7	Shri Mahendra Meghani	Editor, 'Milap', Bhavnagar.
8	Shri Dalsukh Malaviya	Director, L. D. Bharatiya Sanskruti Vidya Mandir, Ahmedabad--9.
9	Shri R. G. Parikh	Reader in History, Saurashtra University, Rajkot.
10	Shri V. H. Joshi	Reader in Economics, Saurashtra University, Rajkot.
11	Shri Ishvarbhai Patel	Chairman, University Text books Production Board, Ahmedabad.
12	Dean, Faculty of Law	M. S. University, Baroda.
13	Shri Father Wallace	St. Xaviers College, Ahmedabad.
14	Shri A. M. Trivedi	Head of Chemistry Department, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.
15	Shri Rajnibhai S. Shah	Principal, Madhyamik Shikshan Mahavidyalaya, Bhavnagar.
16	Shri P. R. Teraiya	Gujarati Post--Graduate Centre, Saurashtra University, Bhavnagar.
17	Shri Harshadray Vithaldas	Station Road, Dhrangadhra.
18	Shri P. P. Mehta	Principal, The Shamaldas Arts College, Bhavnagar.
19	The Principal	Shri C. B. Patel Ares College, Nadiad.

1	2	3
20	Kum. Damayantiben Jadvaji Modi	Bhavnagar.
21	Shri R. S. Mehta,	Vice-Chancellor, Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar.
22	Shri H. C. Trivedi	Head of English Department, The South Gujarat University, Surat.
23	Shri Acharya Ramchandra Jivani	Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidhyanagar.
24	Shri Dilavarsinhji Jadeja	Principal, T. V. Arts College, Vallabh Vidyanagar.
25	Shri D. T. Pandya	Principal, Patel Brothers Arts and Science College, Vallabh Vidyanagar.
26	Shri M. P. Chauhan	Maharaja Rajendrasinhji Arts and Science College, Rajpipla.
27	Shri Shambhuprasad M. Desai	Junagadh.
28	Shri P. C. Vaidya	University School of Sciences, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.
29	Shri C. M. Mehta	Principal, Arts and Science College, Kholvad, Dist. Surat.
30	Shri Jitendra S. Jetli	Director, Bhartiya Vidya Sanshodhan Mandir, Dwarka.
31	Shri Vajubhai Patel	Director, Gandhi Shikshan Bhavan, Bombay.
32	Shri S. G. Shastri	Chairman, B. J. Institute of Learning and Research, Ahmedabad.
33	Shri A. G. Munshi	Principal, P. T. Science College, Modasa.
34	Shri C. H. Pathak	Professor & Head of Botany Department, M. S. University, Baroda.
35	Shri Jagannath Reddy	Vice Chancellor, Shri Vankateshwar University, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh.
36	Shri R. D. Patel	Head of Chemistry Department, Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar.
37	Shri N. J. Bhat	Private Secretary to Vice Chancellor, University of Jammu.

1	2	3
38	Shri Batubhai H. Desai	Ahmedabad.
39	Shri N. S. Pandya	Dean, Faculty of Science, M. S. University, Baroda.
40	Shri S. R. Dongerkery	Bombay.
41	Shri O. S. Gupta	Head of Department, Business Industrial Management South Gujarat University, Surat.
42	Shri A. G. Javdekar	Head of Department of Philosophy, M. S. University, Baroda.
43	Shri S. K. Dave	Principal, Shardapith Arts College, Dwarka.
44	Shri Raghavjibhai Leuva	Speaker, Gujarat Legislative Assembly, Ahmedabad.
45	Shri R. N. Mehta	Dean, Faculty of Arts, M. S. University, Baroda.
46	Shri N. M. Vaishnav	President, Bhavnagar Junior Chamber, Bhavnagar.
47	Shri P. V. Parekh	Principal, D. K. V. College, Jamnagar.
48	Shri K. R. Doshi	Atabhai Road, Bhavnagar.
49	Shri E. M. Best	Dean, B. J. Medical College, Ahmedabad.
50	Shri N. V. Ajmera	Damnagar.
51	Shri J. B. Shandilya	Director, University Text Book Production Board, Ahmedabad.
52	Shri N. J. Trivedi	Principal, Arts and Commerce College, Bhavnagar.
53	Shri B. N. Mankad	Professor of Chemistry, Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar.
54	Shri P. S. Jethva	Reader in Sociology, Saurashtra University, Rajkot
55	Shri M. C. Bhatt	Sir P. P. Institute of Science, Bhavnagar.
56	Smt. Hansaben Mehta	New Delhi-3.
57	Shri Balkrishna Dhruv	Sanskrit Department, Smt. N. C. Gandhi Mahila College, Bhavnagar.
58	Shri R. S. Mehta	Reader in Economics, Saurashtra University, Bhavnagar.

1	2	3
59	Shri H. G. Desai	Reader in Education, Saurashtra University, Bhavnagar.
60	Shri G. K. Thakkar	Reader in Commerce, Saurashtra University, Bhavnagar.
61	Shri Takhtasinh Parmar	Bhavnagar.
62	Shri K. S. Shukla	Professor of Sanskrit, Shamaldas Arts College, Bhavnagar.
63	Shri Ajitray. M. Oza	President, Sahitya Sabha, Bhavnagar.
64	Shri P. C. Nanavati	Nagar Road, Junagadh.
65	Shri I. V. Trivedi	Ex. Dean, Faculty of Arts, Saurashtra University,
66	Shri V. M. Desai	Registrar, Saurashtra University, Rajkot.
67	Shri Pravinbhai	Bombay.
68	Shri M. M. Parekh	Bhavnagar.
69	Shri J. M. Mehta	Controller of Examination, Gujarat University. Ahmedabad.
70	Shri D. M. Buch	Race Course, Rajkot.
71	Shri M. E. Bhatt	Bhavnagar.
72	Shri H. H. Buch	Director of Languages, Gandhinagar.
73	Shri S. L. Patel	Principal, Commerce College, Rajpipla.
74	Shri R. L. Kaushal	Jabalpur University, (Madhya Pradesh).
75	Shri R. J. Jani	Honorary Professor, Post-Graduate Centre, Shamaldas College, Bhavnagar.
76	Shri Hemendra Modi	Bhavnagar.
77	Shri Gauribhai Bhatt	Principal, D. G. Mahavidyalaya, Aliabada.
78	Shri Dilkhush Diwanji	Gandhi Kutir, Karodi, Dist. Bulsar.
79	Shri P. G. Mavlankar	Director, Herold Laski Institute of Political Science, Ahmedabad.
80	Shri P. C. Mehta	Director, A. T. I. R. A.

1	2	3
81	Shri I. A. Modi	Cadila Laboratories, Ahmedabad.
82	President, Jamnagar Municipality, Jamnagar.	
83	Shri P. K. Joshi	Bombay-3.
84	Shri Jadavjibhai Modi	Bhavnagar-2.
85	Shri Upendrabhai G. Bhatt	Baroda-5.
86	Shri Dhirajlal B. Mehta	Ex. M. L. A., Bhavnagar.
87	Justice B. K. Mehta	Ahmedabad.
88	Shri Prabhu Desai	Professor, Shamaldas Arts College, Bhavnagar.
89	Shri Indukumar Dave	Bhavnagar.
90	Purnima Vinay Mehta	Bhavnagar.
91	Shri Vinaybhai N. Mehta	Bhavnagar.
92	Kalavati Umesh Kavi	C/o. Muktalakshmi Mahila Vidyalaya, Bhavnagar.
93	Shri Vajubhai Valiya	Bhavnagar.
94	Shri Krishnalal H. Sanghvi	Station Road, Bhavnagar.
95	Shri Durgashankar Vishvanath Trivedi	Principal, Sanatan Dharma High School, Bhavnagar.
96	Shri Girishbhai Mehta	Bhavnagar.
97	Dr. N. M. Bhatt	Director, Saurashtra University Colleges, Bhavnagar.
98	Shri Vrijlal Gokaldas	Bhavnagar.
99	Shri Khimchand Champshi Shah	Honorary Principal, Shrimati Narmadabai Chatrabhuj Gandhi Mahila College, Bhavnagar.
100	Shri Kirit Mehta	Secretary, Bhavnagar Bar Association.
101	Shri Ghanshyambhai Gopalji Thakkar	Krishnanagar, Bhavnagar.
102	Bhavnagar Pradhayapak Parivar Mandal	Bhavnagar.
103	Shri Ramnikbhai Patel	Chairman, Bhavnagar Municipality, Bhavnagar.

1	2	3
104	Shri Prasannvadanbhai Mehta	M. P., Bhavnagar.
105	Shri Pratapbhai Shah	Ex. M. L. A., Bhavnagar.
106	Shri R. H. Vora	Plot No. 1908, Bhavnagar.
107	Shri Krishnalal Vyas	Bhavnagar.
108	Shri Anilbhai S. Kage	Central Salt and Marine Chemical Research Institute, Bhavnagar.
109	Shri Manharlal R. Sheth	Honorary Secretary, Saurashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bhavnagar.
110	Shri Dhannbhai Bhatt	C/o. Vidya Mandir High School, Bhavnagar.
111	Shri Dipak P. Mehta	Principal, Shri Dakshinamurti Bal Adhyapan Mandir, Bhavnagar.-2.
112	Dr. K. B. Vyas	Matunga, Bombay-19. D. D.
113	Superintendent.	Industrial Training Institute, Bhavnagar-2.
114	Dr. D. J. Mehta	Director, Central Salt and Marine Chemical Reserach Institute, Bhavnagar.
115	Shri Jethabhai S. Desai	Chief Engineer, Electric Power House, Bhavnagar.
116	Shri Shashikantbhai Parekh	Bhavnagar.
117	Shri H. V. Gohil	Professor, Sir, P. P. Institute of Science, Bhavnagar.
118	Shri Navalbhai Shah	President, Bhavnagar Dist. Panchayat, Bhavnagar.
119	Shri J. P. Nayak	Educational Advisor to Government of India, New Delhi.
120	Shri Ramdanbhai Gadhvi	Principal, Kavishri Botadkar Arts and Commerce College, Botad.
121	Shri Ikbal Singh	Deputy Director, Punjab University, Chandigadh.
122	Shri Manibhai Gandhi	Bhavnagar.
123	Shri K. D. Bhatt	Professor, Shamaldas Arts College, Bhavnagar.
124	Shri Ishvarbhai Dave	Reader in Gujarati, Saurashtra University, Rajkot.

1	2	3
125	Shri Ramnikbhai Dhani	President, Taluka Panchayat, Upleta.
126	Shri Mansukhbhai Joshi	Chairman, Rajkot Municipality.
127	Dr. P. S. Rao	Scientist, Central Salt Research, Bhavnagar.
128	Dr. Harsukhbhai Virani	Representative of the artists.
129	Lakshmanbhai Patel	Lok Bharati, Sanosara.
130	Shri Ismailbhai Nagori	Lok Bharti, Sanosara.
131	Smt. Ushaben Patel & Shri Maheshbhai Vasavda	Gharshala, Bhavnagar.
132	Shri Manubhai Trivedi	Editor, 'Lokraj', Bhavnagar.
133	Shri Mulshankar M. Bhatt	Bhavnagar.
134	Bhavnagar Junior Chamber	Bhavnagar.
135	Saurashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bhavnagar.	Bhavnagar.

APPENDIX 'D'

List of persons invited for personal interview before the Bhavnagar Residential University Committee

Sr. No.	Name	Address
1	2	3
<i>Bhavnagar Dated 26th/27th April, 1971</i>		
1	Dr. H. G. Desai	Reader in Education, Saurashtra University.
2	Dr. Raghuvir R. Mehta	Reader in Economics, Saurashtra University.
3	Dr. G. K. Thakkar	Reader in Commerce, Saurashtra University.
4	Dr. P. R. Teriya	Gujarati Post-Graduate Centre, Saurashtra University.
5	Shri I. V. Trivedi.	Retired Principal, Somnath College, Veraval.
6	Shri M. M. Parekh	Bhavnagar.
7	Shri Mahendra Meghani	Bhavnagar.
8	Shri R. J. Jani	Retired Principal, Shamaldas Arts College, Bhavnagar.
<i>Bhavnagar, dated 3rd/4th August 1971</i>		
9	Shri Prabhulalbai Dave	Ex. M. L. A., Junagadh.
10	Shri N. M. Bhatt	Director, University Colleges, Saurashtra University, Bhavnagar.
11	Shri Ratubhai Adani	President, Gujarat Congress Samiti.
12	Shri J. M. Vachharajani	Principal, M. J. Commerce College, Bhavnagar.
13	Shri Pratapbhai Shah	Ex. M. L. A., Bhavnagar.
14	Shri Dhirjlal B. Mehta	-do-
15	Yuvraj Pravinsinhji	-do-
16	Shri Shivbhadrasinhji	-do-
17	Shri Jivrajbhai Mehta	M. P., Amreli.

1	2	3
18	Shri Raghavjibhai Leuva	Speaker, Gujarat Legislative Assembly.
19	Dr. K. A. Thakar	Head of Department, School of Chemistry, Saurashtra University, Bhavnagar.
20	Shri C. B. Patel	Principal, Polytechnic Institute, Bhavnagar.
21	Shri M. D. Manek.	Principal, Law College, Bhavnagar
22	Shri T. V. Parmar.	Professor, Shamaldas Arts College, Bhavnagar.
23	Shri K. A. Shukla	Professor, Shamaldas Arts College, Bhavnagar.
24	Shri Ramnikbhai Patel	Chairman, Bhavnagar Municipality.
25	Shri K. C. Shah	Honorary Principal, Mahila College, Bhavnagar.

Representatives of the Artists

26	Shri Sureshbhai Sheth	Saptkala, Bhavnagar.
27	Shri Harsukhbhai Virani	” ”
28	Shri Dharmshi Shah	” ”
29	Dr. Batukray H. Pandya.	” ”
30	Shri Khodidas Parmar	” ”
31	Shri Vithaldas Bapodra	” ”
32	Shri Rajanibhai Shah	Principal, Madhyamik Shikshan Mahavidyalaya, Bhavnagar.
33	Shri Narmadbhai Trivedi	Principal, Arts & Commerce College, Bhavnagar.
34	Shri Ranjitsinh Gohil	Ex. M. L. A., Gadhada
35	Shri Bhagwanjibhai Patel	„ Savarkundla.

Two representatives of Sir P.P. Institute of Science

36	Dr. N. M. Bhatt
37	Shri H. B. Gohil

1	2	3
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Dated 4th August 1971.

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| 38 | Shri Indubhai Dave | Member of Senate,
Saurashtra University,
Bhavnagar. |
| 39 | Shri V. S. Raval | Principal,
M. P. Shah Commerce and Law College,
Surendranagar. |
| 40 | Shri Prasannvadan Mehta | M. P., Bhavnagar District. |
| 41 | Shri P. P. Mehta | Principal, Shamaldas Arts College. |
| 42 | Bhavnagar Pradhyapak
Parivar. | President, Secretary,
Members. |
| 43 | Shri R. J. Dave | M. J. College of Commerce. |
| 44 | Shri K. Z. Dhamecha | „ „ |
| 45 | Shri Dhanubhai Bhatt | Secretary, Bhavnagar
Kelvani Mandal. |
| 46 | Sari Dalsukhbhai Trivedi | Principal, Alfred High School. |
| 47 | Shri Dipakbhai Mehta | |
| 48 | Vimuben Badheka | Shri Dakshinamurti Balmandir |
| 49 | Shri Premshankarbhai Bhatt | |
| 50 | Sari Mulshankarbhai Bhatt | Bhavnagar. |
| 51 | Shri Manubhai Pancholi | Ex. Education Minister,
Gujarat State. |
| 52 | Shri Jadvjibhai Modi | Bhavnagar. |
| 53 | Shri Navalbhai Shah | President, District Panchayat, Bhavnagar. |
| 54 | Shri Bavchandbhai Patel | Chairman, District Education Committee, Bhavnagar. |
| 55 | Shri Rasiklal Shah | President, Rotary Club. |
| 56 | Shri Ashok Bakshi | President, Lions' Club,
Bhavnagar. |
| 57 | Dr. N. M. Vaishnav | President, Junior Chamber,
Bhavnagar. |

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Bhavnagar Bar Association

58	Shri B. H. Bhatt
59	Shri Rakesh Vadodariya
60	Kirit Mehta

Bhavnagar Medical Association

61	Dr. R. N. Shah
62	Dr. A. D. Kothari
63	Dr. Bharat J. Bhimani

Dated 9th August 1971 and 10th August 1971

64	Dr. D. J. Mehta	Director, Central Salt Research, Bhavnagar.
65	Bhavnagar Stri Kelvani Mandal Kum. Damayantiben Modi.	
66	Shri K. H. Sanghvi	
67	Shri A. C. Chavda	Principal, Arts and Science College, Mahuva.
68	Shri Lallubhai Sheth	Savarkundla.
69	Principal R. G. Nayak	Principal, Arts College, Savarkundla.
70	Shri Bachubhai Shah	Vice-President, Kavishri Botadkar College, Botad.
71	Shri Jashubhai Doshi	Talaja Kelvani Mandal, Talaja.
72	Representative of Bhavnagar Kelvani Mandal.	
73	Shri Ramadan Gadhavi	Principal, Kavishri Botadkar College, Botad.
74	Shihor Kelvani Mandal Shri Bhogilal Lalani.	
75	Shri Balubhai Gandhi	

1	2	3
76	Shri J. S. Desai	Chief Engineer, Bhavnagar, Bhavnagar Electricity Co.
77	Shri B. K. Chatterji	General Manager, State Bank of Saurashtra.
78	Shri V. K. Mehta	Deputy General Manager, State Bank of Saurashtra.

10th August, 1971 Bhavnagar

79	Dr. P. S. Rao	Scientist, Central Salt Research.
80	Shri Lakshmanbhai Patel	Lokbharati, Sanosara.
81	Shri N. P. Buch	Lokbharati, Sanosara.
82	Shri Ismailbhai Nagori	Lokbharati, Sanosara.

Saurashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bhavnagar

83	Shri R. C. Mehta	Vice President.
84	Shri Vrijlal Gokaldas Vora	
85	Shri Ghanshyambhai Thakkar	
86	Shri Vajubhai Valiya	
87	Shri Gulabbhai Mulchand Shah	

Bhavnagar Small Industries

88	Shri R. N. Shah	President
89	Shri Jethabhai Kanjibhai	Vice-President.
90	Shri Narendrabhai Modi	
91	Shri Dolarbhai Vasavda	Member of the Syndicate, Saurashtra University

Mahuva Kevani Mandal

92	Shri Antubhai Gandhi	
93	Shri Ibrahimbhai Kalaniya	
94	Shri N. M. Mehta	

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Bhavnagar Bar Association

58	Shri B. H. Bhatt
59	Shri Rakesh Vadodariya
60	Kirit Mehta

Bhavnagar Medical Association

61	Dr. R. N. Shah
62	Dr. A. D. Kothari
63	Dr. Bharat J. Bhimani

Dated 9th August 1971 and 10th August 1971

64	Dr. D. J. Mehta	Director, Central Salt Research, Bhavnagar.
65	Bhavnagar Stri Kelvani Mandal Kum. Damayantiben Modi.	
66	Shri K. H. Sanghvi	
67	Shri A. C. Chavda	Principal, Arts and Science College, Mahuva.
68	Shri Lallubhai Sheth	Savarkundla.
69	Principal R. G. Nayak	Principal, Arts College, Savarkundla.
70	Shri Bachubhai Shah	Vice-President, Kavishri Botadkar College, Botad.
71	Shri Jashubhai Doshi	Talaja Kelvani Mandal, Talaja.
72	Representative of Bhavnagar Kelvani Mandal.	
73	Shri Ramadan Gadhavi	Principal, Kavishri Botadkar College, Botad.
74	Shihor Kelvani Mandal Shri Bhogilal Lalani.	
75	Shri Balubhai Gandhi	

1	2	3
76	Shri J. S. Desai	Chief Engineer, Bhavnagar, Bhavnagar Electricity Co.
77	Shri B. K. Chatterji	General Manager, State Bank of Saurashtra.
78	Shri V. K. Mehta	Deputy General Manager, State Bank of Saurashtra.
<i>10th August, 1971 Bhavnagar</i>		
79	Dr. P. S. Rao	Scientist, Central Salt Research.
80	Shri Lakshmanbhai Patel	Lokbharati, Sanosara.
81	Shri N. P. Buch	Lokbharati, Sanosara.
82	Shri Ismailbhai Nagori	Lokbharati, Sanosara.
<i>Saurashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bhavnagar</i>		
83	Shri R. C. Mehta	Vice President.
84	Shri Vrijlal Gokaldas Vora	
85	Shri Ghanshyambhai Thakkar	
86	Shri Vajubhai Valiya	
87	Shri Gulabbhai Mulchand Shah	
<i>Bhavnagar Small Industries</i>		
88	Shri R. N. Shah	President
89	Shri Jethabhai Kanjibhai	Vice-President.
90	Shri Narendrabhai Modi	
91	Shri Dolarbhai Vasavda	Member of the Syndicate, Saurashtra University
<i>Mahuva Kelvani Mandal</i>		
92	Shri Antubhai Gandhi	
93	Shri Ibrahimbhai Kalaniya	
94	Shri N. M. Mehta	

1	2	3
95	Shri R. N. Mehta	
96	Shri B. N. Bhatt	
97	Shri Kanjibhai	Cordon Contruction Farm, Bhavnagar.
	<i>Two representatives of Gharshala</i>	
98	Smt. Ushaben Patel	
99	Shri Maheshabhai Vasavda	
	<i>Ahmedabad, dated 15th May 1971</i>	
100	Shri Umashankarbhai Joshi	Vice Chancellor, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.
101	Dr. P. C. Vaidya	Professor of Mathematics, Post-Graduate section, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.
102	Shri Batukbhai H. Desai	Member of Syndicate, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.
103	Shri Jhinabhai Desai	Member of Syndicate, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.
104	Father Wallace	St. Xaviers College, Ahmedabad.
105	Shri J. B. Sandilya	Director, Gujarat University, Text Book Production Board, Ahmedabad.
106	Shri Isvarbhai Patel	Chairman, Gujarat University, Text Book Production Board, Ahmedabad.
107	Shri Yashwant Shukla	Principal, H. K. Arts College, Ahmedabad.
108	Shri P. G. Mavlankar	Director, Herold Lask Institute, Ahmedabad.
109	Shri Rasikbhai Chhotalal Parikh	
110	Shri J. M. Mehta	Controller of Ex amination.
111	Shri Kasturbhai Lalbhai	Ahmedabad.
112	Shri Amritlal Hargovinddas Sheth	Ahmedabad.
113	Smt. Sarlaben Sarabhai	Ahmedabad.
114	Shri Ramlal Parikh	Gujarat Vidyapith

1	2	3
115	Shri Thakorbhai Desai	Ex-Minister of Co-operation.
116	Shri Chimanbhai Patel	Ex. M. L. A.
117	Smt. Pushpaben Mehta	M. P.
118	Justice P. N. Bhagvati	
119	Justice B. J. Diwan	
120	Justice T. U. Mehta	
121	Kum. Indumatiben Sheth	
122	Shri Anantraï Raval	
123	Shri Devavrata Pathak	
124	Dr. Vikram Sarabhai	
125	Shri Akbarali Jasdanwala	Ahmedabad.
126	Shri Gulabrai Mankodi	
127	Shri K. G. Desai	
<i>9th June, 1971, Surat</i>		
128	Shri C. N. Vakil	Vice-Chancellor, South Gujarat University.
129	Shri Vishnubhai Trivedi	
130	Shri Kalyanjibhai V. Mehta	
131	Shri Gordhandas Chokhawala	
132	Shri R. D. Ghoghawala	
133	Shri Vaikunthbhai Shastri	Mayor, Surat Municipal Corporation.
134	Shri Chandravadan Shah	
135	Shri R. K. Desai	
136	Shri Lalbhai Desai	
137	Shri Bapalalbai Vaidya	
138	Dr. R. D. Adatiya	Rector, South Gujarat University.

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Vallabh Vidyanagar, dated 21st June, 1971.

140	Shri R. S. Mehta	Vice-Chancellor, S. P. University, Baroda.
141	Shri C. C. Trivedi	Dean, Faculty of Law.
142	Shri R. S. Trivedi	Principal, M. D. L. College of Education.
143	Shri M. M. Shah	Professor, Commerce Department.
144	Shri Dilavarsinhji Jadeja	
145	Shri R. D. Patel	
146	Shri H. M. Patel	M. P.
147	Shri Kantibhai Amin	Registrar, S. P. University.

List of persons invited for interview, on 2nd June, 1971

148	Shri Upendrabhai Bhatt	
149	Shri Ramanbhai Amin	
150	Shri Thakorbhai Patel	Mayor, Baroda Municipal Corporation.
151	Shri M. K. Vakil	
152	Shri P. J. Madan	
153	Shri Yashwant Shah	
154	Shri Dr. Gulati	
155	Shri Shantibhai Raja	Chairman, Gujarat Electricity Board.
156	Shri Raghavjibhai Patel	President.
157	Shri R. D. Patel	Secretary.
158	Shri Madhubhai Buch	
159	Shri D. M. Desai	
160	Shri N. S. Pandya	
161	Shri Jyotindra Mehta	

1	2	3
162	Shri Sanat Mehta	
163	Shri V. H. Bhanot	
164	Smt. V. H. Bhanot	
165	Shri V. Y. Kantik	
166	Shri Ranjit Shastri	
167	Shri Nanubhai Amin	
168	Shri P. C. Hathi	
169	Shri Kantibhai Amin	
170	Shri R. C. Mehta	
171	Shri Amitaben Varma	
172	Shri Manubhai Shah	

List of persons invited for interview at Rajkot on 14th July, 1971 and 15th July, 1971.

173	Dr. I. R. Dave	Reader in Gujarati, Saurashtra University.
174	Shri Pushkar Chandarvakar	Reader in Gujarati, Saurashtra University.
175	Shri V. H. Joshi	Reader in Economics, Saurashtra University.
176	Shri R. G. Parikh	Reader in History, Saurashtra University.
177	Shri A. C. Pandeya	Head of the School of Science, Saurashtra University.
178	Shri Labhubhai Trivedi	Member of Syndicate.
179	Shri H. S. Sanghvi	President, Sarvoday Pravrutti Mandal.
180	Shri V. M. Desai	Registrar, Saurashtra University.
181	D. M. Buch	Rajkot.
182	Shri Vinodbhai Buch	Ex.President, Rajkot Municipality, Rajkot.
183	Shri Harkant Manek	Rajkot.
184	Shri P. S. Jethva	Reader in Sociology, Saurashtra University.

1	2	3
185	Shri Mansukhbhai Joshi	Rajkot.
186	Shri Jethalal Joshi.	
187	Shri Chimanbhai Shukla	Ex-M. L. A.
188	Shri Yuvrajshri Manoharsinhji	Ex-M. L. A.
189	Shri M. M. Patel	Member of Syndicate, Saurashtra University.
190	Shri H. H. Shah	Member of Syndicate, Saurashtra University.
191	Shri K. P. Shah	
192	Shri Pushkarbhai Godani	
193	Shri J. S. Jethi	
194	Yuvrajshri Udaybhansinhji	Rajkot.
195	Shri Maldevji Odedra	
196	Shri Ramnik Dhami	

APPENDIX 'E'

**Dates and places of meetings held by the Bhavnagar Residential University
Committee**

Sr. No.	Date	Place
1	9-2-1971 10-2-1971	Bhavnagar.
2	8-3-1971 9-3-1971	Bhavnagar.
3	26-4-1971 27-4-1971	Bhavnagar.
4	14-5-1971 15-5-1971	Ahmedabad.
5	9-6-1971	Surat.
6	20-6-1971 21-6-1971	Vallabhvidyanagar Baroda.
7	14-7-1971 15-7-1971	Rajkot. Rajkot.
8	3-8-1971 4-8-1971	Bhavnagar. Bhavnagar.
9	9-8-1971 10-8-1971	Bhavnagar. Bhavnagar.
10	6-9-1971	Bhavnagar.
11	14-11-1971	Bhavnagar.
12	17-11-1971	Bhavnagar.
13	30-11-1971	Bhavnagar.
14	15-12-1971	Bhavnagar.
15	23-12-1971	Ahmedabad.

APPENDIX -1

Statement showing the estimated expenditure for the year 1970-71, 1971-72, 1972-73
in respect of the office and the library of the Saurashtra University.

Running expenditure

Sr.No.	Details	Actual Expenditure 1970-71	Estimated Expenditure 1971--72	Estimated Expenditure 1972--73	Expenditure for new Department
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Section-I</i>					
(1)	Expenditure on Establishment	93,308	1,65,000	1,82,500	70,000
(2)	Vice-Chancellor's honorarium, House-rent etc.	24,637	31,150	60,000	..
(3)	Travelling Allowances	57,090	60,000	60,000	..
(4)	Games and sports, physical education and Cultural Department.	66,490	1,07,920	1,41,700	..
(5)	Office Expenditure	60,783	65,200	77,450	..
(6)	Construction Division	29,080	13,350	18,000	..
(7)	Library	86,176	1,82,780	1,95,950	..
		4,17,514	6,25,400	7,35,600	70,000
<i>Section II</i>					
(1)	Vice-Chancellor's honorarium, House rent etc.	..	..	..	60,000
(2)	Examinations	..	..	..	3,55,000
(3)	Student Welfare and extra- curricular activities.	..	..	..	30,000
(4)	Health Services	..	..	..	30,000
(5)	Planning Section	..	..	..	19,000
(6)	Other Expenditure	..	..	..	5,000
(7)	Printing and Publication Section.	..	..	..	20,000
(8)	Hostel (management)	..	..	..	10,000
(9)	Guest House	..	..	..	5,000
		4,17,514	6,25,400	7,35,600	6,04,000

APPENDIX-2

Statement showing the details of the estimated receipts/expenditure for the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 and the actual receipts/expenditure for the year 1971-72.

Sr.No.	Details	Actual Expenditure 1971--72	Estimated Expenditure 1971--72	Estimated Expenditure 1972--73
1	2	3	4	5
(a)	Post-Graduate School (School of Chemistry)			
	Expenditure	1,29,109	1,90,230	2,31,420
	Total, Expenditure	1,29,109	1,90,230	2,31,420
	<i>Receipts.</i>			
	U. G. C.	25,270		
	Receipts	13,575	38,845	97,950
		38,845	38,845	1,07,720
(b)	Post-Graduate Centre. (run by University) <i>Expenditure.</i>			
(1)	Gujarati	13,304	19,902	23,025
(2)	Mathematics	24,733	96,357	1,12,810
(3)	Commerce	21,218	38,722	48,852
(4)	Education	17,914	24,486	29,370
(5)	Economics	4,186	30,519	36,850
	Total	81,355	2,09,986	2,60,907
	Receipts U. G. C. + Receipts			
(1)	Gujarati	8845+4467	13,312	15,866
(2)	Mathematics	9016+4050	13,066	26,656
(3)	Commerce	13345+15224	28,589	31,622
(4)	Education	10955+4950	15,905	16,046
(5)	Economics	4186+	4,186	33,300
	Total, Receipts	75,058	1,23,490	1,79,225

1	2	3	4	5
(c) Post Graduate Centre (run by college)				
<i>Expenditure</i>				
English, Sanskrit, History, Hindi, Social Sciences.				
		..	35,000	60,000
Total Expenditure				
		..	35,000	60,000
<i>Receipts.</i>				
English, Hindi, Sanskrit, History, Social Sciences.				
		..	30,000	50,000
Total, Receipts				
		..	30,000	50,000

APPENDIX-3

Statement showing details of the actual receipts/expenditure for the years 1970-71 and estimated expenditure for the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 in respect of three colleges run by the Saurashtra University.

Expenditure	Actual	Estimated	Estimated
	Expenditure	Expenditure	Expenditure
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Shamaldas Arts College, Bhavnagar.	4,73,129.69	5,71,994	6,03,172
Sir P. P. Institute of Science, Bhavnagar.	7,45,905.04	8,45,091	8,95,377
M. J. College of Commerce, Bhavnagar.	3,53,356.78	4,78,406	4,89,502
TOTAL	15,72,391.51	18,95,491	19,88,051
<i>Receipts.</i>			
Shamaldas Arts College, Bhavnagar.	1,81,090.75	2,17,460	1,97,750
Sir P. P. Institute of Science, Bhavnagar.	2,55,916.66	2,16,183	2,07,900
M. J. College of Commerce, Bhavnagar.	3,35,820.60	3,57,729	3,50,600
TOTAL	7,72,828.01	8,01,372	7,56,250
Anticipated Maintenance Grant from the State Government against the anticipated deficit.	7,99,563.50	10,94,119	12,31,801
GRAND TOTAL	15,72,391.51	18,95,491	19,88,051

APPENDIX—4

Statement showing details of estimated expenditure in case the post Graduate Centres in Saurashtra University are converted into separate schools in the proposed University.

1	2	First Year 3	Second Year 4	Third Year 5	Total 6	7
<i>(A) Recurring Expenditure :</i>						
(a)	Gujarati	25,500	40,000	49,000	1,14,500	..
(b)	Economics	29,500	40,500	49,000	1,19,000	..
(c)	Mathematics	45,500	49,000	57,000	1,51,500	..
(d)	Commerce	23,000	37,500	49,000	1,09,500	..
(e)	Education.	23,000	37,500	49,000	1,09,500	..
		1,46,500	2,04,500	2,53,000	6,04,000	6,04,000
<i>(B) Non-Recurring Expenditure :</i>						
<i>(1) Books.</i>						
(a)	Gujarati	10,000	25,000	15,000	50,000	..
(b)	Economics	30,000	25,000	25,000	80,000	..
(c)	Mathematics	5,000	15,000	10,000	30,000	..
(d)	Commerce	30,000	25,000	25,000	80,000	..
(e)	Education	25,000	15,000	20,000	60,000	..
		1,80,000	1,05,000	95,000	3,00,000	3,00,000
<i>(2) Furniture and equipments :</i>						
(a)	Gujarati	7,000	7,000	6,000	20,000	..
(b)	Economics	15,000	10,000	10,000	36,000	..
(c)	Mathematics	7,000	10,000	6,000	20,000	..
(d)	Commerce	15,000	10,000	10,000	35,000	..
(e)	Education	15,000	10,000	10,000	35,000	..
		59,000	45,000	42,000	1,46,000	1,46,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(3) Building :						
(a)	Gujarati	..	..	2,50,000	2,50,000	..
(b)	Economics	..	3,00,000	..	3,00,000	..
(c)	Mathematics	..	2,50,000	..	2,50,000	..
(d)	Commerce	..	..	3,00,000	3,00,000	..
(e)	Education	3,50,000	..	..	3,50,000	..
		3,50,000	5,50,000	5,50,000	14,50,000	14,50,000
					Total Rs.	25,00,000
					Total Recurring Expenditure	7,04,000
					Total-Non-recurring Expenditure	18,00,000
						<u>23,69,000</u>
						<u>25,00,000</u>

APPENDIX-5

Estimated Expenditure in respect of the buildings required for the proposed University.

Sr.No.	Particulars	Current sanctioned Expenditure	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Total
1.	Office Building.	9,00,000	..	..	..	9,00,000
2.	Library Building	..	..	4,00,000	2,00,000	6,00,000
3.	Vice-Chancellor's Residence	..	1,00,000	..	..	1,00,000
4.	Pro-Vice Chancellor's Residence	80,000	..	..	..	80,000
5.	Registrar's Residence	40,000	10,000	..	..	50,000
6.	Buildings for schools of various Faculties	4,00,000	3,50,000	5,50,000	5,50,000	18,50,000
7.	Professors' Residences	..	..	1,00,000	1,00,000	2,00,000
8.	Staff Quarters	..	..	..	1,00,000	1,00,000
9.	Under Graduates' Hostel	..	..	2,00,000	1,00,000	3,00,000
10.	Post Graduates' Hostel	..	3,00,000	3,00,000	..	6,00,000
11.	Ladies' Hostel	..	..	1,50,000	1,50,000	3,00,000
12.	Central Library	3,00,000	..	..	..	3,00,000
		17,20,000	7,60,000	17,00,000	12,00,000	53,80,000

An Abstract of the financial requirements for the proposed University

Sr. No.	Details	Current Expenditure.	Increase in expenditure	First year	Increase in expenditure	Second Year	Increase in expenditure	Third year	Total for three years	U.G.C's. Contribution	State Government's contribution.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>(A) Recurring Expenditure.</i>											
<i>(Expenditure towards)</i>											
1.a	Office Library Appendix 1	7.35	0.70	8.05	0.15	8.20	0.30	8.50	24.75	..	24.75
1.b	Office, new departments Appendix-2	..	3.00	3.00	0.10	3.10	0.15	3.25	9.35	..	9.35
2.a	Post-Graduate Building Appendix-2	2.31	0.50	2.81	0.50	3.31	0.50	3.81	9.93	7.83	2.10
2.b	Post-Graduate Building run by University. (Appendix-2)	2.61	0.23	2.84	0.60	3.44	1.10	4.54	10.82	8.12	2.10
2.c	Post-Graduate Building run by College (Appendix-2)	0.35	..	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.05	..	1.05
3	Colleges run by University (Appendix-3)	19.88	0.50	20.38	0.50	20.88	0.50	21.38	62.14	..	62.64
		32.50	5.93	37.43	2.20	39.28	2.90	41.83	118.54	15.95	102.59

GUJARAT ACT NO. OF 197 .

(THE BHAVNAGAR UNIVERSITY ACT, 197).

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1. (1) This Act may be called the Bhavnagar University Act, 197 .

(2) This Section shall come into force at once.

**Short
title
and
commence-
ment.**

(3) The State Government may, by a notification in the *Official Gazette*, direct that all or any of the remaining provisions of this Act shall come into force on such date or dates and in such area or areas within the District of Bhavnagar :

Provided that on the date of the incorporation of this University such area shall be the area included within the limits of the Bhavnagar City Municipality.

Provided further that the area referred to in the first proviso above may from time to time be extended as provided in the manner referred to herebelow.

(4) The Government may, by a notification in the *Official Gazette*, extend the area and jurisdiction of the University to the whole or part of Bhavnagar District as may be specified therein.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Saurashtra University Act (39 of 1965) the State Government may "*suo-motu*" or on receipt of an application of any college or institute situate in Bhavnagar District, hereto established or hereafter intending to be established, to be a University College or an Affiliated College or Institute as the case may be, by a notification in the *Official Gazette*, include such college or colleges or institute or institutes within the area and jurisdiction of the University.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

Definitions

(1) "affiliated" means affiliated under section 5 or 38;

(2) "approved institution" means an institution approved under section 41;

(3) "college" means a degree college or a college teaching courses leading to a degree;

(4) "degree college" means an affiliated college which is authorised to submit its students to an examination qualifying for any degree of the University;

- (5) "head master" means the head of a high school;
- (6) "high school" means a high school which has been recognised as a full-fledged high school by the Director of Education, Gujarat State, or by an officer authorised by him in this behalf;
- (7) "hostel" means a unit of residence for students maintained or recognised by the University under this Act;
- (8) "Principal" means the head of a college;
- (9) "recognised institution" means an institution recognised under section 40;
- (10) "registered graduate" means a graduate registered under the provisions of this Act;
- (11) "secondary teachers" means such class of teachers imparting instruction in high schools as may be declared to be secondary teachers by the Statutes;
- (12) "Statutes", "Ordinances", "Regulations" and "Rules" mean respectively the Statutes, Ordinances, Regulations and Rules made under this Act and for the time being in force;
- (13) "teachers" means professors, readers, lecturers and such other persons imparting instruction in the University, or a University College, an affiliated college, or a recognised institution or an approved institution, as may be declared to be teachers by the Statutes;
- (14) "teachers of the University" means teachers appointed or recognised by the University for imparting instruction on its behalf;
- (15) "University" means the Bhavnagar University constituted under this Act;
- (16) "University Area" means the areas specified and referred to in sub-clause (3) of Section 1 and such area or areas as may have been included or hereafter be included thereunder;
- (17) "University centre" means a centre where post-graduate studies are imparted as determined by the Statutes, Ordinances, and Regulations made in that behalf;
- (18) "University college" means a college which the University may establish or maintain under this Act or a college transferred to and run by the University and maintained by it.
- (19) "University department" means any post-graduate or research institution or department maintained by the University.

CHAPTER II

THE UNIVERSITY

3. (1) The Chancellor, the first Vice-Chancellor of the University and the first members of the Court, the Executive Council and the Academic Council of the University and all persons who may hereafter become such officers or members, so long as they continue to hold such office or membership, are hereby constituted body corporate by the name of "The Bhavnagar University."

Incorporation of the University.

(2) The University shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, and may sue and be sued by the said name.

(3) The University shall be competent to acquire and hold property both movable and immovable, to lease, sell or otherwise transfer any movable or immovable property which may vest in or be acquired by it for the purposes of the University, to raise loans on the securities of its assets and to contract and do all other things necessary for the purposes of this Act:

Provided that the power to raise any such loan shall be exercised after obtaining previous permission of the State Government.

(4) The Head Quarters of the University shall be Bhavnagar.

4. Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by or under the provisions of this Act, the University shall have the following powers, namely:—

Powers of the University

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

(2) to make such provision as would enable University colleges, affiliated colleges, recognised institutions and approved institutions to undertake specialisation of studies;

(3) to organise 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 specialised studies;

(5) to institute professorships, readerships, lecturerships and any other posts of teachers required by the University;

(6) to appoint or recognise persons as professors, readers, or lecturers or otherwise as teachers of the University;

- (7) to lay down the courses of instruction for the various examinations;
- (8) to guide teaching and research work in colleges, University departments, University centres or recognised institutions;
- (9) to institute degrees, diplomas and other academic distinctions;
- (10) to hold examinations and to confer degrees, diplomas and other academic distinctions on persons who—
- (a) have pursued approved courses of study in the University or in a University or affiliated college unless exempted therefrom, in the manner prescribed by the Statutes, Ordinances, 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;
- (11) to confer honorary degrees or other academic distinctions in the manner laid down by the Statutes;
- (12) to grant such diplomas to, and provide such lectures, instruction and training for, persons who are enrolled students of the University, as may be determined by the Statutes, Ordinances, Regulations and Rules;
- (13) to admit educational institutions to the privileges of the University and to withdraw such privileges;
- (14) to inspect colleges, recognised institutions and 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;
- (15) to control and co-ordinate the activities of, and to give financial aid to university colleges, affiliated colleges, approved institutions and recognised institutions and regulate the fees to be paid by the students in such colleges;
- (16) to hold and manage trusts and endowments and to institute and award fellowships, travelling fellowships, studentships, exhibitions, medals and prizes;
- (17) to make special provision for the spread of University education among classes and communities which are educationally backward;
- (18) to lay down courses of study to meet the requirements of rural planning, development and reconstruction and to provide for institution, teaching and training in such courses;

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

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

(21) to establish, maintain and manage hostels;

(22) to recognise hostels not maintained by the University, to inspect such hostels and to withdraw recognition thereof;

(23) 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;

(24) to co-ordinate, supervise, regulate and control the conduct of undergraduate teaching and post-graduate and other research work and teaching in the University colleges, affiliated colleges and the institutions established or recognised or approved by the University;

(25) to institute and manage :

(a) Printing and Publication Department;

(b) University Extension Boards;

(c) Information Bureaux; and

(d) Employment Bureaux;

(26) to make provision :

(a) for extra-mural teaching and other recognised activities;

(b) for physical education, National Cadet Corps and military training,

(c) for students' unions; and

(d) for sports and athletic activities;

(27) to co-operate with other Universities and authorities in such manner and for such propose as the University may determine;

(28) to promote the development of the study of Gujarati and Hindi in Devnagari script and the use of Gujarati or Hindi in Devnagari script or both as a medium of instruction and examination;

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

(30) to do all such 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.

Jurisdiction
and
admission
to privileges

5. (1) No educational institution within the University Area shall, save with the sanction of the State Government and the University, be associated in any way with or seek admission to any privileges of, any other University established by law;

(2) Any such privileges enjoyed from the Saurashtra University before the date on which this section comes into force by any educational institution situate within the University Area or such extended area as may thereafter be included under section 1(3) shall be deemed to be withdrawn with effect from such date;

(3) With effect from such date all educational institutions admitted to the privileges of the Saurashtra University situate within the University Area shall be deemed to be admitted to the privileges of the University, and the University shall, as far as may be possible and consistent with this Act, admit such institutions to all such privileges as they had from the Saurashtra University immediately before such date;

(4) Any educational institution in the State of Gujarat situate outside the University Area or such extended area as may in future be included under section 1(3), or in other territories outside the State may, subject to such conditions and restrictions as the University and the State Government think fit to impose, be admitted to the privileges of the University;

(5) The State Government may, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, direct that this Act shall cease to apply to any area included in the University Area and on such date as may be specified in the notification; and from the said date all the educational institutions situate within the said area shall cease to be associated with and to enjoy the privileges of the University.

University
open to all
irrespective
of sex,
religion,
class, creed
or opinion.

6. (1) No person shall be excluded from any office of the University or from membership of any of its authorities or from admission to any degree, diploma or other academic distinction or course of study on the sole ground of sex, race, creed, caste, class, place of birth, religious belief or political or other opinion:

Provided that the University may, subject to the previous sanction of the State Government, maintain, affiliate or recognise any college or institution exclusively for women, or reserve for women or members of classes and communities which are educationally backward, seats for the purpose of admission as students in any institution maintained by the University;

(2) It shall not be lawful for the University to impose on any person any test whatsoever relating to sex, race, caste, class, place of birth, religious belief or profession of political or other opinion in order to entitle him to be admitted as a teacher or a student or to hold any office or post in the University or to qualify for any degree, diploma or other academic distinction to enjoy or exercise any privileges of the University or any benefaction thereof.

7. (1) The Chancellor shall have the right to cause an inspection to be made by such person or persons as he may direct, of the University, its buildings, laboratories, libraries, museums, workshops and equipment, of any institution, college or hostel maintained, recognised or approved by, or affiliated to, the University, of the teaching and other work conducted by the University, and of the conduct of examinations held by the University; and to cause an inquiry to be made in respect of any matter connected with the University. The Chancellor shall in every case give notice to the University of his intention to cause an inspection or inquiry to be made and the University shall be entitled to be represented thereat.

(2) The Chancellor shall communicate to the Executive Council and to the Court his views with reference to the results of such inspection or inquiry and shall, after ascertaining the opinion of the Executive Council and the Court thereon, advise the University on the action to be taken.

(3) The Executive Council shall report to the Chancellor such action if any, as it has taken or may propose to take upon results of the inspection or inquiry. Such report shall be submitted with the opinion of the Court thereon and within such time as the Chancellor may direct.

(4) Where the Executive Council does not within a reasonable time take action to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, the Chancellor may, after considering any explanation furnished or representation made by the Executive Council issue such directions as he may think fit and the Executive Committee shall comply with such directions;

(5) The State Government may, whenever it deems fit, cause a like inspection or inquiry to be made in the manner described in sub-sections (1) to (3) above and shall have, for the purposes of such inspection or inquiry, all the powers of the Chancellor under the said sub-sections.

CHAPTER III

OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY

8. The following shall be the officers of the University, namely:—

- (i) The Chancellor;
- (ii) The Vice-Chancellor;
- (iii) The Pro-Vice-Chancellor;
- (iv) The Deans of Faculties;
- (v) The Registrar; and

Such other officers in the employ of the University, as may be declared by the statutes to be officers of the University.

The
Chancellor

9. (1) The Governor of the State of Gujarat for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the University.

(2) The Chancellor shall, by virtue of his office, be the head of the University and the President of the court and shall, when present, preside at the meetings of the court and at any Convocation of the University.

(3) The Chancellor shall have such other powers as may be conferred on him by this Act or the Statutes.

The Vice-
Chancellor:

10. (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be appointed by the Governor in his capacity as Chancellor of the University, from a panel of three persons recommended under sub-section (3) of Section 10 by a committee appointed for the purpose under sub-section (2)(a) hereunder;

(2) (a) For the purposes of sub-section (1) The Chancellor shall appoint committee which shall consist of the following members, namely:

- (i) A nominee of the Court of the University;
- (ii) A nominee of the Vice-Chancellors of the Universities in the State; and
- (iii) a nominee of the Chairman of the University Grants Commission.

(2) (b) The Committee shall elect its own Chairman from among its members.

(3) The Committee so appointed shall, within such time and in such manner as may be prescribed by Statutes, select three persons whom it considers fit for

being appointed to the office of the Vice-Chancellor and shall recommend to the State Government the names of the persons so selected together with such other particulars as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

(4) The Vice-Chancellor shall be a whole-time salaried officer and shall hold office for a term of five years and he shall not be eligible for re-appointment in the Bhavnagar University;

(5) He shall be below 65 years (completed) of age at the time of his appointment.

(6) The emoluments to be paid to the Vice-Chancellor and the terms and conditions subject to which he shall hold office shall be such as may be prescribed by the Statutes :

Provided that such emoluments or such terms and conditions shall not, during the currency of the term of the holder of that office, be varied to his disadvantage without his consent.

(7) (a) During the leave or absence of the Vice-Chancellor, or

(b) in the event of a permanent vacancy in the office of the Vice-Chancellor, until appointment is made under sub-section (1) of Section 10 to that office, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, if any, and in the absence of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, one of the Deans nominated by the Chancellor for that purpose shall carry on the current duties of the office of the Vice-Chancellor.

11. (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be the principal executive and academic officer of the University and shall, in the absence of the Chancellor, preside over meetings of the senate and any convocation of the University. He shall be *ex-officio* member and Chairman of the Executive council of the Court, of the Academic Council and of the committee constituted under Section 51. He shall be entitled to be present with the right to speak, at any meeting of any other authority or body of the University, but shall not be entitled to vote thereat unless he is a member of that authority or body; Powers of the Vice-Chancellor :

(2) The Vice-Chancellor shall have power to convene meetings of the Court, the Executive council. The Academic Council and such other authorities of the University of which he is the Chairman. He may delegate this power to any other officer of the University;

(3) It shall be the duty of the Vice-Chancellor to ensure that this Act, the Statutes, Ordinances, Regulations and Rules are faithfully observed and he shall have all powers necessary for this purpose;

(4) (a) In any emergency which, in the opinion of the Vice-Chancellor, requires that immediate action should be taken, he shall take such action as he deems necessary and shall at the earliest opportunity thereafter report his action to such officer, authority or body as would have in the ordinary course dealt with the matter.

(b) When action taken by the Vice-Chancellor under this section affects any person in the employ of the University, such person shall be entitled to prefer an appeal through the said officer, authority or body to the Executive council within one month from the date on which such action is communicated to him.

(5) The Vice-Chancellor shall give effect to the orders of the Executive council regarding appointment, dismissal, suspension and punishment of the persons in the employ of the University or teachers of the University or regarding the recognition or withdrawal of the recognition of any such teacher and shall exercise general control over the affairs of the University. He shall be responsible for the discipline of the University in accordance with this Act, the Statutes and Ordinances.

(6) The Vice-Chancellor shall exercise such other powers as may be prescribed by the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations.

The Pro-
Vice-
Chancellor

12. (1) The Pro-Vice-Chancellor shall be appointed by the Chancellor on recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor. The Pro-Vice-Chancellor shall be a whole-time salaried officer and his emoluments and conditions of service shall be determined by the Statutes :

(2) The Pro-Vice-Chancellor shall be the principal inspecting officer of the University and his powers and duties shall be such as may be prescribed by the Statutes. He shall also exercise such powers and perform such duties as may be delegated to him by the Vice-Chancellor, and shall, in the absence of the Vice-Chancellor, preside at all meetings of which the Vice-Chancellor is the Chairman and exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the Vice-Chancellor.

The
Registrar

13. The Registrar shall be a whole-time salaried officer and shall act as the Secretary of the Executive council and Court of the Academic Council. He shall be appointed by the Executive council in accordance with the Statutes to be made in this behalf, and his emoluments and conditions of service shall be determined by such Statutes. He shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as may be prescribed by the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations.

CHAPTER IV

AUTHORITIES OF THE UNIVERSITY

14. The following shall be the authorities of the University, namely :—

- (1) The Court;
- (2) The Executive council;
- (3) The Academic Council;
- (4) The Faculties;
- (5) The Boards of Studies;
- (6) The Board of University Teaching and Research;
- (7) The Board for Hostels and Community Life;
- (8) The Board for Student-welfare and Work Experience;
- (9) The Academic Planning Board;
- (10) The Board for Adult Education and Extension;
- (11) Such other Boards and bodies of the University as may be declared by the Statutes to be the authorities of the University.

15. The Court shall consist of the following members, namely:

Class I Ex-officio members

- (A) (i) The Chancellor,
- (ii) The Vice-Chancellor,
- (iii) Ex-Vice-Chancellors of the University residing in the State,
- (iv) The Pro-Vice-Chancellor,
- (v) The Registrar,
- (vi) The Librarian,
- (vii) The Dean of Student-Welfare and Work-Experience.

- (B) (i) The Director of Education,
(ii) The Director of Technical Education,
(iii) The Director of Health and Medical Services,
(iv) The Director of Agriculture,
(v) The Chairman of the S.S.C. Examination Board, Gujarat State.
- (C) (i) The Heads of the University Departments,
(ii) Principals of the degree colleges,
(iii) Heads of the recognised institutions.

Class II-Ordinary Members.

(A) Elected as specified herebelow:—

(i) Such number of members as is specified below against each Faculty by teachers other than (a) Principals, (b) Heads of University Departments and (c) Heads of recognised institutions in the subject or subjects comprised in each such Faculty in the following manner:—

- (a) Teachers in Arts (from amongst themselves) 4.
(b) Teachers in Science (from amongst themselves) 4.
(c) Teachers in Commerce (from amongst themselves) 4.
(d) Teachers in Law (from amongst themselves) 2.
(e) Teachers in Education (from amongst themselves) 2.
(f) Teachers in Rural Studies (from amongst themselves) 2.
(g) Teachers in each such additional Faculty as may be prescribed by the Statutes (from amongst themselves) 2.
- (ii) Two members from amongst the teachers of the University Departments other than the Heads of the Departments.
- (iii) One representative from amongst the teachers of the recognised institutions other than the Heads of the recognised institutions.

(iv) Not more than one representative of each of the following constituencies:

(a) The Legislative Assembly of Gujarat,

(b) Bhavnagar Borough Municipality,

(c) Bhavnagar Jilla Panchayat,

(d) Saurashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bhavnagar,

(e) Head-Masters of Secondary Schools within the University jurisdiction,

(f) Secondary teachers, excluding Head-Masters of Secondary Schools within the University jurisdiction,

(g) The Bar Association of Gujarat,

(h) The Gujarat Medical Association (When the Medical Faculty is instituted).

(i) Institution of Engineers (India), Gujarat Centre (When the Engineering Faculty is instituted),

(j) Managements of affiliated colleges, if any,

(k) Donors.

(v) One member who shall not be a teacher or a secondary teacher or a Headmaster, elected by registered graduates from amongst themselves in each faculty;

(vi) Members not exceeding four to be nominated by the State Government;

(vii) One representative each of

(i) Undergraduate Students and

(ii) Postgraduate students.

The term of office of the student-representatives shall be of one year and no student-representative shall hold office for more than two terms in all during the period of his studies in the University or any of its colleges or affiliated colleges or recognised institutions;

The term of office of the elected members other than students shall be five years.

16. (i) The Court shall, on a date to be fixed by the Chancellor meet once a year at a meeting to be called the annual meeting of the Court. ^{Meetings of}
~~the~~ Court

(ii) The Vice-Chancellor may whenever he thinks fit, and shall, upon a requisition in writing signed by not less than twenty members of the Court convene a special meeting of the Court.

**Powers
and
duties
of the
Court**

17. Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by or under the provisions of this Act the Court 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;

(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 degrees, diplomas and certificates;

(5) to confer on the recommendations of the Academic Council and the Executive Council; 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 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 a medium of instruction and/or examination;

(14) to institute on the recommendations of the Academic Council and the Executive Council, 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, the rights conferred on a college or an institution by affiliation or recognition;

(16) to lay down and regulate by Statutes, on the recommendations of the Academic Council and the Executive Council, 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 by Statutes, on the recommendations of the Executive Council, the scales, allowances and conditions of service officers and other employees of the university;

(18) to lay down and regulate by Statutes, on the recommendation of the Executive Council, 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 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;

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

18. (1) The Executive Council shall be the executive authority of the University and shall consist of the following, namely :—

- (i) The Vice-Chancellor, Ex-officio, Chairman.
- (ii) The Pro-Vice-Chancellor,
- (iii) The Director of Education, Gujarat State, or his nominee not below the rank of a Deputy Director of Education.
- (iv) Three persons, not being teachers to be elected by the Court,
- (v) One member elected by the Court from amongst the Heads of the University Departments,
- (vi) Two Principals of the Degree colleges to be elected by the Court,

- (vii) One teacher of the University Departments, other than a Head of the University Department to be elected by the Court;
- (viii) Two teachers of the degree colleges, other than a Principal to be elected by the Court;
- (ix) One Dean, nominated by the Vice-Chancellor by rotation (preferably of a Faculty not otherwise represented on the Executive Council);
- (x) One member of the Academic Council who is also a teacher and also a member of the Court to be elected by the Academic Council;
- (xi) One person other than a teacher nominated by the Chancellor from amongst the members of the Court;
- (xii) One representative of the Managements of affiliated colleges, if any, to be nominated by the representatives of such Managements in such manner as may be prescribed by Statutes.

(2) The term of office of the elected/nominated members of the Executive Council shall be five years.

**Powers
and
Duties
of the
Executive
Council**

19. Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by or under the provisions of this Act the Executive Council 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 or cancel contracts on behalf of the University in the exercise or performance of the powers and duties assigned to it by the Act and the 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 for its recommendations, if any;
- (6) (i) to adopt annual financial estimates after considering the recommendations, if any, of the Court;
- (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, 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 educational activities,
- (b) for Continuing and/or Adult Education,
- (c) for physical education, National Cadet Corps, National Social Service and military training and such other activities;

(14) to manage and maintain colleges, departments, institutes of research or specialized studies, laboratories, 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 situated 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 Court's 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 for withdrawal or modification of affiliation or recognition;

(22) to recommend to the Court, 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 colleges imparting instruction, teaching and training in the courses of study, the holding and conduct of examination 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 recognised/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, recognised/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, the institution and conferment of degrees, diplomas and certificates, in the manner prescribed by the Statutes;

(27) to recommend to the Court, 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, 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, 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, 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 purposes 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, shall make a report to the Court () about all acceptances of property referred to in clause (8).

(2) The Executive Council, shall not transfer any immovable property without the previous sanction of the Court;

(3) The Executive Council, 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.

The
Academic
Council

20. (1) The Academic Council shall be the Academic body of the University and shall consist of the following persons, namely :

- (i) The Vice-Chancellor, Ex-officio, Chairman;
- (ii) The Pro-Vice-Chancellor,
- (iii) The Deans of the Faculties;
- (iv) Two nominees of the Executive Council;
- (v) One member other than the Dean elected by each faculty from amongst its members.
- (vi) Heads of the Post-Graduate Departments of subjects not covered under Clause (iv) above;
- (vii) One representative of the recognised institutions to be elected from amongst themselves.

(viii) Two eminent persons who are experts may be co-opted by the Academic Council from within or without the University jurisdiction.

(2) The term of office of the members of the Academic Council other than Ex-officio members shall be five years.

21. Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by or under the provisions of this Act the Academic Council shall exercise the following powers and perform the following duties, namely:

Power
and
Duties
of the
Academic
Council

(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 recommend the institution of professorships, readership, lecturer-ships and any other posts of teachers required by the University and for prescribing the duties and fixing the emoluments of such posts;

(8) 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 the institution and conferment of degrees, diplomas, and certificates in the manner prescribed by Statutes;

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

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

(15) to recommend to the Executive Council 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 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, University Colleges, 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.

Postgraduate
Teaching

22. (1) Within the University Area all postgraduate instruction, teaching and training shall be conducted by the University or by such affiliated colleges or institutions and in such subjects as may be prescribed by the Statutes;

(2) For the purpose of organising and coordinating the postgraduate instruction, teaching and training and research in the University Area, there shall be constituted a Board to be known as the Board of University Teaching. The constitution, powers and duties of the Board shall be as prescribed by the Statutes.

(3) All postgraduate departments shall ordinarily be located at the headquarters of the University. However, the University may locate any of such departments at a place or places outside its headquarters,

(4) The University may maintain University centres at places other than the headquarters of the University on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the Statutes and Ordinances.

Faculties
and
their
functions

23. (1) The University shall include the Faculties of Arts, Education, Science, Law, Commerce and Rural Studies and such other Faculties as may be prescribed by the Court. Each Faculty shall comprise such subjects as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

(2) Each Faculty shall consist of

- (i) All chairmen of the Boards of Studies in the Faculty;
- (ii) Members of the Court who have done a minimum of 10 years, teaching at undergraduate or Post-Graduate level in any of the subjects assigned to the Faculty;
- (iii) Heads of the University Departments not included under (i) and (ii) above;
- (iv) One student to be elected from amongst the Student-members of the various Boards of studies in the Faculty;
- (v) One teacher other than the chairman, to be elected by each Board of studies in the Faculty:

Provided that no member of the Court shall be assigned to more than one Faculty.

(3) A teacher in a subject included in more Faculties than one month from the date on which he becomes a member of the Court, should select by intimation in writing to the Registrar, any one of such Faculties which he wishes to be assigned to. If he fails to make such selection, the Executive Council shall assign to him any one of such faculties. A selection or assignment as made shall be irrevocable for the entire term of his membership.

(4) All faculties shall be located at the head quarters of the University. Provided that in respect of any of the Faculties the State Government after consulting the University may, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, direct that the Faculty specified in the notification shall be located at such place outside the head quarters of the University as may be specified in the notification and there upon the Faculty shall be located accordingly.

(5) The term of office of the members of the Academic Council other than ex-officio members on the Faculty shall be five years.

24. (i) 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 subjects assigned to them. ^{Powers and} _{Faculties.}

(ii) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by or under the provisions of this 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, lecturerships, 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 prescribing 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 in all academic matters pertaining to the courses of study in the Faculty.

Deans of
Faculty

25. (1) There shall be a Dean of each Faculty who shall be elected by the Faculty from amongst its members, provided that he is a member of the Court and also a teacher or a Principal;

(2) The Dean shall hold office for a term of three years and shall be eligible for re-election for a further term of three years.

(3) The Dean shall be the principal executive authority of the Faculty, and shall exercise the following powers and perform the following duties, namely:

(i) he shall be the chairman of the Faculty and shall preside at its meetings;

(ii) he may attend the meeting of any Board of Studies in the Faculty;

(iii) he shall supervise and coordinate the work of the different Boards of Studies under the Faculty;

(iv) he shall plan and organise seminars, refresher courses, and workshops, pertaining to the subjects under the Faculty;

(v) he shall inspect and guide the University Departments, affiliated colleges, recognised institutions and approved institutions in respect of subjects under the Faculty; and

(vi) he shall recommend to the Executive Council for approval, proposals for the programmes of visiting teachers and for the exchange of teachers.

26. (i) There shall be a Board of studies for every subject or group of subjects as may be prescribed by the Statutes; of Boards
Studies of -

(2) Each Board of studies shall consist of;

(i) Head of the University Departments, if any, in the subject;

(ii) Heads of the Departments in the special subjects taught at degree level in the colleges and recognised institutions;

(iii) One teacher in the subject to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor from the University Departments or from a degree College;

(iv) 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 University level;

(v) Not more than three experts to be co-opted by the Board. The co-opted member should either be a University teacher having at least five years' teaching experience in the subject or a person suitably qualified in the subject/applied field/profession in the state;

(3) Each Board shall consist of at least four members, provided that where the number of members is less than four the Vice-Chancellor shall nominate

such number of members as may be necessary to make up the deficiency, object, however, to the condition that the total number of co-opted and nominated members shall not exceed three;

(4) The chairman of the board shall be elected by the members of the Board from amongst the members specified in clauses (ix) and (ii) of sub section. The person to be elected as Chairman shall, as far as possible, be a person qualified to teach post-Graduate courses;

(5) The term of office of the members of the Boards of studies shall be five years.

The powers and duties of the Boards of studies

27. The powers and duties of the Boards of studies shall be as follows :

(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 resarch in the subject;

(4) to recommend the organization of seminars; refresher courses and work-shops 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/subjects 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 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 Executive Council 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 the Executive Council.

28. There shall be a board for Hostels and community life, the constitution, powers and functions of which shall be as prescribed by the Statutes. The Board
for Hostels
and Commu-
nity life

29. There shall be a Board for student-welfare and work-experience, the constitution, powers and functions of which shall be as prescribed by the Statutes. The Board
for Student
Welfare and
Work-
Experience

30. There shall be a board for Academic Planning, the constitution, powers and functions of which shall be prescribed by the Statutes. Board for
Academic
Planning

31. There shall be a board for Adult Education and Extension work the constitution, powers and functions of which shall be prescribed by the Statutes. Board
for Adult
Education
and Exten-
sion work

CHAPTER V

STATUTES, ORDINANCES AND REGULATIONS

32. Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by or under the provisions of this Act, the Statutes may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :—

- (i) conferment of honorary degrees;
- (ii) holding of convocations to confer degrees;
- (iii) powers and duties of the officers of the University;
- (iv) constitution, powers and duties of the authorities of the University save as provided in this Act;
- (v) Institution and maintenance by the University of departments, institutes of research or specialised studies and hostels;
- (vi) acceptance and management of bequests, donations and endowments;
- (vii) registration of graduates and maintenance of a register of registered graduates;
- (viii) procedure at meetings of the authorities of the University and for the transaction of their business;
- (ix) qualifications of professors, readers, lecturers, and teachers in affiliated colleges and recognised institutions;
- (x) all matters which by this Act are to be or may be prescribed by the Statutes.

Making
amendmet
operationn
and repeal
of Statutes

33. (1) The Statutes may be made by the Court or may be amended, repealed or added to by the Court in the manner hereinafter provided;

(2) The Court may take into consideration the draft of a Statute either of its own motion or on a proposal by the Executive Council.

(3) The Executive Council may propose to the Court draft of any Statute to be passed by the Court.

(4) Such draft shall be considered by the Court at its next succeeding meeting. The Court may approve such draft and pass the Statute or may reject it or return it to the Executive Council for reconsideration either in whole or in part together with any amendments which the Court may suggest.

After any draft so returned has been further considered by the Executive Council together with any amendments suggested by the Court, it shall be again presented to the Court with the report of the Executive Council thereon and the Court may then deal with the draft in any manner it thinks fit.

(5) Where a Court affects the powers or duties of any officer, authority or Board of the University (i) the Executive Council shall, before proposing the draft of such Statutes, ascertain and consider the views of the officer, authority or Board concerned; and (ii) the Court before passing any such Statute taken into consideration of its own motion, shall ascertain and consider the views of the officer, authority or Board concerned and the opinion of the Executive Council.

(6) Every Statute passed by the Court shall be submitted to the Chancellor who may give or withhold his assent thereto or refer it back to the Court for reconsideration.

(7) No Statute passed by the Court shall have validity until assented to by the Chancellor.

34. Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by or under the pro-Ordinances provisions of this Act, the Executive Council may make Ordinances to provide for all or any of the following matters :

(i) conditions under which students shall be admitted to courses of studies for degrees, diplomas and other academic distinctions;

(ii) conditions governing the appointment and the duties of examiners;

(iii) conduct of examinations;

(iv) recognition of teachers of the University;

(v) conditions of residence, conduct and discipline of the students of the University;

(vi) recognition of hostels;

(vii) inspection of affiliated colleges, recognised institutions, approved institutions and hostels;

(viii) rules to be observed and enforced by colleges and recognised institutions and approved institutions in respect of transfer of students;

(ix) mode of execution of contracts of agreements for, or on behalf of, the University;

(x) matters which by this Act or the Statutes are to be or may be provided for by the Ordinances; and

(xi) generally all matters for which provision is, in the opinion of the Executive Council, necessary for the exercise of the powers conferred or the performance of the duties imposed upon the Executive Council by this Act, or the Statutes.

Making of
Ordinances

35. (i) Ordinances shall be made by the Executive Council. Provided that no Ordinance concerning the matters referred to in clause (i) to (iv) of section 34 or any other matter connected with the maintenance of the standards of teaching and examinations within the University shall be made unless a draft of the same has been proposed by the Academic Council.

(2) The Executive Council shall not have power to amend any draft proposed by the Academic Council under sub-section (1) but may reject it or return it to the Academic Council for reconsideration, either in whole or in part together with any amendments which the Executive Council may suggest.

(3) All Ordinances made by the Executive Council shall except as provided by this Act, have effect from such date as it may direct but every Ordinance so made shall be laid before the Court and shall be considered by the Court at its next succeeding meeting.

(4) The Court shall have power by a resolution to cancel or to refer back but not amend any such Ordinance. The resolution cancelling any such Ordinance shall be passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present at such meeting, the majority comprising not less than one half of the members of the Court.

(5) The Vice-Chancellor shall, on application of not less than one-third of the members of the Court suspend the operation of any such Ordinance until the Court has considered it as provided in sub-section (3).

Regulation
and Rules

36. (1) The Academic Council, or the Faculty, may subject to the approval of the Academic Council, make regulations consistent with this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances providing for all matter which by this Act, the Statutes or the Ordinances are to be provided for by Regulations and for all other matters solely concerning itself.

(2) Any authority to the University specified in clauses (v) to (x) of section 15 may, subject to the approval of the Executive Council, make rules, consistent with this Act, the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations, providing for all matters solely concerning such authority.

CHAPTER VI

AFFILIATION, RECOGNITION AND APPROVAL

37. (1) A college applying for affiliation to the Registrar shall satisfy the Affiliation. Executive Council and the Academic Council:

(a) that the college will supply a need in the locality, having regard to the type of education intended to be provided by the college, the existing provisions for the same type of education made by other colleges in the neighbourhood, and the suitability of the locality where the college is to be established;

(b) that the college is to be under the management of a regularly constituted governing body;

(c) that the strength and qualifications of the teaching staff and the conditions governing their tenure of office are such as to make due provision for the courses of instruction teaching or training to be undertaken by the college;

(d) that the buildings in which the college is to be located are suitable, and provision will be made in conformity with the Ordinances, for the residence in the college or in lodging approved by the college, of students not residing with their parents or guardians and for the supervision and welfare of students;

(e) that due provision has been made or will be made for a library;

(f) that where affiliation is sought in any branch of experimental science, arrangements have been or will be made in conformity with the Statutes, Ordinances, and Regulations for imparting instruction in that branch of science in a properly equipped laboratory and or museum;

(g) that due provision will, as far as circumstances may permit, be made for the residence of the Principal and some members of the teaching staff in or near the college or the place provided for the residence of the students;

(h) that the financial resources of the college are such as to make due provision for its continued maintenance and efficient working; and

(i) that the college rules fixing the fees (if any) to be paid by the students have not been so framed as to involve such competition with any existing college in the same neighbourhood as would be injurious to the interests of education.

(2) The college or institution applying as aforesaid, on being affiliated shall be required to have in its management a representative appointed by the University and it will be incumbent on the college or the institution to consult the University in all matters of policy, in matters regarding selection of teachers, conditions of service of both teaching and non-teaching permanent and temporary-staff, administration policies, prescribing fees, or any other matter which the authorities of the University consider relevant to the proper running of the college or institution.

(3) On receipt of a letter of application under sub-section (1) the Executive Council shall;

(a) direct a local inquiry to be made by a competent person or persons authorised by the Executive Council in this behalf in respect of the matters referred to in sub-section (1) and such other matters as may be deemed necessary and relevant;

(b) make such further inquiry as may appear to it to be necessary;

(c) give due consideration to the request, if any, made by the applicant for reconsideration of any of the conditions conveyed to him;

(d) record its opinion after consulting the Academic Council on the question whether the application should be granted or refused either in whole or in part, stating the result of any inquiry under clauses (a), (b) and (d) of sub-section (1).

(4) The Registrar shall submit the application and all proceedings, if any, of the Academic Council and the Executive Council relating thereto, to the Court, which after such inquiry as may appear to it to be necessary, shall grant or refuse the application or any part thereof.

(5) where the application or any part thereof is granted, the order of the Court shall specify the courses of instruction in respect of which the college is affiliated and where the application or any part thereof is refused, the grounds of such refusal shall be recorded.

(6) As soon as possible after the Court makes its order, the Registrar shall submit to the Executive Council a full report regarding the application, the action taken thereon under sub-section (3) to (5) and all proceedings connected therewith.

(7) An application under sub-section (1) may be withdrawn at any time before an order is made under sub-section (4).

(8) The Court may by a resolution decide that all or any of the provisions of this section shall not apply in cases of applications for affiliation by a college or recognition by an institution situated within the district of Bhavnagar engaged in rural studies.

38. Where a college desires to add to the courses of instruction in respect of which it is affiliated, the procedure prescribed by section 37 shall, as far as possible, be followed.

39. (1) The Executive Council shall have the powers after consultation with the Academic Council, to recognise as a recognised institution any institution of research or specialised studies other than college.

Extension
of
affiliation

Recognition
of institu-
tions of
research and
specialised
studies

(2) An institution which desires to have such recognition shall send a letter of application to the Registrar and shall give full information in the letter of application in respect of the following matters namely:—

(a) constitution and personnel of the managing body;

(b) subjects and courses in regard to which recognition is sought;

(c) accommodation, equipment, library facilities and the number of students for whom provision has been or is proposed to be made;

(d) the strength of the staff, their qualifications and salaries and the research work done by them;

(e) fees levied or proposed to be levied and the financial provision made for capital expenditure on buildings and equipment and for the continued maintenance and efficient working of the institution.

(3) Before taking the application into consideration the Executive Council may call for any further information which it may deem necessary.

(4) If the Executive Council decides to take the application into consideration, it may direct a local inquiry to be made by a competent person or persons authorised by it in this behalf. After considering the report made as a result of such local inquiry and making such further inquiry as may appear to it to be necessary, the Executive Council shall, after obtaining the opinion of the Academic Council, grant or refuse the application or any part thereof. Where the application or any part thereof is granted, the Executive Council shall specify the subjects and courses of instructions in respect of which the institution is recognised and make a report to that effect to the Academic Council and the Court at their next succeeding meetings. Where the application or any part thereof is refused, the grounds of such refusal shall be stated.

40. The Executive Council shall have the power after consultation with the Academic Council, to approve an institution as an "approved institution" for specialised studies, laboratory work, internship, research or other academic work approved by the Academic Council under the guidance of a single qualified teacher.

Approval
of
Institution

(2) An institution which desires to have such approval shall send a letter of application to the Registrar and shall give full information in the letter of application in respect of the following matters namely:—

(a) the name, qualifications, experience and research work of the teacher under whom approved work is to be done;

(c) accommodation, equipment, library facilities; and the number of students for whom provision has been made or is proposed to be made.

(d) fees levied or proposed to be levied and the financial provision made for capital expenditure on buildings and equipment and for the continued maintenance and efficient working of the institution.

(3) Before taking the application into consideration the Executive Council may call for any further information which it may deem necessary.

(4) If the Executive Council decides to take the application into consideration, it may direct a local inquiry to be made by a competent person or persons authorised by it in this behalf. After considering the report made as a result of such local inquiry and making such further inquiry as may appear to it to be necessary, the Executive Council shall after obtaining the opinion of the Academic Council, grant or refuse the application or any part thereof. Where the application or any part thereof is granted, the Executive Council shall specify the subjects and courses of instruction in respect of which the institution is approved and make a report to that effect to the Academic Council and the Court at their next succeeding meetings. Where the application or any part thereof is refused, the grounds of such refusal shall be stated.

Inspection
of Colleges
and report

41. (1) Every affiliated college, recognised institution and approved institution shall furnish such reports, returns and other information as the Executive Council after consulting the Academic Council, may require to enable it to judge the efficiency of the college institution.

(2) The Executive Council shall cause every such college or institution to be inspected from time to time by one or more competent persons authorised by the Executive Council.

(3) The Executive Council may call upon any college or institution so inspected to take, within a specified period, such action as may appear to it to be necessary in respect of any of the matters referred to in sub-section (1) of section 38 and sub-section (2) of section 40, or as the case may be, sub-section (2) of section 41.

Withdrawal
of affiliation

42. (1) The rights conferred on a college by affiliation may be withdrawn in whole or in part or modified if the college has failed to carry out any of the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 38 or the college has failed to observe any of the conditions of its affiliation or the college is conducted in a manner which is prejudicial to the interests of education.

(2) A motion for the withdrawal or the modification of such rights shall be initiated only in the Executive Council. The member of the Executive Council who intends to move such a motion shall give notice of it and shall state in writing the grounds on which it is made.

(3) Before taking the said motion into consideration the Executive Council shall send a copy of the notice and written statement mentioned in sub-section (2) to the principal of the college concerned together with an intimation that any representation in writing submitted within a period specified in such intimation on behalf of the college will be considered by the Executive Council.

Provided that the period so specified may, if necessary be extended by the Executive Council.

(4) On receipt of the representation or on the expiry of the period referred to in sub-section (3), the Executive-council after considering the notice of motion statement and representation, and after such inspection by competent person or persons authorised by the Executive-council in this behalf, and such further inquiry as may appear to it to be necessary and after consulting the Academic Council, shall make a report to the Court.

(5) On receipt of the report under sub-section (4) the Court shall, after such further inquiry, if any, as may appear to it to be necessary, record its opinion in the matter :

Provided no resolution of the Court recommending the withdrawal of affiliation shall be deemed to have been passed by it unless the resolution has obtained the support of two-third of the members present at a meeting of the Court, such majority comprising not less than one-half of the members of the Court.

(6) The Registrar shall submit the proposal and all proceedings, if any, of the Academic Council, the Executive-council and the Court relating thereto, to the State Government which, after such further inquiry, if any, as may appear to it to be necessary, shall make such order as it deems fit and communicate it to the Court.

(7) Whether by an order made under sub-section (6) the rights conferred by affiliation are withdrawn in whole or in part or modified, the grounds for such withdrawal or modification shall be stated in the order.

43. (1) The rights conferred on an institution by recognition may be withdrawn or suspended for any period if any institution has failed to observe any of the conditions of its recognition or the institution is conducted in a manner which is prejudicial to the interest of education.

(2) A motion for such withdrawal or suspension shall be initiated only in the Executive-council. The member of the Executive Council who intends to move such a motion shall give notice of it and shall state in writing the grounds on which it is made.

(3) Before taking the said motion into consideration, the Executive-council shall send a copy of the notice and written statement mentioned in sub-section (2) to the head of the institution concerned, together with an intimation that any representation in writing submitted within a period specified in the intimation on behalf of the institution will be considered by the Executive-council :

Provided that the period so specified may, if necessary, be extended by the Executive-council.

(4) On receipt of the representation or on the expiry of the period referred to in sub-section (3) the Executive-council, after considering the notice of motion, statement and representation and after such inspection by any competent person or persons authorised by the Executive-council in this behalf, and after such further inquiry as may appear to it to be necessary, and after consulting the Academic Council, shall make a report to the Court if the Executive-council decides that the recognition should be withdrawn or suspended. No such report for withdrawal or suspension shall be made unless a resolution to that effect is supported by at least two-thirds of the members present at the meeting of the Executive-council.

(5) On receipt of the report under sub-section (4) the Court shall, after such further inquiry, if any, as may appear to it to be necessary, decide whether the recognition should be withdrawn or suspended, as the case may be :

Provided that the recognition shall not be withdrawn or suspended unless a resolution of the Court to that effect is supported by a majority of at least two-thirds of the members present at the meeting of the Court, such majority comprising not less than one-half of the members of the Court.

Withdrawal
of
approval

44. (1) The right conferred on an institution by approval may be withdrawn or suspended for any period by the Executive-council if the institution has failed to observe any condition of its approval or the work assigned to it is conducted in a manner which is prejudicial to the interests of education, or the teacher recognised by the University leaves the institution.

(2) Before making an order under sub-section (1) in respect of any approved institution, the Executive-council shall by notice in writing, call upon the institution to show cause within one month from the date of the receipt of the notice, why such an order should not be made. The period so given for showing the cause may, if necessary, be extended by the Executive-council.

(3) On receipt of the explanation, if any, made by the institution in reply to the notice, and where no such reply is received, on the expiry of the period referred to in sub-section (2), the Executive-council shall, after consulting the Academic Council and after such inquiry, if any, as may appear to it be necessary, decide whether the approval should be withdrawn or as the case may be, suspended and make an order accordingly.

CHAPTER VII

ENROLMENT AND DEGREES

45. No student shall be enrolled as a student of the University unless he has passed—

Qualifications
for enrolment
of student of
the univer-
sity

(i) the Secondary school certificate examination conducted by the Secondary School Certificate Examination Board in such subjects and with such standards of attainments as may be prescribed by the Statutes, or (ii) the Entrance Examination, if any, which may be instituted by the University with the consent of the State Government and held in such subjects and in such manner as may be prescribed by the Statutes, or (iii) any other examination prescribed as equivalent to the examinations referred to in clauses (i) and (ii), and possess such further qualifications, if any, as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

46. Every student of the University shall reside in a hostel or under such conditions as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.

Residence
of
students

47. The Court may institute and confer such degrees, diplomas and other academic distinctions as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

Degrees,
diplomas
and other
academic
distinctions

48. If not less than two-thirds of the members of the Executive-council recommended that an honorary degree or other academic distinction be conferred on any person on the ground that he is in their opinion, by reason of eminent position and attainments a fit and proper person to receive such degree or other academic distinction and where their recommendation is supported by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Court, present at a meeting of the Court, such majority comprising not less than one-half of the members of the Court, and the recommendation is confirmed by the Chancellor, the Court may confer on such person the honorary degree or other academic distinction so recommended without requiring him to undergo any examination.

Honorary
degree

49. (1) The Chancellor may, on the recommendation of the Executive-council and of the Court supported by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of each body present at its meeting, such majority comprising not less than one-half of the members of each body, remove the name of any person from the register of graduates or withdraw from him any diploma or degree conferred upon him by the University if he has been convicted by a court of

Removal
from mem-
bership of
University
and with-
drawal of
degree or
diploma

law of any offence which in the opinion of the Executive-council and the Court is a serious offence involving moral turpitude or if he has been guilty of scandalous conduct.

(2) No action under this section shall be taken unless the person concerned is given an opportunity to be heard in his defence in the manner prescribed by the Statutes.

CHAPTER VIII

COMMITTEES

Committees 50. All the authorities of the University shall have power to appoint committees. Such committees may include persons who are not members of the authority appointing the committee.

CHAPTER IX

AUTONOMOUS COLLEGES

Conferment of autonomy on colleges in certain matters 51. (1) Any affiliated college or University College may by a letter addressed to the Registrar, apply to the Executive-council to allow the college to enjoy autonomy in the matters of admission of students to the College, prescribing the courses of studies in the college, imparting education, holding of examinations and the conduct of examinations (hereinafter referred to as "the specified matters").

(2) Either on receipt of a letter of application under sub-section (1) or where it appears to the Executive-council that the standards of education in any affiliated college or University college are so developed that it would be in the interest of education to allow the college to enjoy autonomy in the specified matters, on its own motion, the Executive-council shall—

(i) direct a local inquiry to be made by a competent person or persons authorised by the Executive-council in this behalf and

(ii) make such further inquiry as may appear to it to be necessary.

(b) after consulting the Academic Council on the question whether the college should be allowed to enjoy autonomy in the specified matters, stating the result of the inquiry under clause (a) record its opinion on that question and

(c) make a report to the Court on that question embodying in such report the result of the inquiries, the opinion of the academic council and the opinion recorded by it.

(3) On receipt of the report under sub-section (2), the Court shall, after such further inquiry, if any, as may appear to it to be necessary record its opinion thereon on the question whether the college should be allowed autonomy in the specified matters.

(4) The registrar shall thereupon submit the proposals for conferring such autonomy on such college and all proceedings, if any, of the Academic Council, the Executive-council and the Court relating thereto, to the State Government.

(5) On receipt of the proposals and proceedings under sub-section (4), the State Government, after such inquiry as may appear to it to be necessary, may sanction the proposals or reject the proposals.

(6) Where the State Government sanctions the proposals, it shall by an order published in the *Official Gazette* confer on the college specified in the proposals, power to regulate the admission of students to the College, the prescribing of courses of studies in the college, the instructions, teaching and training in the courses of studies the holding of examinations and the conduct of such examinations and power to make the necessary rules for the purpose after consulting the Executive-council and such other powers as may have been specified in the proposals.

(7) A college exercising the powers conferred under sub-section (6) shall be called an autonomous college.

(8) In the case of an autonomous college, the University shall continue to exercise general supervision over such college and to confer degrees on students of the college passing any examination qualifying for any degree of the University.

52. (1) For the purpose of enabling it to exercise the powers conferred on it under section an autonomous college shall appoint a Standing Committee consisting of—

- (i) the Principal of the college as its *ex-officio* Chairman,
- (ii) Heads of the Department in the Special subject taught at degree level in the College as its *ex-officio* members, and
- (iii) such other members not exceeding five as the College may think fit to appoint.

(2) The Standing Committee shall exercise such of powers of the college under section 48A as the college may delegate to it.

(3) The Standing Committee may appoint a Special Committee or Committees for the purpose of exercising such powers and performing such functions of an authority of the University other than the Court, the Executive-council and the Academic Council, in relation to the College as the Standing Committee may, subject to such conditions as it thinks fit to impose, assign to it or them.

Autonomous college to furnish reports etc. and inspection of such college

53. (1) Every autonomous college shall furnish such reports, returns and other information as the Executive-council may require to enable it to judge the efficiency of the college.

(2) The Executive-council shall cause every autonomous College to be inspected from time to time by one or more competent persons authorised by it in this behalf.

Withdrawal powers of autonomous College

54. (1) Where in respect of an autonomous college the Executive-council is of opinion that the efficiency of the college has so deteriorated that in the interest of education it is necessary to withdraw the powers conferred on the college, under Section 48-A, the Executive-council shall send an intimation to that effect to the Principal of the college stating that any explanation in writing submitted within a period specified in the intimation on behalf of the college will be considered by the Executive-council :

Provided that the period so specified may be extended by the Executive-council:—

(2) On receipt of the explanation or on the expiry of the period referred to in sub-section (1), the Executive-council, after considering the explanation, if any, and after such inspection by a competent person or persons authorised by the Executive-council in this behalf and such further inquiry as may appear to it to be necessary and after consulting the Academic Council shall make a report to the Court.

(3) On receipt of the report under sub-section (2) the Court shall, after such further inquiry, if any, as may appear to it to be necessary, record its opinion in the matter :

Provided that no resolution of the Court recommending the withdrawal of the powers conferred under section 48A shall be deemed to have been passed by it unless the resolution has obtained the support of two-thirds of the members present at the meeting of the Court, such majority comprising not less than one-half of the members of the Court.

(4) The Registrar shall submit the proposal and all proceedings, if any, or the Academic Council, the Executive-council and the Court relating thereto, to the State Government which after such further inquiry, if any, as may appear to it to be necessary shall make such order as it deems fit and communicate it to the Court.

(5) Whether in the case of an autonomous college, the rights conferred under section 52 are withdrawn by an order made under sub-section (4), the college shall cease to be autonomous college from the date specified in the order”.

CHAPTER X

FINANCE

55. (1) The University shall establish a fund to be called the University ^{University} Fund.

(2) The following shall form part of or be paid into the University Fund:

(a) any contribution or grant by the State Government, the Union Government, or the University Grants Commission,

(b) the income of the University from all sources including income from fees and charges.

(c) bequests, donations, endowments and other grants, if any.

(3) The University Fund shall be kept in any scheduled bank as defined in ^{II of 1934.} 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 ^{II of 1882.} Indian Trust Act, 1882, at the discretion of the Executive-council.

56. (1) The annual accounts of the University shall be prepared under the direction of the Executive-council and shall be submitted to the State Govern- ^{Annual} ment for audit. ^{accounts} ^{and} ^{financial} ^{estimates}

(2) The Executive-council shall, after the accounts are audited, submit a copy thereof along with a copy of the audit report to the Court and to the State Government.

(3) The Executive-council shall also prepare, before such date as may be prescribed by the Statutes, the financial estimates for the ensuing year.

(4) The annual accounts and the financial estimates shall be considered by the Court at its annual meeting and the Court may pass resolutions with reference thereto and communicate the same to the Executive-council which

shall take them into consideration and take such action thereon as it thinks fit; and finally adopt the accounts and financial estimates. The Executive-council shall inform the Court at its next meeting of the action taken by it or of its reasons for taking no action.

Annual
Report.

57. The annual report of the University shall be prepared under the direction of the Executive-council and shall be submitted to the Court on or before such dates as may be prescribed by the Statutes and shall be considered by the Court at the annual meeting. The Court may pass resolutions thereon and communicate the same to the Executive-council which may take such action as it thinks fit, and the Executive-council shall inform the Court at its next meeting of the action taken by it or of its reasons for taking no action.

CHAPTER XI

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

Conditions
of
service

58. Save as otherwise provided by or under this Act, every salaried officer and teacher of the University shall be appointed under a written contract. The contract shall be lodged with the Registrar of the University and a copy thereof shall be furnished to the Officer or teacher concerned.

Tribunal of
Arbitration

59. Any dispute arising out of a contract between the University and any officer or teacher of the University shall, on the request of the officer or teacher concerned, be referred to a Tribunal of Arbitration consisting of one member appointed by the Executive-council, one member nominated by the officer or teacher concerned and an umpire appointed by the Chancellor. The decision of the Tribunal shall be final and no suit lie in any Civil Court in respect of the matter decided by the Tribunal. Every such request shall be deemed to be submission to arbitration upon the terms of this section within the meaning of the Indian Arbitration Act, 1946 and the provisions of that Act shall apply accordingly.

60. The University shall make such provisions for the benefit of its officers, teachers and other servants in such matters as insurance, pension, provident fund or other benefits as it may deem fit, in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

Election to
be by
system of
proportional
representa-
tion

61. Every election to any authority of the University made under this Act shall be made according to the system of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote by ballot in such manner as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

Vacating
office of

62. (1) Any member of any authority or body of the University may resign his office by letter addressed to the Vice-Chancellor through the Registrar and the resignation shall take effect on its acceptance by the Vice-Chancellor or on the expiry of thirty days from the date of the receipt of the letter by the Vice-Chancellor whichever event occurs earlier.

(2) Any member of any authority or body of the University shall cease to be a member on his being convicted by a court of law of an offence, which in the opinion of the Executive-council involves moral turpitude.

63. When any vacancy occurs in the office of a member (other than an *ex-officio* member) of any authority or other body of the University before the expiry of the term of office of such member, the vacancy shall be filled up, as soon as conveniently may be by the election, nomination, appointment or co-optation, as the case may be, of a member who shall hold office so long only as the member in whose place he have been elected, nominated, appointed or co-opted would have held it, if the vacancy had not occurred :

Provided that, if the vacancy be of an elected member of the Court and occurs within six months preceeding the date on which the term of office of such member expires, the vacancy shall not be filled.

64. No act or proceeding of any authority or other body of the University shall be invalidated merely by reasons of any vacancy in its membership. Proceeding
not invalida-
ted by vacan-
cies

65. If any question arises regarding the interpretation of any provision of this Act, or of any Statute, Ordinance, Regulation or Rules, or as to whether a person has been duly elected or appointed as, or is entitled to be a member of any authority or other body of the University, the matter may on petition by any person or body directly affected or *suo motu* be referred by the Vice-Chancellor, to the Chancellor and shall be so referred to the Chancellor if twenty members of the Court so required. The Chancellor shall, after taking such advice as he deems necessary, decide the question and his decision shall be final. Disputes as
to constitu-
tion of uni-
versity au-
thority of
body

66. All acts and orders in good faith, done and passed by the University or any of its authorities, bodies or officers shall be final and no suit shall be instituted against or damage claimed from the University or its authorities, bodies or officers for anything purporting to be done in pursuance of this Act and the Statutes, Ordinance, Regulations and Rules framed thereunder. Protection
of facts and
orders

CHAPTER XII

TRANSITORY PROVISIONS

67. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, or the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations made thereunder, any student of a college situated within the University area and affiliated to the Gujarat University who immediately before the date on which section came into force was studying or was eligible for any examination of the Saurashtra University shall be permitted to complete his course in preparation therefore and the University shall pro-

vide for such period and in such manner as may be prescribed by the Statutes for the instruction, teaching, training and examination of such students in accordance with the course of studies of the Saurashtra University.

Appointment of the first Vice-Chancellor **68.** Notwithstanding anything contained in section the first Vice-Chancellor shall be appointed by the State Government as soon as practicable after the passing of this Act for a period not exceeding three years and on such terms and conditions as the State Government thinks fit.

Appointment of the first pro-Vice-Chancellor **69.** Notwithstanding anything contained in section the State Government shall appoint the first Pre-Vice-Chancellor for a period not exceeding three years and on such terms and conditions as the State Government thinks fit.

Appointment of the first Registrar **70.** Notwithstanding anything contained in section the first Registrar shall be appointed by the State Government as soon as practicable after the passing of this Act for a period not exceeding four years and on such conditions as the State Government thinks fit.

Transitory powers of the first Vice-Chancellor **71. (i)** It shall be the duty of the first Vice-Chancellor
(a) to give recognition to institution, if any, as far as possible consistently with the provisions of section and

(b) to make arrangements for constituting the Court, the Executive-council, the Academic Council and other authorities of the University, within six months after the date of his appointment or such longer period not exceeding one year as the State Government may, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, prescribe.

(2) The first Vice-Chancellor shall, with the assistance of the Advisory Committee consisting of not more than fifteen members nominated by the State Government.

(a) subject to the provisions of this Act and the approval of the Chancellor,

(i) make provisional Statutes necessary for constituting the aforesaid authorities and regulating the procedure at their meetings and the transaction of their business;

(ii) draw up any rules that may be necessary for regulating the method of election of the aforesaid authorities;

(b) frame the first Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations under this Act and submit them for confirmation to the respective authorities when they commence to exercise their functions.

(3) The authorities constituted under sub-section (1) shall commence to exercise their functions on such date or dates as the State Government may, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, direct.

(4) The Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations framed by the first Vice-Chancellor shall, when confirmed by the respective authorities, be published in the *Official Gazette*.

72. (1) At any time after the passing of this Act until such time as the authorities of the University shall commence to exercise their functions—

First appointment of the officer and officers of the University

(a) any officer of the University may be appointed by the Vice-Chancellor with the previous sanction of the Chancellor.

(b) teachers of the University may be appointed by the Chancellor after considering the recommendations of an Advisory Committee consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, the Director of Education and such other person or persons, if any, as the Chancellor thinks fit to associate with them.

(2) Any appointment made under sub-section (1) shall be for such period not exceeding four years and on such conditions as the appointing authority thinks fit :

Provided that no such appointment shall be made until financial provision has been made therefor.

73. The Vice-Chancellor appointed under the section 68 shall have powers until the Executive-council commences to exercise its function—

Extra ordinary powers of the first Vice-Chancellor

(a) with the previous approval of the Chancellor to make additional statutes to provide for any matter not provided for by the first Statutes.

(b) to constitute provisional authorities and bodies and on their recommendations to make rules providing for the conduct of the work of the University.

(c) subject to the control of the State Government to make such financial arrangements as may be necessary to enable this Act or any part thereof to be brought into force.

(d) with the sanction of the Chancellor, to make for a period not exceeding four years, such appointments as may be necessary to enable this Act or any part thereof to be brought into force.

(e) to appoint any committee as he may think fit, to discharge such of his functions as he may direct, and

(f) generally to exercise all or any of the powers conferred on the Executive-council by or under the provisions of this Act.

Removal by State Government of difficulties at the commencement of the Act.

74. If any difficulty arises as to the first constitution or reconstitution of any authority of the University after the coming into force of this Act or otherwise in first giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the State Government, as occasion may require, may by order do anything which appears to it necessary for the purpose of removing the difficulty.

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